

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1909

No. 889



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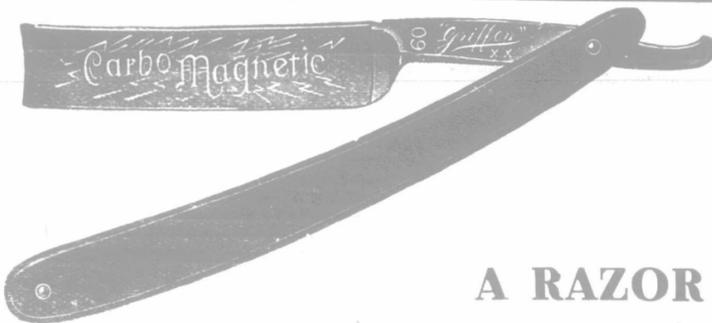
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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W. W. CORY,

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

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SELECTED RECIPES

Ripe Tomato Catsup.—Chop fine nine large, peeled tomatoes; three large, peeled onions, and three large peppers, and add three cups vinegar, one cup sugar, two tablespoons each of salt, cloves and cinnamon, and two teaspoons ginger. Boil one hour. Strain through a colander, bottle, cork and seal. Keep in a cool, dark and dry place. A little allspice can be added if desired, or ground pepper can be used, when the red peppers are not on hand.

Green Tomato Catsup.—To four quarts of cabbage add two quarts green tomatoes, three large onions, three large red peppers, and two quarts celery, all chopped fine, two ounces whole mixed spices, half a pound white mustard seed, two cups brown sugar, scant half cup salt, and two quarts good vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes, and put up hot in sealed cans. The whole spices should be put in a cheese-cloth bag.

Raisin Nut Cake.—Beat six eggs lightly, the white and yolks separately. Make a batter with two cups of sugar creamed with a cup of butter, a cup and a half of milk, and three and a half cups of flour. Add a cup of chopped walnut meats, two pounds of chopped raisins, a wine-glass of orange juice, two teaspoons of baking powder, and spices to taste. Make into small cakes, and bake in a moderate oven.

Peppermint Drops.—Put a cup and a half of granulated sugar, and half a cup of cold water into a saucepan over the fire, and stir constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Cook for about ten minutes. Take from the fire and heat vigorously until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add six drops of oil of peppermint, enough to make the flavor strong. Drop from a spoon on oiled paper, and set in a cool place to harden.

Ginger Beer.—To three gallons of water add four and one-half ounces of bruised ginger root, two ounces of cream of tartar, and four and one-half pounds of sugar. Boil for a few minutes, and after cooling, add one tablespoonful of fresh yeast. Cover up the vessel with a thick flannel cloth, and let it stand over night. Then add a little essence of lemon, strain the fluid, put it in clean bottles and secure the corks with twine or wire. The beer will be fit to drink after standing four days. The following is a recipe for English Ginger Beer: Boil three ounces of pulverized ginger, two ounces of cream of tartar, and two pounds of sugar with one and a half gallons of water. When cold add a tablespoonful of yeast to the fluid, let stand over night; then filter and bottle as above.

Quick Chili Sauce.—Chop fine twelve ripe, peeled tomatoes, one large pepper, seeds removed, and 2 onions. Put this in a granite or porcelain kettle over the fire, and add two cups vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one tablespoon salt, and one teaspoon each of nutmeg, allspice, cloves and ginger. Boil one hour, stirring often. This sauce can be canned, and keeps very well.

Plain Chili Sauce (no spice).—Peel and cut up twenty ripe tomatoes, five onions, five red peppers and add ten tablespoons sugar, three tablespoons salt, and four small cups vinegar. Boil one and one-half to two hours. Bottle and seal.

Sweet Pickle Relish.—To one gallon green tomatoes, chopped fine, add one quart cucumbers, seeds removed and chopped fine, sprinkle a little salt over them, and then add three pints vinegar, four cups sugar, and mixed spices to suit taste. I use celery seed and white mustard seed. Cook one hour, and can while hot.

Rhubarb Shortcake.—Make the dough the same as for strawberry shortcake. Cook the rhubarb slowly, until well done—using no water. Flavor with either lemon or nutmeg, and sweeten to taste. Split the cake lengthwise and finish as you would with strawberries.

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These bonds cost us money, but they add not a cent to the cost of Congo to you.

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Don't you think that a roofing in which the manufacturers show such confidence is worth investigating?

Send us your name and address and we will mail you a Congo sample free with our booklet telling all about it.

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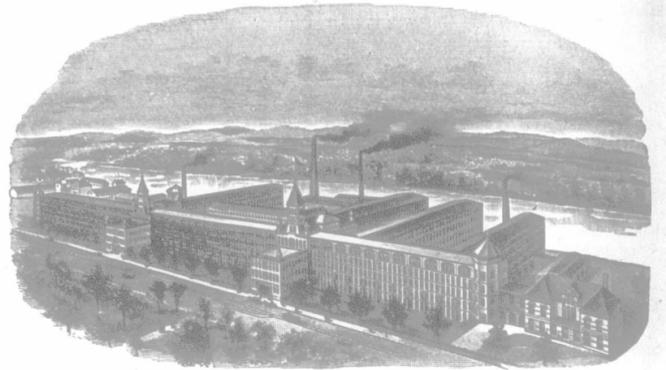
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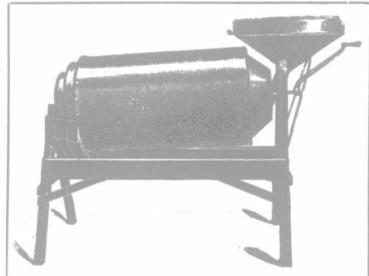
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The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, separates perfectly all the largest foul seed, and in fact is just the machine you require for all purposes. Is furnished with bagger, or high elevator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

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

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EDITORIAL

Responsibility for Hog Values

The hog situation is a rather interesting one. That hogs are scarce in this country, as well as in the United States, is a fact most are aware of who are brought in touch with our live-stock interests. There are fewer hogs in the country now than for some years, and if farmers will remember this and not be stampeded by lowering prices into selling hogs of any size, age or condition, under the impression that the bottom is going out of the hog market, their action will be profitable to themselves and will strengthen the entire situation.

There is no doubt but that hogs will sell some cheaper during the next few months than they have in the past few weeks. Supply for some time has been so light that packers were willing to pay almost anything in reason to get the live pork, keep their plants going, and have stock to meet the requirements of the trade. They claim to have been running lately on too small a profit margin, and just as soon as hog receipts show an increase, prices must naturally slump.

Spring litters are now beginning to reach market, and will come forward in increasing numbers during the next month or two. Western Canada has not so large a hog market that a rapidly-increasing supply does not produce prompt results in the way of decreasing prices, and even though over-supply is only seasonal, and hogs likely to be as scarce again after selling flurry is over, buyers pound values down to as low a point as possible to recoup themselves they say when stock is plentiful for what they lose when it is scarce. In one sense this may be good business, but it shows shortsighted judgment. If confidence is to be created in the hog industry, and confidence more than anything else is what the producer

is said to require, it would be a good move on the part of buyers to display some little confidence at this time themselves. Pounding prices unduly low when hogs are temporarily plentiful is the surest method known of knocking any little interest that may have been developed during a period of comparatively high values and fairly profitable outlook.

The present situation calls for careful marketing on the part of the producer. In any event hog prices are likely to shade lower at this season, but indiscriminate selling will only weaken them still more and over-supply of low-quality stock will serve as excuse for decreasing values all around. At the same time buyers would be looking to their own interests, and the interests of the industry in the productive end of which they claim to be closely concerned, by holding values on first quality stock as firm as they can. It is the man who is producing properly-finished hogs that needs encouraging. Knocking him in order to squeeze out a little more profit, simply because a squeeze seems easy, may work out all right at the time, but it will not stimulate interest in the productive end of the hog industry. And more hogs, they say, is what we need.

The West Drains Other Lands

This year the drain on other countries in the form of newcomers who have migrated to Western Canada has become so great as to be alarming to the parts most seriously affected—Eastern Canada and the United States. The Canadian West wants all the desirable settlers in sight, and as long as she offers the opportunities now in evidence, the annual flood is likely to increase. Fertile soil is easily put into condition to give a bounteous crop capable of being sold at high prices is a lure to the agriculturist that for ages has proven a winner.

But why the alarm in these older districts because of decreasing population! Perhaps they never were over-populated. However, changing conditions in connection with running a farm make it unnecessary to employ as many hands as formerly. New machinery and labor-saving devices of divers kinds make it possible to decrease the farming population of districts that have been cultivated for thirty or forty or fifty years. A township that contained the maximum of cultivated land twenty-five years ago can now be as well looked after by employing at least twenty per cent less men. Has the population in any case decreased one-fifth?

True, some sections of the older settled parts of America suffer from scarcity of labor, but this lack is not so great as it is in Western Canada at certain seasons. The annual migration tends to equalize matters. The newcomers, human-like, endeavor to be where their labors count for most.

Automobile Roads

The rapid increase in automobile traffic in many parts of Canada indicates that ere long it will be necessary to have special roads made for these machines. England is making special arrangements for the construction of motor roads that will give chauffeurs full opportunity to overstep the present speed limit without endangering the lives of pedestrians and those who are satisfied to travel by horse and carriage or other means.

Accidents recorded recently show that it is as important to have exclusive automobile roads as it is to have steam and electric coaches on definite routes. The proper place for a fast automobile is on a separate right-of-way. Until such is provided, there is bound to be unnecessary injury to man and beast in rural parts.

B. C. Boosters, Attention!

In community advertising the Americans in the Inland Empire leave Canadians far behind, and we in the western provinces are not novices at publicity-getting. What the boosting associations of Washington and Oregon, improperly called boards of trade, don't know about keeping their communities in the public eye, and don't do to attract people and capital, isn't worth knowing or doing. Unless one aviated he couldn't cross those States without learning something of the advantages of residence; without being fed on locally-grown fruit while he listened to elegant talk on the cheapness and productiveness of the local fruit lands. They go after every traveller on the Jim Hill lines—and Jim owns the Inland Empire. At each important station they have stalls on the platform decked with every kind of fruit the community grows. And they sell at prices that seem ridiculously low to the man who has been feeding at the fruit hawkers' hamper on the train. Every native in sight is an encyclopedia of local information. He can tell you just what the district is capable of doing, what fruit land is worth, how much it has increased in value during the past year, and what it is certain to be selling at next. He may be a salaried representative of the boosters' guild, or a man with real estate to sell, but some of that hot air taken in with the fruit is bound to stick, and more than one traveller may resolve before before the train leaves that if he ever goes fruit farming, it will be in that locality. At any rate, the people are going into the country whatever is the inducement.

Did you ever ask the boy who sells fruit on the railway trains of our own west, where his stock comes from? As a rule, he doesn't know, but if he does, nine times out of ten he will tell you it is from Oregon or Washington. Poor kind of business this for those who are trying to build up our own fruit country at the coast. Our boosting methods may be pretty

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well advanced, but more ginger could be injected into them. There is no proof like something tangible, nothing so convincing of a fruit-growing locality's worth as the taste of some of its own product.

Good Time for Expansion

The United States Department of Agriculture advises farmers that live stock supplies are approaching a dangerously low level. Feeders have been going out of the stock business during the era of high priced grains, and the Secretary of Agriculture opines that American farmers during the next few years are going to find themselves short on what will be one of the highest priced of farm products. Conditions very similar prevail on this side of the boundary. While figures are not available to show the progress of the live stock industry, it is safe to say that this branch of agriculture has not kept pace with others in the progress made during the past few years. When grains are high in price cereal production offers an easier avenue to wealth than the making of beef, pork or mutton, and curtailment of operations in live stock follows as a consequence of rapid development in grain farming. It is to be remembered, however, that the world demand for meat products does not decrease simply because meat production becomes less profitable. Meat demand for a good many years has shown substantial annual increases, and according to the authority above quoted has now reached such a point that live stock supplies in sight will be inadequate to meet it. Hence the likelihood of live stock prices in all classes being maintained or improved.

It would appear then that the present is an opportune time for expansion in the live stock industry, a time for increasing the breeding contingents and bringing them up to the highest notch possible in quality, for unless all data are incorrect and facts authoritatively offered not facts at all, America has gone light in live stock, and animal prices for the next few years are bound to rule high.

The Maelstrom of Militarism

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Lord Charles Beresford does not know it, does not intend or construe it so, but the plain, unvarnished truth is that he is preaching paganism. His view is warped by the very influence which he alluded to recently, when he said Canadian fathers would take pride in the navy when they had sons in it. He himself is a child of the navy. He has been so long identified with it and concerned in it that it has become the scene and center of his pride and ambition. As an instrument of imperial ambition, he delights in it, and as such he is seeking to enlist the moral support of the colonies. The excuse which he uses to justify the crushing expenditure and vicious purpose is that world-interests demand Britain's pre-eminence on the seas. Of course, every nation pretends to believe its ambitions are in accord with world-interests, but are they? Just at present there are certain facts which lend plausibility to the British viewpoint, Britain having pushed aggression to the limit, and being now in favor of maintaining the status quo. Nevertheless, it is as clear as noonday to every unimpassioned mind that military and naval aggression are in nearly all cases rooted in vainglory and barbarous race-pride, or else in religious bigotry. It is to vanity that Lord Charles makes his subconscious appeal—to that elemental instinct, weakened by reason, but yet dominant and assertive—the instinct which causes the Briton's breast to heave at the words, "Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves." It is an instinct that will be sobered some day, when another race adapts those words. For adapt them it will. The idea that Britain, even with the help of her

daughter nations, can always rule the waves, is as short-sighted as it is selfish. The most elaborate preparations that Britain and her colonies can make will only postpone the Armageddon, and the later it is postponed, the longer we keep on whetting the ambition of rival nations by the herculean efforts we put forth to keep ahead of them, the more terrible will be the disaster when it comes.

Meantime, what of the consequences in peace? What of the awful, sodden, bloodless, hopeless condition of Britain's oppressed and war-burdened nether millions, which a Canadian journalist recently pictured so graphically? Is that what Canada, Australia and South Africa are invited to court? Are we to be drawn into the devastating and devouring and ever-accelerating maelstrom of militarism and naval extravagance just to gratify race-pride?

The industrious husbandman from prairie and valleys says NO! The grimy artisan, whose earnings are absorbed in effort to maintain his family in plain comfort, cries NO! The toiling laborer, who ekes out a frugal existence as it is, calls NO! The babes and children of hard-working men, prospective soldiers and sailors, plead NO! The worn wife and mother whose husband is now hard enough pressed in the industrial army, prays NO! Let her voice be ever for peace.

Let Canada keep out of it. Let Australia keep out of it. Let South Africa abstain from the blighting curse of military and naval ambition. Let Britain cease her policy of world-aggression. Let her practice disarmament, relying upon the moral support of well-doing, rather than the strong arm of force. Let Britain and all her colonies exert, by example, a telling influence for disarmament and peace. Let her mind her own business, and forsake the white man's burden, which, disinterestedly interpreted, means the white man's ambition, and then the British Empire will contribute to the world a benign and upward influence, instead of striving ever harder to plunge it downward into a veritable hell on earth. The end of the present policy is destruction and chaos.

DON.

Employing the Farm Help

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In speaking to one of our leading farmers a few years ago he said the reason of so much non-success in Manitoba is that "farmers are too parsimonious in the expending of labor on their farms."

It is all very well to read in the latest American novel about the Western farmer rushing his wheat in in the spring and then turning all his horses, except one or two, into pasture and driving around with his wife in a buggy watching it grow until harvest, then another rush to get it into the cars, and then after it is sold, taking his daughter away to Chicago or New York, or perhaps to Europe to finish her education. That is an interesting way to farm and makes good reading for city people, at least for those who have been unfortunate enough not to have spent some part of their lives on a well ordered farm.

From my own observation I can see quite clearly that the financial success of our whole year's operations hangs on the use we make of the time between seeding and harvest. If we do not utilize this period we are not ready for harvest, and we are doing work in the fall that ought to be done in summer and winter is on us before we are ready, and we are not ready to house our stock until a large portion of the summer's gain is already wasted. In discussing matters of this kind in farmer's institutes or the agricultural press we are liable to tend toward ideal conditions instead of sticking to conditions as we find them on the average farm, and I take it that live stock figures to some extent on the average farm in this Province at least, so it is only a matter of detail in arrangement as to whether it is going to be dairy products, beef, pork, mutton, or pure-bred breeding stock or horses.

So the problem with some of us is not so much to find something profitable to do during the so-called slack period, but to get done all we feel we must do. I also take it that the average farmer still practises summer fallowing. So when we have finished sowing our barley, green oat sheaves, or corn, we have an opportunity for a good clean up, and a time for making repairs in fences or buildings, because no matter how well those things are done in the first place we have to fight a continual battle with wear and decay. An old time writer recognized this when he said,

"by much slothfulness the building decayeth," and the most of us could not at first afford the best kind of building or fence, consequently the repair bill on those we have to do with come higher than it would on what might be called the more permanent structure. I remember reading in the ADVOCATE years ago a good article on thrifty farming. The writer said that they made their own butter and in order to always have enough they must sometimes have some to sell with their pork and beef. He also said they raised their own horses and in order to always have plenty they had to have some to sell. So if it is true of those things it is true of labor. If we are always going to have enough labor on the farm to keep our work right up we must at times have some to spare. Indeed, I am persuaded that the right time to get the greater part of the extra harvest help is at the beginning of seeding. It does not take so very much more to hire men at this time for seven or eight months than it does for three in the fall, and by having the extra help the few weed patches that need looking after are no trouble.

There are two buildings needed on most farms that we don't always find there. One is a fairly comfortable workshop heated with a stove, and equipped with an ordinary set of farmer's tools (both carpenters' and blacksmiths'), and also a few awls and harness needles, thread and wax, and a box of assorted copper rivets and a gallon or so of harness oil. The other building is a shed for machinery of all sorts, including wagons, buggies, etc. In this building should be kept a few cans of paint of different colors, and every implement should be brought in here when not in use. I do not mean here that every time one unhitches off his gang plow he ought to bring it home, but when an implement goes out of use for some time, such as between seeding and summer fallowing. Or, if you are only using one plow the other is much better in here than at the end of the field. So by having a few cans of paint on hand all the time you could open one some wet day and give a coat to the machine or implement you have in. The things I have mentioned do not cost much and men are much better employed at work of this sort and will take far more interest in their outfits than they would if they are allowed to lie around the hay lofts and smoke and tell yarns.

It does not take the average man very long to learn how to wax a thread, or oil a set of harness if given a chance, and if set to repair his own outfit when he has a chance it is not likely to get very sadly out of repair, because when anything goes wrong he will be watching his chance to get it fixed, and if he takes no interest in his work the sooner he leaves the better. He may find some place in town where he can be used profitably but he certainly is out of place on a farm.

As to the profitable employment of horses, they do not need to work every day in the summer to be profitable. In every eight or nine horses employed on our farms three or four should be brood mares. Our horses, instead of being a bill of expense, should be a source of profit. I know one of our old timers who began with a four-horse team, two mares and two geldings. Years afterwards he said he then had seventeen horses, the produce of those mares, and over 1000 acres in crop at that time. He said, "the boys objected to being bothered with colts, but where would we be if we had to buy all those horses?" But even a gelding is better to have a few days at pasture every summer. It is nature's renovation and cheap medicine.

As to quitting at six o'clock, under ordinary circumstances it is all right, but in seeding we often have the ground frozen half of the forenoon and we must try to get in a day's work. Then in haying and harvest it is often too wet to cut before nine o'clock, so we must keep the machine going while we have the conditions to work in. Then again, if a man can finish a piece of work by staying twenty minutes more it is much better to do it than perhaps lose an hour going back to it again when it is far from the place you are going to work at next. So one has to be all the time adapting himself to circumstances, and a man's success, to a great extent, depends on his ability to do this.

Man.

* * *

W. I.

Send along the \$1.50 due for another year's subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In a week's time you'll not miss the money and you'll be glad to have the foremost agricultural journal in Canada with you regularly

HORSE

Administering Medicine to Horses

By DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

Medicine may be administered through different organs and in various ways. It is fortunate for us, and for our patients, that we are able to do this, for sometimes one organ, say the mouth, is so affected, that we cannot use it, and we have to give our medicine by some other channel. The organs or channels we use are:— (a) the mouth, (b) nose and trachea, (c) skin, (d) rectum, (e) urino-genital organs, (f) blood vessels.

MOUTH.—The medicine may be in one of the following forms:— (1) Ball or pill, (2) drench (3) electuaries or pastes.

MAKING AND ADMINISTERING A BALL

The ball or pills for the horse should be cylindrical, about two inches long and having a diameter of about three-quarters of an inch. They should be freshly prepared, because when old they are apt to become dry and hard, and may even be passed whole without being dissolved or having done any good. Usually, the drugs in these balls are bitter and disagreeable to the taste and would be accepted with difficulty in any other form. The body of the old-fashioned balls was linseed meal, which was added to the drugs and mixed together with soap or treacle. They must not be sticky, and for this reason it is usual to wrap them in thin strong paper.

Many modern balls are given in capsules. It is easy to understand, that only those drugs, which occupy a small compass, can be made into balls. In order to give them to the horse, take off the coat and roll up the right sleeve. Now loosen the halter, and turn the horse round in his stall. This is to prevent him flying back. Now take the ball in the right hand, holding it by the tips of the first two fingers and the thumb, and form the whole hand into a long cone like a letter "y". Now take the tongue in the left hand, pull it forward and sideways, so that it lies between the teeth on the right side of the jaw. Insert the right hand, holding the ball, into the open mouth, keeping the back of the hand against the palate, or roof of the mouth, and push it backwards until the hinder part of the tongue is reached and there appears to be a space. (Keep cool, don't be afraid and don't be in a hurry but push well in. The horse cannot hurt you. He is unable to bite while you hold his tongue.)

Withdraw your right hand; leave hold of the tongue; hold up his head and you will see the ball move along the left side as it is swallowed. Some horses hold the ball in their mouths for quite a time. For such, have a bottle near at hand, with a little clean water in. When the tongue is released the water can be poured into the mouth, and the whole sent down together. You can pour in the water before releasing the tongue if you prefer.

The advantage of giving a ball is that you know exactly how much you are giving and it is far easier for both man and beast. Some would prefer to use an instrument, called a speculum, to keep the mouth open, but I never use one. Others, again, use an instrument for throwing the ball into the mouth. It is termed a "balling gun," but it is not really necessary, unless you are treating "bronchos."

It would be well to practise this until you are able to do it without fear.

GIVING A DRENCH

The drugs are given in the liquid form when they are bulky, and each dose is termed a drench. If the drug is insoluble, it may still be mixed with water, but be sure to shake the bottle up well. Use enough water (or raw linseed oil) to prevent the medicine being too strong, because if you burn or injure his mouth, he may resist you the next time you want to drench him. The bottle I use and prefer is a strong one with no shoulder. An aerated water bottle is just the thing. In many places a cow's horn is cut so as to form a kind of sloping spout and is kept for drenching alone. Or a tin bottle can readily be obtained. These latter are used, because of the risk of having the bottle broken by the teeth; in which case you may cause serious injuries.

To hold the horse's head up, take a rope, make a loop at one end, throw the other over a beam, pass the loop over the upper jaw, just past the bridle teeth, then pull up the head and pour the medicine into the open mouth. Perhaps there is

no beam. Then tie a loop in the end of a strap, rope, etc., put this over the upper jaw, knot upwards. Put a stable fork under this and lift up the head by means of the fork. Notice that in both instances the lower jaw is free. He will probably open his mouth himself. If not, pull the corner of his mouth outwards, to form a funnel, and pour the medicine in. DON'T be in a hurry; two or three ounces are enough to give at once. If you press the mouth of the bottle between the bridle teeth and the molars and towards the roof of the mouth, he will at once open his mouth. If he does not swallow, I rub my finger or the bottle (finger generally) along the bars on the roof of the mouth and he very rarely causes any trouble. Then I pour in a little more and so on, until all is taken. Some men take more of the medicine on their clothes than the horse takes inside. Personally, I feel that it is my fault if any is lost.

Patience and gentleness are all that are required. Do not on any account, pinch, thump or rub the throat and there is no necessity to pull his tongue. Simply tickle the roof of his mouth with the finger and he will swallow. Should he cough, drop his head at once—at once, mind. Or some of the medicine may go down to the lungs and cause mechanical pneumonia. This tells you not to tie the head up. Leave it so that it can be dropped at once. It is for this reason that you are strongly advised never to drench through the nose. Do not even put water in.

I have known some people to drench cows through the nose. This is nonsense. Simply hold the nose with the left hand and pour the medicine down the throat as fast as you can. A cow will swallow a quart quicker than a horse will take two ounces. We often give a gallon of medicine at a time to a cow, and very rarely give a pint to a horse. I might have said that sometimes a syringe is used for drenching the horse, but unless the quantity given is small, it is too troublesome. Do not for the sake of keeping the medicine to suit the syringe, give it too strong. Far better to dilute it and use the bottle or horn.

ELECTUARIES OR PASTES

These are generally used in cases of sore throat. The medicine is mixed up with syrup or honey and licorice powder to a soft paste. Then, with a long iron spoon or a piece of smooth flat wood shaped like an oar, the paste is put into the mouth and rubbed upon the back of the tongue, gums or back teeth. The mixture, being rather pleasant to the taste, is licked or sucked in without any trouble. This is a rather nice way of giving medicine.

NOSE

In "Lung Diseases," medicines can be applied directly to the air passages from the nose to the lungs. A pail of hot water can be taken and a table-spoonful of the medicine, oil of turpentine, oil of

tar, spirits of camphor, oil of eucalyptus, carbolic, creolin, tincture of myrrh, etc., etc., be added to it. Then the pail should be so placed that the horse would be compelled to breathe in, or inhale, the steam and with it the medicine. For this reason it is termed *Inhalation*. I also advise that more steam could be made to rise by stirring the water with a whisp of hay. Of course, he can be made to inhale it without using the steam, e. g. Sometimes chloride of lime is sprinkled over the bottom of the manger, so that he is compelled to breathe the chlorine gas rising from it. Sometimes a hot brick is placed in the manger, and the oil of tar, creolin, carbolic, etc., poured upon it. Other times a nosebag is used and the bottom covered with hay wet with hot water, upon which is added the volatile medicines. But do not do it that way. I mention this merely to warn you. You may easily scald him; besides he wants to breathe air, not steam with very little air.

Some add the drug to a hot bran mash, in cases where a nasal discharge is to be encouraged, as in strangles or distemper. I wonder if these people ever thought what a vile disgusting thing they were doing. They compel the horse to eat the discharge with the bran. I prefer to spend a few minutes bathing the face and forehead, while I keep his head over the steaming pail. Of course, everyone knows the surgeon gives ether and chloroform by means of the nose, and they are inhaled.

DOUCHES

Sometimes the nose has to be washed out, or medicine applied locally. Each wash is termed a douche. They are very rarely required, and are generally resisted by the animal.

INSUFFLATION

This consists in blowing a fine powder into the nose for local treatment. It is done occasionally.

TRACHEA

Medicine is injected directly into the trachea or windpipe, when it is desirous of treating the breathing tubes or lungs locally. In such cases, whatever medicine is used must occupy but a small compass and it must neither be oily nor insoluble. It is not often done even by veterinarians. Turpentine is sometimes used thus.

ADMINISTERING BY SKIN

On the outside of the skin drugs are very rarely or never, placed to produce their constitutional effect but that they will do this is evident from the following cases:—

- (a) I have seen a dog poisoned by carbolic acid through being bathed in water containing carbolic acid.
- (b) I have seen inflammation of the kidneys produced in a horse when too much cantharides was used in the form of blisters.

In both cases, the drug was absorbed by the external skin and produced its effects upon the internal organs. There is, however, the useful hypodermic method of giving medicines. By



JUDGING DONKEYS AT AN ENGLISH SHOW.

this we mean placing the medicine under the skin, from whence it is rapidly absorbed into the blood, and thus produces its effects very rapidly. To physic a horse, by a physic ball given by the mouth, takes anywhere from eighteen to thirty hours, but, by giving a hypodermic injection of eserine and pilocarpine the same effect is produced in about fifteen minutes.

Of course, everyone knows that morphine is administered in this way, and in a few minutes the patient — be it man or beast — is free from pain. This is also the most satisfactory way of poisoning an animal, and this sentence tells me that I should say it is essential that only certain drugs be used. They, in most cases, are known as alkaloids and are extremely strong poisons, so strong that an apparently trifling variation in the dose is sufficient to produce the most undesirable effects. For this reason they should not be used, but by the professional. If an improper drug be used hypodermically or if an unclean syringe be used an abscess may be the result. Unclean, in the last sentence, refers mainly to freedom from germs.

This is the method we use in testing horses with mallein for glanders and cattle with tuberculin for tuberculosis. The new school of practitioners who follow Pasteur, with his treatment for hydrophobia, and the still more recent ones who have found or are finding one serum or antitoxin to counteract the poison of disease germs, largely or mainly, use this method:

RECTUM

The rectum is the last portion of the intestine. Very little absorption takes place in it so that we can give but few medicines effectually here. Still, some will act well. It may be used in cases, where, for any reason, the mouth cannot be used, or when the stomach will not retain the medicine. The rule to be observed is this: A small dose will be retained but a large dose will be ejected. If the horse cannot swallow, say in sunstroke, a dose of alcohol or other stimulants will be absorbed if placed here. Again, if the animal cannot eat, he may often be kept alive by injecting small doses of liquid food into the rectum, but if a large quantity be placed in it will be thrown out.

But we use this part for a very different purpose. This is the seat of the "pin-worms" of the horse. Then by throwing up from a quart to a gallon of vermifuge (tobacco, quassia, etc.) we may clear these away without needlessly disturbing the whole system. Again, it often happens that when a horse is constipated, the whole bowel is more or less torpid, or still, but if we can cause the last part, the rectum, to move, the wavelike movement will travel along the whole. For this reason we inject, say, a gallon of warm water. This not only brings away the manure collected in the rectum, but causes all the intestines to move and largely assists the action of medicines given by the mouth.

These rectal injections are properly termed enemas or enemata, but were formerly called clysters. Of course, they may be repeated as often as necessary or desired. Personally, I prefer to use clean water for the first, and either slightly salt or soapy water afterwards.

To inject these, I use a pump, but the same effect may be obtained by using about four feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rubber garden hose with a ten-cent funnel in one end. The free end is inserted, the funnel raised, the fluid poured in, and this finds its way inside by gravitation and the pressure of the atmosphere, the higher the funnel is raised the quicker will be the flow. I prefer this on every ground to the "veterinary" syringe sold for this purpose, but this latter instrument is useful when the amount to be injected is small, and desirous of being retained.

About the temperature of these enemas but little need be said. The temperature of the horse is about 100, a little above, or a little below, and the fluid thrown up should not be far from this. There is one exception to this. In the case of sunstroke it may be necessary to produce a shock to the system, and this can often be done by injecting ice cold water. We sometimes mix up a drug with cocoa-butter, make it into a conical mass, and insert it into the rectum, especially, of the dog. We term this a suppository and it forms a nice way of treating piles, among other ailments.

URINO-GENITAL ORGANS

We never use this method except for local disturbances, say after parturition, inflammation of the womb, in the rare cases of cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, leucorrhoea, or "whites" in the mare, and so on.

The instruments I have just described would be the ones to use.

BLOOD

This method of administering drugs has practically become extinct. The hypodermic method answers the same purpose and is free from its dangers. I formerly frequently saw barium chloride given in this way to act as a quick cathartic. In some cases it acted well and quickly, but in other cases, precisely similar to all appearances it produced almost instant death. The drug was administered by the hypodermic syringe, but was placed in the blood vessels (jugular vein, for preference) instead of in the tissues under the skin. At times, when using this method, blood clots would be formed and cause serious trouble. Or again, bubbles of air would enter the blood stream and the result be alarming. No, we certainly have no desire to bring this method into use again.

STOCK

Condensed Milk Problem in England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The British Dairy Farmers' Association has been investigating condensed milk from various makers, all foreign, and their chemist, Mr. Lloyd, has issued an interesting report. Twenty samples were tested, of which five were of whole milk, and the balance of separated milk. Practically one-half of the nutriment consisted of added sugar which works out at a cost of 5d. per pound to the consumer — a very high price in England. In the separated milk samples only small percentages of albumen and fat were found, and this lack of nutriment, combined with the excess of sugar, renders such milk quite unfit for infants.

So far as condensed skimmed milk is concerned the industry would seem to be a means of enabling foreign countries to dump or get rid of their waste product in our markets, and at our expense. This state of things would not be possible were it not for the ignorance of the people who use the material, and the failure of the press to instruct and warn women against the evil effects which must arise from feeding children on this semi-nutritious substance. The claim is frequently made that condensed milks are pure and free from bacteria. Such was not found to be the case. A number of samples showed the presence of bacteria, and this is another serious aspect of the matter.

Mr. Lloyd concludes the report: "The more I study condensed machine skimmed milk the more convinced I am that the legislature ought to insist on every tin being marked in large letters 'Unfit for Infants.'"

It is only fair to add that some brands are so marked, but the stringent regulations imposed on home milk producers ought, in common fairness, to be made applicable to foreign condensed milks.

SITUATION IN CEREALS

The cereal year ended on August 31st, and it is interesting to compare the imports and prices with previous years. In the year 1908-9 imports of wheat and flour (the latter being arrived at by adding 28 per cent. to its weight to allow for loss in milling) were equivalent to 25,281,871 quarters of wheat, valued at £48,622,040 — an average per quarter of 38s. 5½d. The quantity was smaller than in any of the four preceding years, but the value was greater than ever before. The advance was 2s. 9d. per quarter over the previous year, and 10s. over 1899-1900.

An instructive feature is the way flour imports have decreased of late years, increased home production having largely displaced foreign flour. A few years ago British millers could not have ground the flour needed, but they can do so now, and there are many finely equipped mills. American flour shipments used to be large, but in August of this year they amounted to only 295,000 sacks. The total imports of flour for the cereal year were 4,368,000 sacks, against 5,476,000 sacks in the previous year.

Imports of barley for the year were 6,081,000 qrs., against 4,988,000 qrs. the previous season. Average imports of barley are about 6,000,000 qrs. Imports of oats were 5,667,000 qrs. against 4,725,000 qrs.; and of maize 8,981,000 qrs. against 9,182,000 qrs. in the previous year.

The weather has been distinctly better for harvesting, and great progress has been made,

though a much longer settled period will be necessary before the bulk of the cereals are safe. Indications now point to a wheat crop of about average dimensions. Wheat is being harvested with fair freedom, but farmers are disappointed at the rather rapid fall in prices for new wheat. Present prices are from 33s. to 36s. per quarter, which is about 3s. per quarter more than at the same time last year, though much lower than recent prices.

BIRMINGHAM SALE

Many prominent Shorthorn breeders were represented at the 56th annual show and sale at Birmingham. The entries numbered 280, 142 bulls and 138 cows and heifers, but the quality was distinctly below the average. A feature is that the reserve price of any animal must not exceed 21gs. In a class of 80 cows, exceeding three years of age, the first prize was taken by G. Harrison's fine red and white Highland winner, "Montrave Wonder."

Martinez De Hoz's handsome level bull "Royal Bank" won first place in the old bull class, though he is but 19 months old. The young bull class under 12 months, brought the closest competition of the show. R. R. Rothwell's "Harlequin," a nice roan, took first honors.

At the sale prices for cows and heifers were disappointing, the best price being 41gs. The demand for bulls was a little better, though bidding was far from brisk. The top figure was 100gs. for the second prize bull, an excellent red animal from C. Spencer's herd.

CARDIFF HORSE SHOW

The Cardiff Horse Show ranks as one of the best in the country and this year's show was a decided success. Some well known exhibitors were represented.

The blue riband in the Hunters, four-year-old class, was taken by John Drage's chestnut gelding, "John O'Gaunt," and Mr. Hincliffe's famous "Broadwood" was first in the middleweight class. In Hackneys, 13.2-14.2 hands, the coveted blue riband fell to Wm. Foster's "Mel Valley Master Key," and Mr. Foster also took first honors in the harness class, mare or gelding, 13.2-14.2 hands, with "Mel Valley's Tissington Belief."

DERBYSHIRE SHOW

The Derbyshire Agricultural Show has fallen on evil days of late years, rain marring the proceedings, and this year's show was no exception. A good show was gotten together, not only in horses, cattle and sheep, but of other good features. Shires were as usual exceptionally strong in numbers and quality, and with Shorthorns were the outstanding feature. The Shire gold medal was won by a handsome mare, Mr. Schwabe's "Mayflower." The Duke of Portland won in the open class for bulls, two to five years old, with a good serviceable animal, "Village Diamond." Sheep were fewer than usual, but pigs were a capital section this year. Surely future fixtures will have better weather conditions if deserts count for anything.

BEEF TRUST QUESTION

The "Beef Trust" question has again been the subject of question in parliament. It has been claimed that the number of foreign and native cattle available for slaughter is diminishing, and in consequence hides and other by-products are rising in price. In answering, fewer cattle supplies were denied, though rising prices were acknowledged.

Regarding the recent issue of £11,300,000 of new capital by the American meat companies said to be for use in further controlling Argentine supplies, the answer made was that the government were giving earnest attention to the matter, but were not prepared to make any statement at this time.

SUCCESSFUL LINCOLN SALE

The well known flock of Lincoln shearing rams, bred by S. Ward of Sleaford, were sold at auction recently, and many buyers were present from the continent and South America. Eighty rams were offered and all sold at the fine average of £20 17s. 7½d.

There was a long duel for the best of the flock between Mr. Nelson, of Rigby, and Henry Dudding. The former finally paid 135gs. for the animal for export to South America. Other fine rams sold for from 30 to 90gs., and most of the prominent breeders were buyers. The total of the sale was £1,670 11s.

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Messrs. John Thornton & Co. sold at Blythwood the whole of Lord Blyth's Southdowns and most of the pedigree Jerseys. There was a capital attendance in spite of bad weather, and

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good prices were realized. The King paid 44gs. for the Jersey cow, "Sabine," and Count de Germinetz 35gs. for a two-year-old ram.

The 26th sale of Lincoln Longwool rams by the Association was a satisfactory one, considering the recent depression of sheep prices. Thirty-nine flocks were represented, and from these 294 were sold for £3,801 10s. An average of £12 18s. 7d. In the corresponding sale last year the average was £10 13s. Good rams sold well, but those of fair quality were only in moderate demand. Prices were very irregular. In one flock, for instance, they ranged from 9gs. to 85gs. F. Money secured top prices, 85gs., for two handsome rams.

The entire Shirley stud of 38 Hackneys has been disposed of by Messrs. Lloyd & Sons, at Crewe. The stud was one of the best known in the country, and notable for the breeding of many prominent winners. Breeders and buyers were present in considerable numbers and prices on the whole proved satisfactory. The top price of the sale after keen bidding was 250gs. for the Royal and International winner, "Shirley Dispatch" (formerly "Viscount Hopwood") by "Polonius," sold to H. Gilding. The cream of the youngsters, a yearling colt, "Viscount Shirley," brought 200gs. from Miss Langworthy.

F. DEWHIRST.

Demonstration Sheep Flocks

Eight demonstration flocks of grade sheep, bred and kept for commercial purposes, are being established at representative points in the Province of Ontario, one in Middlesex, one in Huron or Bruce, another in Brant, one near Toronto, one in Simcoe County, one in Victoria, and one in the neighborhood of Kingston or east. This enterprise is undertaken at the instance of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, supported by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. It has been a repeated complaint of Western members of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association that this body has confined its attention (apart from the matter of pedigree registration) to matters for the advantage of the province of Ontario, in which a large proportion of the members live.

With a view to overcoming the objection of provincialism, it was proposed that the sheep-breeders in each province organize themselves separately, and then send representatives to the Dominion Association, which would thus become nationally representative in character. In accordance with this suggestion, the Ontario sheep-breeders organized the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, which has been duly incorporated. Then, with a view to accomplishing something for the betterment of the sheep business in the province, it was recommended

that these demonstration flocks should be established. The government concurred in the suggestion, and made a grant. The association then recommended the appointment of two inspectors, consisting of John Campbell, of Woodville, and Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, of Byron. These two men are now, and have been, selecting the flocks with which to demonstrate. Ten or twelve good grade ewes are chosen in each case, and with them one ram of each of the following breeds will be respectively mated, viz., Southdown, Dorset Horned, Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln and Oxford. One flock has been already selected in Scarborough Township, and a Southdown ram chosen for it, the object being at this station to cater to the market for early lambs. In the Muskoka or Simcoe district, it is expected to produce lambs for summer trade, which should be in good demand at tourist and summer-resort points. At the other stations, the lambs will probably be carried along over winter, and sold in spring. The results of the various flocks will be widely published, and it is hoped in this way to create a practical interest in and encourage the extension of the sheep industry.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

For the best article received on each topic we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the Second best, Two Dollars, paying the latter

sum for other contributions on the subject published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words.

October 13.—What is the most expedient way of harvesting a root crop? How do you store the roots? Under average conditions how late in the winter or spring are the roots fit for feeding to stock?

October 20.—How would you proceed to fit a team of farm horses for sale in order to get the maximum price? Discuss particularly the diet provided and the exercise and general care needed as well as the time taken to make horses in average working condition fit for market.

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

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

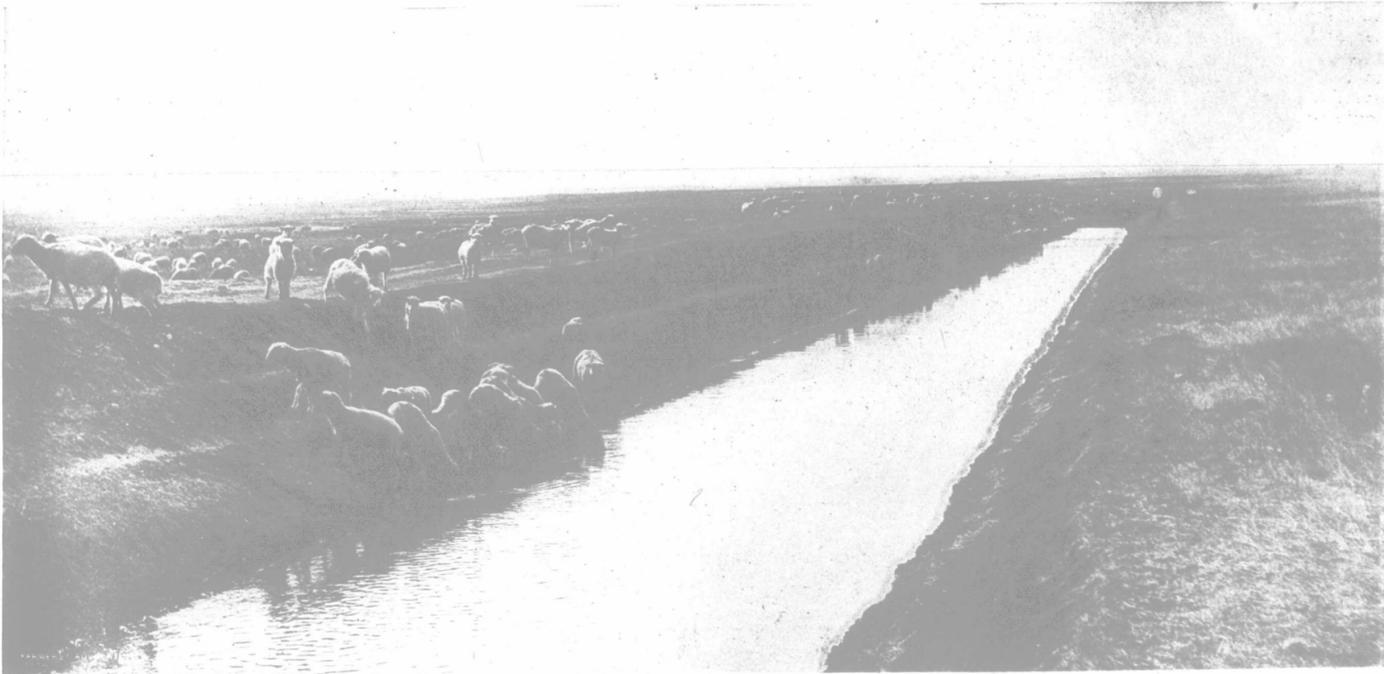
Advises Holding Wheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Regarding the marketing of wheat one must go back some few years. In those days the great question was : Can I hold my wheat and let my debts wait, and take chances for a rise with an equal chance of a drop? We had no chartered banks then for assistance, and as the creditors had generally waited over time, one was morally bound to sell. In this case the first market was, I think, the best in the majority of cases.

Nowadays things are changed. People, as a rule, are on a better standing. Banks are scattered all over the country and are ready to do legitimate business. Any farmer, under ordinary circumstances, can get an advance on his wheat, if he wishes ; but he has to take into consideration storage, shrinkage and interest, and unless he is prepared to hold until the following May, which is, as a rule, an active month in the wheat market. I think, in the majority of cases, the earliest market (if the farmer can catch it) will give as good an average as any, taking everything into consideration.

To the farmer to whom the selling of his wheat is immaterial (as far as the financial part of it is concerned), it is another matter. I think, as a rule, he will hit it by keeping over and carefully watching the spring and summer market. But as the wheat market of the present time is a big gamble, which is too intricate for the ordinary farmer to deal with, one might say that you never know where you are. Personally I think when a good price is going, under ordinary circumstances and seasons, a man is wise to take advantage of it.



SHEEP RANCHING IN THE IRRIGATION COUNTRY, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Coming to the question of what to do this year—sell or hold—I am of the opinion that this is one of the years of exceptions; a year that the prices may or may not be; a year that the farmer has practically more to do with prices, rising and falling, a year extraordinary, an event the ordinary farmer never dreamt of in his wildest dreams. "Will they make or mar the rise?" is the question. To hold, in my opinion, is perfectly sure; but the bulk of farmers must cooperate. We cannot get away from the fact that the millers must have wheat. Their stocks are low, but if the market is flooded they can keep up an ordinary stock without pushing the price. On the other hand they must have wheat, which, if it goes out slowly to the markets, insufficient to supply the wants, is bound to cause a reaction. I am of the opinion they will be ready enough to raise the prices to keep up their stock should the occasion arise.

DRAG HARROW.

Idle Threshers at Chores

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Regarding the boarding of the threshing crew, it is plain that it must be done by either the owner of the outfit, or the farmer. Some outfits have undertaken to have a boarding tent go with the machine, but the frequent moves, the trouble and expense of getting a competent cook for so short a period, as well as the necessary supplies, all of which must finally come out of the farmer's pocket, makes this plan very unsatisfactory to all concerned. The fact that it has not become more general proves the truth of this statement.

Now, the farmer, being the producer of most of the supplies, can certainly do it more cheaply than anyone else. Then the question is who should pay? While the machine is working properly I do not think the farmer has any objection to boarding the man, and during a breakdown I believe it is a general custom for the owner to pay. If it is not so in every district it should be—so that it only remains to decide what should be done on wet days and Sundays. Some little time ago, many letters appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, from which we were led to believe that there was no fortune to be made from threshing. It would appear that we cannot squeeze anything out of the thresherman's profits, but that any further expense must really come out of the farmer.

I heartily sympathize with the farmer's wife, upon whom this burden mostly rests, but it seems to me to be unavoidable. Of course, if one or two farmers own their own outfit all this trouble is done away with, for then each farmer would board his own men. One suggestion I would like to make is that the farmer be given the right to employ the idle crew at any of the numerous chores that need doing at this time of year. This would compensate the farmer, take money out of no one's pocket, and give the crew better employment than the frequent wet-day visit to the bar-room of the nearest town.

Altogether, I cannot see what better we can do than to go on, as we have been doing, hoping the Furies will send the wet days and Sundays while the machine is at the other fellow's place.

Saskatchewan.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

Early Selling of Wheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

With regard to the marketing of wheat my experience has been that if anyone can get his grain threshed early in the season, and if he is situated near enough to the elevators or shipping point, the best plan is to haul the grain straight from the separator. The farmer, thereby, saves a second handling and also catches the early market. There is just one point in this method of marketing wheat that I don't like myself and that is, that the owner of the grain can't very well be at the elevator to see his grain weighed and also at the point of threshing, which I consider are two essential points connected with the threshing and marketing of grain. It is much more satisfactory to all concerned.

If it is impossible to catch the early market I think, in the majority of seasons, that it certainly does pay to hold grain until spring. Of course there is a large amount of speculation in holding wheat, and there is such a thing as overstepping the mark. I had a little taste of that myself some five or six years ago. I hauled two or three loads straight from the mill to the elevator, and was getting 82 cents per bushel, when I decided to place the rest in the granary. This wheat I held until the following March, when it reached the nice figure of 98 cents per bushel. Not being content to see a good thing when it was going I still held to the wheat until it began to take the downward road in price again, and I remember selling some of it for 78 cents, which certainly showed a decided loss on holding over from threshing.

This year I intend hauling straight from the mill and loading into a car through the elevator to see how that plan works.

Saskatchewan.

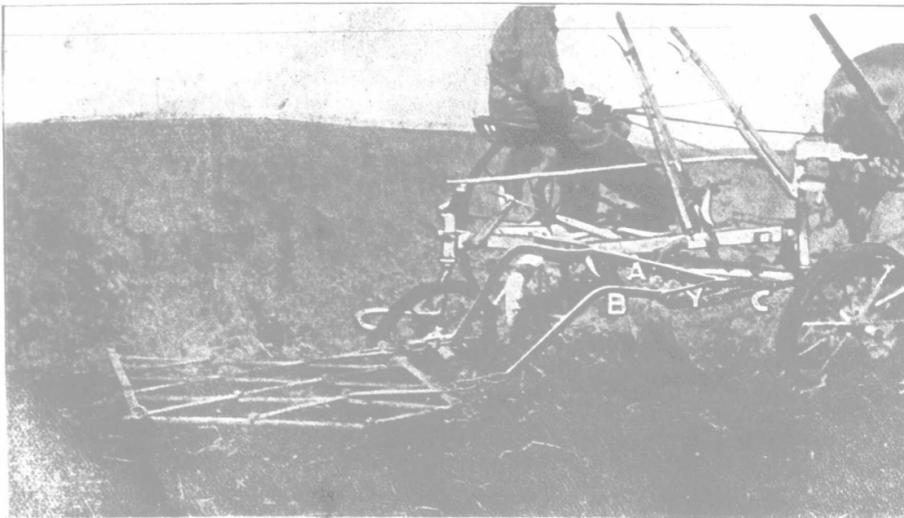
L. H. GRABHAM.

Harrow Attached to Plow

Recognizing the fact that it is good practice to harrow immediately after plowing many implement firms have made pulverizing attachments for plows of all sizes. A farmer in the Newdale district, of a somewhat inventive turn of mind, worked out an attachment for a section of an ordinary drag harrow whereby side draft is eliminated and the work of harrowing accomplished while the land is being turned over with very little extra expenditure of energy. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken by a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The iron bar at the side of the harrow A is composed of two pieces held together by bolts so that this bar can be pushed out or lengthened according to the number of harrows you wish to draw. The harrow is always at a steady pull as the bar B moves back and forth along the cut in the bar at Y.

C shows chains running to the tongue. The driver can turn corners quite easily without being obliged to get off to throw the harrow around.



HARROW SECTION ATTACHED TO PLOW WITHOUT SIDE DRAFT

Threshing Gang Should Have Cook

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

If there is one thing more than another that is bothering the farmer's wife it is the boarding of the threshing gangs. The plan that has been in vogue in this part is for the farmer to furnish board, and get it served the best way he can. In a great many places there is no domestic help, except the good-wife and the arrival of a threshing gang of fifteen or twenty is a serious problem. Now, in some parts there is a cooking caboose brought along, and the thresher boards his men, and charges as much extra as will cover the expense.

In this locality we don't think that is practicable, as there are so many machines and the season's run so short that it would not pay to go to the expense of getting a boarding outfit. I would suggest that the next best move to help out the farmer's wife would be for the thresher to engage a very good cook to go with the machine from place to place, and let this person help in the house all the time the gang is there. The thresher could charge enough extra to cover the expense. It is next to impossible to get domestic help, even for long periods, and much more so just when the threshing gang is there. If there is any other plan that is more feasible, we would be glad to hear it.

Man.

W. SAUNDERSON & SON.

Prefers to Do the Cooking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My experience in boarding threshing gangs has been long and varied. For the first few years after I came to Western Canada there were not many threshing machines in this country. They were run by horse-power and owned by some of the farmers. It was a favor to get one to thresh for us, and there were times when we engaged a machine and also a number of neighbors, all at quite a distance from our farm, to come at a certain day, and when we were ready, even the table set and potatoes cooked, word would arrive that some casting had broken and we would have to wait till repairs had been brought from Winnipeg and the former job finished. Well, you see, besides the inconvenience to the men, our pies would be old before the next week, and our baking wasted. I presume many of our first settlers have had similar experiences, and wished there had been some other plan.

In these latter years we have not often been disappointed in the time set for the machine to arrive. We have now the large steam engines, with the latest improved separators, self-feeders and blowers. Our threshing is done in the fields, from the stooks. Very seldom do we stack our grain. Our threshing gangs are not made up of our nearest neighbors, but are hired by the owners of the machines and composed of divers sorts and conditions of men, from boys who never saw farms before, and who find it hard work to lift a sheaf of wheat, to strong hearty Doukhobors. It requires quantities of provisions, and a good deal of knowledge of ways and means, to prepare for a week, or two weeks, or a month's board, for from twenty to thirty of such men. If we do our own bread baking we must begin several days previous. Our beef must be ordered and we must have fruit and vegetables on hand. Then when the men arrive there must be tables and seats and dishes enough so as to have no unnecessary waiting one for another. All these things, to say nothing of carrying of water and dish washing, mean a large amount of labor, and this all done by the women of the house, for men are scarce and wages high.

In a family where there are no very small children and where there are two women who understand the business, this can be accomplished without more than tired backs and wearied minds. We have always done the whole work and no person has been the worse for it. Many years we have also found time and strength to assist less favored households. Even now when there might possibly be a chance to engage a gang with cooking caboose attached, we prefer the old way. We think as we would still have to provide for quite a number of men to draw away the grain, we would rather cook for the whole lot, and perhaps can make it more comfortable for the men. However, where there is but one woman, perhaps not very strong and with young children, we think that either there should be hired help for her, or the cooking caboose should be engaged, even if the cost is considerably greater.

Saskatchewan.

H. M. NEVILLE.

Trials with Boarding Gangs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The practice always has been for the farmers to board the threshing gang in this district. I threshed here for nine seasons with a large outfit and gang but gave it up some seven years ago and don't feel like starting again. I now have a small gasoline outfit and do my own threshing, and also for one other man. We have men and teams enough to run the outfit and can do both farms about as fast as we could stack.

I never was in favor of the farmer boarding threshing gangs and tried to adopt the plan of boarding my own gang when threshing, but farmers were not so well off then as now, I suppose, and I could only get three jobs in the district if I raised the price sufficiently to pay for boarding men, so I did not try it. It has been the custom for threshing gangs to stay over Sunday where they were working Saturday, supposing there was only two hours' work to do on a Monday. Again it sometimes falls to the lot of a farmer to have to board the gang over Sunday and only have a day's threshing in all, while his neighbors with three or four days' work happened to miss them. Last fall a neighbor had his grain threshed, only half a day of oats, and the machine had gone with his consent to thresh wheat and left him that way, and he had to get another outfit at end of season to thresh his oats. The machine got there at eleven o'clock and only threshed one hundred bushels when the flues in the engine started to leak and nothing more was done until next day at one o'clock. The machine finished that afternoon but he had to board the gang and two teams a day and a half for one-half day's threshing and was not allowed one cent for it. I don't think any man has a right to keep a gang of men to make money out of them and expect other people to board them Sundays and idle days. It is a great trial to farmers' wives to have to board them when work is being done. House help is impossible to get and every farmer's wife has enough to do without boarding a threshing gang. In my opinion every thresher ought to board his own gang all the time and charge enough per bushel for doing so. I don't know what would be a fair charge extra for boarding but think a cent extra per bushel ought to cover it. I mean the men only to fork and run the machine—not the teamsters. If the thresher furnished teams and teamsters farmers should board them if only a cent extra was charged for board.

MANITOBA FARMER.

All Threshers Should Have Cook Cars

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have been reading the articles published recently on boarding the threshing gangs, and agree with what has been said by those who believe the present system should be abolished. I think every threshing outfit should be equipped with a cook car and sleeping accommodation for the men. Get a thresher with such an outfit

as this and you have no bother with the men around the house, the housewife has no meals to prepare or beds to get ready, and it doesn't make any difference when the threshers come, how long they stay, or when they go away. I consider threshers boarding themselves an advantage in every way, except for the thresher, and then only a disadvantage to him in case there came a month of bad weather, which is not uncommon here in the fall. Some outfits, in cases like this, pay so much a meal for board when not working, which is quite proper, as I consider a farmer stands enough loss in feeding threshers' horses, or, rather enough of his feed is wasted on the horses, for more is wasted usually than is eaten.

The farmer, of course, has to pay extra in his threshing bill for the cook car but the extra charge, I consider, is more than compensated for in the work and trouble saved. There is no greater nuisance around the place than the threshers. They borrow mostly everything a man has, and when they leave the various things are left wherever they happen to be used last. A cook car, to some extent, reduces the tendency to borrow.

Saving a protracted spell of bad weather, the cook car is an advantage to the thresher. The men are always right at their work; time is saved in mornings, moving from one farm to another, and in various other ways. I know a thresher who averages 500 bushels per day more with a cook car in his outfit than he did before.

Every thresher should board his own men. I would rather supply vegetables, water, milk and coal, and pay the extra price for threshing than board the gang in the house. For in boarding the gang one generally has to get extra help in the house, and run to town for meat every day. I think that before long it will be that threshers all of them, will have to board their own gangs. G. T. GARRORD.

Beef Cattle Shortage in U. S.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, shows in his annual report that there has been a decrease of 2,187,000 in the number of cattle in the United States in the last two years. In 1907 the estimated number of cattle in the United States was 51,566,000. In 1908 this figure dropped to 50,073,000 and on January 1 of this year it had gone to 49,379,000. The report shows a decrease of \$20,000,000 in the cattle business in the last two years and beef prices are going so high that South American countries will soon be able to compete with American beef producers for the markets of the Eastern States. An increase of 30 per cent. in the price of corn and increases in the price of hay in the West has tended to discourage feeding in the Middle West, and cattle raisers have not the supply of cattle they formerly maintained. Beef prices are expected to go higher, it being estimated that there will be a shortage of a million head in stock yard receipts this year as compared with last.

DAIRY

Hint on Caring for Cream

The South Dakota Experiment Station after giving considerable study to the problem of improving the quality of butter in the State have published a bulletin in which is contained recommendations to producers and makers. The recommendations to the producers read as follows :

IMPROVEMENTS OF CREAM ON THE FARM

No one would consciously practice uncleanness in handling milk and cream. These raw products are foods, and, also constitute the raw product from which butter is made, the most delicious fat-food known. Dairy products are very perishable and those who produce milk and cream should be specially prepared to handle them in a sanitary way. Many are in the dairy business, but few are prepared to properly handle the raw milk and cream. This is due chiefly to wrong conceptions of what is understood by cleanliness and dairy sanitation.

DAIRY COWS AND SURROUNDINGS

Milk to be sanitary should first come from healthy cows, kept in a well ventilated and sanitary barn, and fed on desirable feeds. The milk will then come from the cow in an ideal condition, and when drawn, is the best of all natural foods. On an average, this stage of milk production is in a much better condition than is the handling of the milk and cream after it leaves the cow.

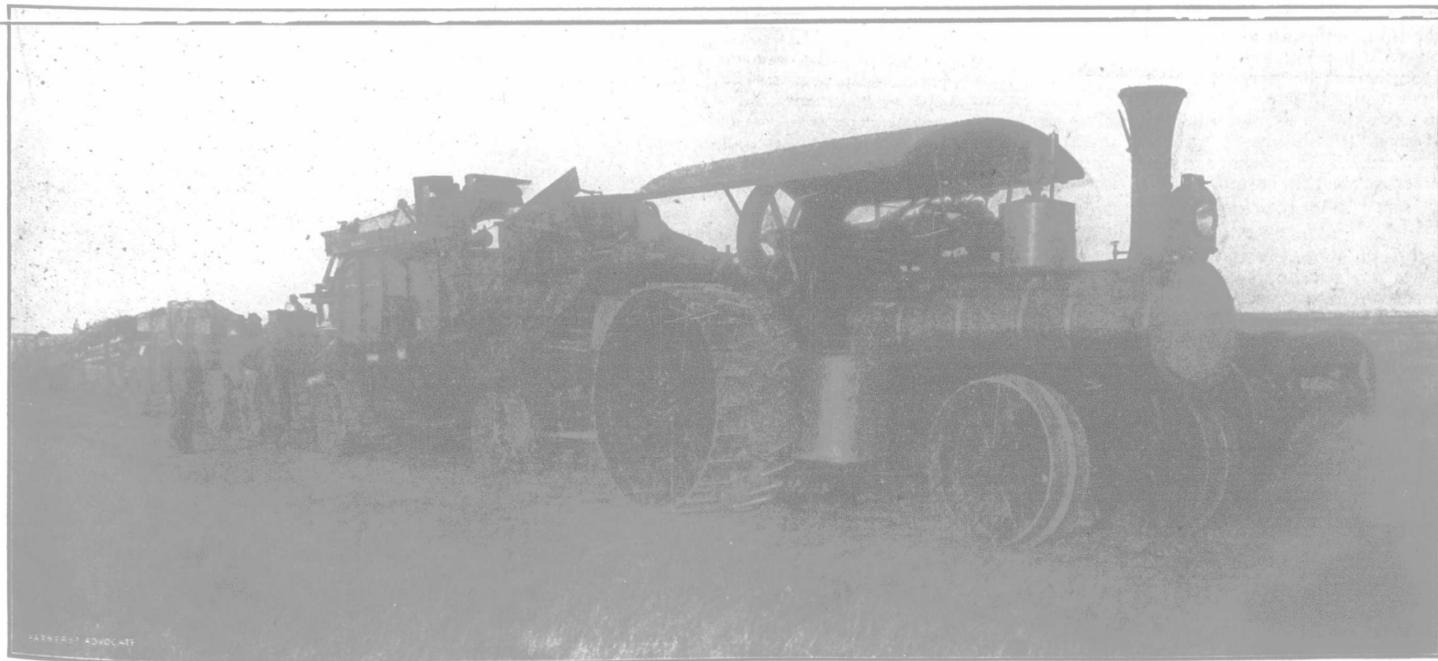
If the cream were delivered at the factories in as good a condition as when it came from the cow, the butter price would range at least three cents higher per pound, which would mean an annual additional profit of about \$15,000 to the dairy farmers in South Dakota.

Dust from feeds and from sweeping the barn, dirt from the cows' udder and sides, and from the milker's hands, and filth from improperly cleaned milk utensils, separator, etc., are laden with multitudes of undesirable germs. Germs are the cause of spoiled cream and of poor butter. If it were possible to keep out all germs, milk and cream would keep almost indefinitely. This, under practical conditions is not possible.

By great care in cleanliness, many germs can be excluded from the milk and cream, and, therefore, the quality and keeping property of them will be improved.

Feeding the cows hay, cleaning and bedding the barn, or any other act, which would raise dust and create filthy air in the barn, should not be done just previous to nor during the milking time. When milking is in progress the air in the barn should be as pure and fresh as possible and free from foreign obnoxious odors.

Milk and cream very quickly absorb foreign



OUTFITS NOW COMMON IN WESTERN CANADA.

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VILLE.

odors. The butter made from such impure cream is sure to be tainted and thus robbed of its delicious flavor. Milk may become tainted before it is drawn from the cow due to certain undesirable feeds eaten by the cow. Such feeds as cabbage, garlic, and wild onions when eaten by the cow, are sure to taint the milk. Milk and cream may also be tainted by letting them stand in the barn, by separating the cream in a foul, poorly ventilated room near the barn, and by exposing it to an impure atmosphere.

HANDLING CREAM UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS

The cream should not only be produced in clean and pure surroundings, but it should be separated and kept until time of delivery in a similar place. Some dairy farmers keep the cream in the barn with the cows—a practice which is not conducive to the best quality of cream. The separator should be stationed in a well lighted, ventilated, and sanitary milk room, separate from the more or less impure barn air.

The cream separator itself is another very common source of foul cream. If not taken apart and thoroughly cleaned each time, immediately after separation, the cream subsequently separated will be charged with foul odors and with multitudes of undesirable germs. These germs rapidly multiply in cream and produce bad gases and flavors. They cause ordinary decay.

The separator should be taken apart each time after separation, rinse the milky parts off with luke-warm water, then wash each part in another set of luke-warm water containing some washing powder, then rinse all parts in scalding water hot and let them remain in it a few minutes. Steaming is still better than scalding but few dairy farmers have steam on the place. Scalding or steaming kills the germs and heats the separator parts, so when put away to drain, they quickly dry, which prevents rusting and keeps them in good condition. The separator-parts should be in the fresh air and exposed during the day to the sun. A good practice is to hang them on the wall on the south side of the milk house.

This same degree of cleanliness and methods of cleaning applies to all milk and cream utensils, such as pails, cans, strainers, etc.

By observing the above, (1. Healthy cows fed on good feed and kept in healthy surroundings. 2. Handling the milk and rich cream under sanitary methods and surroundings) two great fundamental steps have been taken towards producing a good quality of cream from which an improved quality of butter can be made. With the greatest of care some germs will get into the milk and cream. These germs, if not restricted, will multiply and cause the cream to decay and become foul and stale.

RICH CREAM

These undesirable germs thrive chiefly on the curdy part of the cream. The butter-fat itself is not a desirable food for the germs. Most dairy farmers have observed that rich cream keeps better than does thin cream, butter keeps still better than cream, and pure butter-fat will keep a very long time without becoming rancid. Therefore, separate as thick cream as the separator will handle, and as is consistent with the season, about 35 per cent. in winter and about 40 per cent. in summer. Skimming rich cream also saves more skim milk for feeding purposes, and gives less bulk to be handled, and the butter-maker can make a higher grade of butter from it than from the thin cream.

COOLING CREAM NECESSARY

By cooling the cream thoroughly at once after separation, the growth of germs is checked. In twenty-four hours at about 70° F., or about summer temperature, the growth of germs is about one hundred and fifty times as rapid as when cooled to about 50° F., or to well water temperature. Cooling the cream at once as low as possible without freezing, will retard the growth of germs in a marked degree, and thus preserve the quality of the cream. Germs are like the plants we see, cold retards their growth, extreme cold entirely stops their growth.

In certain localities in this State the temperature of the well water is higher than that of the atmosphere. Under such conditions, it is impossible, during the summer, to properly cool the milk without the use of ice. A small combined milk and ice house may be built at small cost.

Such a milk room should be well lighted and well ventilated and of convenient size the latter depending upon the amount of milk and cream to be handled. There should be room for the separator. On one side of the room there should

be a cooling tank, high enough to permit nearly the full depth of the can to be immersed in water and wide and long enough to permit a certain number of cans to stand beside each other sideways as well as lengthwise in the tank. This will prevent tipping and spilling of the milk and of cream will be obviated.

All of the water pumped for the stock should be made to first run through this milk cooling tank. The inlet of the water tank should be at one end of the tank and the outlet to the stock tank at the other.

Milk and cream should be put into this water in the winter as well as in the summer. This quickly cools the milk and prevents it from freezing. The can may be weighted down so that the surface of the milk in the can is a few inches below the surface of the water in the tank.

By stirring the cream occasionally, with a cream stirrer, quick cooling will be facilitated and the cream will be more uniform in its consistency.

Warm cream and cold cream should never be mixed until the former has been cooled. If the two are mixed together the temperature of the cold cream is raised to a point when germs, already there, will multiply with great rapidity and thus cause the cream to spoil.

FREQUENT DELIVERY OF CREAM IMPORTANT

One of the greatest causes of poor butter is infrequent delivery of the cream. Many patrons deliver cream only once a week. Infrequent delivery is especially practised during the winter when the cows give less milk. In some instances, especially when taken to a cream receiving station and shipped, it often is much older than this before the cream reaches the central churning point. The cream from which the butter was made in this investigation was on an average five days old. Some of this cream was as much as fifteen days old. It is impossible to keep cream under farm conditions so long a time as this without getting a very inferior quality of butter.

It should be borne in mind, that butter will at all times keep better than cream. Every hour that milk and cream are kept after milking and separation, will cause it to deteriorate in quality. In most instances under present conditions in South Dakota it is not practicable to deliver the cream to the creamery immediately after milking. Good cream can be cooled and kept a short time with only a reasonably small amount of deterioration.

Cream should be delivered to the creamery every day if possible. If this is not consistent with the time and quantity of cream, once every other day during the summer and every third day in winter, will facilitate the making of good butter when compared with present conditions.

Poor Cows Give no Profit

Most farmers can estimate closely the number of bushels of grain raised, and tell fairly accurately the number of tons of hay grown, but when it comes to the really most important income of the farm, the product of each cow, it's all a blank, and they say, "Oh, I don't know, I get my cheque each month, that's all I care about."

While a knowledge of the total weight of milk delivered at the factory is necessary, it never conveys to the farmer the information he stands in need of as to the profit made by each cow in the stable. That information is absolutely necessary to him if he desires to consider himself a credit to his profession, a first-class, business-like dairyman. Otherwise these satisfying totals or delusive averages will continue to allow the one or two poor cows in every herd to consume good feed for which no profitable return is given.

In many herds where no attempt at checking up individual performance has been made there is frequently to be found a difference of \$30 or \$40 in the earning power of the best and poorest cow. Farmers need to consider that statement carefully. In the Dominion are to be found herds, let us say of twelve or fourteen cows, with a fairly good average yield of perhaps as high as 5,500 pounds milk, where the highest yield is close on to 8,000 pounds milk and 330 pounds fat; but, where the lowest yield is only about 3,700 pounds milk and 170 pounds fat. Such comparisons are only made by noting the actual performance of each individual cow for her full milking period. Weigh and sample regularly, and make sure that each cow brings in good profit.

C. F. W.

HORTICULTURE

Vegetables and Small Fruits

That farmers in Western Canada are depriving themselves of desirable delicacies through indifference in regard to garden crops is shown by the results of the summer season just closing. Scarcely a week passes without our attention being called to this neglect either in correspondence or conversation with practical farmers in all parts of the West. Invariably the verdict is that the man of average intelligence can produce sufficient vegetables and small fruits at least for home consumption without drawing very seriously on time or labor. The display at the horticultural exhibition a few weeks ago shows that the produce can be grown to perfection, and the evidence of those who follow this line of agricultural operations proves that it pays to do so.

In the past many have failed—particularly with fruits. This, it has been learned, was due to the fact that tender stock was purchased. Recent seasons have found an increasing number who refuse to buy anything in the line of fruit trees and bushes and ornamental trees and shrubs except those that are known to be northern grown.

Two conditions are demanded before success is assured, even with the proper stock. The trees or bushes must be sheltered or protected by shelter belt or windbreak, and the soil in which they are set must be thoroughly prepared. Given these two conditions and reasonable care and cultivation there is little danger of disappointment in fruit growing in Western Canada sufficient to satisfy the desires of the average family.

Genuine Apples Home Grown

"Help yourself to all you can eat! Fill your pockets!" Such expression is commonly heard in Ontario or the eastern provinces of Canada or in British Columbia. But in Manitoba this kind solicitation came rather as a pleasant surprise.

The Morden District in Manitoba justly lays claim to be the home of apple production in prairie Canada. Years ago when press despatches announced that A. P. Stevenson had a few barrels of standard apples in his Manitoba orchard, readers generally considered it a fairy tale and remarked that probably a tree or two under extraordinary conditions had borne a dozen or two of small sour fruit that Westerners prided in being able to place in the class with that delicious fruit—the apple. A few years ago, however, when Mr. Stevenson was in a position to state that he had 80 barrels of choice apples of standard varieties, in addition to considerable quantities of crabs, the public was interested. Then it became known that others in the Morden District, as well as in different parts of the West, had productive apple trees in their gardens. So great has been the development that now it is safe to state that apple growing in Western Canada is beyond the experimental stage.

FIVE HUNDRED TREES IN BLOOM

Early in September an editorial representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE had the pleasure of spending a day or two in the vicinity of Morden. It was then that he heard the one-time familiar but practically unnoticed solicitation so desirable in an apple orchard: "Help yourself! Fill your pockets!" This was in the orchard of Manitoba's pioneer apple grower, A. P. Stevenson. It was learned that 506 trees had been decked with blossoms last spring. Hundreds of trees drooped their branches because of the loads of choice fruit now mature or nearly so. Some trees had more than a load and in at least two instances huge limbs had broken off because of the weight. And they were not small sour apples. They range in size from the much prized Fameuse, or Snow apple, to Alexanders or Northern Spy. As to palatability they are as luscious as the average sour apple of apple growing districts. Many varieties have a flavor similar to that of the Wealthy or Duchess. All were solid and crisp and juicy. Worms and scabs are unknown. In short Mr. Stevenson's crop this season is a marvel to those who have not seen heavily laden apple trees for a number of years. And there are at least a dozen others within ten miles or so of Morden who are successful in growing this fruit. Some of them helped to carry away the prizes

offered for apples at the horticultural exhibition recently held in Winnipeg. An illustration from a photograph taken at the show gave some idea of the extent of the display.

EARLY LOSSES OF TREES

These men have had troubles and trials in their pioneer work with fruit trees. For over two decades stock has been bought and planted. Each spring found a fresh consignment ready for the brush pile. Mr. Stevenson has burned hundreds of trees. However, with careful attention to the production and propagation of seedlings and stock that proved to be hardy it is now found possible to average 50, 60 or 75 per cent. of hardy trees from fresh planting. "I have twenty-five bearing trees" said A. McLeod. "To get these

efforts at providing a supply of healthy and hardy trees.

Mrs. Stevenson evinces a great interest in this rare product of the prairies. "We had trees," she remarked, "for many years before we had fruit. I suggested one day that we should get bees so that the blossoms would be sure to be fertilized. We did so and the following year had a fine crop on trees that formerly had an abundance of bloom but no fruit. Since then we have kept bees and we always have apples — some years, of course, more than others. This year we can't keep the trees from bearing. In the spring 506 trees were covered with blossoms. Tiny trees in the nursery rows now have two to a dozen apples weighing them down."

This year's results demonstrate clearly that with reasonable protection and judicious purchase of stock apples can be grown on the prairies of Canada. Trees have been developed that will withstand the rigors of our severe winters. Trees are very productive and it is not difficult to secure varieties that are of superior quality for cooking and not inferior for eating. In season of ripening they range from August until late fall. Many varieties have proven to be excellent keepers.

This, in short, is the situation in Western apple production. Persevering in the face of numerous reverses these enthusiasts have succeeded. In a few years, it is safe to predict, many homes in Western Canada will have apple trees in their gardens producing luscious fruit to take the place of the high priced trash too often secured from divers sources at present.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD CROPS

Why do not the farmers of Western Canada devote more attention to the production of vegetables and fruits? Some say they have not time to waste on an uncertain crop. Others claim that fruits, at least, cannot be grown with success sufficient to warrant an attempt. We recommend all to study the methods adopted by those who have succeeded, and outlined from time to time in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal." By the time you have partaken of a meal or two in which home-grown products form a part of the diet you will decide that it was worth while to have "The Farmer's Advocate" as a guide in this most important branch of agriculture. It does not require many meals to convince you that the \$1.50 was well spent. Let your neighbors, also, know where they can obtain reliable information. Induce them to subscribe and win a premium.

I have planted over 200. I could now get as many trees by planting 50. We have made great progress in this locality in the last few years as regards orcharding. We have found that with reasonable shelter we can produce apples on a scale that will pay. There is no difficulty in finding a market at high prices and the trees bear heavily."

IDEAL ORCHARD CONDITIONS

Thorough shelter from sweeping winds and a deep and well drained soil have had much to do with Mr. Stevenson's success. Natural tree growth supplemented by liberal planting of evergreens prevents the entrance of the most severe storm. With this protection success has attended

as is paid in the local store, and where one is not into poultry in a very large way, all the returns from the flock go to buy groceries and goods for the house anyway, so one is further ahead in trading directly with the storekeeper than he is by paying transportation charges to a larger market, and then spending the money received over the local merchant's counter after all. Then a trouble is developing all the time with the commission men. A crate of eggs is reported to have arrived with some broken and the commission man claims to be taking the matter up with the express or railway companies and settlement is delayed. Or a barrel of dressed fowl is reported off quality, the wings have been jabbed into the breast bones in transit, or the shipment has gone bad because of hot weather. All these things conduced to change my mind regarding the advantages of selling eggs and poultry products through commission merchants.

After the few months' experience referred to I began looking in another direction for a market. I was still convinced that it was uneconomic to hand over to the local merchants the products of my dunghill flock, but I had learned that it was apparently less profitable to consign it to commission dealers in larger centres. The most valuable thing I learned that first year, however, was that the nondescripts that constituted my flock weren't worth the barnyard room they occupied. Next spring I bought six settings of Barred Rock eggs from a breeder and from them built up a new flock, butchering the nondescripts that fall and figured myself a loser from the first year's transactions in the poultry business. Then I looked into the question of marketing anew and this was the situation I found myself in: I was living within two miles of a Manitoba town of nearly two thousand people. Most of these people were buying from local stores what poultry and eggs they used and were not getting very high quality products. There were two first class hotels that would buy fresh poultry at any time. I went in for selling eggs to customers who were willing to pay a little more for a first-class article, and found demand at the hotels and private houses for all the dressed poultry I had for sale. And the stuff sold for cash, and generally for more cash than would be represented by groceries or other goods, if I traded out at the stores.

I have now a flock of 150 hens, and raise upwards of 300 chickens each year. I keep ducks also and have never yet been able to supply demand for ducklings during the summer months.

But to the farmer with a flock of from 25 to 100 hens, situated some distance from a good sized town, I would offer this advice: Trade your eggs at the local store in preference to selling through commission merchants, and if you have any quantity of dressed poultry to sell and want to sell for cash, wait until after freeze up, then make arrangements with some reputable commission house to handle it, kill and dress the birds in the way they direct and pack according to instructions. You may then have some satisfaction in selling through commission men.

Man. JAS. R. HANDEL

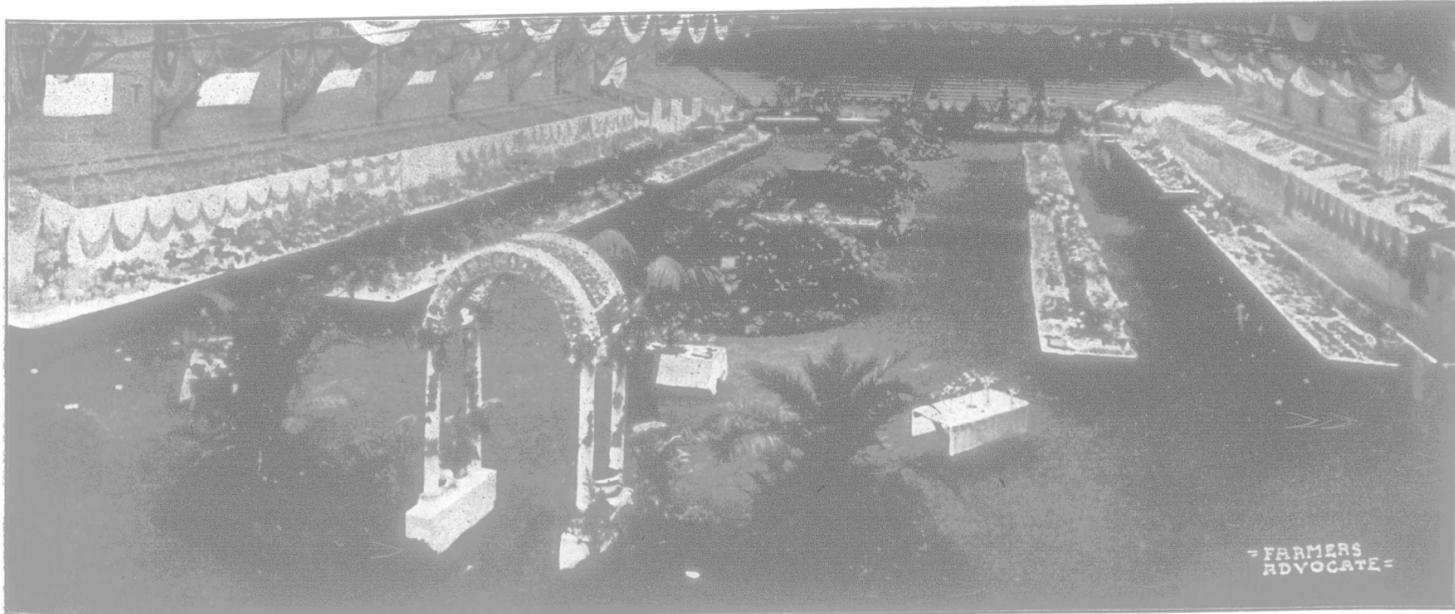
POULTRY

Marketing Through Commission Merchants

Discussion this week is on the question of marketing eggs and poultry through commission merchants. Two contributions are published, the first by J. R. Handel, Man., and second by J. McArdle, Sask. Neither seem over enamored of this system of selling eggs and dressed poultry, and point out advantages and disadvantages, some serious and some easily overcome. As the subject is of interest to poultry keepers generally, experience in the matter is always in order in our columns.

Marketing Poultry Products

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: In theory the marketing of poultry products through commission merchants seems very nearly ideal. When I started keeping poultry some eight years ago I had decided before hand that every egg and bird sold would be through commission dealers. I wanted cash for my products and that seemed the readiest method of selling for cash. But I quit after a few months' experience. The trouble in selling through commission merchants is that they seldom pay as good a price



GENERAL VIEW OF GARDEN PRODUCTS AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION HELD AT WINNIPEG, IN AUGUST.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

Disposing of General Produce

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

With the farmer living hundreds of miles from a city or large town the marketing of eggs and poultry is a serious problem. Sometimes it is possible to find a sale for them to private parties in a village, but, as a rule, this avenue of disposal is irregular and uncertain. For years I sold all my eggs, poultry and butter to a local merchant. I was not satisfied with the prices received and with the goods I was obliged to take in exchange. On reading an advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, asking for shipments of such produce, I decided to try a few consignments to the commission men. Generally speaking, I was satisfied with prices and treatment. I continued this mode of selling for over a year. However, a neighbor had found what he considered a more profitable means of disposing of such produce. His plan was to ship his products direct to a retail store. After considering the matter I decided to try this method. Once while in the city I called at a big retail store and made arrangements to send in my butter, eggs and poultry.

This system has worked all right. I cannot say that my returns are greater for eggs, but I generally get a little extra for poultry and butter. The latter always are put up in good style, the butter being in pound prints wrapped in paper with our special brand on it. I get my cash regularly and am well pleased with the treatment.

Now I do not condemn the commission houses; a reliable commission firm is a boon to the farmer who ships ordinary produce in quantity. My advice is for the man who has only small quantities of produce to sell to the local merchant if he cannot arrange for private sales locally; for the man who has considerable quantities, not put up in attractive form, to send to the commission house and for the man who caters to a high class trade to sell direct to a retailer, or make special arrangements for regular shipments to private customers.

Saskatchewan.

J. McARDER.

General Management of Geese

N. D. K., Alta., asks for information on rearing and managing geese, at what age should their breasts be plucked, and how often; what kind of winter quarters are required, and what is the best way to kill and dress them.

Geese pay best when reared in an ordinary way. In summer as good a way as any is to run them on waste land, where the stock birds can graze during the day, and require grain only in the morning. It is not advisable to run too many geese on a pasture, no matter how good it is, for they crop grass closer than sheep. For winter housing they should have a comfortable building, large enough for the number kept, well bedded with wheat straw, and kept very dry in this country. Unless the house is dry the geese will get their feet cold in our winter weather. In summer, they should have water, but if there is not a pond near the yards, a large tub could be sunk in the ground, but it must be large enough and deep enough for them to bathe themselves in thoroughly. If it is large enough for swimming in so much the better.

A gander is generally mated with three geese, and should be put with the geese not later than the new year. A month or two earlier is much better. For very early breeding, young geese must be used, and they usually lay in February; but the strongest birds are bred from females a year older. Geese have been known to breed till thirty years old, and are often kept on farms for twenty years. It is best not to keep ganders after they are four years old, as they sometimes become rather savage after this age, and are dangerous to young children.

Breeding stock must not be allowed to get over-heavy during the winter months. All eggs should be taken away as laid, in order that as many as possible may be secured. If the eggs are for setting they should be kept in a roomy box, and turned every few days. Some breeders set the eggs under the largest hens they have, but it is not a good thing to do as the eggs hatch better under a goose, and it is hard work for a hen to sit on goose eggs as they are too large. The eggs hatch at or before the expiration of thirty days. They also do very well in an incubator, or under turkey hens!

A goose that has brought out a brood is best cropped when the goslings are about twenty-four hours old, care being taken that the goslings have sufficient shade, as they cannot stand the hot

sun. The coops are best with a ground floor, as the goslings' feet do not slip. For about a week the goslings should be kept confined in a run; but after that they can be let out to graze and forage for themselves, but should always be housed and well bedded at night. For the first day, they should be fed on chopped egg and bread crumbs, and mixed with chopped greens of some kind. After the first week there is no better feed than barley meal and wheat, scalding the wheat with boiling water, and not feeding the mash until cold.

As regards marketing, there is not much difficulty. There is good demand for geese in Winnipeg at all seasons of the year, and in other western cities there is usually sale for geese at all times at remunerative prices. One can generally dispose of them direct to hotels or first-class restaurants, in case the local butcher or grocer is not in a position to handle them. The general practice in killing geese is to pierce the brain with a sharp-bladed knife, inserting the blade from the back of the skull. There is a point at the junction of the head and neck where there is no bone protection, from which the knife should be pushed through to the brain. They should be plucked as soon as the brain is pierced, and dressed in the same way as chickens. Geese should never be packed until cold. It is not advisable to pluck the breasts at any time during life.

Man.

"BUSY BEE."

FIELD NOTES

Tariff Commission and New Bill of Lading

At the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Hamilton recently, the press were excluded while the question of asking the Government for a permanent tariff commission was under discussion. After two hours the President made a statement that "The association approved of the proposal to establish a permanent tariff commission." No more could be learned officially, but the reporters "understood" that the convention was much divided on the question. One member declared that after listening to the discussion he had reached the conclusion that some wanted a permanent commission because they hoped it would help the manufacturers, while others did not want it because they were afraid it might help the other fellow.

In a committee report brought in, satisfaction was expressed with the prompt manner in which the Railway Commission dealt with all matters brought before it. The new bill of lading, for use in the movement of miscellaneous freight and merchandise, which had been approved by the Railway Commission, and comes into effect on October 1st, was heartily commended. In the future the shipper will not be obliged to prove the carrier's negligence in case of loss, as is done at present, but upon the carrier is laid the burden of proving its freedom from negligence, a very great advantage in settling claims.

British Columbia Provincial Exhibition

Victoria is a renowned city. Being one of the oldest centres of the Dominion the past has added greatly to its celebrity. Notable events gain interest for history, and in the history of Victoria there are events that have made it famous the world over. Among those featured occurrences stands the annual provincial exhibition. For forty-nine consecutive years it has been building a record, each successive year culminating in some greater achievement. This year's effort was well up to any previous standard.

Perhaps there was no outstanding feature in any department, but a wholesome uniformity and a strong exhibit in all made this year's exhibition a marked achievement. British Columbia is surely an agricultural country, possessing climatic conditions peculiarly adapted for many phases of farming. Its fruits and garden products alike are famous and the prodigious display of the many varieties at the fair was an exhibition in itself. In the Woman's Building was found fine arts of rare quality and complete design. British Columbia scenery was well presented, in a display of paintings and photographs much in evidence about the hall. Here too, were the dairy products, the returns from the gentle kine feeding on abundant grasses among the ledges, and partaking of the fresh waters from the rivulets. In all departments the exhibits were good, attendance large, and the exhibition on the whole a creditable success.

HORSE SHOW

For two years the horse show has been held in connection with the exhibition. The afternoons and evenings of the last three days were set apart for the showing of the horses in the large pavilion on the grounds. The heavy harness classes were well filled, many notable horses competing. A number of the

Vancouver horsemen were there, among them being D. C. McGregor and T. J. Smith, both the owners of many prize-winners. The Maplewood Farm, of Renton, Washington, came forth and claimed a number of ribbons.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

The Clydesdale horse is a favorite at the coast, and so long as they produce the kind that carried away the championship prizes, he is apt to hold preference. There were some inferior animals, but a lot of exceptionally good ones. The female classes, however, were strong neither in numbers nor quality. The stallion classes were well contested. O'Neal & Co., of New Westminster, arrived from Scotland a few weeks ago with an importation, and from this consignment the judge selected a number of the winners. Crusoe, a brown five-year-old, the winner in the aged stallion class, came from this lot. Six entries were lined up and it took some time to decide the winner. Crusoe lacked somewhat in condition after his journey from the old land, but his superior quality in feet and ankles made him a sure winner. Satrap, owned by F. H. Maitland-Dougall, Koksilah, B. C., stood second. He is a weighty lad and a fair mover but he lacks some of the breed quality of the winner. Royal Citizen, another bay with sufficient size, was third. He is owned by the Inverholme Stock Farm of Ladner, B. C. Dean Swift, a horse owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, of Port Guichon, stood fourth.

The three-year-old class held the champion horse of the show. O'Neal & Co. had the only two entries, and the winner was Marcellus Junior. He is a bay, with plenty of substance and action and possessing strong bones. While he is a good colt and a general favorite a few claimed that Crusoe, the winner in the aged class, should have had the champion ticket. The latter excelled in quality of bone and pastern. Garty Guarantee, a good colt, stood second in three-year-olds. In the two-year-old class the Guichon Estate, of Port Guichon, won with the bay colt, Rex, Citizen's Best, owned by the Inverholme Stock Farm, being second. Only three entries came out in the year-old class, F. H. Maitland-Dougall having the winner, while the Pemberton Stock Farm owned the second and third prize animals.

CLYDESDALE FEMALES

The entries in the female Clydesdale classes were not large. Only two brood mares came out to contest for the money in the brood mare class. Isis, owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, won the blue ticket, while the entry of George Sangster, Sidney, took second. There were four yeld mares entered. Nellie Carrick was the winner, and was afterwards made champion Clydesdale female of the show. She is a mare of rather fine quality but heavily fleshed. She is owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm. Geo. Sangster was second with Snipe, a bay mare sired by Buckler. Jos. Tamboline of Westham Island won third, with Lady Richardson.

Boghead Emma, owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, won first in the three-year-olds. O'Neal & Co. came second, with Flower of Flossh. The Guichon Estate owned the only entries in the two-year-old and year-old classes. The Pemberton Stock Company won first on foal, while Geo. Sangster, of Sidney, won second.

There was a good showing of draft horses. Macdonald, Marpole Co. won first on pair of draft horses, while P. Burns & Co., of Vancouver, won second. The former team excelled somewhat in weight and condition and are known winners in the East as well as in the West.

STRONG EXHIBIT OF LIGHT HORSES

There was a strong exhibit of light horses; especially in Hackney was this the case. J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C., exhibited a long line of standard-breds and secured practically all the prizes. In the Hackney classes there was, however more competition. O'Neal & Co. again had the champion in stallions, their chestnut, Forest Fire, proving the favorite. He is a horse possessing quality but his superior action gave him the ticket. It was hard for Silpho Sensation to take second money, as he has previously held the top notch. Despite his defeat he is a good horse and a smooth goer. He was shown by C. Moses, of North Saanich, B. C. C. Hutcheson Chilliwack, owned the third horse named Sealand Sensation. Kingmaker, owned by G. Hadwen, Duncan, was fourth. D. C. McGregor, Vancouver, had the winner in the brood mare class, but for the championship she dropped below Spice Box, a chestnut shown by O'Neal & Co. Spice Box was the winner in the yeld mare class, being only a three-year-old, yet a great favorite with the judge. O'Neal & Co. won all the championship prizes in the Hackney classes.

The pony classes were well contested, R. Thornburn, Vancouver, and F. A. Thompson, Victoria, had good entries of Shetlands.

BEEF CATTLE RATHER LIGHT

The beef breeds of cattle were poorly represented at Victoria this year. A few years ago the dairy cattle were in the minority but times have changed. Of the former breeds the reds, whites and roans were the only ones in evidence. Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island, B. C., was practically the only exhibitor. However he had Shorthorns that would stand to win in good company.

DAIRY BREEDS WELL REPRESENTED

Of the dairy breeds the Holsteins and Jerseys were the representatives. Honors in the Holsteins were

divided between H. Bonsall, Chemainus, B. C., Haine & Rounsefell, Dewdney, and Bishop & Clark, Victoria. H. Bonsall carried off the championship prizes. Bishop & Clark came to the front when the Jerseys were shown. The Jersey is a favorite cow in British Columbia, and well she should be, for they have the right sort there. In the bull classes Zuick Bros., Royal Oak, won the championship prizes, while Bishop & Clark had everything their own way when it came to females. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, also took some of the tickets in the Jersey classes.

J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, exhibited Red Polled cattle. He had twenty-five head entered, with no competition. His animals would hold their own in strong competition.

UNUSUALLY STRONG SHEEP EXHIBIT

Victoria had a sheep exhibit that might easily rival the one at Toronto. John Richardson, Port Guichon, was one of the largest exhibitors. He was there with Cotswolds, Oxford Downs and Hampshires. A. T. Watt, Victoria, had a large entry of South-downs. He had a number of the winners, but was followed hard by H. D. Evans, Somenos, B. C., who had some really good representatives of this mutton breed. Horatio Webb, Sardis, Max Enke, Galiano, and G. H. Hadwen fought for honors over the Shropshires. J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, was a lone exhibitor of Dorsets. Washington Grimmer, North Pender Island, B. C., contested the Hampshire classes, while T. Davies, Ladner, exhibited some pens of fine Oxford Downs. It is predicted that British Columbia will become one of the greatest sheep breeding countries in the world. There was a good swine exhibit in quality but the numbers were not large. W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor of Tamworths, while J. T. Maynard stood alone in the Essex classes. Horatio Webb, Sardis, and Max Enke, Galiano, divided honors in the Yorkshire and Berkshire classes. The Portage Inlet Ranch of Strawberry Vale, B. C., exhibited and won some prizes in the Yorkshire classes.

The men who made the awards were judges of known repute. Geo. Gray, Newcastle, Ontario, judged the horses. He was supported by Wm. Elliot, Galt, Ontario. Professor Grisdale, Ottawa, made the awards in the dairy cattle, sheep and swine while Mr. Elliott judged the beef cattle.

Fall Show at Magrath

The Magrath Fair was held September 23 and 24 on the new grounds just west of the town. Six weeks before the event there were no buildings and no grounds, but, owing to the interest and hustle of the directors, horse sheds and three buildings, including a good covered grandstand, were erected and a track graded. The weather being fine and sunny there was a good attendance, several threshing outfits closing down, thus allowing the men to attend the show.

In the horticultural building there was a fine collection of vegetables, preserved fruits and dairy products. In addition a good exhibit of school work and ladies' fancy work was shown. A. R. Bennett, who holds a prize cup for wheat, won first for a collection of vegetables, and C. Carter took second prize for a large collection, including pumpkins, squash corn and ripe beans. Several fine samples of irrigated alfalfa and sugar beets were shown, again demonstrating that this section will produce something beside wheat.

In the stock show Mr. Knight, of Raymond, showed several Suffolk Punches. J. Hanson, of Cardston, won two firsts with Hackney and Clydesdale stallions. The heavy draft classes produced four excellent teams, first honors going to Rimhall Bros. Some good Cotswold sheep were in evidence, also a few hogs, the latter being Berkshires and grade Yorkshires. The poultry exhibit was smaller than usual.

There were two pens of range cattle from the famous McIntyre Ranch, one of white faces and the other of Galloways. It was the opinion of the judges that these cattle were the best that they had seen in Alberta, and that if selected individuals had been specially fitted they would have been able to hold their own in any Western Canada show.

E. J. ROWLEY.

Dominion Appointments

The reorganization rendered necessary by the lamented death of Dr. Jas. Fletcher has now been effected at the Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The late Dr. Fletcher occupied the dual position of entomologist and botanist, but in these days of increasing scien-

cereals. As an instance of his success in original scientific research it may be mentioned that in conjunction with Prof. Maze, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Mr. Gussow discovered the cause of a new disease affecting cucumbers, this being due to an organism to which he gave the name of *Corynespora Mazei*, by which it is now scientifically known. Mr. Gussow's botanical knowledge has been in wide request in England, where he was frequently required to give expert testimony before courts of law. He was also an active member of the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, and has served upon its sectional committee for medical bacteriology and histology. He is also a member of the Association of Economic Biologists of the Association of Economic Botany, of the Societe Mycologique de France, and of other learned bodies.

His scientific articles are artistically illustrated with reproductions from his own drawings and photographs. Courteous and obliging in disposition, his friends anticipate for Mr. Gussow an honorable and useful career in Canada.

Farmers and horticulturists throughout the Dominion who have to combat injurious weeds, poisonous plants and diseases affecting plant life, should not fail to avail themselves of the resources now placed at their disposal in the new division of botany at the Central Experimental Farm, and of the services of the Dominion Botanist, Mr. Gussow, and his assistant, Herbert Groh, B. S. A.

DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST

Charles Gordon Hewitt, D. Sc., F. E. S., who has been appointed Dominion Entomologist, successor to the late Dr. Jas. Fletcher, with headquarters at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was educated at the Macclesfield Grammar School and University, of Manchester, England, where he obtained Zoology, Botany and Dalton Natural History prizes. He graduated in 1905 as Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), with first-class honors in zoology, and was awarded a University Graduate Scholarship. He was appoint-



HANS T. GUSSOW.

tific specialization such an arrangement could not with advantage be permanently continued. Accordingly two separate divisions, of botany and entomology, have been established, under the chief direction of Dr. Saunders, the post of botanist having been conferred upon Hans T. Gussow, F. R. M. S., and that of entomologist upon Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt. Both officers are now engaged in the equipment and organization of their respective departments, with the view of rendering them useful in a practical way to the farmers of Canada.

TRAINING OF BOTANIST

Hans T. Gussow is a native of Breslau, Silesia. He received his scientific training at the German Universities of Breslau, Leipsic and Berlin, specializing in applied botany, and subsequently in plant diseases caused by microscopic fungi and bacteria. He proceeded to England in 1901, and in 1903 entered the botanical laboratory of Dr. William Carruthers, F. R. S., the eminent British botanist, who for thirty-seven years has occupied the position of consulting botanist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and who was formerly keeper of botany in the natural history department of the British Museum. As assistant to Dr. Carruthers in this capacity, Mr. Gussow has necessarily been brought into contact with British agriculturists and has studied carefully the botanical problems with which land owners and practical farmers are called upon to deal, including such subjects as the destruction of larch forests by the larch disease, clover-sick land, potato diseases and the effects of poisonous and injurious weeds. In this connection he has done a good deal of original scientific research work in Great Britain, where he made a reputation by his successful cultivation of fungi and bacteria and the consequent establishment of original records of diseases due to these organisms. Amongst his many contributions to agricultural and scientific literature may be mentioned monographs on clover sickness and injurious fodder and poisonous plants, bacterial rot of potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and



CHARLES GORDON HEWITT.

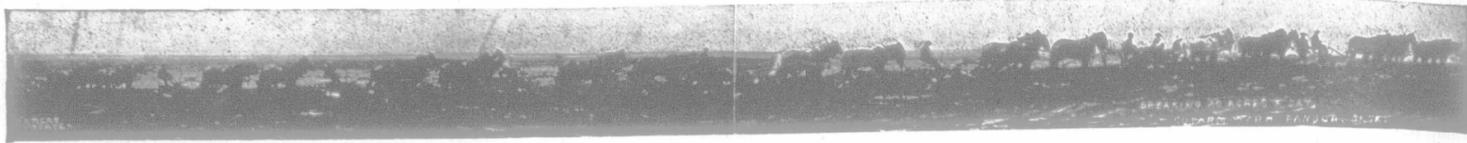
ed the same year Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in zoology in the Manchester University, and two years later was given the newly-instituted Lecturership in Economic Zoology, which he resigns on accepting the post of Entomologist to the Dominion. The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) was



COMPETITION AMONG FARM TEAMS POPULAR AT LOCAL FAIRS.



THROWING AT THE NIGGER—SIDE ATTRACTION SEEN AT SUMMER FAIRS.



THIRTY ACRES A DAY BROKEN BY HORSE POWER NEAR BANGOR, SASKATCHEWAN.

conferred in 1907 for research, and the degree of Doctor of Science (D. Sc.) was conferred in 1909 for his researches in economic zoology, especially entomology.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt has been a keen naturalist from childhood, and, on passing to the University, in addition to the three-years' Honor course of Zoology, he has made a special study of insects. He has also studied at various fresh-water and marine biological stations, and has made a special study of those animals and parasites which effect man and animals, and also agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.

In addition to work on economic entomology and zoology, his services have been in great request in the matter of insecticides.

During the last few years he has investigated the feeding habits of birds in relation to agriculture, etc., and, recognizing the want of exact knowledge on this subject in England, he has organized and is secretary of a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (which is meeting in Winnipeg in August), the object of which is to investigate the feeding habits of certain British birds by a study of the contents of their crops and gizzards, and the conditions under which the birds were feeding, with a view of ascertaining their precise economic value.

He has recently taken an active part in instituting courses for a science degree in agriculture in the Manchester University. He is a Fellow of the Entomological Society, joint hon. secretary of the Association of Economic Biologists, and of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and a Foreign Member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The cornerstone of the new parliament buildings at Edmonton was laid by Earl Grey, Friday afternoon, Oct. 1st.

Dr. H. McDermid, Winnipeg, has been appointed to succeed his father as Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of the province.

A small battle occurred on Sept. 29 at Glace Bay, N. S., between police and striking miners, in which several men were more or less seriously injured.

Italy is reported to be desirous of arranging a trade treaty with Canada, similar to the treaty between the Dominion and France. The Italian government having always favored the conclusion of such a treaty, negotiations to that end will very shortly be opened. The arrangement is desired not only by the government, but also by the Italian producers. A steamship line between Italy and Canada is also to be established.

Coal supplies in the West this year promise to be ample,—that is, if the railways manage to transport the fuel to points of consumption in due time. Since navigation opened 805,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal have arrived at Fort William, and 420,000 tons have been unloaded at Port Arthur. It is estimated 600,000 tons more will arrive before Dec. 1st. About 456,000 tons will go to Winnipeg coal dealers.

Dominion customs revenue statement for September is the most satisfactory since the high-water period of trade in 1907. The collections for the month totalled \$5,437,458, an increase of \$1,409,531 over the same month last year. The collections for the first six months of the fiscal year total \$22,862,717, an increase of \$5,918,350 over the same period last year. It is expected that the revenue for the full year will exceed last year's by at least \$12,000,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The largest battleship in the world was launched September 30th at Portsmouth. It was christened the Neptune.

Both political parties in Great Britain are now actively preparing for a general election, which, it is believed, will be held some time between November and January, the issue being on the Lloyd-George budget and the Unionists' protection policy.

New York was celebrating last week the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the hundredth anniversary of the use of steam in propelling ships. Fifty-seven battleships, representing the principal nations of Europe, and both Americas took part in the celebration.

The Atlantic record has been lowered time and again this summer by the Mauretania and her sister ship, the Lusitania, of the British Cunard line, and now the first named of these liners is being fitted with a special type propeller, which, it is believed, will considerably accelerate her speed. She will then be sent over the Queenstown-New York course in an attempt to cover the distance in four days.

With the United States courts likely to be asked to decide whether either of the two American polar explorers really planted their country's flag on the northern axis, a race seems likely between British, French and Americans for the discovery of the South Pole. A French party is already in the South, a fund has been started in London to send out a British South Polar expedition, while in the United States both Peary and Cook are said to be considering an attack on the southern end of the earth, with the intention of adding the South Pole to their collection.

A world-wide electro-magnetic disturbance nearly paralyzed the telegraph lines of America and Europe for several hours on September 26. The disturbance was the worst recorded in twenty-seven years, and in some cases completely tied up telegraphic communication. Simultaneous with the unusual phenomena in this part of the world, the most brilliant display in years of the aurora australis, lights similar to those of our north polar regions, blazed from the southern axis of the earth and were visible all over Australia and the lower part of the Southern Hemisphere. Scientists attribute the disturbance to some mightier disturbance on the sun.

Saskatchewan Crop Report

The final crop bulletin for Saskatchewan for 1909 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Regina. For the entire province the acreage in wheat is placed at 3,912,497 bushels; estimated yield per acre 21.49; total estimated for the year 84,095,050 bushels. For oats the acreage is placed at 2,192,416, estimated yield per acre 46.90 bushels; total estimated yield 102,821,244 bushels. The acreage of barley is estimated at 235,463, acres; estimated average yield per acre 34.10 bushels; total estimated yield 8,030,229 bushels. The flax area under crop was larger than the barley acreage, it being estimated that 278,835 acres were under cultivation, with an estimated yield per acre of 13.96 bushels, and total estimated yield of 3,893,306 bushels.

It is reported that the Ontario Agricultural College is overcrowded. Almost 100 students are obliged to board out, and it is difficult to find accommodation in the class rooms. The freshman class numbers 125 while a third year record is set, with 50 members.

Coal Areas in Peace River

A syndicate of Eastern capitalists have recently located extensive coal areas on the Peace River, just across the border from British Columbia. The deposit is described as a rich bituminous coal which will coke to the extent of 86 per cent., of excellent quality for manufacturing or domestic purposes. The syndicate in question have had representatives in the north country since spring, surveying the area and locating the richest veins. They have recently filed on 10,000 acres and will proceed with development as soon as railway facilities are available for transporting materials and machinery.

Saskatchewan Field Grain

In the Saskatchewan standing fields of grain competitions this year forty-nine societies held competitions, including 445 fields of wheat and 116 fields of oats, as against 365 fields of wheat and 30 fields of oats, in 1908. This is an increase of four societies, 80 fields of wheat and 86 fields of oats.

The methods of judging the competitions were practically the same as last year. Several of the societies placed a handicap of five points on breaking as against summer-fallows. From the judge's reports it is shown that in many districts there has been considerable improvement in the quality of the crops grown, but in some sections there is still much need for improvement, particularly in regard to weeds and smut. This year in some competitions the judges refused to award the full number of prizes, because, owing to the prevalence of smut and weeds, they were unable to find fields worthy of a prize. This somewhat severe treatment will have a salutary effect in awakening the farmers to the fact that they are not raising good crops, and will lead them to treat their seed grain for smut before sowing, and also to practice better methods of cultivating in order to get rid of weeds.

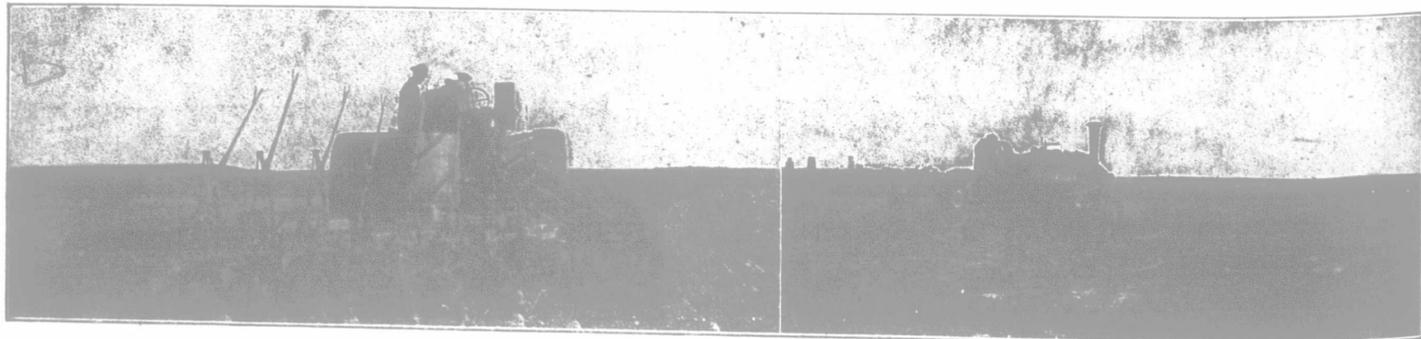
A complete list of those to whom prizes were awarded will appear in a future issue.

Grain Growers' Auto Tour of Sask.

E. N. Hopkins and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, president and secretary, respectively, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, commence a tour of the province by automobile October 4, in which it is hoped to reach nearly every farmer in Saskatchewan. The object of the tour is to organize new branches of the association and advance the work of the farmers' organization generally. The itinerary of the tour is as follows:

Oct. 4, Pasqua, Petrolia School, Drinkwater; Oct. 5, Roleau, Wilcox, Milestone; Oct. 6, Lang, Yellowgrass, Weyburn; Oct. 7, Midale, Macoun, Estevan; Oct. 8, Beinfait, Roche Percee, North Portal; Oct. 9, Frobisher, Alameda, Oxbow; Oct. 11, Carnduff, Carievale, Gainsboro; Oct. 12, Wauchope, Manor, Redvers, Carlyle; Oct. 13, Arcola, Kisby, Stoughton; Oct. 14, Heward, Creelman, Pillmore; Oct. 15, Osage, Tyvan, Sidley; Oct. 16, Kronau, Regina; Oct. 18, Tregarva, Lumsden; Oct. 19, Longlaketon, Strassburg; Oct. 20, Govan, Semans, Nokomis; Oct. 21, Lockwood, Lanigan, Guernsey; Oct. 22, Viscount, Colonsay, Elston; Oct. 23, Glendown, Saskatoon; Oct. 25, Haultain, Dundurn, Hanley; Oct. 26, Bladworth, Davidson, Gervin; Oct. 27, Craik, Hustlers, Eyebrow; Oct. 28, Brownlee, Marquis, Westview; Oct. 29, Tuxford, Beldeck, Moose Jaw.

Where three meetings are announced for one day the time will be 10 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Where two meetings are scheduled for one day, they will be held at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m., with the exception of Glendown and Saskatoon, where the time is 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.



FLOWING SCENE NEAR LOREBURN, SASKATCHEWAN.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

World's markets in grain and live stock during the past week have held rather more than usual interest both for buyer and seller. The passing of September produced some pyrotechnics in one of the leading wheat markets of the world, but chiefly in the speculative commodity. Little developed that would influence the price of the actual cereal, and wheat closed at practically the same level as the week before. Live-stock prices in both America and Europe were lower, the slump being credited to improvement in the supply outlook.

GRAIN

Wheat opened with indications of returning strength. For five days previous to September 27 it has been steadily declining. While foreign news was rated bearish, shipments large, and the outlook generally very favorable, there was a bullish feeling, engendered probably by the Armour deal in September in Chicago, which gave evidence of developing into a genuine squeeze of the shorts. Tuesday's prices, however, were not maintained. Wheat went off a cent on Wednesday and see-sawed gently for the rest of the week.

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

CANADIAN		UNITED STATES		WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS	
	Last week.	1908		Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	5,689,792	3,574,950	3,674,575		
Oats	910,967	530,299	542,484		
Barley	447,180		129,470		
Wheat	16,460,000	13,324,000	26,481,000		
Oats	11,792,000	10,361,000	6,446,000		
North America	3,328,000	3,464,000	6,000,000		
Russia	7,072,000	5,592,000	2,264,000		
Danube	880,000	1,224,000	1,520,000		
India	32,000	152,000	152,000		
Argentina	160,000	296,000	1,024,000		
Australian	24,000	240,000	48,000		
Various	136,000	216,000	56,000		
	11,362,000	10,544,000	11,120,000		

FOREIGN WHEAT OUTLOOK BEARISH

The increase in Russian deliveries, news from Australia that the crop maturing will run high in output, and estimates of 190,000,000 bushels for the Argentina crop, has a quietening affect on bullish sentiment. It is highly probable, however, that this estimate for the Argentine is high. Broomhall, in his summary of Sept. 16th, estimates the Argentina wheat acreage at 11,275,000 acres, as against 1,500,000 acres last year, and guesses the export surplus at 88,000,000 bushels, as against 96,000,000 in the present cereal year. European outlook for supply is better. In India prospects are well maintained.

BEARS SQUEEZED IN CHICAGO

September wheat jumped 14 cents in Chicago on the closing day of the month, and those on the right side cleaned up on the shorts. Armour, who was holding this option in heavy quantities, dropped his load a few days too early, and Waterman, an Eastern miller, who stayed in till the last day, handled the whip on those who had sold September wheat. He is credited with profits of close to a million dollars. Patten, the king pin in the 1909 May deal, dropped about two hundred thousand before he discovered himself on the wrong side, and quit. The Chicago corner had little affect on prices outside the immediate vicinity of the grain exchange and in the September option.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Sept.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Oct.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Nov.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Dec.	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
May	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Oats	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Sept.	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Oct.	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Dec.	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
May	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Flax	134	135	132	132	132 1/2	133
Sept.	131	131 1/2	132	132	132 1/2	133
Oct.	131	131 1/2	132	132	132 1/2	133

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
No. 1 Nor.	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
No. 2 Nor.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
No. 3 Nor.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
No. 4	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
No. 5	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	87	88	87	87	87 1/2	88
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85	85 1/2

Oats—		Barley—	
No. 2 white.	32 1/2	33	33 1/2
No. 3 white.	30	31	31 1/2
No. 3	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
No. 4	43 1/2	43 1/2	43

WINNIPEG LIVE-STOCK MARKETS

Last week very nearly equalled in receipts the best week of the season. Deliveries of all classes of stock with the exception of sheep and lambs were heavy. Prices all round ruled a fraction lower. In cattle the reduction was due to decreasing Old Country locations in hogs to the fact that receipts are improving, and in butcher cattle to the numbers offering.

EXPORTERS A QUARTER LOWER

Exporters went off a quarter of a cent from last week's quotations. Cattle in all markets have ruled some lower during the past fortnight, a natural consequence of heavier receipts. The run of export stuff was hardly up to the record set during the preceding two or three weeks, but was of average dimensions and such as sold in the yards went from \$4.00 to \$4.25.

BUTCHER GRADES LOWER

Ample deliveries and weakening in cattle generally affected butcher prices to the extent of 15 to 25 cents per cwt. Demand at reduced quotations is good. A fair quantity of Manitoba stock is offering and selling from \$4.00 down.

HOGS GETTING CHEAPER

With receipts coming nearer meeting requirements than they have for some weeks, hog values since last report have shrunk about 50 cents per cwt. on best grades and the top price is now \$8.50. They are going lower, and next week will probably go off to about the same extent they have this. Buyers claim that pork prices were out of relation to the price of other meat products for some time past, which is probably true. At any rate hogs look cheaper, and will likely be around the 7-cent level within a short time.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Sheep values are practically unchanged. A few westerns are offering, and some are coming in from Toronto. Sellers are getting around \$5.50. Lambs are half a cent under last week's quotations, and are going from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Deliveries are light.

MARKET REPORT

Receipts of export cattle from the West still continue in large numbers, and quality good. The local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan were liberal, quality fair, and fifteen to twenty-five cents lower; hog receipts increasing, quality fair; sheep and lambs, fair receipts, quality good; calves, coming more freely, mostly strong weights.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	3.90 to 4.10
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 to 3.50
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	3.75 to 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.25 to 2.75
Choice hogs	7.75 to 8.00
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.25
Choice calves	2.75 to 3.25
Medium calves	3.00 to 3.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	HOGS —	Ave. Wt.	Price
68	Medium hogs	196	\$9.00
160	"	195	8.75
271	"	186	8.50
134	"	158	8.25
51	"	171	8.00
2	"	410	7.00
1	Stag	400	5.00
1	Sow	300	7.00
CATTLE —			
6	Steers	1343	4.50
86	"	1262	4.30
98	"	1169	4.25
43	"	994	3.25
23	"	938	3.00
6	Steers and heifers	965	3.10
33	"	884	2.75
5	Steers and cows	1066	3.10
5	"	922	3.00
14	Heifers	1047	3.85
22	"	992	3.50
18	"	954	3.10
14	"	976	3.00
23	"	869	2.90
17	"	832	2.75
20	"	973	2.65
2	"	800	2.50
63	Heifers and cows	993	3.35
15	"	894	3.10
13	"	869	3.00
53	"	926	2.90

1 Cow	1640	4.25
1 "	1260	3.10
1 "	820	2.75
1 "	1000	2.00
1 Bull	1300	2.50
4 Bulls	1245	2.25
4 "	927	2.00
79 Calves	314	4.50
40 "	292	4.25
43 "	325	4.00
6 "	426	3.50
SHEEP AND LAMBS —		
140 Sheep	142	4.25
2 Lambs	108	6.50

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK

Beef cattle, \$4.40 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.20; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; Westerners, \$4.25 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.10 to \$8.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.10; lambs, \$4.25 to \$7.00.

TORONTO MARKETS

Choice export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; fair to common, \$4.65 to \$5.00; heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.40; cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; common butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

LIVERPOOL LIVE-STOCK

Canadian steers are quoted at 11 1/2 cents to 11 1/4 cents with Western ranchers 10 1/4 cents to 11 1/4 cents, cows 10 cents and bulls 9 1/2 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE PRICES

Bran, per ton	\$18.00
Shorts, per ton	20.00
Barley, chopped	\$25.00 to 27.00
Oats, chopped	27.00 to 28.00
Barley and oats, chopped	26.00 to 27.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled)	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy	12.00 to 14.00
Red top	12.00
Baled straw	5.00 to 5.50
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.	.25 to .27
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade	18 .21
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, Sept., per lb.	.10 to .11
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling	.24 to .25
POTATOES —	
Potatoes, per bushel	.35 to .40
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native corn, per doz	.12 1/2
Native cauliflower, per doz.	.50 to 1.00
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.	.50
Red cabbage, per doz.	.25
Native celery, per doz.	.25
Native carrots, per lb.	1
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	.75
Native turnips, per bushel	.40
Native lettuce, per doz.	.20
Native onions, per doz.	.20
Spanish onions, per large crate	3.00 to 3.25
Spanish onions, per small crate	1.25
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	1.50 to 1.75
Native radishes, per doz.	.20
Native cucumbers, per doz.	.15
Parsley and mint, per doz.	.20
Ontario tomatoes, per basket	.50
Native tomatoes, per lb.	.2 1/2
Green tomatoes, per lb.	1 1/2
Pumpkins, per lb.	1
Hubbard squash	1 1/2
Citrons, per lb.	1 1/2
Vegetable marrow, per doz	75
FRESH FRUIT —	
Pears, per basket	75 to 80
Pears, per crate, small	1.25
Apples, per barrel —	
Wealthies	3.50
Alexanders	4.00
Crab Apples	5.00 to 7.00
Peaches, small baskets	50
Peaches, crates	1.35 to 1.40
Grapes, per basket —	
Blue and green	20 to 22
Red Rogers	25
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f.o.b.	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
Winnipeg	5
No. 1 tallow	4
No. 2 tallow	45
Sheepskins	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Wool, Manitoba, July clip	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
DRESSED CARCASSES —	
Steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	6 1/2
Hind quarters	8
Front quarters	5
Dressed mutton, fresh	12
Dressed lamb	15
Dressed hogs	12
Dressed veal	8

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

Often and often the man sat under the tree, and always its shade and the sweetness thereof stimulated in him the process of thought. But one day some persons came and cut the tree down and ground it up into pulp, of which they made books. And the reading of these, indispensable to culture in the accepted sense, left the man no time to think.—Puck.

* * *

The process of making pencils involves about fifty different steps, a great deal of specially-constructed machinery and a number of interesting forms of specialized skill. Owing to the time required for certain processes, such as boiling and drying the cedar, it takes eight weeks to make a pencil. There are about 100 varieties of pencils, each variety fitted to certain uses.

* * *

"Ye niver can tell what this here dhröll little race iv men will do. We've gone a long way. Man can fly now almost as well as a hen with a busted wing. But I don't think th' kind iv flyin' we'll iver do will look much like rale flyin' to a wild goose goin' south with his fam'ly. If I was a flyin' machiæ man, bumpin' around in a conthraption made iv steel an' wood an' canvas an' run be gasoline, an' called it flyin' I'd be ashamed to look a goose in th' face.—Mr. Dooley, in *The Chicago Tribune*.

* * *

What is regarded as the quaintest oath still in use is that taken by the High Court Judges in the Isle of Man, the terms of which are as follows: "By this book and the contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in the heaven above and the earth beneath in six days and six nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, loss or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish. So help me God and the contents of this book."

* * *

The question as to what constitutes "a letter in its usual and ordinary form," has arisen from time to time, and the post-office department at Ottawa has adopted the following definition agreed upon in its postal convention with the United States:

"Any article of correspondence prepaid at letter rate and contained in an envelope, however large, which might presumably be used for enclosing a letter, and such documents as are from time to time sent under the same cover as letters."

This definition does not cover what are known as "box envelopes," i. e., envelopes which, when filled, have the appearance of a box, as such envelopes might be used for transmitting articles that are excluded from the mails.

* * *

One of the most curious instances of longevity is found in Miss Louise Courtney's "Notes of an Octogenarian." A witness in a will case in which Bellenden-Ker, the great English conveyancer, was engaged, was asked if he had any brothers or sisters. He replied that he had one brother who died 150 years ago. The court expressed incredulity and documentary evidence was produced in support of the statement. This showed that the witness' father, who married first at the age of 19, had a son who died in infancy. The father married again at the age of 75, and had a son who lived to appear in the witness box at the age of 94, and made the above startling statement.

A joke perpetrated by Canadian officials several years ago has borne fruit in a claim made by Thos. Acheson, Pittsburg, and there may be some question if his claim will not have some merit if Canada should not have title to the polar regions.

According to Mr. Acheson's statement he served in the Canadian forces during the Fenian raids and Indian wars from 1865 to 1870, and in recognition of his services, which were those of a bugler, the Canadian government gave him a grant of 130 acres of land or ice surrounding the north pole. He says he has papers to prove his claim, which is based upon the English law.

If Mr. Acheson actually holds the title to the pole he may be in a position to have something to say about who is entitled to go up there and browse around on his ice hunting for game and astronomical observations. One hundred and thirty acres of ice of the probable polar thickness might prove a profitable commodity. Mr. Acheson may become one of the malefactors of great wealth if he has any business sense whatever and knows how to organize a trust.

Rab Comes Hame

Was that a knock? Wha can it be?
I hirple to the door;
A buirdly chiel' is stan'in there,
I never saw afore.
He tak's a lang, lang look at me,
An' in his kindly e'en
A something lies I canna name,
That somewhere I ha'e seen.

I bid him ben; he tak's a chair,
My heart lous up wi' fricht,
Fo' doon he sits as John wad dae
When he came hame at night.
He spreads baith han's upon his knees,
But no a'e word he speaks,
Yet I can see the big, roun' tears
Come happin' doon his cheeks.

Then a' at aince his big, strong airms
Are streekit oot to me—
"Mither, I'm Rab, come hame at last,
An' can ye welcome me?"
O, Rab, my airms are roun' his neck,
The Lord is kind indeed;
Then hunker doon and on his knees
I lay my auld grey heid.

Hoo could ye hide sae lang frae me,
Thae weary, weary years.
An' no a'e word—bit I maun greet,
My heart is fu' o' tears;
It does an' auld, frail body guid,
An' oh! it's unco' sweet,
To see ye there, tho' through my tears,
Sae I maun hae my greet.

Your father's lang since in his grave
Within the auld kirkyard,
Jamie an' Tam they lie by him—
They were na' to be spared;
An' I was left to sit my lane
To think on what had been,
An' wussin' only for the time
To come an' close my e'en.

But noo ye're back, I ken fu' weel
That no a fremit han'
Will lay me, when my time comes roun'
Beside my ain gudeman;
An' wad it be a sin to ask
O' Him who rules aboon
To gie me yet a year or twa,
Afore I cuddle doon.

Dr. Cook's Story in Brief

August, 1907.—Arrived at Annotok, 700 miles from North Pole, and went into winter quarters.

February 19, 1908.—Left Annotok. Crossed Smith's Sound on the ice. Temperature, 83 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Reached Cape Hubbard after crossing Nansen Sound.

March 18, 1908.—Pushed out into the Polar Sea with two Eskimos and twenty-six dogs. Distance, 460 miles to North Pole.

March 30, 1908.—Position, 84 deg. 47 min. N. Latitude 86 deg. 36 min. Discovered new land.

April 8, 1908.—100 miles covered in nine days. Now 204 miles from North Pole.

April 14, 1908.—99 miles from Pole. Temperature 40 deg, below freezing.

April 21, 1908.—Arrived at the North Pole.

April 23, 1908.—Began the long return march.

May 24, 1908.—Reached the 84th parallel. Encountered violent gales.

June, 1908.—Fought with bad ice and fog and came into Crown Prince Gustav Sea.

September, 1908.—Camped for the winter near Cape Sparbo. Tried unsuccessfully to reach Baffin's Bay.

February, 1909.—Left Cape Sparbo.

April 15, 1909.—Reached the shores of Greenland and sailed on Danish steamer from Upernivik.

September 1, 1909.—Touched at Lerwick and sent message to New York Herald.

September 4, 1909.—Reached Copenhagen.

September 21, 1909.—Reached New York.

Pity Misplaced

A well-known visitor to the West in addressing an audience, said: "The longer I live the less sympathy I have for the children of the poor. It is for the children of the rich that I am saving my sympathy. We are living in a world in which the only man who succeeds is the man who does something. The law of human life is the law of work and sacrifice, labor and discipline. There is one thing in this world more royal than a king and that is a man."

Without discussing the question of whether the little children of the rich are asking for any sympathy in their condition, it would seem that plenty of illustrations can be given to prove that the boy of the poor home doesn't need commiseration because of his poverty. Poverty is the nourishing soil that feeds Ambition. Think of the half dozen men of whom we have heard so much this year. They all succeeded in the things on which they had set their hearts. They had to work from the first, and, beginning so, went on to realize their ambitions, laudable or otherwise. Harriman, the railroad king in a land of railroads, who died last month, was the son of a poor rector without a parish, and began work as a clerk. James J. Hill was a country boy on a little farm in old Ontario, but his life plans extended beyond the line fence, and the only way to accomplish them was through hard work. The late Governor Johnson of Minnesota had the gloom of the poorhouse among his earliest associations, but the extent of his popularity and the grief at his death attest to the fact that his early ambition for usefulness and development was not stunted by his lack of wealth. As for Lord Strathcona, once Donald Smith, the poor trapper in the wilds of Labrador, his recent visit to the West has recalled his early history to every Canadian, and no one seems to feel that pity was due him because he once was poor and had to work hard. The boy who pities himself because he is poor, and makes no effort to overcome the obstacle, wouldn't amount to anything even if he were rich.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

THE MISERY OF SIN

It is strange that so many people should be afraid to yield themselves heartily to God's service, afraid that such a step might bring down pain and trouble on their own heads. Why should our wise and loving Father be unkind to His loyal and obedient children? Is it reasonable or likely that Satan, the world, or even we ourselves, can or will make such generous provision for our happiness as One all-loving and all-powerful? Study history and you will find how certainly misery follows in the wake of sin. Even when pleasure or success seem to be the wages of sin, the short pleasure is embittered by the accusing voice of conscience, and real joy can only be obtained by open confession and restitution. And restitution is seldom possible. A woman once went to a priest and confessed that she had spoken much scandal against her neighbors. She asked him to tell her what she could do to make amends. He told her to take thistle seeds and cast them to the wind. She came back, after doing this, and asked what she must do now. The priest said: "Go, now, and gather up the harvest you have sown." When she answered, "That is impossible," the priest told her that it was also impossible to undo the fruits of her scandalous talk.

If sin only brought misery on the sinner, it would not be so terrible, but no one can sin alone. Others are tempted to follow, lives are ruined, the young and the weak are influenced, and soon form habits of evil which grow and harden, dragging down the soul. A man who sneers at holy things, or who poisons the pure soul of a child by suggestions of evil, may one day be deeply repentant. Can that repentance stop the poison which has perhaps been doing its deadly work for years? Our Lord has declared that a man who makes one of His little ones "to stumble" might better have a millstone fastened to his neck and be drowned in the sea.

The holy mother of Jesus was warned that a sword should pierce her loving heart, but I would rather have been called to endure her sorrow, than be like some mothers whose children deliberately pierce their hearts. She watched her Son suffer—suffer with a high, unselfish courage which must have filled her with wondering joy at the glory of His splendid manhood. The pain of seeing Him suffer must have been sweetened, to some extent, by His loving thoughtfulness for her and for all the world. She could still rejoice, with wondering joy, because God had given her such a Son.

But many mothers are pierced to the heart by their children's ingratitude, and shamed by their wickedness. Sometimes the dear, innocent baby that came to be God's blessing to the home, grows up to be its misery and disgrace.

"Below the Cross
The holy mother knelt in quivering calm,
Her waiting arms in anguish upward reached
To take again her Son, her little boy—
Her baby!—while, pale through the mystic dusk,
Her lifted face in adoration dwelt
Upon her Lord!

"Then, near at hand, there broke
A woman's sobbing, low and wretched and fierce,
The cry of one whose hurt is worse than death;
And Mary, bending sweet within her veil,
Laid her high grief aside, to pray,
'Dear God!
Ah, comfort Thou the mother of the thief!'"

Those who yield themselves to be slaves of sin are not only heaping up certain misery for themselves, but

are also bringing bitter pain on those who love them best.

Do you think it is possible to be independent, neither serving God nor yielding to the bondage of sin? The experiment is a terribly dangerous one. Habits are formed very insidiously. A temptation may be yielded to again and again, and felt to be a temptation. After a while it becomes a matter of course, and the conscience is "seared with a hot iron" so that its voice is not noticed. Then another step downward becomes easy. Youth starts out with high ideals, but they fade out by degrees unless they are fixed by practice.

About a year ago I saw in the paper that two brothers, aged 60 and 65 years, were discovered by a neighbor in their house. One had died of starvation, and the other was

busy days have one object in view—making money. Then Death steps in, and the worker finds that he must drop everything he has toiled so hard to gain. Is it worth while to spend a lifetime in that fashion, only to go out into the new and wonderful life, beyond death, with soul undeveloped and poor? I am not objecting to a reasonable struggle for worldly prosperity, but to the dangerous practice of seeking "first" the kingdom of this world and its riches.

Sin is a condition of bondage: "While they promise them liberty," as St. Peter declares, "they themselves are the servants of corruption: for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage." This is a matter of everyday experience. Those who give way to sinful self-indulgence have a false promise of liberty held out to them, only to find themselves entrapped and held fast in cruel bondage. God has made the way of transgressors very hard. On all sides danger-signals are displayed, beacon lights warning men to avoid the hidden rocks which are

do, and had no intention of becoming a slave to his favorite pursuit. Sin promised to make him free, to give him pleasure, money or power, if only he would disobey his conscience and God's commandments in a few trivial matters—"all these things will I give thee," says the tempter, "if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It seems liberal payment for a small sin; but, too late, the sinner discovers that he is tied and bound with the invisible but mighty chain of bad habits. Then he probably struggles to free himself, makes resolution after resolution to reform, but the apparently easy-going master whom he had willingly obeyed, rises up in his true colors, and like Pharaoh of old, refuses to let him go. It is a dangerous thing to deliberately choose to do a wrong, thinking that it is "only for once," and you will not let it become a habit. Disobedience to our higher instincts is never trifling. That was the lie told by Satan to Eve. He persuaded her that the consequences of a small disobedience could not be terrible. She accepted the subtle, lying logic—as many have done since—and found out that shame, disgrace, degradation and banishment followed swiftly. They followed, because God is loving and merciful and will not let a soul die without pain—pain which may draw the sinner to the Saviour, the prodigal in his misery to the Father's arms.

Strong indeed is the foe, but God is far stronger—and so are we, if we are holding fast to Him. Those who choose His service will find to their joy that God is dwelling not only with them, but in them. In His strength they can climb from joy to joy, finding always that "the best is yet to be."

God is as merciful in making the way of sin a way of misery, as in meeting the repentant sinner with the Father's kiss of reconciliation. He "makes for us chances to fight, we may win"—and may grow stronger by exercising our spiritual muscles.

"Fire proves the iron,
And trial proves the good.
Often we know not what our powers may be,
But trial shows us what we really are.

Yet must we keep a careful watch to meet the first approach,
For then an enemy is vanquished with more ease."

DORA FARNCOMB.



ROBERT W. SERVICE.

Bank clerk and poet of the Yukon. Fifty-five thousand copies of his first book, "Songs of a Sourdough," have been sold and fifteen thousand orders were received for "Songs of a Cheechako" before it was published.

dying from the same cause. Yet they had more than a thousand dollars in their possession. If you had told those men, forty years ago, that they would ever carry miserliness to such a pitch of folly—flinging life away that they might clutch gold, which Death would deprive them of—they would have laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion. But they slowly allowed the love of money to reign in their hearts until it blinded and enslaved them, and they were willing to sacrifice everything to their golden image.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the love of money to grow, unchecked. Sometimes it leads to murder or dishonesty, for the sake of growing richer. Sometimes men can "be bought," caring more for money than for honor. More often it slowly crushes the spirit; the pursuit of wealth becomes the one great business of life, and the love and service of God and one's neighbor get crowded more and more into a corner as being of trifling importance. The

sure to make shipwreck of happiness and real prosperity. Go into the slums of any great city, and you will see these danger-signals on all sides. They are written plainly on the dirty walls of comfortless rooms, on the hardened faces of men, and the bold faces of women, on the swollen features, the shaky hand and the unsteady walk of the drunkard. Do you think these wrecks of humanity intended to fling away the glory of their manhood and womanhood? It is folly to drift pleasantly down the swift current of the Niagara river, intending to pull against the stream when the rapids are nearly reached; and it is far more recklessly foolish to yield without a struggle to temptation, intending to stop the downward course before it is too late.

Does anyone imagine that the poor drunkard, the miserable miser, the broken-down gambler, or the hardened criminal, had any expectation of falling so low when he let himself drift without self-restraint? He saw the danger-signals as plainly as you

INGLE NOOK

ANSWERING THE CALL

Dear Dame Durden,—Your letter of enquiry re wild raspberry canes to hand. Having a little spare time this afternoon, I will try to tell you how we do them. We have tried both fall and spring planting, and find spring planting far the best. We plant the canes about four feet apart in the rows, and six feet between the rows. The row will fill completely the second year, and also between the rows, if not cultivated, which is a very easy matter the way we do it. First, we drive two stakes at the end of each row, not more than 12 inches apart, and from these stretch hay, wire or binder twine, putting in light pickets every few feet to hold it the required width. If this is not done they will go to the ground, making it impossible to cultivate and cut down the shoots between the rows. With cultivation they grow very rank; we have some of this year's growth quite six feet high. They also need a lot of thinning in the rows, as they come up as thick as grass. We use a Planet Junior cultivator, which makes the work very easy. They pay well for the labor, and improve the surroundings, and what is more enjoyable than a dish of fresh fruit on the table at the time of the year they are ready? Everyone knows the difference in the condition of fruit fresh from the cane, and that picked

at a distance and kept some days before using, to say nothing of the time saved. Before closing, I might say that the rows might be put, say, ten or twelve feet apart, then with that distance one might grow small stuff between, such as cabbage, potatoes, etc.

Many thanks for the recipe you so kindly sent me for canning the berries. I followed your instructions and they look beautiful, but we have not tested them yet as we have had a good supply of all kinds of small fruit this year, and have been using it fresh up to now, keeping the bottled for winter use. Let me also thank "Mere Man No. 2" for his recipe. I was unable to try his way this time as the berries were over before I received it.

I saw "Brenda's" new recipe for preserving black currants, and having some ready I tried it, and find it makes a splendid preserve with very little trouble.

We have had a lovely flower garden this time, although it was such a dry season. I wonder if any of the members have tried growing Godetias. If they have not, I think they would be very pleased with them if they were tried. I have had, and still have, a lovely show of them from white to deep crimson. We have had ten degrees of frost, and it doesn't seem to hurt them at all. Now, with all good wishes to the Nook, I will close and you will say quite time I did.

COUNTER KICKER.

(It was kind of you to answer our enquiries so promptly, and I hope every one will save your directions until time for using them in the spring. We shall look forward to hearing from you again soon.—D. D.)

THE CANADIAN TYPE

Jean Blewett—that is a well-known name to the ears of those who came from Eastern Canada, though perhaps the members from across the line and the Atlantic may not be so familiar with it. Know then that Mrs. Blewett is one of the apostles of cheerfulness and industry, expressing her optimism in poetry and story, which are bound to make you feel more hopeful after reading them. The newspaper women of Winnipeg enjoyed having her for a guest yesterday. She has been visiting the West, getting away up into the Peace River country—that surprise package of Alberta—and is going back to Toronto full to the brim with new ideas about her native land. I'm sorry we can't keep her out here, for she'd make a fine member for our Ingle Nook; I feel she'd just fit in to our group, and that's a compliment for her.

She's trim and matronly and kind, with a merry twinkle in her brown eye, and the sight of her made me wonder still more of the libellous pictures that have been drawn of the literary woman. Think of the frowsy, pale-faced, unwholesome-looking creature with an untidy home, unhappy husband and neglected children that has been pictured for us so often in print. I do not know how it is in other lands, as my acquaintance with their women who write is limited, but all the Canadian women writers I know are miles and miles away from that unappetizing description. Little Miss Blewett doesn't look a bit neglected and forlorn. And of our very Western own, we have Mrs. Nellie McClung, whose four jolly children adore their mother, and their home life is a delight. One of our own Ingle Nook members is an authority along one line of literary research, and she has truly mothered a big family, and is proud to say that she never "missed a wash-day." We have no "blue stockings"; ours are good, warm, soft cashmere with embroidery on.

DAME DURDEN.

A VISIT FROM ROYALTY

Dear Dame Durden:—It is a long time since I last visited the cosy corner of your paper, but I hope you have not forgotten me. I am coming this time, as I did before, for help. Can anyone send me a recipe for chocolate candy? Most of the chatters seem to have

good gardens this year. I have a fairly good one. I sold about ten dollars' worth of garden peas this year and have about a hundred heads of cabbage—good ones, too. Could you tell me how to make cabbage pickles? I should be very glad to get the recipe.

I am going to tell you about an apron I made to wear when hanging clothes. I took a common flour sack and colored it black. Then I turned about a foot up at the bottom and stitched it along the side to carry the pins in. It is very handy. A labor-saving jelly bag is made by taking a square piece of cheese cloth of the required size and sewing it up in the shape of a funnel, only do not leave any opening in the bottom. Sew loops of good strong tape to hang it by and hang it on a board in the cellar with a pail below it. Pour the jelly into the bag and leave it there to drip.

Could you give me the recipe for cream soda biscuits?

Here is a recipe for delicious pressed beef: Pickle the beef in brine that will float a medium-sized potato, adding one-half ounce salt peter. Leave the beef in for seven days, then take it out and boil it for three hours. Use one package of gelatine to every eight pounds of meat. Press it in shape with heavy weight and put it in a cool place to set for twenty-four hours when it is ready for use.

EGYPTIAN QUEEN.

(The clothes pin bag is a sensible one. Did you ever try heating the pins well in the oven before going out to hang the clothes on a cold day? It saves the fingers a good deal. A simple recipe for soda biscuits is to use two quarts flour, one and one-half cups butter, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons soda. Rub all together thoroughly and wet with a little sour cream until as hard and brittle as can be handled. Pinch off enough for three or four crackers at a time and roll out thin. Bake in a moderate oven. Here is a recipe for chocolate fudge, and I'm going to ask some of our young members to supply you with other good chocolate candy recipes, since you did not specify what kind you wanted. They will be useful just now.

Chocolate Fudge.—Two cups granulated sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, one ounce of butter, two ounces of unsweetened chocolate, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Put sugar and milk over fire until boiling point is reached; add butter and allow to boil until the syrup will form a soft ball if tried in cold water. Take from fire, add the chocolate and vanilla and stir until it snaps, then quickly pour into a buttered dish, and when partly cool cut into squares.

Pickled Cabbage.—Slice the cabbage fine and cover with boiling water, draining off the water when cold. Season with salt, red and black pepper, cinnamon and cloves and cover with vinegar.

Of course you may come again, as often as you wish.—D.D.)

INGLE NOOK HASH

Here's a chance for a laugh! It came by way of a school teacher who had been giving diligent instruction in "First Aids to the Injured." When she was ready to review Mary Brown got the first question: "Mary, what would you do if your seat mate had swallowed a button and was choking?" With horrifying-promptness came the answer: "I would give her three welts across the back and wrench out her mouth." Pretty strenuous treatment, that!

By the way, why shouldn't we exchange jokes as well as recipes? Everybody has some funny incident or saying that has come before her own observation. Pass the laugh along; it will do us all good.

It is not too soon to be thinking about Christmas, and I had an idea in the night that might be of some use to some member who wants to earn a little money. If there are bachelors in your vicinity why not offer to make them small fruit cakes and plum puddings, or mince meat for pies, charging them just enough to pay for the ingredients and a little for your labor? Solicit your orders first so that you will have some idea of the quantities needed.

"Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6379 Princesse Costume.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6359 Misses' Blouse.
6179 Misses' Three-Piece Skirt.
Embroidery Pattern 418.



6326 Blouse with Dutch Collar, 22 to 42 bust.

6322 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

6409 Tucked Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

6298 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

They could be made early and delivered whenever the purchaser wished. There might be a market for cranberry jelly, too.

Won't somebody write us a letter about how to keep Christmas Day and get up a Christmas dinner when you have none of the things usually called for to make the celebration a success except the Christmas spirit.—a case of "How to be happy without a Turkey and Fixin's?"

What is your idea about giving Christmas presents, anyway? Some give gifts to those they love, only; some give in charity, some do both. But even both do not cover the whole ground. Are there such things as "duty" gifts and should they be given? All of you have thought about this.—won't you write down your thoughts?

A member asked how to re-curl ostrich plumes, but by an error the

answer was not appended to her letter. Steam the plume for five or six minutes over a boiling kettle, then draw the blunt side of one blade of a small pair of scissors down each strand of the feather, beginning at the central rib and working outward. The work should be done swiftly, but with a very light, careful hand.

DAME DURDEN.

SEASONABLE RECIPES

Cucumber Pickles.—Soak in weak salt and water for a day and night. Rinse and dry. Put into a granite kettle a quart of vinegar, a table-spoonful of brown sugar and some peppercorns or two small red peppers. Place the pickles in this and let come to the boil. Pack in jars and fill with the hot vinegar and seal at once. Do not heat more pickles at once than will fill a jar.

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Tomato Sauce for Bottling.—To one quart can tomatoes add two onions (tomatoes and onions chopped fine), one cup brown sugar, one cup vinegar, one scant tablespoon salt, one tablespoon English mustard, one teaspoon black pepper, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Let this simmer on the back of the stove for two or three hours, then strain and thicken with one tablespoon cornstarch or flour. Let it boil once more, until the flour is cooked, and then bottle and seal.

Tomato Salad.—A salad of tomatoes filled with chopped olives and nuts is appetizing. The tomatoes should be skinned by placing them in a wire basket and sinking them quickly in a pan of very hot water. Do not let them remain in the hot water long enough to heat through, and plunge into cold water immedi-

ately from the hot. The skin will then rub off easily. Then place the tomatoes on the ice, and let them stand until serving time. When ready to serve, scoop out the pulp and seeds and fill the center with chopped olives and English walnuts, and place in a bed of lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise and little toasted crackers.

A New Omelet.—To make a tasty omelet cook two or three slices of bacon crisp and remove the meat. Fry in the bacon fat a slice of onion until it is golden brown, and remove it. Turn in several lightly beaten eggs, mixed with a little tomato pulp that has been drained from the liquor, the fried onion and bacon slices chopped fine, season with paprika and cook like an ordinary omelet.



The Western Wigwam

ONE LITTLE COLT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has just got the Advocate a little while, and he likes it. I read all the letters in the Western Wigwam. I was going to school every day in winter, but my school closed at the end of June and started again on the 9th of August. We have half a mile to go to school. My sister goes with me, and we like to go very much. We have ten horses and one little colt. I like riding on horse-back, and ride lots, too.

BESSIE TOMASEK (12).
Alta. (a).

FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to you. I live in Cook's Creek, which is about twenty miles east of Winnipeg. I go to school every day, and am in grade six. Our school opened last Monday, for we had only one month's holidays. Are you fond of reading, Cousin Dorothy? I am, and I have read quite a number of good books. I have also read eighteen of the Elsie books. The farmers out here are all making hay and getting ready to cut their grain. We are having a good deal of rain out here, and the roads are muddy. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for eighteen years, and would not be without it.

MAPLE LEAF.
Man. (a).

THREE PUPPIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" a long time. I have 21 post cards. My school begins in two weeks. I have three brothers and a sister, whose names are Fred, Alvin, Frank and Lena. We live half a mile from school. I am in the second reader. We have nine head of horses and one colt; 35 head of cattle and 18 pigs, and we have three puppies. We have a big swing. I do not favor the pen-names, so will sign my own name.

JOSEPHINE LOVELAND.
Alta. (b).

BACK TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your interesting paper, and I would like to join the Western Wigwam. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and I always enjoy reading it, especially the letters of the boys and girls.

We are having our mid-summer holidays, but have to go back to school again soon, as our holidays are nearly over. During the holidays I went berry-picking. I like berry-picking very much.

The crops are looking fine this summer. My father is going to start harvesting soon as the grain is getting ripe.

If this letter escapes the waste-paper basket I will write again. Hoping to become a member of your band I send an addressed and stamped envelope for a button.

FAIR MAIDEN.

NO SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your club before, but I like the name fine. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like to read the letters in it. We have a lot of rain here. I have been here three months, and I like this country very much. We came from Ontario. It is two miles to our school. We have no summer holidays here, but we have no school in winter. I'm eleven years of age and in the fourth book. I have three brothers and two sisters.

MELINDA WOLFE.
Sask. (a).

AFTER THE GOPHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As we have been taking the "Advocate" for quite a while I thought I would write to you. I always like to turn to the page that the Western Wigwam is on, as I like to read the letters from the club. We have four horses, two cows, and one little calf. We have a little dog that we call Flossie. She takes after the gophers. I am sending two one-cent stamps for a button, as I wish to join the club. I hope I see my letter in the Advocate next print. I will try and write a more interesting letter next time.

ROY NADDOO.
Alta. (b).

LOG-ROLLING IS GOOD FUN

Dear Cousins,—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for several years, and cannot do without it. I like reading the letters, and, also, like pen-names. How would Falcon do? I am going to tell a story of my experiences in log-rolling, which boys like. When I started I used a pole, and like rolling with my bare feet because I feel lighter. About a week ago I rolled with a boy about sixteen, who thought he could roll me off quick. So I did not blow, for

I did not know how he could roll. We started, and he tried to stop too quick, but I kept going, and so put him into the water.

FALCON (10).
Ont. (a).

GOING ON SCRIP LAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading the Wigwam very well. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for about three years. My father has taken a section of land

two miles from the line between Alberta and Saskatchewan. Father will be going out on it soon. The rest of us will be going either this fall or next spring. We will have quite a long trip out there. The railroad will be coming a mile and a half, or two miles, from our place. I hope this letter will escape the waste-paper basket. If it does I will write another letter. I would like a button to remember the club by when I go to the scrip.

GLADYS EBY (12).
Alta. (a).

A Life Income from an Investment of a Few Dollars

Never before have you had the opportunity to make an investment with such certainty and safety as this.

Certain of big returns, because your investment is backed by land in British Columbia and Northwest Canada which is purchased by the company at the lowest price. Certain, because the land is situated in a district that is being built up by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railroads and the price of land will increase many times in the next five years.

Safe, because the par value of the stock is guaranteed by one of the leading security companies operating in North America. This guarantee means that the par value (\$5.00) will be paid back to you in event anything should happen to the Canadian Northern Land Corp. It means that the officers of the company are honest and guarantees their integrity. It means that a security company stands behind your investment.

The Canadian Northern Land Corp. LIMITED

is organized for the purpose of buying and selling agricultural and timber lands in British Columbia and Northwest Canada; to plan and sell townsites on the coast and along the railroad lines now building into that country. To develop industries and enterprise; to take part in the great development that is sure to follow the opening of this vast and rich empire.

There is no safer or better investment at the present time than in this new country.

The Canadian Northern Land Corp. Limited is a pioneer in this empire and will reap its share of the great wealth to be made by its development.

Do You Want to Share It Also? If So You Should Act Now

For one month we offered this stock at \$3.75 per share, but on October 1 the arrangements were completed for the guarantee of the stock and the price has been raised.

There is another reason for raising the price of this stock. The company has completed the purchase of a large part of one of the best undeveloped seaports on the Pacific coast and is closing its option on several big tracts of agricultural lands. The lots in this townsite and the farm land will soon be placed on the market at a big advance in price and it is probable that the stock will be taken off the market entirely.

That is why you should act at once. Let your money work for you in the development of the vast empire of Northwestern Canada where profits are certain.

Remember: The stock is backed by land purchased at the lowest price.

It is guaranteed to the extent of its par value and you cannot lose. It is transferable for land or lots.

What more do you want? Terms: Five dollars per share, payable \$1.00 per share down and one dollar per share each month until fully paid, or you can pay for your stock at once and receive your certificate by return mail.

E. W. EMERSON, Secretary, W.F.F.
709 Johnston Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

Enclosed find \$..... as first payment on \$..... worth of stock in the CANADIAN NORTHERN LAND CORPORATION, LTD., I agree to pay the balance at the rate of 50 cents per share each month until \$5.00 per share has been paid.

Name.....
Address.....

Dear Cousins,—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for several years, and cannot do without it. I like reading the letters, and, also, like pen-names. How would Falcon do? I am going to tell a story of my experiences in log-rolling, which boys like. When I started I used a pole, and like rolling with my bare feet because I feel lighter. About a week ago I rolled with a boy about sixteen, who thought he could roll me off quick. So I did not blow, for

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorpd.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WIERD SISTERS

Fanchon walked into the house to see her uncle Dodier. When she was gone, the countenance of La Corriveau put on a dark and terrible expression. Her black eyes looked downwards, seeming to penetrate the very earth, and to reflect in their glittering orbits the fires of the underworld.

She stood for a few moments, buried in deep thought, with her arms tightly folded across her breast. Her fingers moved nervously, as they kept time with the quick motions of her foot, which beat the ground.

"It is for death, and no lost jewels, that girl sends for me!" muttered La Corriveau through her teeth, which flashed white and cruel between her thin lips. "She has a rival in her love for the Intendant, and she will lovingly, by my help, feed her with the manna of St. Nicholas! Angelique des Meloises has boldness, craft and falseness for twenty women and can keep secrets like a nun. She is rich and ambitious, and would poison half the world rather than miss the thing she sets her mind on. She is a girl after my own heart, and worth the risk I run with her. Her riches would be endless should she succeed in her designs; and with her in my power, nothing she has would henceforth be her own,—but mine! mine! Besides," added La Corriveau, her thoughts flashing back to the fate which had overtaken her progenitors, Exili and La Voisin, "I may need help myself, some day, to plead with the Intendant on my own account,—who knows?"

A strange thrill ran through the veins of La Corriveau, but she instantly threw it off. "I know what she wants," added she "I will take it with me. I am safe in trusting her with the secrets of Beatrice Spara. That girl is worthy of it as Brinville's herself."

La Corriveau entered her own apartment. She locked the door behind her, drew a bunch of keys from her bosom, and turned towards a cabinet of singular shape and Italian workmanship which stood in a corner of the apartment. It was an antique piece of furniture, made of some dark Oriental wood, carved over with fantastic figures from Etruscan designs by the cunning hand of an old Italian workman, who knew well how to make secret drawers and invisible concealments for things dangerous and forbidden.

It had once belonged to Antonio Exili, who had caused it to be made, ostensibly for the safe-keeping of his cabalistic formulas and alchemic preparations, when searching for the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life, really for the concealment of the subtle drugs out of which his alembics distilled the aqua tofana and his crucibles prepared the poudre de succession.

In the most secret place of all were deposited, ready for use, a few vials of the crystal liquid, every single drop of which contained the life of man, and which, administered in due proportion of time and measure, killed and left no sign, numbering its victim's days, hours and minutes, exactly according to the will and malignity of his destroyer.

La Corriveau took out the vials, and placed them carefully in a casket of ebony not larger than a woman's hand. In it was a number of small flaskets, each filled with pills like grains of mustard-seed, the essence and quintessence of various poisons, that put on the appearance of natural diseases, and which, mixed in due proportion with the aqua tofana, covered the foulest murders with the lawful ensigns of the angel of death.

In that box of ebony was the sublimated dust of deadly nightshade, which kindles the red fires of fever and rots the roots of the tongue. There was the fetid powder of stramonium, that grips the lungs like an asthma; and quinia, that shakes its victims like the cold hand of the miasma of the Pontine marshes. The essence of pop-

pies, ten times sublimated, a few grains of which brings on the stupor of apoplexy; and the sardonic plant, that kills its victim with the frightful laughter of madness on his countenance.

The knowledge of these and many more cursed herbs, once known to Medea in the Colchian land, and transplanted to Greece and Rome with the enchantments of their use, had been handed, by a long succession of sorcerers and poisoners, down to Exili and Beatrice Spara, until they came into the possession of La Corriveau, the legitimate inheritrix of this lore of hell.

Before closing the cabinet, La Corriveau opened one more secret drawer, and took out, with a hesitating hand, as if uncertain whether to do so or no, a glittering stiletto, sharp and cruel to see. She felt the point of it mechanically with her thumb; and, as if fascinated by the touch, placed it under her robe. "I may have need of it," muttered she, "either to save myself or to make sure of my work on another. Beatrice Spara was the daughter of a Sicilian bravo, and she liked this poignard better than even the poisoned chalice."

La Corriveau rose up now, well satisfied with her foresight and preparation. She placed the ebony casket carefully in her bosom, cherishing it like an only child, as she walked out of the room with her quiet, tiger-like tread. Her look into the future was pleasant to her at this moment. There was the prospect of an ample reward for her trouble and risk, and the anticipated pleasure of practising her skill upon one whose position she regarded as similar to that of the great dames of the Court, whom Exili and La Voisin had poisoned during the high carnival of death, in the days of Louis XIV.

She was now ready, and waited impatiently to depart.

The Goodman Dodier brought the caleche to the door. It was a substantial, two-wheeled vehicle, with a curious arrangement of springs, made out of the elastic wood of the hickory. The horse, a stout Norman pony, well harnessed, sleek and glossy, was lightly held by the hand of the Goodman, who patted it kindly as an old friend; and the pony, in some sort, after an equine fashion, returned the affection of its master.

La Corriveau, with an agility hardly to be expected from her years, seated herself beside Fanchon in the caleche, and giving her willing horse a sharp cut with the lash for spite, not for need, Goodman Dodier said, only to anger him,—they set off at a rapid pace, and were soon out of sight at the turn of the dark pine-woods, on their way to the city of Quebec.

Angelique des Meloises had remained all day in her house, counting the hours as they flew by, laden with the fate of her unsuspecting rival at Beaumanoir.

Night had now closed in; the lamps were lit, the fire again burned red upon the hearth. Her door was inexorably shut against all visitors. Lizette had been sent away until the morrow; Angelique sat alone and expectant of the arrival of La Corriveau.

The gay dress in which she had outshone all her sex at the ball on the previous night lay still in a heap upon the floor, where last she had thrown it aside, like the robe of innocence which once invested her. Her face was beautiful, but cruel, and in its expression terrible as Medea's brooding over her vengeance sworn against Creusa for her sin with Jason. She sat in a careless dishabille, with one white arm partly bare. Her long golden locks flowed loosely down her back and touched the floor, as she sat on her chair and watched and waited for the coming footsteps of La Corriveau. Her lips were compressed with a terrible resolution; her eyes glanced red as they alternately reflected the glow of the fire within them and of the fire without. Her hands were clasped nervously together, with a grip like iron, and lay in her lap, while her dainty foot marked

the rhythm of the tragical thoughts that swept like a song of doom through her soul.

The few compunctious feelings which struggled up into her mind were instantly overborne by the passionate reflection that the lady of Beaumanoir must die! "I must, or she must—one or other! We cannot both live and marry this man!" exclaimed she, passionately. "Has it come to this: which of us shall be the wife, which the mistress? By God, I would kill him too, if I thought he hesitated in his choice; but he shall soon have no choice but one! Her death be on her own head and on Bigot's—not on mine!"

And the wretched girl strove to throw the guilt of the sin she premeditated upon her victim, upon the Intendant, upon fate, and, with a last subterfuge to hide the enormity of it from her own eyes, upon La Corriveau, whom she would lead on to suggest the crime and commit it!—a course which Angelique tried to believe would be more venial than if it were suggested by herself! less heinous in her own eyes, and less wicked in the sight of God.

"Why did that mysterious woman go to Beaumanoir and place herself in the path of Angelique des Meloises?" exclaimed she angrily. "Why did Bigot reject my earnest prayer, for it was earnest, for a lettre de cachet to send her unharmed away out of New France?"

Then Angelique sat and listened without moving for a long time. The clock ticked loud and warningly. There was a sighing of the wind about the windows, as if it sought admittance to reason and remonstrate with her. A cricket sang his monotonous song on the hearth. In the wainscot of the room a deathwatch ticked its doleful omen. The dog in the courtyard howled plaintively as the hour of midnight sounded upon the Convent bell, close by. The bell had scarcely ceased ere she was startled by a slight creaking like the opening of a door, followed by a whispering and the rustle of a woman's garments, as of one approaching with cautious steps up the stair. A thrill of expectation, not unmingled with fear, shot through the breast of Angelique. She sprang up, exclaiming to herself, "She is come, and all the demons that wait on murder come with her into my chamber!" A knock followed on the door. Angelique, very agitated in spite of her fierce efforts to appear calm, bade them come in.

Fanchon opened the door, and, with a courtesy to her mistress, ushered in La Corriveau, who walked straight into the room and stood face to face with Angelique.

The eyes of the two women instantly met in a searching glance that took in the whole look, bearing, dress, and almost the very thoughts of each other. In that one glance each knew and understood the other, and could trust each other in evil, if not in good.

And there was trust between them. The evil spirits that possessed each of their hearts shook hands together, and a silent league was sworn to in their souls before a word was spoken.

And yet how unlike to human eye were these two women!—how like in God's eye, that sees the heart and reads the spirit, of what manner it is! Angelique, radiant in the bloom of youth and beauty, her golden hair floating about her like a cloud of glory round a daughter of the sun, with her womanly perfections which made the world seem brighter for such a revelation of completeness in every external charm; La Corriveau, stern, dark, angular, her fine-cut features crossed with thin lines of cruelty and cunning, no mercy in her eyes, still less on her lips, and none at all in her heart, cold to every human feeling, and warming only to wickedness and avarice: still these women recognized each other as kindred spirits, crafty and void of conscience in the accomplishment of their ends.

Had fate exchanged the outward circumstances of their lives, each might have been the other easily and naturally. The proud beauty had nothing in her heart better than La Corriveau, and the witch of St. Valier, if born in luxury and endowed with beauty and wealth, would have rivalled Angelique in seductiveness, and hardly fallen below her in ambition and power.

La Corriveau saluted Angelique, who made a sign to Fanchon to retire. The girl obeyed somewhat reluctantly. She had hoped to be present at the interview between her aunt and her mistress, for her curiosity was greatly excited, and she now suspected there was more in this visit than she had been told.

Angelique invited La Corriveau to remove her cloak and broad hat. Seating her in her own luxurious chair, she sat down beside her, and began the conversation with the usual platitudes and commonplaces of the time, dwelling longer upon them than need was, as if she hesitated or feared to bring up the real subject of this midnight conference.

"My lady is fair to look on. All women will admit that; all men swear to it!" said La Corriveau, in a harsh voice that grated ominously, like the door of hell which she was opening with this commencement of her business.

Angelique replied only with a smile. A compliment from La Corriveau even was not wasted upon her; but just now she was on the brink of an abyss of explanation, looking down into the dark pit, resolved, yet hesitating to make the plunge.

"No witch or witchery but your own charms is needed, Mademoiselle," continued La Corriveau, falling into the tone of flattery she often used towards her dupes, "to make what fortune you will in this world; what pearl ever fished out of the sea could add a grace to this wondrous hair of yours? Permit me to touch it, Mademoiselle!"

La Corriveau took hold of a thick tress, and held it up to the light of the lamp, where it shone like gold. Angelique shrank back as from the touch of fire. She withdrew her hair with a jerk from the hand of La Corriveau. A shudder passed through her from head to foot. It was the last parting effort of her good genius to save her.

"Do not touch it!" said she quickly; "I have set my life and soul on a desperate venture, but my hair—I have devoted it to our Lady of St. Foye; it is hers, not mine! Do not touch it, Dame Dodier."

Angelique was thinking of a vow she had once made before the shrine of the little church of Lorette. "My hair is the one thing belonging to me that I will keep pure," continued she; "so do not be angry with me;" she added, apologetically.

"I am not angry," replied La Corriveau, with a sneer. "I am used to strange humors in people who ask my aid; they always fall out with themselves before they fall in with La Corriveau."

"Do you know why I have sent for you at this hour, good Dame Dodier?" asked Angelique, abruptly.

"Call me La Corriveau; I am not good Dame Dodier. Mine is an ill name, and I like it best, and so should you, Mademoiselle, for the business you sent me for is not what people who say their prayers call good. It was to find your lost jewels that Fanchon Dodier summoned me to your abode, was it not?" La Corriveau uttered this with a suppressed smile of incredulity.

"Ah! I bade Fanchon tell you that in order to deceive her, not you! But you know better, La Corriveau! It was not for the sake of paltry jewels I desired you to come to the city to see me at this hour of midnight."

"I conjectured as much!" replied La Corriveau, with a sardonic smile which showed her small teeth, white, even, and cruel as those of a wildcat. "The jewel you have lost is the heart of your lover, and you thought La Corriveau had a charm to win it back; was not that it, Mademoiselle?"

Angelique sat upright, gazing boldly into the eyes of her visitor. "Yes, it was that and more than that I summoned you for. Can you not guess? You are wise, La Corriveau, you know a woman's desire better than she dare avow it to herself!"

"Ah!" replied La Corriveau, returning her scrutiny with the eyes of a basilisk; a green light flashed out of their dark depths. "You have a lover, and you have a rival, too! A woman more potent than yourself, in spite of your beauty and your fascinations, has caught the eye and entangled the affections of the man you love, and you ask my counsel how to win him back and how to triumph over your rival."

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Is it not for that you have summoned La Corriveau?"

"Yes, it is that, and still more than that!" replied Angelique, clenching her hands hard together, and gazing earnestly at the fire with a look of merciless triumph at what she saw there reflected from her own thoughts distinctly as if she looked at her own face in a mirror.

"It is all that, and still more than that,—cannot you guess yet why I have summoned you here?" continued Angelique, rising and laying her left hand firmly upon the shoulder of La Corriveau, as she bent her head and whispered with terrible distinctness in her ear.

La Corriveau heard her whisper and looked up eagerly. "Yes, I know now, Mademoiselle,—you would kill your rival! There is death in your eye, in your voice, in your heart, but not in your hand! You would kill the woman who robs you of your lover, and you have sent for La Corriveau to help you in the good work! It is a good work in the eyes of a woman to kill her rival! but why should I do that to please you? What do I care for your lover, Angelique des Meloises?"

Angelique was startled to hear from the lips of another, words which gave free expression to her own secret thoughts. A denial was on her lips, but the lie remained unspoken. She trembled before La Corriveau, but her resolution was unchanged.

"It was not only to please me, but to profit yourself that I sent for you!" Angelique replied eagerly, like one trying to outstrip her conscience and prevent it from overtaking her sin. "Hark you! you love gold, La Corriveau! I will give you all you crave in return for your help,—for help me you shall! you will never repent of it if you do; you will never cease to regret it if you do not! I will make you rich, La Corriveau! or else, by God! do you hear? I swear it! I will have you burnt for a witch, and your ashes strewn all over St. Valier!"

La Corriveau spat contemptuously upon the floor at the holy name. "You area fool, Angelique des Meloises, to speak thus to me! Do you know who and what I am? You area poor butterfly to flutter your gay wings against La Corriveau; but still I like your spirit! women like you are rare. The blood of Exili could not have spoken bolder than you do; you want the life of a woman who has kindled the hell-fire of jealousy in your heart, and you want me to tell you how to get your revenge!"

"I do want you to do it, La Corriveau, and your reward shall be great!" answered Angelique with a burst of impatience. She could beat about the bush no longer.

"To kill a woman or a man were of of itself a pleasure even without the profit," replied La Corriveau, doggedly. "But why should I run myself into danger for you, Mademoiselle des Meloises? Have you gold enough to balance the risk?"

Angelique had now fairly overleaped all barriers of reserve. "I will give you more than your eyes ever beheld, if you will serve me in this matter, Dame Dodier!"

"Perhaps so, but I am getting old and trust neither man nor woman. Give a pledge of your good faith, before you speak one word farther to me on this business, Mademoiselle des Meloises." La Corriveau held out her double hands significantly.

"A pledge? that is gold you want!" replied Angelique. "Yes, La Corriveau; I will bind you to me with chains of gold; you shall have it uncounted, as I get it,—gold enough to make you the richest woman in St. Valier, the richest peasant-woman in New France."

"I am no peasant-woman," replied La Corriveau, with a touch of pride. "I come of a race ancient and terrible as the Roman Caesars! But pshaw! what have you to do with that? Give me the pledge of your good faith and I will help you."

Angelique rose instantly, and, opening the drawer of an escritoire, took out a long silken purse filled with louis d'or, which peeped and glittered through the interstices of the net-work. She gave it with the air of one who cared nothing for money.

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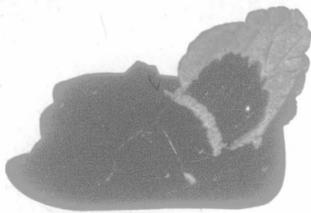
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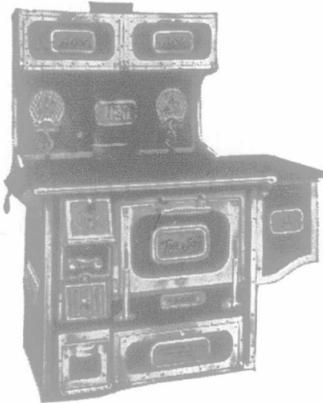
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La Corriveau extended both hands eagerly, clutching as with the claws of a harpy. She pressed the purse to her thin bloodless lips, and touched with the ends of her bony fingers the edges of the bright coin visible through the silken net.

"This is indeed a rare earnest-penny," exclaimed La Corriveau. "I will do your whole bidding, Mademoiselle; only I must do it in my own way. I have guessed aright the nature of your trouble and the remedy you seek. But I cannot guess the name of your false lover, nor that of the woman whose doom is sealed from this hour."

"I will not tell you the name of my lover," replied Angelique. She was reluctant to mention the name of Bigot as her lover. The idea was hateful to her. "The name of the woman I cannot tell you, even if I would," added she.

"How, Mademoiselle, you put the death-mark upon one you do not know?"

"I do not know her name. Nevertheless, La Corriveau, that gold, and ten times as much, are yours, if you relieve me of the torment of knowing that the secret chamber of Beaumanoir contains a woman whose life is death to all my hopes, and disappointment to all my plans."

The mention of Beaumanoir startled La Corriveau.

"The lady of Beaumanoir!" she exclaimed. "Whom the Abernquis brought in from Acadia? I saw that lady in the woods of St. Valier, when I

was gathering mandrakes one summer day. She asked me for some water in God's name. I cursed her silently, but I gave her milk. I had no water. She thanked me. Oh, how she thanked me! nobody ever before thanked La Corriveau so sweetly as she did! I, even I, bade her a good journey, when she started on afresh with her Indian guides, after asking me the distance and direction of Beaumanoir."

This unexpected touch of sympathy surprised and revolted Angelique a little.

"You know her then! That is rare fortune, La Corriveau," said she; "she will remember you, you will have less difficulty in gaining access to her and winning her confidence."

La Corriveau clapped her hands, laughing a strange laugh, that sounded as if it came from a deep well.

"Know her? That is all I know; she thanked me sweetly. I said so, did I not? but I cursed her in my heart when she was gone. I saw she was both beautiful and good,—two things I hate."

"Do you call her beautiful? I care not whether she be good, that will avail nothing with him; but is she beautiful, La Corriveau? Is she fairer than I, think you?"

La Corriveau looked at Angelique intently and laughed. "Fairer than you? Listen! It was as if I had seen a vision. She was very beautiful, and very good. I could wish it were another than she. For oh, she spoke to

me the sweetest I was ever spoken to since I came into the world."

Angelique ground her teeth with anger. "What did you do, La Corriveau? Did you not wish her dead? Did you think the Intendant or any man could not help loving her to the rejection of any other woman in the world? What did you do?"

"Do? I went on picking my mandrakes in the forest, and waited for you to send for La Corriveau. You desire to punish the Intendant for his treachery in forsaking you for one more beautiful and better!"

It was but a bold guess of La Corriveau, but she had divined the truth. The Intendant Bigot was the man who was playing false with Angelique.

Her words filled up the measure of Angelique's jealous hate, and confirmed her terrible resolution. Jealousy is never so omnipotent as when its rank suspicions are fed and watered by the tales of others.

"There can be but one life between her and me!" replied the vehement girl; "Angelique des Meloises would die a thousand deaths rather than live to feed on the crumbs of any man's love while another woman feasts at his table. I sent for you, La Corriveau, to take my gold and kill that woman!"

"Kill that woman! It is easily said, Mademoiselle; but I will not forsake you, were she the Madonna herself! I hate her for her goodness, as you hate her for beauty. Lay another purse by the side of this, and in thrice three days there shall be weeping in the Chateau of Beaumanoir, and no one shall know who has killed the cuckquean of the Chevalier Intendant!"

Angelique sprang up with a cry of exultation, like a pantheress seizing her prey. She clasped La Corriveau in her arms and kissed her dark, withered cheek, exclaiming, "Yes, that is her name! His cuckquean she is; his wife she is not and never shall be! Thanks, a million golden thanks, La Corriveau, if you fulfil your prophecy! In thrice three days from this hour, was it not that you said?"

"Understand me!" said La Corriveau, "I serve you for your money, not for your liking! but I have my own joy in making my hand felt in a world which I hate and which hates me!" La Corriveau held out her hands as if the ends of her fingers were trickling poison. "Death drops on whomsoever I send it," said she, "so secretly and so subtly that the very spirits of air cannot detect the trace of the aqua tofana."

Angelique listened with amaze, yet trembled with eagerness to hear more. "What! La Corriveau, have you the secret of the aqua tofana, which the world believes was burnt with its possessors two generations ago, on the Place de Greve?"

"Such secrets never die," replied the poisoner; "they are too precious! Few men, still fewer women, are there who would not listen at the door of hell to learn them. The king in his palace, the lady in her tapestried chamber, the nun in her cell, the very beggar on the street, would stand on a pavement of fire to read the tablets which record the secret of the aqua tofana. Let me see your hand," added she abruptly, speaking to Angelique.

Angelique held out her hand; La Corriveau seized it. She looked intently upon the slender fingers and oval palm. "There is evil enough in these long, sharp spatulae of yours," said she, "to ruin the world. You are worthy to be the inheritrix of all I know. These fingers would pick fruit off the forbidden tree for men to eat and die! The temptor only is needed, and he is never far off! Angelique des Meloises, I may one day teach you the grand secret; meantime I will show you that I possess it."

CHAPTER XXXV.

"FLASKETS OF DRUGS, FULL TO THEIR WICKED LIPS."

La Corriveau took the ebony casket from her bosom and laid it solemnly on the table. "Do not cross yourself," she exclaimed angrily as she saw Angelique mechanically make the sacred sign. "There can come no blessings here. There is death enough in that

casket to kill every man and woman in New France."

Angelique fastened her gaze upon the casket as if she would have drawn out the secret of its contents by the very magnetism of her eyes. She laid her hand upon it caressingly, yet tremblingly—eager, yet fearful, to see its contents.

"Open it!" cried La Corriveau, "press the spring, and you will see such a casket of jewels as queens might envy. It was the wedding gift of Beatrice Spara, and once belonged to the house of Borgia—Lucrezia Borgia had it from her terrible father; and he, from the prince of demons!"

Angelique pressed the little spring,—the lid flew open, and there flashed from it a light which for the moment dazzled her eyes with its brilliancy. She thrust the casket from her in alarm, and, retreated a few steps, imagining she smelt the odor of some deadly perfume.

"I dare not approach it," said she. "Its glittering terrifies me; its odor sickens me."

"Tush! it is your weak imagination!" replied La Corriveau; "your sickly conscience frightens you! You will need to cast off both to rid Beaumanoir of the presence of your rival! The aqua tofana in the hands of a coward is a gift as fatal to its possessor as to its victim."

Angelique with a strong effort tried to master her fear, but could not. She would not again handle the casket.

La Corriveau looked at her as if suspecting this display of weakness. She then drew the casket to herself and took out a vial, gilt and chased with strange symbols. It was not larger than the little finger of a delicate girl. Its contents glittered like a diamond in the sunshine.

La Corriveau shook it up, and immediately the liquid was filled with a million sparks of fire. It was the aqua tofana undiluted by mercy, instantaneous in its effect, and not medicable by any antidote. Once administered, there was no more hope for its victim than for the souls of the damned who have received the final judgment. One drop of that bright water upon the tongue of a Titan would blast him like Jove's thunderbolt, would shrivel him up to a black, unsightly cinder!

This was the poison of anger and revenge that would not wait for time, and braved the world's justice. With that vial La Borgia killed her guests at the fatal banquet in her palace, and Beatrice Spara in her fury destroyed the fair Milanese who had stolen from her the heart of Antonia Exili.

This terrible water was rarely used alone by the poisoners; but it formed the basis of a hundred slower potions which ambition, fear, avarice, or hypocrisy mingled with the element of time, and colored with the various hues and aspects of natural disease.

Angelique sat down and leaned towards La Corriveau, supporting her chin on her palms of the hands as she bent eagerly over the table, drinking in every word as the hot sand of the desert drinks in the water poured upon it. "What is that?" said she, pointing to a vial as white as milk and seemingly as harmless.

"That," replied La Corriveau, "is the milk of mercy. It brings on painless consumption and decay. It eats the life out of a man while the moon empties and fills once or twice. His friends say he dies of quick decline, and so he does! ha! ha!—when his enemy wills it! The strong man becomes a skeleton, and blooming maidens sink into their graves blighted and bloodless, with white lips and hearts that cease gradually to beat, men know not why. Neither saint nor sacrament can arrest the doom of the milk of mercy."

"This vial," continued she, lifting up another from the casket and replacing the first, licking her thin lips with profound satisfaction as she did so,— "this contains the acrid venom that grips the heart like the claws of a tiger, and the man drops down dead at the time appointed. Fools say he died of the visitation of God. The visitation of God!" repeated she in an accent of scorn, and the foul witch spat as she pronounced the sacred name. "Leo in his sign ripens the deadly nuts of the East, which kill when God will not kill. He who has this vial for a possession is the lord of life." She replaced it



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tenderly. It was a favorite vial of La Corriveau.

"This one," continued she, taking up another, "strikes with the dead palsy; and this kindles the slow, inextinguishable fires of typhus. Here is one that dissolves all the juices of the body, and the blood of a man's veins runs into a lake of dropsy. "This," taking up a green vial, "contains the quintessence of mandrakes distilled in the alembic when Scorpio rules the hour. Whoever takes this liquid"—La Corriveau shook it up lovingly—"dies of torments incurable as the foul disease of lust which it simulates and provokes."

There was one vial which contained a black liquid like oil. "It is a relic of the past," said she, "an heir-loom from the Untori, the ointners of Milan. With that oil they spread death through the doomed city, anointing its doors and thresholds with the plague until the people died."

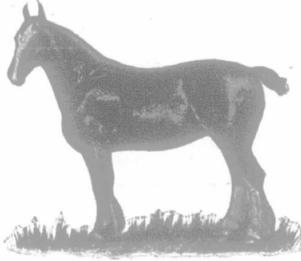
The terrible tale of the anointers of Milan, has, since the days of La Corriveau, been written in choice Italian by Manzoni, in whose wonderful book he that will may read it.

"This vial," continued the witch, "contains innumerable griefs, that wait upon the pillows of rejected and heart-broken lovers, and the wisest physician is mocked with lying appearances of disease that defy his skill and make a fool of his wisdom."

"Oh, say no more!" exclaimed Angelique, shocked and terrified. However inordinate in her desires, she was dainty in her ways. "It is like a Sabbath of witches to hear you talk, La Corriveau!" cried she, "I will have none of those foul things which you propose. My rival shall die like a lady! I will not feast like a vampire on her dead body, nor shall you. You have other vials in the casket of better hue and flavor. What is this?" continued Angelique, taking out a rose-tinted and curiously-twisted bottle sealed on the top with the mystic pentagon. "This looks prettier, and may be not less sure than the milk of mercy in its effects. What is it?"

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the woman with her weirdest laugh. "Your wisdom is but folly, Angelique des Meloises! You would kill, and still spare your enemy! That was the smelling bottle of La Brinwilliers, who took it with her to the great ball at the Hotel de Ville, where she secretly sprinkled a few drops of it upon the handkerchief of the fair Louise Gauthier, who, the moment she put it to

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her nostrils, fell dead upon the floor. She died and gave no sign, and no man knew how or why! But she was the rival of Brinwilliers for the love of Gaudin de St. Croix, and in that she resembles the lady of Beaumanoir, as you do La Brinwilliers!"

"And she got her reward! I would have done the same thing for the same reason! What more have you to relate of this most precious vial of your casket?" asked Angelique.

"That its virtue is unimpaired. Three drops sprinkled upon a bouquet of flowers, and its odor breathed by man or woman, causes a sudden swoon from

which there is no awakening more in this world. People feel no pain, but die smiling as if angels had kissed away the breath. Is it not a precious toy, Mademoiselle?"

"Oh, blessed vial!" exclaimed Angelique, pressing it to her lips, "thou art my good angel to kiss away the breath of the lady of Beaumanoir! She shall sleep on roses, Lo Corriveau, and you shall make her bed!"

(To be continued.)

BRAKE TEST IN MOTOR CONTEST

Enquiries have been made as to the nature and significance of the brake test through which engines were run in the motor contest at the Winnipeg Industrial. This test is intended to show the maximum working capacity of the engine under test. At the same time the engines can be inspected for other points on the elaborate score-card, such as balancing, steadiness and general running condition.

The brake consists of a forty-inch pulley, mounted on a four-inch shaft, on which is a fifty-inch pulley with flanges on the outside and the inside of the run. Around the larger pulley are four laps of one and one-quarter-inch rope so arranged that the tension on both ends of the rope can be measured. The engine is connected with the forty-inch pulley by the drive belt. By increasing or decreasing the tension on the ropes it is possible to put any load desired on the engine.

MAPLEINE CREAM CANDY

Three cups of brown sugar, half cup of milk, one tablespoonful butter and one heaping teaspoonful Mapleine.

Boil sugar, milk and butter until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Take from fire, add the Mapleine and beat till it sugars. Pour in shallow dish and cut to suit.

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



This picture shows the Case 32 horse power simple traction engine under the brake test at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The brake strength of this engine is from 110 to 125 horse power while its traction power is as rated above. Under the three tests hauling, brake and plowing the above engine was awarded first prize and gold medal by the judges of the motor contest.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN—Heifers and Bulls for sale. Prize winners of Heavy Milking Strains. A. S. Johannes, Clandeboye, Man.

FOR SALE—South African Veteran's Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

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

FOR SALE—Victoria Chicken Farm of over 5 acres, 5-roomed house, stable, chicken house, 40 fruit trees, twenty minutes' walk from car line. Half of this is suitable for cultivation and the other half for chickens. There's money in chicken raising at Victoria. Price only \$2,500. Terms from one-third to one-half cash, balance 1, 2, or 3 years. Address L. W. Bick, Dept. A, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

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

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FOR SALE—Old English Sheep-dog Pups. 1 dog, 2 months, \$10.00; 2 bitches, 5 and 7 months, \$7.00. Prize bred. Satisfaction or money back. Hatfield, 391 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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

LOST—In Southern Alberta, cattle, chiefly grown steers. Branded E3 bar over on left ribs and J on left jaw. \$5.00 reward per head for information leading to recovery. Mrs. R. J. Jaffary, 449-9th St., Edmonton Alta.

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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.

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

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

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GOSSIP

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The secretary of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, 101 Mayfair Ave., writes as follows:

"The Children's Aid Society have at present in their care a girl of 17 or 18 years whom they desire to place in a good home in the country. She is a good worker, and can make herself very useful, having already been eight years on a farm with the same family. She is healthy and strong in body, but mentally she is a little weak, and consequently requires sympathetic and tactful care. She would do well in a family where there are no children and where she would be treated kindly."

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"Dry farming is a big question—one of the biggest the present generation will be called upon to consider. It means an increased prosperity to arid regions, rural homes for those in congested centers, occupation for the unemployed, food for the hungry. It means wealth and happiness for thousands now living and millions yet unborn."

This significant statement was made by Governor Edwin L. Norris, of Montana, president of the Dry Farming Congress, during an address before the National Irrigation Congress at Spokane, in which the governor extended an official invitation to those present at that convention to attend the Fourth Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, October 26-28, 1909. In the course of his address, Governor Norris said:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that to those not familiar with conditions in the semi-arid west, it may appear that dry farming is entirely foreign to the subjects under consideration here. Such, however, is not the fact. Dry farming is becoming one of the most important and far-reaching questions the west will be called upon to consider. Familiarity with conditions brings the conviction that irrigation and dry farming will be twin factors in promoting development in all sections where the natural rain fall is not sufficient to produce crops."

"It is not my purpose to minimize the importance of irrigation. I would rather exalt its importance and announce myself as most willing to aid and assist in its extension in every way at my command. I fully realize that irrigated lands do now and will ever produce the surest and most profitable results. The irrigation, therefore, of every acre of land possible, should be encouraged, and state and national aid to reclamation should be freely given. The amount of land which may be irrigated is, however, limited by the water supply and the cost of reclamation. When every available second foot of water has been appropriated and applied to land that will justify the cost of reclamation, and performs thereon the highest possible duty, there will remain millions of acres of land which, under like conditions, would be as productive as the lands reclaimed. Such lands have heretofore been, and are now, chiefly used for grazing of live stock. This is not unimportant, but the function thus performed is not a title of that which may be performed under different conditions."

"The limit of production will be reached at no distant date if cultivation is confined to lands watered by irrigation or natural rain fall. The thinking mind of man, spurred on no doubt by anticipated necessity, has discovered a means whereby these grazing lands may be made to produce in greater quantities than under natural conditions. It has been demonstrated that the soil, when properly

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"Why," a naval cadet asked, "do we always speak of the 'naked truth'?"

Sec Meyer smiled and answered:

"There is an ancient fable, and one very appropriate to this hot weather, which tells us that on a summer afternoon Truth and Falsehood set out to bathe together. They found a crystal spring, they bathed in the cool, fresh water, and Falsehood, emerging first, clothed herself in the garments of Truth and went her way. But Truth, unwilling to put on the garb of Falsehood, departed naked. And to this day Falsehood wears Truth's fair white robes, so that many persons mistake her for Truth's very self; but poor Truth still goes naked."

GOLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE

Brantford Lady Suffered till Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. A. H. Thompson had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She was Restored to Health.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 4.—(Special).—How Colds, LaGrippe and other minor ills settle on the Kidneys and develop Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bright's Disease and other terribly dangerous ailments; and how any and all of them are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion Street, this city.

Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with Cold and La Grippe, and Straining, which affected her Kidneys, and the result was Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Heart Disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she heard of cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and bought a box, which she used with such splendid results that she continued to take them till she was cured. Since then she has used Dodd's Kidney Pills in her own family and recommended them widely to her friends, all of whom have warm words of praise for the standard Canadian Kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Bright's Disease are all Kidney Diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys. You can't have any of them if you keep your Kidneys sound and your blood pure. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys sound. Sound kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood.

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KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.
No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.
Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.
You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

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

Mr. Zangwill's recent presence in the country gives timeliness to an appreciation of the author and Zionist from the pen of Clarence Rook, which appears in *Putnam's* and the *Reader* for January. Mr. Rook relates the amusing and characteristic anecdote of his reply to a lady who asked his Christian name—his usual signature being I. Zangwill. "I have no Christian name," he answered. "My first name is Israel."

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

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

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

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

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

prepared and cultivated will absorb and hold moisture. The preparation and cultivation of the soil so that it will gather and retain sufficient rain fall to produce crops, is dry farming, or more properly designated, scientific farming. In other words, the soil is converted into a storage reservoir for the moisture which supports plant life during the season when precipitation is not sufficient.

"Dry farming is not a theory; it is an accomplished fact. There is a vast area of arable land which cannot be reclaimed, and situated where the rain fall is not sufficient to make productive. Consider for a moment what the cultivation of this land will mean to future production.

"Permit me to give a few figures to make more clear the idea I am trying to convey. There are in Montana approximately 93,000,000 acres of land. One-third of that acreage, or 30,000,000 acres, is arable. When every acre of arable land, possible of irrigation, has been reclaimed, there will be at least 20,000,000 acres which if made productive must be cultivated by dry farming methods.

"From experiments conducted, actual cultivation carried on and observations made in many sections of the state, it is confidently believed that this area of 20,000,000 acres can be successfully dry farmed. If one-half of that acreage were cultivated each year to wheat and produced 20 bushels an acre, an aggregate of 200,000,000 bushels would be the result. An estimate of 20 bushels an acre seems conservative when note is taken of the fact that an average of 30 bushels an acre has been obtained from the lands heretofore dry farmed.

"Montana possesses less than one-tenth of the lands situated in the semi-arid west, which can be cultivated successfully by dry farming methods. The nine-tenths of the area situated in other states, will, on the average, produce as abundantly as the one-tenth in Montana.

"If all the arable lands in the United States were cultivated to wheat, there would be a production of 2,000,000,000 bushels annually. I am confident that when the demand requires it, the larger portion of the so-called dry land will be made productive. There are extensive areas of dry lands in other countries that will produce under like cultivation.

"It is said that there will be harvested this year a bumper wheat crop estimated at 700,000,000 bushels. Last year there was a foreign demand for 120,000,000 bushels, and a home demand for 620,000,000 bushels, or a total of 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the estimated production of this year. The figures last given demonstrate that the production of wheat does not supply the home and foreign demands. In other words, there is a present market for more wheat than is produced.

"It is a well-known fact that the population is rapidly increasing and that both the home and foreign demands become larger each year. The time when the question of feeding the multitude will be of serious moment does not seem far away. At no distant date, the demand will be greater than the production which can come from the irrigated lands of the semi-arid regions and the naturally watered lands in the rain belt. If this demand is supplied, then the production to supply it must come from the dry-farmed lands.

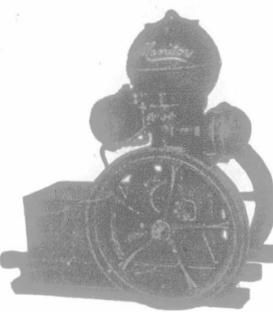
"Other crops of value can be produced as successfully and profitably as wheat, under like conditions. Dry farming is, therefore, no unimportant question. It is a big question—one of the biggest the present generation will be called upon to consider. It means an increased prosperity to arid regions, rural homes for those in congested centers, occupation for the unemployed, food for the hungry. It means wealth and happiness for thousands now living and millions yet unborn."

THE FARMER'S YEARBOOK

A new issue of the Yearbook, the great popular annual of the United States Department of Agriculture, has appeared. In size, appearance, and

You Cannot Afford to Be Without a Good

RELIABLE FARM POWER



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

The Manitoba pumping windmill, grain grinders, steel saw frames, and Wood and Iron pumps.

Send for free catalogue. We are manufacturers, not jobbers.



MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
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contents, the Yearbook for 1908 is very similar to its predecessors, and it will doubtless be of interest and value to people engaged in agricultural pursuits. It contains such reports from the different Divisions and Bureaus, and such papers prepared by their special agents, accompanied by suitable illustrations, as are specially suited to interest and instruct the farmers of the country. The Yearbook must also include a general report of the operations of the Department. Besides these there is an appendix which includes the organizations, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, etc.; a brief review of the weather conditions prevailing in all parts of the country during the year; an account of the prevalence of insect pests and fungous diseases; a report of the progress made in soil survey work, in forestry, and along other important lines; and last, though by no means least, a very complete collection of the latest reliable statistics of crops, animal products, exports, imports, etc.

The 23 popular papers designed to "interest and instruct the farmers," which occupy 304 pages of this issue, are strictly new and original, and they cover a field almost as wide as agriculture itself. Only a few of the salient features can be mentioned. A. F. Woods discusses the "Wastes of the Farm," and tells how intelligent farmers may prevent many of them. A. K. Fisher tells how wild birds and mammals benefit the farmer, and therefore deserve his friendship. Frank Andrews contributes an instructive paper on "Cost and methods of transporting meat animals." C. V. Piper gives an account of "The search for new leguminous forage crops," especially in India, Japan, China, and Siberia, whence many valuable species have been introduced. The plague of mice which recently occurred in Nevada is described by Stanley E. Piper. David E. Lantz tells how to use poisons in destroying coyotes, prairie dogs, rats, mice, etc.; and A. L. Quaintance tells how to destroy orchard insects by spraying. D. A. Seeley describes the devices used in observing the weather, and tells the farmer how to try his hand at weather forecasting. W. A. Taylor describes "Some promising new varieties" of apples, peaches, persimmons, and pecans, and these are illustrated with colored plates. "The small farm" as a means of improving "southern rural conditions" is presented by S. A. Knapp. R. H. Sullivan denies that "the so-called change of climate in the semi-arid west" is a reality. W. J. Spillman discusses "Types of farming;" C. O. Townsend, "By-products of the beet-sugar industry;" and M. Dorset, "The cause and prevention of hog cholera."

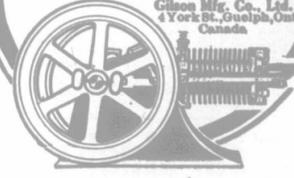
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A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

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Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, rabbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.

Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

"My boy, be polite and honest."
"But, dad."
"Say on."
"Sometimes it's pretty hard to be both at the same time."—*Kansas City Journal*.



A wild goose is not to be had every day in the season. Be prepared for a long shot by using only **Dominion Ammunition**. Every shell can be depended upon to get results. It is all in the wonderful new **Dominion System of loading**. Guaranteed **Sure**, and cheaper because **Made in Canada**. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them
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Mount Birds
We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals," absolutely free. N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY, 8027 Wood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

"He has a quick temper, you know," was the excuse given by a friend in behalf of a boy's rude act.
"Is he quick at his lessons?" was the question.
"No," was the reply.
"Is he quick at sports?" the questioner went on.
Again the answer was "No."
"Is he quick in obedience?"
"No."
"Well," said the questioner, with a twinkle in his eye, "if he has so little quickness, he'd better use it where it will do him some good. It's clear waste to put it on his temper."

Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

YOU CAN SAVE HIM

Write to This Woman To-Day

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



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

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

Name.....
Address.....

The foregoing amply illustrate the character of the papers. Probably the most notable of the statistical tables are those showing (1) The production and the value of the cotton crops of the United States since the year 1779, together with the exports, imports, and consumption of cotton; (2) the same facts relating to tobacco since the year 1611, or for nearly 300 years; and (3) the international trade in hides and skins. The volume is illustrated with 29 text figures and 55 full-page plates, of which 13 are colored.

Of the Yearbook, it is customary to issue 500,000 copies. Of these the Secretary of Agriculture is allowed only 30,000, which is not a sufficient number to supply the voluntary weather observers, crop correspondents, and others to whom the Department is under obligations for services. The farmers of the country have to depend for copies on the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, each of whom has a quota of about 1,000 copies.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR REPORT

The annual report of the Department of the Interior was issued Sept. 27, and covers transactions in Dominion lands and details of immigration, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909. The returns from lands is the largest on record, amounting to \$3,228,904, an increase of half a million over the previous year.

Of this increase \$269,634 was under the head of Dominion lands, owing to the greater amount received on account of pre-emption fees and the increase in the number of homestead entries. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 39,081, involving 6,252,960 acres as compared with 30,121 entries and 4,867,840 acres in the previous fiscal year. This is the largest total in the history of the department except in 1906, when the number of entries was 41,869. Of these entries last year 10,289 were made by Canadians, 10,523 by Americans, 5,649 by English, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,310 by Scotch and the balance by all nationalities.

The greater number of American settlers came from North Dakota and Minnesota, though 43 states, Alaska, the Indian territory and the district of Columbia were all represented.

The sales of lands by railway companies and by the Hudson's Bay Company were much smaller than the average, being only 109,373 acres for \$1,211,885, as against 4,229,011 acres for \$14,651,757 in 1903, the banner year of sales by the railways.

The report of the immigration branch states that during the last fiscal year the number of arrivals was 146,908, of whom 52,901 came from Great Britain and Ireland; 31,17 from other countries; and 59,832 from the United States. While this total showed a big falling off from the previous year, it was exceeded only once before in a dozen years. The total immigration since 1896-7 has been 1,366,650.

Stress is laid upon the fact that nearly half of the male population which arrived last year was composed of farmers and farm laborers. Immigration from France and Belgium shows a decrease, but those who did come are said to be of good quality. It is interesting to note that while immigration from France and Belgium in the seven years ended 1903 only totalled 1,558 in the last six years it reached a total of 16,192.

During the year 3,803 migrants were rejected at ocean ports, and 1,748 were deported, the total number of deportations since 1902, when the system went into operation, having been 3,119. Of the deportations 2,007 have been English, 206 Scotch and 119 Americans.

The Hon. Alexander Henderson, commissioner of the Yukon, sends a most satisfactory report to the department from the northern land of gold. Gold production for the last fiscal year reached a total of 21,735,022 ounces, valued at \$3,269,263.75, an increase of \$190,000 over the previous year. It is considered that there will now be a steady increase in the gold production.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

Inside Facts

About All Kinds of Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells, too, about Ruberoid roofing.

The First "Ready Roofing"

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

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

A roof of Ruberoid is flexible enough to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays.

It is so nearly fireproof that you can throw burning coals on a Ruberoid roof without danger of the roof taking fire.

It is rain proof, snow proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

These wonderful properties of Ruberoid are due to the Ruberoid gum which we use—our exclusive product.

Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents. The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a part of the roofing. If you are going to roof, though, learn about all roofs. To get this book, address Department 97a, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

New York Hamburg London Paris

CASH FOR FURS

You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales. The fierce competition among buyers enables us to give higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker. Trappers' outfits furnished at cost.

Big Money in Trapping

While work is slack, do some trapping. It pays big money. We send our Trapper's Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write today for Catalog Card and New Trapper's Guide. Full of success and money-making secrets—ALL SENT FREE. (3) Funsten Bros. & Co., 90 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

More Water

than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

"American" Centrifugal Pump

It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.



The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

PRIZE-WINNING

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

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

STALLION HAS SWOLLEN TESTICLE

Kindly let me know the best work to purchase, re the care and management of horses in sickness and health. I have a stallion with scratches. Please advise how to cure him. He also is troubled with swelling in right testicle; the cords seem to swell and bunch up. He seems to be in good health, and I intend to put him on the fall work. J. W. W.

Ans.—"Magner's Facts for Horse Owners," \$7.50, is perhaps the most reliable work of its kind. It may be obtained from Messrs. Carveth & Co., medical book publishers, Toronto.

It is not possible to say positively what the trouble is with your stallion. To make a correct diagnosis of the case a careful examination would be necessary. If he is a valuable horse we would advise you to consult a veterinarian, even if you had to travel a long distance. In the meantime, do not use him for service. If the testicle is hot and painful, it will be well to put him on a light diet for a few days, and foment the part often with warm water. If no improvement follows this treatment, give a good dose of physic. Barbadoes aloes (powdered), from eight to ten dram (according to size of the horse); calomel, one dram; powdered ginger, one dram; soft soap, sufficient to make a ball; roll up in soft paper, and administer after he has been well prepared for at least twelve hours with bran mashes. Continue bran mashes until purging commences; then feed half his usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount until purgation ceases. There are many conditions which produce swellings of the testicle and cord. Some of these are of a very serious nature, consequently it is advisable to be sure of the nature of the ailment before a line of treatment is adopted.

FLESH PRODUCER

Will the following mixture be good as a flesh-producer and blood purifier for idle horses during winter, and what amount would be right to feed daily? Fennigreek, 8 lbs.; ginger, 8 lbs.; powdered gentian, 8 lbs.; sulphur, 8 lbs.; powdered nitrate, 8 lbs.; resin, 8 lbs.; cayenne pepper, 4 lbs.; flaxseed meal, 8 lbs.; powdered charcoal, 20 lbs.; common salt, 20 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. W. J. B.

Ans.—The prescription is a very good stomachic tonic and alterative, and if fed when needed will do good. But it is a great mistake to feed drugs continually, as by so doing bad results are bound to follow. As a matter of fact drugs are not flesh-producers; they only correct certain deranged and diseased conditions, and thus enable the various organs to perform their functions normally. The dose, excluding the bran, is from two to three ounces of the mixture, two or three times a day. The dose may be mixed with any quantity of bran, which may be fed in the usual manner.

OVARIOTOMY

I understand an operation can be performed on mares to prevent them from coming in season. Is it dangerous, and would mare be laid off work long? What would a veterinarian's charges be for performing it? Would it be all right to have it done in winter?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—The operation of "ovariotomy," whereby the ovaries are removed from mares that are constantly in heat, or, are kickers or squealers, under certain conditions, is generally successful. The mortality from the operation is very low, probably not more than two per cent. The mare may be put to work in about a week after being operated upon. The operation may be performed at

any season. We cannot say exactly what your veterinarian's fee would be, but perhaps about ten dollars.

FEATHERLESS CHICKENS

What ails my chickens? They were hatched two months ago, and three out of ten don't seem to grow at all. They have no feathers on their heads and scarcely any on their breasts. I have put sulphur on them, but it

does not seem to have done any good. A. M. L.

Ans.—This may not be any particular disease or ailment as such chickens are often noticed in a flock, with apparently no explanation. The feather growth can be somewhat assisted by feeding a small quantity of sulphur and plenty of animal meat. If, however, there is a thin scale or crust formed on the surface of the

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Amatite ROOFING

Send for a Free Sample

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

Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
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Sask-Alta Steel Range is built to be very, very easy on fuel as well as a perfect baker and cooker. To describe in detail the various schemes which save fuel would be too long a story for this space, so we ask you to allow the McClary agent to tell you how the following features save fuel:—

- Wide Fire Box—Double Duplex Grates—Asbestos Lined and Anti-Rust Coated Flues—
- Top and Bottom of Oven with Asbestos Lining—
- Heat Retainer at Back of Oven.

McClary's Sask-Alta

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The Bad Effects of CONSTIPATION

Impure blood, offensive breath, heavy head, shortness of breath, bilious attacks, fitful sleep, loss of appetite, feverish conditions; all come from one cause—Constipation.

The Good Effects of BEECHAM'S PILLS

remedy these conditions because they remove the cause. They start the bowels, work the liver, sweeten the breath, cleanse the blood, tone the stomach, clear the head, improve the appetite and bring restful sleep.

The oldest and best corrective medicine before the public is Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

Fistula and Poll Evil



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

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

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

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

A.—“That's rather a unique ash-tray of yours, old man. I don't know that I ever saw one like it. Where did you get it?”

B.—“Well, there's a little history attached to that. You remember an apple tart I told you my wife tried her hand on soon after we were married?”

A.—“Yes.”

B.—“Well, that's the crust. My wife has often tried to smash it, but she can't.”

The Best Food for Workers.

The best food for those who work with hand or brain is never high priced.

The best example of this is found in Quaker Oats. It stands at the top among foods that supply nourishment and vigor, without taxing the digestion, and yet it is the least expensive food one can eat.

The great food value and low cost make it an ideal food for families who want to get the greatest good from what they eat.

Laborers, factory or farm hands, fed plentifully on Quaker Oats will work better and with less fatigue than if fed on almost any other kind of food. All of these facts were proved and very interesting information about Quaker Oats was gathered by Professor Fisher of Yale University in 1903.

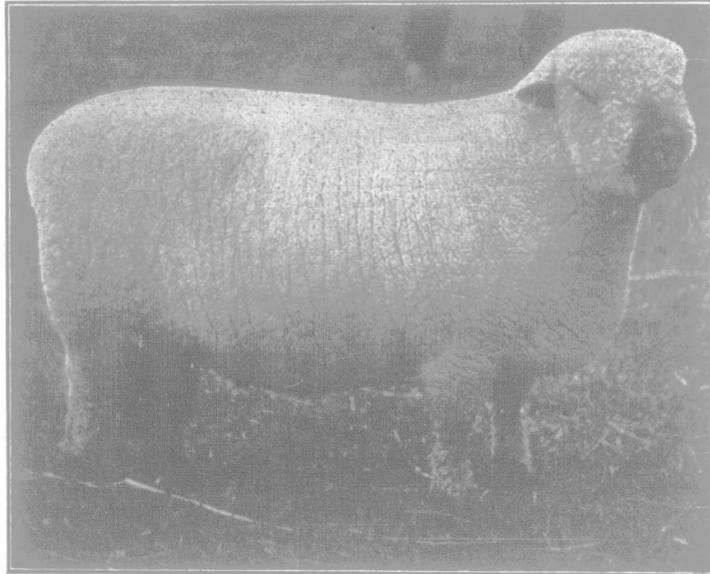
skin where there are no feathers, and the feathers are dry and brittle, the disease is favus, which is caused by a parasite. This disease may be transmitted to or from rats, dogs, cats or other animals. It is necessary to be very careful in handling birds with this disease, as a cut or any slight wound on the hand is liable to become infected. To treat, first remove the crust; then paint the affected parts with iodine or one part carbolic acid to twenty parts soft soap. I do not think, however, that the trouble is favus.

A. W. FOLEY.

Trade Note

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

In sixteen years The Chicago House Wrecking Company, of Chicago, has developed into one of the most important mercantile concerns in the world. Organized primarily to dismantle the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893, it has since developed wonderful operations, covering all lines of work and totalling enormous sums annually. A large and handsome catalogue, replete with illustrations, has just been issued. In this are outlined the history of the concern, the methods of doing business, the sources of supply and the important departments of merchandise of which they carry a full line. There are 24



SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM.

First at Bath and West of England Show in 1909.

departments, each with a competent manager, and an able corps of assistants. The goods handled include furniture, rugs and curtains; hardware, wire, belting, ropes and wire fencing; plumbing material and brass goods; machinery, millwork, boilers, and smoke stacks; electrical supplies, heating apparatus, safes, and vaults, tanks, structural iron and ready roofing; cement-block machinery and all lines of lumber materials and a miscellaneous supply. Every citizen needs something from one or more of the departments. Conditions under which the goods are obtained make it possible to supply them at attractive prices. Read the advertisement appearing on another page of this issue, and write the firm for their catalogue. Be sure to say you saw the advertisement in “The Farmer's Advocate.”

GOSSIP

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., shipped recently from Glasgow a consignment of 21 Clydesdale stallions and 9 fillies. This importation is rated as among the best Mr. Hassard has brought from the Old World, and is one of the largest individual shipments of these animals this season.

BOOK ON SEWAGE

Noticing the article on farm sewage, on page 1224, in September 8 issue, Oliver Strange writes in reply to J. L.'s request for a good book on the subject:

“I can thoroughly recommend ‘Essays on Rural Hygiene,’ by Dr. Vivian Poore. This book he could obtain probably from Messrs. MacMillan & Co., Toronto. If they haven't it in stock, they can easily procure it through their London house.

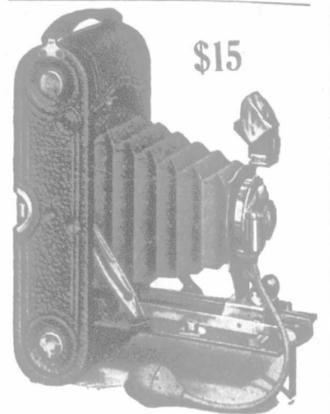
SHORTHORN SALE

R. W. Caswell, Shorthorn importer and breeder at Saskatoon, offers for sale, on October 21, starting at 1 o'clock, part of his choice herd. Excellent animals, including breeding cows and heifers and yearling and two-year-old bulls, will be sold. Terms are cash, or approved note, with a discount of five per cent. for cash. Those who want good stock should attend Mr. Caswell's sale at Star Farm, only one mile from the station. It should not be forgotten that G. T. P., C. P. R. and C. N. R. trains now run to Saskatoon.

SALE OF PERCHERON MARES

Messrs. W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., have sold the two Percheron mares, Lucy and Pearl, to Mr. Y. Drake, Brownlee, Sask. Both females are well-known prizewinners,

Anybody can Kodak



\$15

1A Folding Pocket Kodak, Special

There has never before been so much quality put into so small a camera—in lens and shutter and mechanical precision it is right. Makes the popular 2½ x 4¼ pictures, the camera itself measuring but 2 x 3¼ x 8 inches. Fitted with Rapid Rectilinear lenses having a speed of f/8, and the reliable F. P. K. Automatic Shutter. It fills every requirement of those who demand a perfect combination of convenience and efficiency. Price \$15.00.

CANADIAN KODAK CO. LTD.

TORONTO, CANADA

Catalog free at dealers or by mail.

Special Notice.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

“Now, Rosie,” said Mr. Wood B Phunny, the man who always managed to get himself invited to the parties “can you spell ‘needle’?”

“Yes,” pouted rosy Rosie, anxious to get to the Christmas-tree. “N-e-e-d-l-e.”

“Wrong!” chuckled the gentleman. “It should be ‘N-e-i-d-l-e.’ Did you ever see a needle without an eye in it? He, he!”

There was silence for a moment and then rosy Rosie took up the attack.

“Can you spell ‘pin’?”

“P-i-n,” answered Mr. W. B. P.

“Wrong!” shouted Rosie. “If there was an eye in it it'd be a needle!”

And then he let her pass and get to the Christmas tree.

Could Not Lie On His Left Side Heart Would Stop.

Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure, and that is

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Try Them and Be Convinced.

Mr. Paul Poull, Cascapedia, Que., writes:—“About five years ago I gave up all hope of getting better of heart trouble. I would nearly choke, and then my heart would stop beating. I could not lie on my left side, and became so nervous and weak I could not work. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before the first box was taken I was almost well, and the second box completed the cure. I have advised many others to try them, and they have all been cured of the same trouble. I have offered to pay for a box for anybody they do not cure.”

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

INCREASING VALUE OF WESTERN FARM LANDS

The annual report of the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sent recently to shareholders, shows a decided improvement in the price of land. The following fig-

The Ross Sporting Rifle

Examined casually the ROSS SPORTING RIFLE is a beautifully finished and faultlessly constructed arm. It is only as it is examined in detail and each part compared with similar parts in other arms that its unquestioned superiority can be understood.

The Rifle is a combination of mechanical accuracy and scientific certainty. Description—Cartridge, 303 British. Weight of Bullet—215 grains. Length of Barrel—22, 24 and 26 inches. Muzzle Velocity—2000 feet per second. Foresight Ross Bead and rear-sight two leaved. Stock—Halean Walnut. Capacity of magazine—5 cartridges.

If your local dealer is without a supply of the Ross Rifle write us direct. Price \$35.00. Write for Catalogue.

THE ROSS RIFLE CO. Quebec, P. Q.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

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

An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "We sah," replied the colored man. "Ah prayed an' prayed an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no more. Ah've been trying to git into dat chu'ch mahse'f for de las' twenty yeats and Ah ain't done had no luck.'" — *Christian Register.*

If You Rid Poisons FROM THE BLOOD

By awakening the liver and kidneys, you will be freed of pains, aches and the tired spring feeling.

Poisons only accumulate in the blood. Pain and aches have the same cause.

Poisons only accumulate in the blood when the liver and kidneys get torpid and slow in action and when, as a result, the bowels become constipated.

Get the liver and kidneys working right and away go the poisons. That is their work, to rid the blood of poisons.

When they fail because of the excessive accumulation of poisons in the spring, use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they will soon resume their natural functions with renewed energy and vigor.

No other organs of the body can filter the poisons from the blood so you must get the liver and kidneys active if you are going to restore healthful digestion, regular bowel action and free the body of pains, aches and feelings of fatigue and depressing.

It is only natural that the liver and kidneys should give out in the spring when the blood is usually loaded with impurities, but you can quickly and certainly set them right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is the greatest of spring medicines, because it is unique in its direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys.

Put it to the test this spring and you will be astonished at its wonderfully prompt and thorough action on the digestive and excretory systems. You can be certain that it will move the bowels, awaken the action of the liver and kidneys and completely purify the blood. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ures give sales for the past four years exclusive of British Columbia:

1909	1908	1907	1906
306,083	164,450	994,840	1,115,743

Acres—
Average price—
\$10.96 \$9.51 \$5.92 \$5.84

These figures are for non-irrigated prairie lands. Of irrigated lands, 69,963 acres were sold at an average price of \$24.71 per acre. The Canadian Pacific Company have still 8,437,594 acres unsold in the Northwest, and 4,503,505 acres in British Columbia. The value of this land is estimated by the Financial Post, Toronto, at \$120,414,020. In addition to these areas, there is something like 1,250,000 acres in dispute in British Columbia, to which the company claim title.

KELSO RAM SALES

2,358 rams, Leicesters, half-breds and Oxfords, were entered for this year's ram sale at Kelso, Scotland. Stock was in good demand and while no price records were broken, a good average for the offerings was secured. The best average price for one breeder's entry was £12 0s. 6d. The highest-priced sale was a Border Leicester that brought £110. The highest price paid for a half-bred was £40, a ram by a Leicester sire and a Hartside Cheviot ewe. In Oxford Downs the best price realized was £30.

BUMPER OAT YIELD

Wm. Wellwood, one of the most successful farmers in the Moose Mountain district, has given an example of successful farming that would make Col. Bell, of Laramie, Wyoming, U. S. A., feel like withdrawing his \$10,000 wager that he could grow as big an oat crop on Uncle Sam's soil as could be grown on Southern Alberta soil. Mr. Wellwood last week threshed a field of oats which yielded 95 bushels per acre. They are an English oat, known as "Regenerated Abundance," the seed being purchased at \$2.00 per bushel. The seed was sown at the rate of three and a half bushels per acre on breaking. Mr. Wellwood has a total of 1,042 bushels, which, per measured bushel, weighed 42 pounds as they came from the machine. As will be seen by his advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" he is selling these oats for seed.

SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE AUCTION

The annual pedigree Clydesdale sale at Perth, Scotland, on Sept. 14, is reported scarcely up to the average of previous years. Demand was good up to a certain figure, beyond which it was obvious buyers were determined not to go. The highest-priced animal was a two-year-old Revelanta filly, sold to an Argentina buyer at 115 guineas. From this sales ranged down to 10 gs., the average of the sale being £40 10s. 8d. A number of Canadian buyers were present, but no sales are reported to this quarter.

PRIZE-WINNING BIRDS

The merit of birds advertised in the poultry columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" is shown by the number of prizes won from time to time at leading exhibitions. At the Salt Spring Island Show recently, R. P. Edwards secured 17 first and 15 second prizes. His display included Andalusians, Rhode Island Reds, Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks and Pekin ducks. Mr. Edwards' flocks are recognized as being among the best in British Columbia.

SETTLEMENT NORTHWARD

A staff correspondent of The Mercantile and Financial Times had the following to say recently regarding the settlement of Western Canada:

The historian has told us that "Westward the star of empire takes its course, and since time immemorial, man has been pushing steadily westward to find a greater field for his tireless energy. Fifty years ago the eyes of the world were turned upon the Western States of the American Union then being wrested from

the hands of savage aborigines, but now a great and growing empire. Western Canada to-day is in practically the same stage of development as were the Western States a half century ago, but with the added advantage that she has extensive railroad facilities, comparatively speaking, and modern agricultural and mining machinery perfected by experience gained by the pioneers of the Western States. There is probably not a section in the world which offers a better chance to the industrious man or the man with capital to invest, than Western Canada, where millions of acres of virgin prairie land await only the plow, the harrow and the reaper to show their richness and fertility and where the sound of the axe of the lumber jack is yet to be heard ringing through the forests of the provinces that lie toward the setting sun.

The development of Canada has pushed on until it has reached the shores of the Pacific, but north of the beaten path of travel lies a country of even greater richness than ever before tapped. The cry is not now "Westward Ho!" but "Northward Ho!" and northward the tide of immigration has already set in, stimulated by those twin factors of civilization, the railroad and the telegraph.

The growing city of Edmonton, in the northern part of Alberta, at present is the northern terminus of the various transcontinental railway systems, and the country north of that point is as yet but very thinly settled. However, its natural resources have attracted the attention of capitalists, not only in Canada, but in the States and in England, and three railways will be built in the very near future up to the Slave Lake and Peace River country. In the territory tapped by these railways lies untold mineral wealth, including extensive salt, coal, asphalt and petroleum deposits, timber for lumber and pulp wood is abundant, the conditions are ideal for stock raising, but especially noteworthy is the future of the country as an agricultural section, for Dominion Government reports tell us that there is as much choice agricultural land in the northern districts as there is settled west of Winnipeg to-day.

In our Winnipeg correspondence in the fall of 1907 we devoted considerable space to the opportunities presented by the Peace River Valley and the country drained by the McKenzie and Athabaska rivers as well, but especial interest is now attached to the above sections by reason of the fact that there has recently been incorporated an enterprise which will develop their magnificent natural resources on a very extensive scale. We refer to the Peace River Trade and Navigation Company, Limited, with head office in Montreal and branch office and distributing depot in Edmonton. This company was organized for the purpose of transacting a general trade, transportation, land and development business, blocks of land to be acquired at advantageous points along existing railways and along the line of projected ones. A feature will be made of colonization and in this the company has the unqualified endorsement and hearty support of the Grand Trunk Pacific and other railway systems and of the Provincial and Dominion governments. Steamers will be acquired and equipped in a manner suitable to local conditions, and will be operated on the McKenzie, Peace and Athabaska rivers, which, with their tributary lakes and streams, provide navigable waterways over 3,500 miles in length. General stores, portable saw mills, flour mills and elevators will be established at advantageous points and large profits will naturally accrue through their early establishment at points destined to become important commercial centers. In the area above referred to lies the largest fur-bearing district in the world, which shows but little signs of diminution and none of ultimate extinction, and a large business will be transacted in carrying supplies to the trappers and hunters and the transportation and sale of raw skins.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

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

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Sore Bunches, Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly, pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR. for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, Pain and Inflammation.

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

Mountain View Berkshires

Sows bred and ready to breed. Prime young pigs of both sexes and all ages from prize-winning stock, for sale. Prices right.

H. B. MOORE, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

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

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

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

DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE but write for my new book "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. 423 1/2 Grand Ave., Suite 406 KANSAS CITY, MO.

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

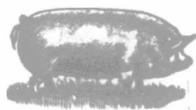
I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal. Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding heavy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices. Also three Imported Shire stallions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

**James M. Ewens**LAKESIDE STOCK FARM
Bethany, C. N. R.BETHANY, MANITOBA
Minnedosa, C.P.R.**FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

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

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont

**Glencorse
Yorkshires**

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES**

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**Shorthorn Dairy Cows****\$50.00 to \$75.00**

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

J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man**R. H. WINNY**BREEDER
and
DEALER

of Imported or Homebred
Pedigree and Grade

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN
CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND
BERKSHIRE PIGS

Nicola Stock Farm

P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B.C.

Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from
Nicola Station.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Ram and Ewe
Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

A Snap for a Start in

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

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

for sale. A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

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

C. F. LYALL**STROME, ALTA.**

Glenalmond Stock Farm

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to members volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—

ACCOUNTANT

National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.

CLYDESDALES FOR MANITOBA

Messrs. Vanston & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., shipped recently from Scotland a consignment of twelve Clydesdale stallions, discussing which the Scottish Farmer says:

"The two-year-old colt, Dunure Knox, which came from Dargavel, was bred at Girvan Mains, and was got by the celebrated champion horse Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), the sire of both the Cawdor Cup winner and the Royal champion stallion this year. Among the others were the colt by Dunure Castle, which stood fourth in the two-year-old class at Ayr, whose dam was by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince Alexander (8899); a thick, good, short-legged horse named Baron Craig (13978), which was first for two years in succession at Gatehouse, and has been breeding well; a very good colt foal got by this horse, out of a mare by M'Kenzie; a yearling colt by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Revelanta, out of a mare by the famous Baronson (10981), and both colt and dam were second at Dalbeattie in 1908; two two-year-old colts by the famous Montrave Ronald (11121), one of which was first at Irvine, and the other is exceptionally well bred, being descended from the famous Skerrington race of mares; and another two-year-old colt by the well-bred horse Evergood, and winner of second prize at Irvine. Others in the shipment are Scotland's Fancy (14351), a blocky, thick horse by Revelanta, and out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society

breeder then came into play, and again and again, at summer and winter fairs the Windsor home-bred exhibits swept everything before them in the show-rings. The results disproved the criticism of those who held that the Royal herds won because their owners could purchase the best stock available in Britain, and placed Mr. Tait in the very first rank of breeders of the nineteenth century. He retired from his office some years ago, and has since been living in retirement in Scotland.

HUNTING PERMITS

A circular of warning to persons dealing in game and operating a cold-storage plant or warehouse, and to persons going to hunt prairie chicken, deer, etc., also to non-residents, has been sent out by Chas. Barber, Chief Game Guardian for Manitoba. It says that as the season opens for prairie chicken on October first, it is necessary for all persons, resident of cities, towns and incorporated villages, who intend hunting and have not yet provided themselves with a game bird license, to make application forthwith and obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, before going to hunt.

Non-residents must procure a license entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any game, animal or bird, or any other animal or bird whether protected by this Act or not.

No person or persons shall buy or sell wild duck before the first day of October, nor shall any person operat-

**To Reduce My Herd of
SHORTHORNS**

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

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA**Auction Sale of Shorthorns**

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

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

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

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

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

A chance to buy at your own price.

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

**J. C. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.

Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

**LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS**

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day

F. G. JAMES
Rowmanville, Ontario

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

from every standpoint. Get some. We ship West again in September. Everything you desire male or female.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont

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

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

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



SHORTHORN BULL, EXCELSIOR.
Champion at Highland Show in 1909.

prize horse M'Vinnie; a two-year-old by the celebrated champion sire, Hiawatha (10067); and finally a beautiful colt foal bred at Hartburn, and got by Radium, the son of Hiawatha and the Netherplace mare, Fickle Fortune Princess, by Cedric (1087). This is a promising foal, and his sire is breeding superior, thick, good foals. He is likely to make a valuable sire in days to come. This is a superior shipment. Foals in it have been purchased up to \$50, and the quality of the older animals is demonstrated by their breeding and the prizes they have won.

ing a cold-storage plant or warehouse have in cold storage any of the birds mentioned in sub-section (d) of section (7) of the Act, before first day of October of any year.

All persons operating a cold-storage plant or warehouse of any kind must provide themselves with a license before receiving game of any kind for storage, for which a fee of \$2.00 is payable annually.

Those who intend going to hunt deer of any kind this fall must provide themselves with a license on or before November 30th, 1909, as none will be issued after that date.

DEATH OF MANAGER OF ROYAL FARMS

William Henry Tait, for many years manager of the Royal Farms at Windsor, and rated as one of the greatest live-stock breeders Great Britain has ever seen, died August 27th in his sixtieth year. Mr. Tait assumed charge of the Royal Farms on the death of his father in 1882, and served under Prince Consort, Queen Victoria, and for some years under the reigning sovereign. His success in the management of the Royal herds is best testified to by the feeling aroused some twenty years ago, because of the uniform success of the late Queen's exhibit at Smithfield Show. The result of the criticism of the Royal herds at that time led to the adoption of the policy that nothing should be shown from the Royal farms, and what was bred there. Mr. Tait's work as a

SEPARATING THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY

Americans are the cream of the credulous, declares a writer in Pearson's Magazine. We sometimes harbor the idea that the Britisher is the most ready and willing of all men to part with his money to a sure thing gamster, but when it comes to competition against all comers the average American hits the bull's-eye.

There is a firm in New York that collects and sells addresses of people who buy things through the mails, or who have at some time evinced a desire to do so. These addresses are sold at \$8 a thousand. They are assorted under various headings. If, for example, 12,000 men have sent in applications for wives to a New York matrimonial bureau that list is worth \$96 to a \$3 diamond ring concern that is setting up a circular mill.

The sure-thing operator has passed through various stages of progress. The now unsafe shell game, gold brick and green goods swindles which he operated with such profitable results in the '80's, and the early '90's made way for the half interest game, which flourished ten years ago, and the employment game which is still going on, though not to its former extent.

The half-interest advertiser sold you a partnership in anything from a peanut stand to a piano factory. When you had bought it, the next thing was to find it, or if you found it you discovered that it belonged to somebody else who knew nothing about the men who sold it to you.

The employment game consists of an opportunity to sell on high salary the goods or the stock of a company in which you must first buy shares. Then when you have paid over your money you are assigned a territory, generally a long distance from the company's office.

After you have gone at your own expense to the territory assigned, there to await telegraphic orders as to what to do next, you take it out in waiting. The orders never come, and when you go back to the company's office you find that the company has floated away in the magic carpet, nobody knows where.

But it was soon found by the swindlers that these devices, like the green goods game, were rather crude and almost equally unsafe. So to the education of the man who ran the half interest or employment scheme was added a post-graduate course in high finance.

It came to be recognized by the swindling gentry that there was nothing like a corporation when one wanted to do a really safe and prosperous business. Then, too, the corporation must have something somewhere.

If it is a mining company it must have a hole in the ground. If it is a rubber or coffee company it must have some sort of concession from the Mexican or a South American government, which is always very easy to get. If it is a cotton concern it must have a fence corner somewhere down South.

These things are actually necessary in order to show in court when the time comes that the men who have taken your money have endeavored to carry out their part of the contract and that they have failed is merely their misfortune. For to fail in business is not necessarily a crime.

LETHBRIDGE TO HAVE DISPLAY

It is reported that Lethbridge, Alta., will send a special car of delegates to the fourth dry farming congress at Billings, Montana, October 26 to 28. With this announcement is a request from J. W. McNichol, secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, for the limit of space in the Exposition hall. Secretary McNichol will arrive at Billings, October 21, four days before the opening and will personally attend to installing the exhibit from his district. It is said there will be about a carload of dry farm products in the Lethbridge exhibit, and 200 feet of space will be set aside for the display.

Correspondence with Thomas H. Woolford, member of the advisory exhibit committee of the congress; George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture of Alberta, and vice-president of the Dry Farming Congress; Secretary McNichol and others, convinces the secretary of the Congress that the interest in the Canadian Northwest in the forthcoming session exceeds that in any preceding agricultural convention. Several hundred Canadian farmers have joined the Congress during the summer, and the officials of this organization in Alberta declare that their province will have one of the largest delegations at the Billings meetings. Their exhibit, too, is said to give promise of being one of the finest ever sent out of the province.

HINTS ON CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

A good practical treatise on concrete construction has recently been published by Peter De Linde, Zion City, Ill., from whom, we presume, copies of the work may be secured. The book has been written from a practical standpoint and treats chiefly of construction work likely to be required on farms. It describes the various concrete mixture used in ordinary work and gives details of work, measurements, materials required, etc., in the construction of foundations, pavements, cisterns, smoke houses, cellars, water troughs, fence posts, hitching posts, and other structures too numerous to mention here. The author in most cases gives the quantities of cement, sand and gravel required for work of given dimensions, which is one of the first things a farmer wants to be informed in, when he undertakes concrete construction work. The book is worth having. It contains 40 pages, paper bound, and sells at 50 cents per copy or 3 books for \$1.00.

CLYDESDALE FILLIES

John Graham, Carberry, Man., recently shipped from Glasgow, 15 Clydesdale fillies, purchased chiefly from Mr. Marshall, Stranraer. Shipment includes the prize mare, Lady Baron Airies, got by the noted prize horse, Royal Baron (11161) and herself, twice third at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. She was also first at the Northumberland Show when a yearling, and at the Border Union Show when a two-year-old, and was never beaten at local shows. She is considered the best mare ever bred in Berwickshire. Her dam was by the noted sire, Mains of Airies (10379), so that she combines the breeding of Baron's Pride and the noted Prince of Wales-Darnley combination. There is a good, thick, three-year-old filly by the well-bred horse, General Thomas (12164), out of a mare by the Prince of Wales horse, Prince Edward (1254), own brother to the famous What Care I (912). Several two-year-old fillies are by the noted sires out of well-bred dams. One is by the big horse, Hillhead Chieftain, referred to above, and her dam was by Royal Style (8969). Two yearling fillies of exceptionally good breeding are got by Lord Polwarth's stud horse, Baron o' Dee (11261). One is out of a mare by the unbeaten champion, Prince of Carruchan (8151), while her grandam was by Darnley Yet (2719). The other is out of a mare by the famous prize horse, Prince Sturdy (10112), and her grandam was by the well-bred, clean-boned horse St. Clair Erskine (4690). She was first at Dalkeith this year. A superior three-year-old mare was got by the famous prize horse, Lord Fauntleroy (10370), out of a mare by Baron Teck (2589), and her grandam was by the Glasgow prize horse, Bonnie Breastknot (108). Among those bought from Mr. Marshall was a two-year-old filly by the choicely-bred and successful breeding horse, Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion Veronique; and another of the same age was bred at Seaham Harbor, and was got by Watson's Baron Leven (12831), a capital, clean-boned horse, out of the renowned prize mare, High Tide, which was successfully exhibited at several of the principal shows for several seasons. She is a typical Clydesdale, and particularly well bred. The Cawdor champion big horse, Hiawatha Godolphin (12602) is sire of a promising filly out of a mare by the big, good-breeding horse, William the Conqueror (9093), and her grandam was by the prize horse, Craichmore Darnley (5667). Still another filly of the same age, whose dam was by William the Conqueror, had for her sire the well-bred local horse, Woodburn (12338); and one of the best in the shipment is by the successful breeding and noted prize horse, Allandale (12418). A three-year-old filly, got by Mirror (13106), is exceptionally well bred on the dam's side. Her

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I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for

forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric suspensory absolutely

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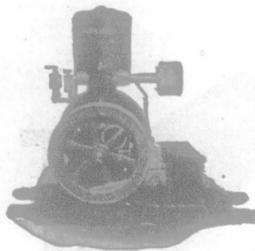
If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than that to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

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2½ and 4½ H. P.

Our Governor works on both fuel and batteries, thus you only pay for the amount of power used or work done.

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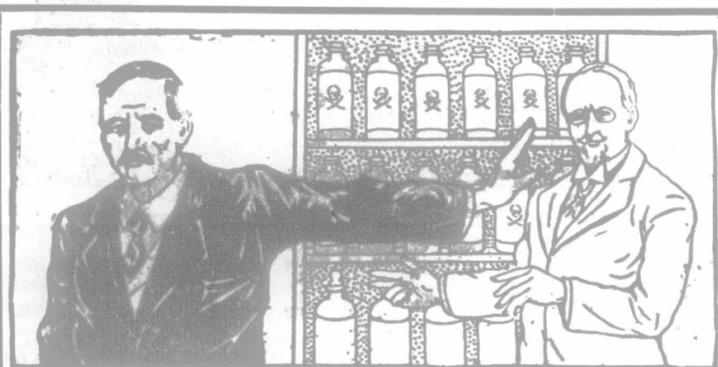
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NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.



SAVE YOUR STOMACH Don't Ruin It With Drugs

Don't ruin your stomach by dopping it with poisons. Drugs are made to sell, not to cure.

The first impulse of a man who finds himself ailing in any way is to take some kind of medicine. Doesn't matter what kind, just as long as it gives him temporary relief. That's where the danger lies. The action of drugs is like that of whisky. Whisky will cause a man to "brace up," feel strong and full of vim for a few hours, but when the effect of the alcohol passes away the old, stupid feeling returns worse than ever.

Now, drugs will give you a relief for a few hours, but the trouble returns as soon as the drug loses its power. Every minute that drugs give relief they are busily engaged in doing harm. They destroy the delicate lining of the stomach, and weaken the nerves. They mix with the digestive juices, causing poor digestion and constipation. Every part of your vitals that is affected by drugs is weakened by them.

There's only one way to cure any ailment. That way is to assist Nature. Drugs don't do that. Nature is the best doctor and sometimes will accomplish a cure in spite of drugs. Then drugs get the credit for what Nature alone did.

The help Nature needs is electricity. It is the power that runs the machinery of your body, and most all ailments are due to the failure or breaking down of some vital part—the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart or nerves. The reason any organ fails to work properly is because it hasn't the power—electricity. Restore this force when it is needed and pain and sickness will disappear. I do that with my Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

This Belt is an electric belt. Batteries, applied while you sleep.

sends a stream of electric life into every nerve and tissue of the body, building up vitality and strength, and removing the cause of disease.

My Belt does not shock or blister. The only sensation is a mild, soothing glow.

My Belt has proven a great success. It has cured people all over the Dominion, whom drugs failed to benefit.

Dear Sir:—I have been perfectly satisfied in every way with your treatment and it is every bit as good as it is said to be. I just wore the Belt for about six weeks straight after I got it, almost three years ago, and I have never worn it since, nor have I felt any pains about me anywhere whatever. My back is perfectly well and strong and I am as healthy as any person could be, and wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours truly,

A. H. Joy, Haunted Lake, Via Alix, Alta.

THIS IS FREE

Cut out this coupon and bring or mail it to me. I'll give you a beautiful 80-page book, which tells all about my treatment. This book is illustrated with pictures of fully developed men and women, showing how my Belt is applied, and explains many things you want to know. I'll send the book, closely sealed and prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Please send your book, free.

Name

Address

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.;
Tuesday and Saturday until 8 p.m.;
Sunday 10 to 1.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

dam was got by the renowned Silver Cup (11184), which was twice first at the Royal and three times first at the Highland Society shows. The grandam of this filly was by the good breeding horse, Lord Stewart (10084). A Cumberland-bred filly, by Douglas Chief (11682), has the best of blood in her veins, her dam being got by the world-famed sire, Lord Lothian (5998); while another of the same age is by the well-bred Sir Evan (12743), out of a mare by William the Conqueror (9093), grandam by that rare type of a Clydesdale, the favorite prize horse, Belted Knight (1395). This is considered one of the best Clydesdale consignments Mr. Graham has brought over in recent years. The Scottish Farmer refers favorably to the general high quality of the shipment, and forecasts something of a show-ring record for some of the individuals in the lot.

ALBERTA JERSEY'S RECORD

In reply to a letter regarding the actual milk and butter yields, and details of interest in connection with the breeding of Rosalind of Old Basing, the Jersey cow that has been making such a creditable showing in the Sunny Province, C. A. Julian Sharman, her owner, writes:

The sire of Rosalind of Old Basing was Gertrude's Gold Prince, a direct descendant of Canada John Bull, for which \$30,000 was refused, and Canada's Sir George, believed to be the best St. Lambert bull of his age in the world. Her dam is Violet of Belvedere, a cow that last year gave 426 lbs. of butter. Violet was an exceptionally small heifer when she had her first calf, Rosalind, but the latter has developed into a very large framed cow, indicating what so many claim—that the air of Alberta, and good water has a tendency to increase the size of animals. I have found this to be the case with almost all my herd bred on the farm.

As to care and feeding received during the test, she has received no more than that given to the rest of the herd, with the exception of a little more oat chop and an occasional feed of bran. All winter, previous to freshening, she was out practically every day, was given all the good, bright hay and oat straw she would clean up, but no grain until two weeks previous to calving.

Her yield for six months, since Feb. 24th, 1909, when she started to try to qualify for the American Jersey Cattle Club Register of Merit, has been as follows:

Period or Month.	Lbs. milk.	Test.	Fat.	Butter
1st	1278½	3.51	42.34	48.40
2nd	1170½	3.75	43.90	51.21
3rd	1111½	4.22	48.18	56.21
4th	1176½	5.53	65.07	75.91
5th	1098	5.01	55.00	64.16
6th	1060	5.25	55.65	64.92
	6866½		310.14	361.83

Approximate average test, 4.54; lbs. of fat in 180 days, 310.14; lbs. of butter in 180 days, 361.83, a trifle over 2 lbs. of butter a day; best thirty days, 75.91 lbs. butter, over 2½ lbs. butter a day.

Rosalind qualified for the A. J. C. C. seven-day test the first week in August, with 12,552 lbs. of fat, which is just about her average per week since she calved. The Canadian Record of Performance for Jerseys of her age for twelve months requires 8,500 lbs. of milk, and 337 lbs. fat; the American Jersey Cattle Club, 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. of fat. As Rosalind has given 6,866½ lbs. of milk and 310.14 lbs. of butter-fat in six months, she has the tests pretty well in hand. She is the first Jersey bred in Canada to qualify for the A. J. C. C. seven-day test.

For the month of August, ten cows in the herd were tested and gave an average of 49.36 lbs. of butter. The ten head included five heifers with first calf all calved over four months, two cows calved over two months, one cow calved over six months, one cow calved over twelve months, and one cow (thirteen years old) calved over sixteen months.



HEADACHES are quickly banished, no matter what the cause may be, by using

Mathieu's Nervine Powders

By their use untold suffering can be avoided and duties that are left neglected can be attended to.

SAFE CERTAIN EFFECTIVE
18 Powders for 25c.

J. L. Mathieu Co. Props. Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
Distributors for Western Canada
FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



A young Baltimore couple, recently united in matrimony, were going over their wedding presents just after their return from their honeymoon.

"How about that cheque for three hundred dollars we were told you Uncle Tom had promised?" asked the husband. "I haven't seen anything of it, Marie."

"Well," ventured the young wife, "perhaps Uncle Tom learned that you father had already given us a cheque for that amount and didn't wish us to have duplicate presents."

Was Taken Very Ill with DIARRHOEA. WAS WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURED HIM.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, Elm Valley, Man., writes:—"I was taken very ill with diarrhoea, and tried everything I had ever heard of, as being good for it, but, without success until I was finally advised to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was so weak and discouraged that I didn't expect to derive much benefit from it, but I am happy to say, that, after I had taken two doses I was greatly relieved, and a few more entirely cured me. I shall always be pleased to recommend your medicine to all sufferers and I consider myself fortunate to get such a marvelous relief after expecting to die."

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called "Strawberry Compounds" for Dr. Fowler's.

If you want to be on the safe side, ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and insist on getting what you ask for.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

Fruit Lands

LAKESIDE ORCHARD TRACTS

LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

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

For particulars apply

LAKESIDE ORCHARD CO.
Renata B. C.

For Sale

The Okanagan Creamery at Armstrong, B. C., including about two acres of grounds and all machinery and equipment. Tenders will be received to October 15th. For full particulars write or call on

Okanagan Creamery Association, Ltd.
A. E. Sage, Sec., ARMSTRONG, B. C.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
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Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

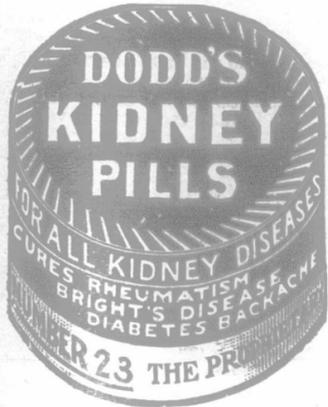
Some difficulties of the English language were illustrated on the streets of London when a visiting German asked a passer-by where Messrs. Blank could be found. Why, to be sure, responded the man, promptly, 'Their shop is 1. High Holborn,' but he pronounced it 'one igh 'obun,' cheerfully ignoring such unnecessary letters as the h's and the silent l and r. 'Take this 'bus and ask the conductor to put you down there.'

The German thanked him and took the 'bus. After a little while he approached the conductor diffidently, suggesting the place of his destination.

'Eh?' said the conductor sharply, not catching the name distinctly.

'I just want 'one eye open,' returned the German, slowly and carefully.

'Then keep the other eye shut,' retorted the conductor, who happened to be in a bad temper.



WIT AND HUMOR

THAT BOY NEXT DOOR

MY CELLAR WINDOW is a sight,
A baseball came a-crashing through,
I must put in another light,
And it's a job I hate to do.
No wonder that I'm feeling sore,
About that crazy Boy Next Door.

My cocker spaniel's nearly dead,
His face and legs
His legs and face are all cut up,
He had an argument with "Ted,"
A vigorous and strong bull pup,
A dog that seems to yearn for gore,
Owned by that awful Boy Next Door.

My hotbed is a tangled wreck,
The lettuce there was growing tall,
But it has had a serious check,
In fact, it can't be seen at all,
One night some rabbits wandered o'er,
Their master is the Boy Next Door.

I sleepless lie upon my bed
And long to see the morning light.
A windmill stands upon the shed
And loudly rattles all the night,
So I'm not resting any more.
Who put it there? The Boy Next Door.

One day I missed the sturdy shout,
Which often had assailed my ear.
I saw, as I was going out,
A placard, "Scarlet Fever Here."
This prayer I muttered o'er and o'er:
Kind Heaven, save the Boy Next Door.
—Toronto News.

* * *

Out of the myriad so called Irish-American stories there are a few good enough to be repeated. A very characteristic one is that of the Irish laborer, in a crowded inn, who was requested to share his bed with a local Judge. He obligingly consented; but his new room-mate was none too well pleased, and took pains to remark, as he was turning in.

"Pat, you would be a long time in the old country before you'd find yourself sleeping with a Judge."
"Faith, that's thrue enough," was the prompt response; "but you'd be a long time in the old country before you'd be a Judge."

STARVING FOR ROMANCE

The 'American woman' is coming in for her full share of the slings and arrows of criticism. One of herself answers the remark that the American woman is starving for romance with the assertion that it is the American man who is the romance lover, not the American woman.

Winifred Black, who conducts a sprightly corner in a New York paper, says:—

Men have three times the sentiment of women, anyway. Do you know any woman on earth, in any country or in any clime, who will hang on to an old frock till it is ragged and worn to tatters, just because she has had a good time in that frock once?

Do you know a man of any substance whatever who hasn't a coat or so that he wouldn't part with for untold gold, just because he was once happy in them?

Who keeps the locks of hair and the old photographs?

The man.
Who will live in an old house he loves till the roof falls in before he'll move to a new one, no matter how fine, which has no sentimental associations?

The man.
Who believes in the home and the fireside and children the most? On my heart, I believe it is, in this day and generation and in this country, the man.

Who marries for money?
The woman.
For place? For position? For spite? For vanity? For convenience? For family reasons?
The woman.

American women starving for romance! It is the American man who is starving, and the American woman who is starving him.

The Governor General

Buys a Fruit Farm in British Columbia

(Said the Newspaper Headlines Recently)

WHY — why are all the prominent people buying Orchard Lands in the WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT ?

BECAUSE — because it is in many respects the most remarkable in the world — if it were in Europe it would be the world's playground, as well as the land of LONDON FRUIT SHOW Prize Winners. GRAND SCENERY — HUNTING — FISHING — BOATING — BATHING and PERFECT CLIMATE all these especially on the beautiful

ARROW LAKES

No Irrigation is required — there is an abundant supply of Pure Water — no Cold Winters or Crop Failures at Nakusp. LET US TELL YOU HOW YOU CAN

Buy an Orchard Home For \$10.00 Per Month

in our Orchard Sub-Division at Nakusp, on the Arrow Lakes — having Schools, Churches, Stores, Daily Mail, Railroad and Steamboat Transportation, Tourist Hotels, Hot Lithia Springs, Opera House, Ship Yards, Saw Mills, Fine Roads, 40-Mile Government Boulevard along the Shore Line, Good Neighbors.

Every Tract Overlooks the Lake You will do well at Nakusp

We own and control the Largest Acreage of first-class fruit lands on Direct Existing Lines of Transportation in British Columbia. We will be glad to give you all the information in our power whether you buy lands from us or not. Write today for Free Map of Fruit Districts, Photos, Statistics, Prices of Products, Business Openings, Demand for Labor, etc. It costs you nothing.

ADDRESS your letter to DEPARTMENT B.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITIES COMPANY, Ltd. NAKUSP, B. C.

Please mention Farmer's Advocate when writing us.

!! GRAIN GROWERS !!

Why not ship your grain to a Live Commission House who can get you Top Prices. Give us a trial shipment and see if we can't give you better returns than the other fellow. We watch carefully the grading of your cars. If shippers desire we will make Liberal Advances on receipt of shipping bill, and send returns promptly when sales are completed.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

223 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, MAN.
Successors to FARRISH & LINDSAY

The Right Kind of Roof



Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about "Oshawa"-shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingle roof would be pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair,—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galvanized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized



Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1909 leaks at all by 1934, we will put a new roof on for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-Proof, Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could



a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire? That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A New Roof For Nothing if They Leak
by 1934

Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shin-



gled). Count the freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated far better than if it bristled with lightning rods.

**Lasts a Century
Never Needs Painting
Can't Catch Fire
Makes Buildings Light-
ning Proof**

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right. You needn't figure



the labor, for anybody who can use a hammer

can put these shingles on easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that tells all about "Roofing Right?" It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

Just address our nearest place. Ask for Roofing Right Booklet No. 5.

G. A. Pedlar

Pedlar Products include every kind of sheet metal building materials—too many items to even mention here. You can have a catalog—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861

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We want agents in some sections. Write for details. Mention this paper.