

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV

Winnipeg, Canada, September 28, 1910

No. 940

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long; almost thrice the length of the C. P. R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land!

**THEY KEEP ON
SELLING BECAUSE
THEY MAKE GOOD**

And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs Six Times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain- and -snow- and -wet- proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh four-teen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

Cover Canadian Roofs To-day

ADVERTISING alone never sold the vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason.

They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

**THEY DO ALL WE
SAY THEY WILL AND
MORE TOO**

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying "steel"?) point with pride to proofs of their 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book Sample Shingles Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 5.

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, sidewalls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

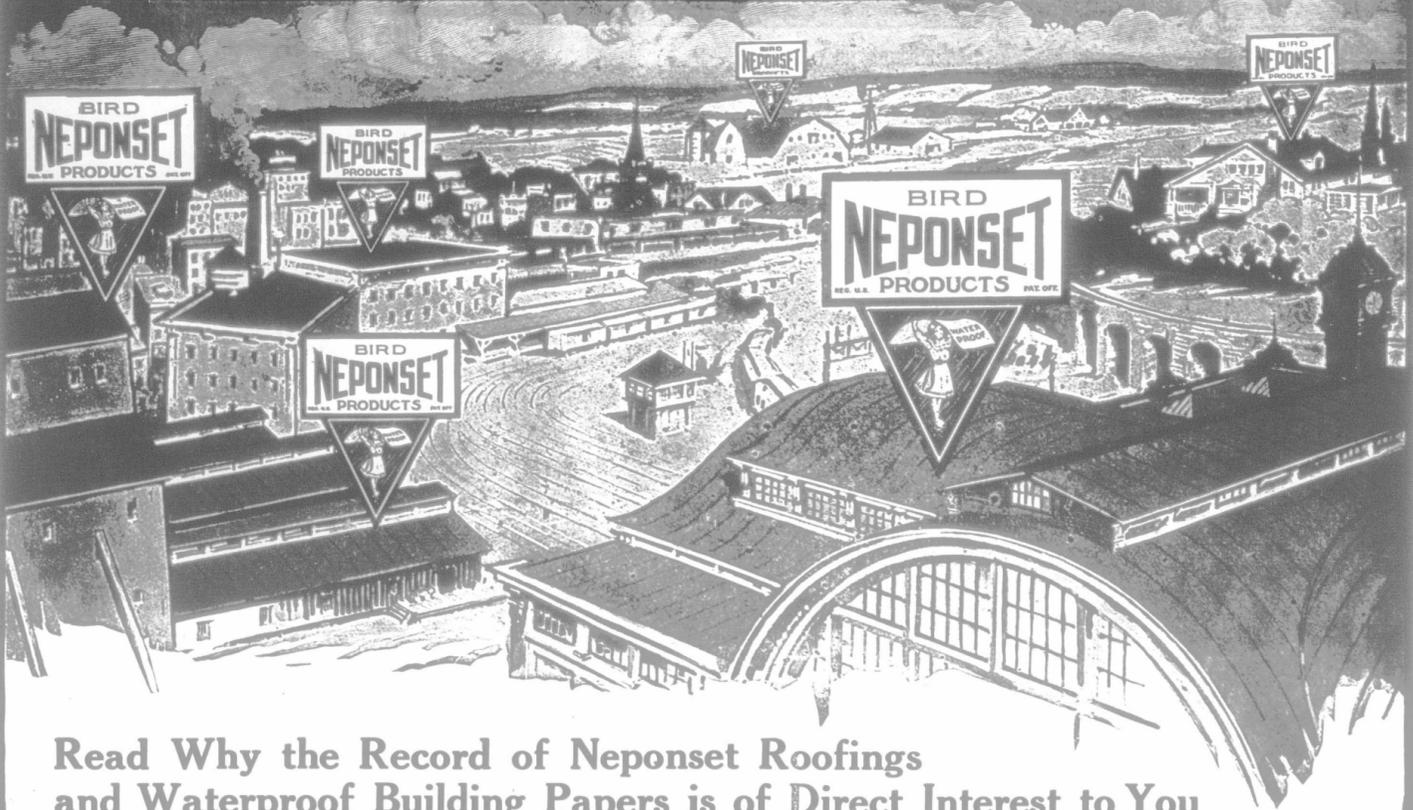
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Read Why the Record of Neponset Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers is of Direct Interest to You

During the last twenty years the great Railway systems of this continent have bought over 75 million square feet of Neponset Roofings in addition to other Bird Neponset Products.

In the same period in Canada and the United States the Departments of the Government, Manufacturers, Farmers and Poultrymen have used many million square feet of Bird Neponset Products.

Two Hundred Million (200,000,000) Square Feet of Bird Neponset Products Sold in 1909

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Whatever class of buildings you are interested in, whether it be dwelling, factory, train-shed, grain elevator, barn or poultry shed, there is a Bird Neponset Product you should know about. There are special Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings and special Neponset Waterproof Building Papers for every building purpose.

Bird Neponset Products are manufactured by a firm that has been in one line of business for one hundred and fifteen years. Starting with one small mill in 1795, we now operate three large plants in the United States; two in Canada; sales offices and warehouses in both countries and agencies in all parts of the world.

For a quarter of a century, leading architects and engineers have specified Neponset Waterproof Building Paper. It is the recognized standard* for high-grade work. Over 75% of the refrigerator cars built in this country are insulated with Neponset Insulating Paper.

We are the originators of the Ready Roofing idea and are the only manufacturers who make the entire product from the felt to the fixtures.

Bird Neponset Products are made from the highest grade materials by experts long trained to their task and tested and retested at every stage in the manufacturing process. That is why they yield most service and wear the longest.

Our claims for Bird Neponset Products rest on proof.

In every part of the country we can point to buildings which demonstrate all we claim. Test this for yourself by being shown in your vicinity a Neponset Roofing of the character you require. See for yourself exactly what you may expect of a Bird Neponset Product. Talk with the owner of the building, learn what he has found by actual experience.

Bird NEPONSET Products

Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers

NEPONSET Proslate Roofing: For roofs and sides of residences, club-houses, and all other buildings requiring artistic roofing and siding. Rich brown in color. Looks like shingles, wears like slate. Suggestions furnished for making buildings more attractive with Proslate.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing: For roofs and sides of farm, industrial and railroad buildings. Slate in color. Has proved its worth by years of use, in all climates. Endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for its fire-resisting qualities.

For poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings, **Neponset Red Rope Roofing** is unequalled. It has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years, lasts three times as long as tarred felts.

NEPONSET Waterproof Building Paper: For use in residences under clapboards and shingles, in the walls, or under slate, metal, tile and similar roofs. Saves one-third the fuel bills every winter and prevents damp walls and draughts.

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Bird Neponset dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

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- ☐ This is one of the greatest opportunities of the age. If you grasp it now, it will mean, with energy and thrift, an independency in a few short years. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It's a pointer that points out the pathway to success.



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This district is being connected with the city proper by means of the Second Narrows Bridge, just starting, and will have a population of many thousands in two years. Your investment NOW will reap you 100 per cent. by that time, should you want to sell. Do not wait. Clip out this coupon and mail it to-day.

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In design and construction the Dominion is a thoroughly standard car. It exploits no freak or untried ideas.

It represents the experience of men who have grown up in the automobile industry in Detroit, who have learned to separate the practical, successful essentials of motor car design from ideas that have not yet proved their worth.

The Dominion Limited has ample power to carry its full load of passengers—up the steepest hills.

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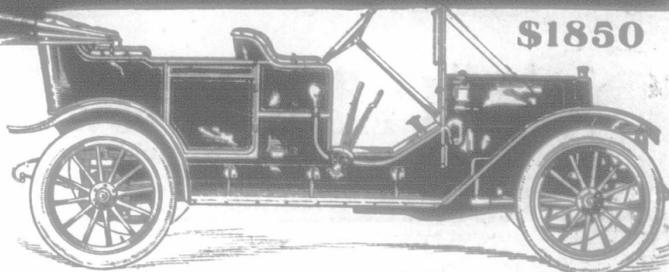
In brief, the Dominion Limited has the mechanical refinement, the handsome lines and finish, the strength and sturdiness that makes it the car for you to buy. We have a handsome illustrated booklet which will give you a more complete idea of this luxurious car, which we are pleased to send on request.

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CANADA

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New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

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\$40.00 to \$175.00



There is no difference in the quality of the ten styles and sizes of De Laval separators: the difference in price simply indicates a difference in size or capacity. Uninformed buyers are sometimes induced to buy an inferior separator because it is offered at a price below that of the prevailing size of De Laval in use in the district. If they had ascertained by test the actual capacity of the machine purchased they would have learned that for less money a De Laval of equal or greater capacity and infinitely superior mechanical construction could have been purchased.

Intending purchasers are advised before buying to secure the free trial of a New Improved De Laval through the Company or its nearest agent and thus familiarize themselves with the standard by which creamerymen and dairymen of international repute have measured every other cream separator and found it wanting.

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Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

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Have meals you can *always be proud of*—everything just browned to a turn—never over-cooked—never under-cooked—always just right.

The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

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NO INSIDE SEAMS to hurt the hand.

Seams at finger tips, concealed by **AN EXTRA PIECE OF LEATHER**, which **PROTECTS THE STITCHING**.

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

102

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada

How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibered. When it passes through "Saturatory Process," it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sags and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long fibered pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy) Mohawk Roofing one grade only



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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 28, 1910

No. 940

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
(if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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the international commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis will be read with interest by those who are seeking light. It is a valuable summary of the latest thought on the handling of the problem of the century. Its suggestions, if carried out, particularly those dealing with the educational and demonstration work necessary to prepare the public to support more advanced means of dealing with the disease, will hasten the concerted action by cattlemen and the authorities, without which co-operation no progress can be expected. To deal effectively with tuberculosis is going to require long years of educational effort, and the work cannot be started too soon.

What Do Your Neighbors Read?

One of the greatest boons you can give to your neighbor in a modest way is to help provide something worth while for him to read. Honest writers are chagrined because of the fact that what they write is not read by thousands of people who should be interested—and practically all of them would be interested if they knew what they are missing.

Then why not help your neighbor in a way that will not make him feel he is living on charity? Every farmer should read a farm journal that deals with agricultural conditions under which he labors and agricultural affairs in which he is interested—many of them read more than one, and are prosperous largely in proportion to the study they give to reliable agricultural literature. They frequently run across something that helps a little to master some phase of farm work, and few seasons are so rushed with work that they cannot find an hour or so some time through the week to read what they have learned to recognize as having been written for their benefit. They make their reading count in dollars and cents.

What about your neighbor? Does he read a farm journal? If not, take a copy or two to his house the next time you are going over. There always is something that is interesting and helpful. Articles that do not appeal to you may be of value to him.

Hogs to Test for Tuberculosis

The tuberculosis problem and its solution has been given careful study recently by Burton R. Rogers, of Iowa state, who formerly was federal veterinary inspector. In a pamphlet recently sent out he deals with the danger of hogs becoming tuberculous from getting the germs in faeces from tuberculous cattle running in the same yards or fields. His claim is that ten per cent. of all cattle in the United States are tuberculous, and that forty per cent. of those that react to the tuberculin test pass tuberculosis germs. Hogs rooting through these faeces naturally become afflicted with the dread disease.

Mr. Rogers points out that the hogs in reality test the cattle, because when a tubercular hog is found in the slaughter house it can safely be inferred that he came from a farm on which there were cattle suffering from tuberculosis. The difficulty has been that it is not known from what farm the slaughtered animals come. He suggests, therefore, that hogs be tagged to show the name and post office address of the producer. Then when the veterinary inspector at the abattoir locates a hog suffering with tuberculosis he can refer to the tag and readily locate a farm on which to test the cattle for tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis statistics, compiled from the United States bureau of animal industry reports, show that inspectors have "retained" an increasing number of slaughtered hogs and cattle each year for the nine years from 1900 to 1908. In 1900 only 5,440 hogs and 4,289 cattle were found to be tuberculous; in 1903 the numbers had increased to 72,305 hogs and 8,848 cattle; in 1906, 208,887 hogs and 14,662 cattle were retained, and in 1908 the figures were 706,046 hogs and 51,838 cattle. For the past two years it is said that 2,000 tuberculous hogs are located each day.

It is evident therefore that the tuberculosis problem cannot be neglected longer. Pure air and absolute cleanliness will keep sound herds free from the disease.

Humus and Moisture Supply

On another page of this issue a contributor refers to the dry weather of the past season under "The Lesson of the Drought." Our correspondent urges that it is not wise to attempt to grow grain crops in the Canadian West on stubble ground, and states that thorough cultivation on last year's stubble made very little difference in yield.

This teaching may hold good for a considerable area in Northwestern Saskatchewan (where the writer of the letter is located) and also in other localities, but it should not be forgotten that conditions vary greatly. There are hundreds of farmers in different parts who have seen big yields on well cultivated fields that have not been in summerfallow for years, while neighbors who did not practice thoroughness with implements used in tilling the soil had rather poor returns from areas that were summerfallowed in 1907 or 1908.

It is true that moisture must be in the soil before we can conserve it for the use of our crops. A summerfallow properly looked after is best for this purpose, but a well worked soil in which there is a reasonable supply of humus will stand up well in crop yield even in a year like 1910, although it had been cropped in 1909. Thorough cultivation is needed in all

EDITORIAL

Read the Story

In addition to agricultural and home information THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE endeavors to include something of interest in the form of short stories and serials. In our issue of September 14 appeared the opening chapter of "Tag, or the Chien Boule Dog," one of the best serials yet secured. Be sure you do not miss the first installment. Tell your neighbors about it. They, too, may find it interesting.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Too many farmers and cattlemen are ready to believe that all the talk going on about the widespread prevalence of bovine tuberculosis and dangers of it originates from the pipe dreams and idle speculations of veterinary surgeons and medical men. It is the easiest way to avoid a grave danger, but not the wisest. To rid the live stock of America of tuberculosis is the largest problem that confronts the livestock men and veterinarians of this continent today. The disease exists, known or unsuspected, in every section of America. It has to be dealt with effectively before the way is paved for the eradication of human tuberculosis—the scourge of this continent to which the universal attention of the medical profession and boards of health in all centers is being directed. Bovine tuberculosis is widespread. It is a pressing, grave and present problem, the solution of which requires all the thought and skill and tact that can be brought into service, both by the medical and veterinary professions and those directly interested in the raising of live stock.

Whether or not bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man makes little difference. To control it in our live stock, and finally, let it be hoped, eradicate it, is a matter large enough and important enough economically in itself. Consequently the sane and practical report of

parts but in the older settled parts attention must be paid to humus supply before the moisture problem can be handled to advantage.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 15

I HEAR OF CATTLE FEEDING WITH A VIEW TO SUPPLYING MANURE

One day not long ago I was talking to a farmer who had come from Ontario to buy a carload of cattle for winter feeding. He had found it almost impossible to get them in the central part of Western Ontario, and at Toronto the prices asked were considered too high. "What do you expect these animals will cost you placed in your stable?" I asked.

"Five and a quarter or five and a half cents a pound," was his reply.

"And what do you expect you will be able to get for them in the spring when you have them fat?" was my next query.

"Perhaps six cents a pound," he replied.

"Well, you can't make much money on that deal," I remarked.

"No, not on the cattle direct," he said, "but I must have the manure."

This man had been on the same farm for twenty years. It had been first cropped about twenty-five or thirty years before that. The land was a nice clay loam, he informed me. Up to ten or twelve years ago practically everything that grew on the land was sold direct. A slight exception consisted in the feeding of a few pigs and a small flock of sheep. The manure from these pigs and sheep, as well as from the horses needed to work the farm and a few cattle, had been spread on a field near the barn. He noticed that no matter what the season was like the crop on that manured part always was better than similar crops on other fields. He concluded that the farm needed barn-yard manure, and his first move was to provide stable accommodation and to increase his stock of cattle. He could not raise as many as he felt like feeding each year, but it was not hard to buy fair feeders in the neighborhood at low prices. Now he feeds about thirty head of big fellows each winter.

"Yes, and he's foolish for doing it!" remarks some grain grower. "Why doesn't he come West, where manure is not needed?" Another says: "It didn't pay him!"

The Eastern man admitted that there had been years since he started cattle feeding when he did not clear any hard cash direct from his cattle; but he made it clear that he never was able to swell his bank account until stock-raising was made a sufficiently important part of his work to provide a big supply of manure every year.

I know I have friends in the Canadian West who will laugh and ridicule what I have said as not being applicable to the West. But these are the men who are doing injury to our agriculture. They have made money on the prairies without using manure, and do not realize that the storehouse of plant food is running low in many districts. They have not learned that the most profitable plan is to keep this stock of plant food well replenished. Why should they be satisfied with five bushels or so per acre less than a neighbor? Why should they be satisfied with half a bushel less when wheat runs at one dollar per bushel?

It took ten to twenty years to show the Eastern farmer that his land needed manure—but he learned it, and his returns today are regulated by manure and cultivation.

—ARCHIE McCLURE.

Tariffs, Trusts, Prices and Wages

The minority report of the United States Senate committee on wages and the cost of living, which has been recently issued, takes the form of a reply to the majority report. The report, of course, has a political aspect, and is designed to serve political purposes, but the following three paragraphs are quoted for what they are worth:

"There are the trusts that would survive a

revenue tariff. So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin board of trade, the wholesale grocers, lumber dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods, in reducing the weight of contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent. and maintaining the same price."

* * *

"It is difficult to understand how anyone can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturers producing the article affected by diminishing or destroying competition, and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer. Then, we were many times mournfully warned that any reduction in rates would flood our country with lower-priced German products, and that the smoke of American manufacturers would disappear from the heavens. Now we are informed that the tariff has not increased the cost of those articles entering into every household and administering to the health and comfort of every family."

* * *

"Great Britain is a free trade nation, and it is the most prosperous nation in the world, except our own. Shoals of emigrants from the tariff-ridden nations of France, Germany, Italy and Russia go to England to work. But Englishmen do not emigrate to those countries, because the standard of living is lower. The general testimony is that the rate of wages for all mechanical trades is substantially higher in Great Britain than in those protectionist countries, while the prices of necessities are lower, leaving the Englishman a wider margin to live upon. It is about sixty years since Great Britain adopted free trade, and, during that time, according to a table published in *Whitaker's Almanac*, wages have increased 81.7 per cent., and prices only 3 per cent.

The Lesson of the Drought

What is the lesson to be learned from the drought which has affected in varying degrees parts of the Northwest this season? In what way shall we modify our procedure in future years in the light of our recent experience?

We have had it dinned into our ears from all quarters, including even a highly placed government official, that our lack of cultivation is at the bottom of all the light crops in the country. A traveller has only to see two crops of grain in close proximity, one giving promise of a heavy yield and the other showing merely a thin stand, and he immediately draws the inference that the one field has been well farmed and the other "scamped"; and not only does he draw the inference, but he must write to the papers about it and circulate this idea as much as possible. Now, if he would only take the trouble to make enquiries he would probably find that the difference in the condition of the two crops was not due to cultivation, or lack of cultivation, in any great degree, but that the heavy crop was on "new land"—breaking or fallow—and the light one was on land which has been cropped the previous season.

If the drought has more strongly emphasized one fact than another, it is that no amount of cultivation will give a good crop on stubble or stubble-plowing in a season such as we have just passed through. One may harrow and pack to any extent, and the result is much the same when there is no moisture to conserve. Probably the dry fall of last year must also be taken into account, for had there been moisture low down at the beginning of the season perhaps we should have had a different tale to tell, and a better reward for our labors.

I do not wish to convey the idea that there was no difference whatever apparent between stubble lands which had been properly worked, and those which had had the minimum of cultivation, for no doubt the better working of the land did give the grain a better start; but that the difference in the results was so slight as by no means to repay one for the extra labor.

In what way, then, shall we modify our procedure in the future so that we shall be better

prepared another time should similar conditions recur? No one decries good cultivation, although it has happened that on this occasion the results were so disappointing. On the other hand it would be manifestly absurd to advise the discontinuance of the custom of cropping stubble land. In the main, we shall go our way just as before, setting no less value on the getting of the land into good tilth, and treating the present season as an exception, as something standing apart from its fellows. If we do make any change in consequence, it will be merely to depend to a somewhat less extent on stubble land, and a little more on the fallow.

F. E. K. R.

HORSE

Horse Judging by Points

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To the man who is interested in horses as a buyer or seller; to the man who works horses, and to the breeder of horses perhaps the best place to learn about horses is the show ring. By comparing the different animals we see the good points of each. But there are several objections to the present system of horse judging. The average farmer or horseman does not know why his or any other particular horse did not get a prize and why another one did. Hence in some cases the judge is branded as a man who doesn't know anything about a horse, a poor judge, etc.

About a year ago there was some talk of having the judge explain the good points and also the defects of the various animals judged. There were several articles in your paper on this point. However, the exhibitions and all the smaller summer fairs are over and no change has been made in the judging system. Now as a suggestion, why could not horses be judged by points and recorded on a score card the same as grains are judged? Take for example a Manitoba Agricultural College score card for seed oats. There are fifty points given for purity and fifty points for quality. These are divided into several divisions each, a score awarded according to the standard of the grain, the different awards totalled and the best grain invariably gets the prize. Could there not be a score card for horse judging and so many points given for weight, size, shape, etc., in the draft horse and so many for action, style and speed in the road horse? Thus a score card would be made out at the show ring and one given to each exhibitor. Then if interest in judging is shown by the crowd, as was so noticeable at last year's Brandon winter fair, the score might be marked up on a bulletin board.

The benefits derived from this method would be many. Some of the important ones would be: 1st, the man interested would look at the horse's good points instead of trying to pick a fault, as is very often the case; 2nd, the buyer would know just what he was getting and could not follow the plan of trying to depreciate the horse in the seller's estimation; 3rd, the seller would have his score card to show just what he was selling and would not be so tempted to stretch the truth with regards the animal's good qualities; 4th, the man who works horses would know their strong points and also weak ones, hence he would know exactly where to save his team and where he could get the best from them; 5th, and probably the greatest benefit would be derived by the breeders of horses. Instead of guessing, as many and most men do who have not a breeder's instinct, a man would have positive proof to what stock he was breeding and know what to expect. He would also breed with purpose of improving weaknesses. The qualities of the different stallions would be plainly set forth to the average farmer, horse owner and breeder.

Now this keeping of records of judging by points would entail a large amount of work and trouble. The question is: Is it worth while? At any rate the judge would have to earn his money even if the number of animals in the show ring was small. On the other hand, he would not be branded as a "poor judge." The

exhibitor would know where his animal fell short and would endeavor to improve the weakness in that and other animals he might own. Another benefit would be to the public or onlookers. They would be educated along the line of knowing the horse's good points, not judging by the style or appearance of the harness. Hence an interest in the horse would be stimulated.

Now if all these benefits would not overcome all arguments of extra work or too much trouble then judging by points and keeping record is not worth while. But if it is, then let us suggest that the Brandon winter fair adopt and try this method for their fair in 1911.

Man.

W. H. HICKS.

Note.—The use of the score card is to be advised in some circumstances, but we hardly think its use would render the work of exhibition judges any more effective than such work is under the present system of judging. If a judge is liable to be branded a "know nothing" by onlookers because in his opinion a certain horse should occupy a certain position in a line-up, and judges always are liable to be so branded, it is doubtful if matters would be helped any by the onlooker knowing that the animal he was "rooting" for scored say one and one-quarter "points" less than the one that stood above him. It would all come back to the judge just the same, for if he could not satisfactorily sum up in his mind the merits and defects of the animals before him and form an opinion as to which came nearest the type and kind and quality of his ideal, he wouldn't likely come any nearer doing it by reducing his comparisons to figures and trying to express himself in terms that meant simply percentages of the ideal.

On the whole we think the system under which horse judging is now carried on is simpler and more satisfactory than any method of judging by "points" that has yet been devised. There is of course the objection that owners of animals and the public at the ringside do not know the why and wherefor always, a defect that might be remedied by having the judge state briefly the reasons for his placings. To the giving of reasons, however, there are objections that have thus far deterred exhibition managements from requiring this service of the judge.

There is something in this writer's hint that a record of some kind should be kept of prize-winning animals. It has always seemed to us that it would be a good plan for the horse breeders' association to have photographs taken of the first prize-winning individuals at least at our larger exhibitions, and to have the judges make some comments for record upon these animals. In ten or twenty years the best of our prize-winners are forgotten and the records now kept tell nothing of what they were or what they were.

What is needed is something of a "record of performance," to augment what we know about the breeding of our draft horses.

* * *

The Harvester, the five-year-old trotting stallion that has been a consistent winner in races under 2.10 last year and this, had been expected by track experts to establish a new trotting record before ending his racing career. This he did last month in the third heat of a race at the Fort Erie track which he won in 2.02 flat, thus lowering the world's stallion trotting record of 2.02 1/4 established by Cresceus nine years ago. The Harvester is a son of Walnut Hall, out of Notelet by Moko. He was purchased as a two-year-old for \$9,000.

STOCK

Would a Duty on Wool Encourage Sheep Raising?

A few weeks ago we published in these columns a brief statement of the contention of those who are advocating and those who are opposing the proposal to impose a substantial duty on raw wool. Since then we have received a large number of letters, some favoring a duty, some opposing it; the majority, however, favoring the proposal to impose a duty of about 30 per cent. on wool. We publish herewith a number of the letters, which are passed on at this time without editorial comment. As this subject is scheduled to be discussed in the Topics for Discussion department this week the usual three dollars and two dollars each is allowed for the letters in the order in which they appear.

Believes in a Wool Tariff

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would a tariff on wool be of benefit to the sheep-raisers? Most emphatically, yes. Would two dollars per bushel for wheat be in the interests of wheat growers?

In principle I am not in favor of a duty on anything. I believe in being allowed to buy and

more profitable and none more easily handled than sheep. They will eat and digest 80 per cent. of farm weeds. Sheep will eat and transform into wool and mutton willows and poplar on scrub land. One hundred sheep will clear as much land as a hired man. They never have to be called in the morning, never talk back, never go on strike and do their work well and cheerfully.

I used to regard scrub land as a curse, but since procuring a flock of sheep I look upon the bush land differently. It looks now like wool and mutton. I have just disposed of my male spring lambs at \$5.80 per head. The cost of raising them was next to nothing, as each lamb paid me a premium in the way of clearing the land. This has been my experience in sheep-raising, and my opinion is that a duty on wool would be substantially in the interests of the industry.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

(It would be of some interest to sheep-raisers generally to know how the writer of the above letter has solved the problem of protecting his flock from wolves. It is a well known fact that the wolf pest is one of the most serious that Western sheep-raisers have to contend with.—Ed.)

Tariff on Wool Would Aid Sheepmen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have asked for opinions as to whether or not duty on wool would be in the best interests of sheep-raisers and of the country as a whole.

It is a question of national importance, on which there is much need for more light; but before discussing it I would like to call attention to the causes that contributed to the growth of the woollen manufacturing business and sheep-raising in England as being probably suggestive of what a policy along somewhat similar lines might do for the Dominion.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Britain depended on Flanders, or Belgium and Holland for her woollen goods, the wool being imported by these countries almost entirely from England, and practically all the world was clothed with English

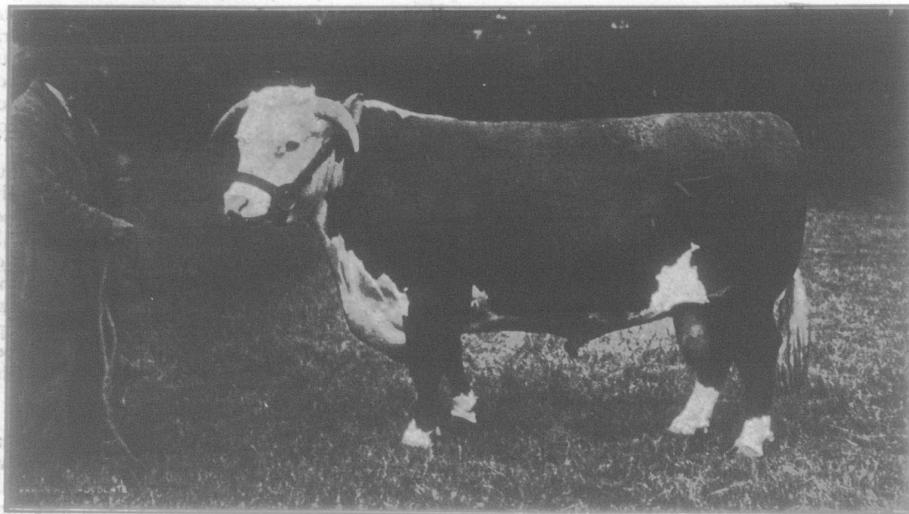
wool made into cloth in Flanders. Edward the Third was the real creator of the English woollen industry. He imposed extreme measures of protection, prohibiting the export of wool from Britain, under penalty of death. At the same time he imported expert woollen cloth makers from Flanders. Thus from being an exporter of wool and importer of cloth, this policy soon brought England into prominence as a manufacturer and exporter of cloth, laying the foundations of the fabulous wealth-producing woollen industries of the country.

This policy, with some modifications, was strictly enforced down to 1845, by which time British textile manufactures were considered out of danger from foreign competition, and the era of free trade was inaugurated. It was a policy that probably meant dearer clothing for a time, until the industry was established, and the same would probably be true if Canada decided to establish a monster industry, and build for the future, producing our own clothing. A substantial duty on wool would probably cost us some money, but it is necessary to first spend money to make anything; either individually or nationally.

Before the civil war in the United States, 1861-5, the crude woollen industry of the republic almost collapsed before the well organized industry of Great Britain, but the war forced home to the people of the United States the conviction, that an essential part of its national



PART OF A BUNCH OF 3000 SHEEP IN THE STOCKYARDS AT LETHBRIDGE, OWNED BY THE ALBERTA SHEEP CO.



SAILOR PRINCE, HEREFORD BULL, FIRST IN CLASS THREE YEARS AND OVER, AND MALE CHAMPION ROYAL SHOW, 1910

policy must be the production of its necessary textile fabrics. They therefore set protection in motion by placing a duty of 12½ cents per pound on imported wool, with the result that whilst in 1860 their wool-clip totalled 60,000,000 pounds per annum it now amounts to 330,000,000 pounds, every pound of which is used at home, employing annually nearly one million workers who produce goods to the value of a billion dollars a year. It is a policy that has doubled the number of sheep in thirty years.

Now contrast the position of Canada, where for many years wool has been on the free list, and what is the result? Since 1871 the number of people and horses, cattle and swine has practically trebled, whilst the number of sheep has decreased 33 per cent. There is a reason for this, and the sooner the Canadian people learn it the better it will be for them.

The sum and substance of the matter seems to be, that whilst the United States, Germany and other old countries have learned from experience and are building on a rock foundation, Canada, as far as the sheep and clothing industries are concerned, appears to be "sticking in the mud," fearful lest in the transition stage, from an importer to an exporter of clothing, we might have to pay a few more cents. Surely in this matter we are as a nation, "pennywise and pound-foolish."

Much of the information herein contained, is gleaned from a pamphlet entitled "Canada's Wool and Woollens."

FRED T. SKINNER,
Pres. Sask. Sheep Breeders' Association.

Eradication of Tuberculosis—Recommendations of International Commission

The report has just been published of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, of which commission Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, was chairman, and prominent stockmen and veterinarians of Canada and the United States members. The report is too lengthy to be reproduced here, so only the recommendations of the commission as to the eradication of the disease can be noted.

The commission, after stating the known facts regarding the nature of tuberculosis and enumerating the principles to be observed in its prevention and eradication, recommends the following: The control of bovine tuberculosis involves a definite procedure under two distinct and different conditions, namely: (1) where a herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis and it is to be kept so, and (2) where one or more animals in the herd are infected and the purpose is to eradicate the disease and establish a sound herd.

CONDITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

Procedure Under Condition (1)—The prevention of tubercular infection in cattle, free from tuberculosis, consists simply in keeping tuber-

culous cattle or other animals away from the sound ones; in keeping tuberculous animals out of pastures, sheds or stables where the sound ones may be kept. Healthy cattle should not be exposed to possible infection at public sales or exhibitions. Raw milk or milk by-products from tuberculous cows should not be fed to calves, pigs or other animals. Cars that have not been thoroughly disinfected should not be used for the transportation of sound cattle. Cattle that are purchased to go into sound herds should be bought from healthy or sound herds only.

Procedure Under Condition (2)—The eradication of tuberculosis from infected herds requires for conservation of the herd different procedures, according to the extent of the infection. For a guide to the control of the disease tuberculous herds may be divided into three groups, namely:

- I. Where 50 per cent. or more of the animals are infected.
- II. Where a small percentage (15 per cent. or less) of the animals are affected.
- III. Where a larger number (15 per cent. to 50 per cent.) of the animals are diseased.

TREATMENT OF GROUP I.

Herds where a tuberculin test shows 50 per cent. or more of the animals to be infected should be treated as entirely tuberculous. The procedure here is as follows:

1. Eliminate by slaughter all animals giving evidence of the disease on physical examination.
2. Build up an entirely new herd from the offspring. The calves should be separated from their dams immediately after birth and raised on pasteurized milk or on that of healthy nurse cows. This new herd must be kept separate from any re-acting animals.
3. The young animals should be tested with tuberculin at about six months old, and when reactors are found at the first or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more re-actors at the six months' test annual tests should thereafter be made. All re-acting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.
4. When the newly developed sound herd has become of sufficient size the tuberculous herd can be eliminated by slaughter under inspection for beef.

TREATMENT OF GROUP II.

1. The reacting animals should be separated from the non-reacting ones and kept constantly apart from them at pasture, in yard and in stable.
 - (a) Pasture.—The reactors should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other, or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.
 - (b) Water.—When possible to provide otherwise reacting cattle should not be watered at running streams which afterwards flow directly

through fields occupied by sound cattle. The water from a drinking trough used by infected animals should not be allowed to flow into stables, fields or yards occupied by sound animals.

(c) Stable.—Reacting cattle should be kept in barns or stables entirely separate from the ones occupied by the sound animals.

2. Calves of the reacting cows should be removed from their dams immediately after birth. Milk fed these calves must be from healthy cows; otherwise, it must be properly pasteurized. These calves should not come in contact in any way with the reacting animals.

3. The non-reacting animals should be tested with tuberculin in six months, and when reactors are found at the first six months, or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more reactors at the six months' test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.

5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.

6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.

7. As soon as the sound herd had become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered, under proper inspection.

TREATMENT OF GROUP III.

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in group II, where the herd is separated, or as in group I, where all of the animals are considered as suspicious and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

In all cases animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced; if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection.

All milk from tuberculous cows that is used for food purposes should be thoroughly pasteurized. This means that it must be heated sufficiently to kill or to render harmless any tubercle bacilli that may be present in it. For this, it is necessary to heat the milk for twenty minutes at 149 degrees Fahrenheit, or for five minutes at 176 degrees Fahrenheit. It is important that pails or other utensils used in carrying the unpasteurized milk should not be used, unless previously sterilized, for storing the milk after it is pasteurized.

When diseased animals are found, the stables from which they are taken should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. To accomplish this all litter should be removed; floors, walls and ceilings carefully swept and the floors, together with mangers and gutters, thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. Thorough cleaning before the application of the disinfectant cannot be too strongly emphasized. After cleansing, the disinfectant should be applied. A five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, a 1-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a four per cent. solution of sulphuric acid may be used.

Special Prizes at B. C. Fairs

To encourage the raising and the exhibition of better stock the British Columbia Dairymen's and Stock Breeders' Associations have offered special prizes for the best herds of the various classes of live stock at many of the leading fall fairs of the province. The prizes are valuable and should stimulate competition. Competitors must be members of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association. The same association has also provided prizes for stock judging competitions at Victoria and New Westminster exhibitions.

* * *

In the month of August this year 3,998 cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western division. Last year for the same month only 854 cars were inspected.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

October 5.—*Have you ever used a sub-soil plow? Do you think the use of the sub-soiler would increase the water-holding capacity of the average soil, by breaking up the "hard pan" that forms at the depth at which land is ordinarily plowed and opening a larger area for the roots and moisture? In what kind of soils is sub-soil plowing necessary? Would it pay?*

October 12.—*What is your method of wintering the farm horses? Do you keep them in the stable, winter them in the yard, or let them rustle? What comments have you to make on the wintering of work horses on the farm?*

October 19.—*If there are practical objections to having calves come in the fall, what are they? Have you ever had the cows come in in October, November or December? If so, how did it turn out? Did you make as well from the cows as you would had they calved in the spring, and what kind of calves did you raise? Is the practice advisable?*

October 26.—*What success have you had raising chicks this year? Were results sufficiently promising to induce an increase in operations next season?*

Soil Fertility: An Important Discovery

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

What was described by Prof. Hall, of the Rothamsted Station, as the most important contribution to the knowledge of soils that had been made since the discovery of the fixation of nitrogen, was the subject of a paper at the British Association meeting at Sheffield.

The paper was a summary of the results of experiments made by Drs. Russell and Hutchinson, at Rothamsted, to determine the part played by micro-organisms, other than bacteria, in the production of fertility in soils. It appears that when soils are sterilized by heat, or an antiseptic such as toluene, a large increase of productivity follows. Soon after treatment plant food is formed by bacteria at an increased rate and the bacteria themselves increase more rapidly. This improvement is not owing to greater vigor of the bacteria, because that is lessened by the treatment.

Thus it appears to be a question of environment. Should untreated soil be added a detrimental effect follows after a time. There is something in untreated soil that is against bacterial growth, and the experiments lead to the belief that such soil contains organisms, probably protozoan in character, capable of checking bacterial growth. At present only about 50 per cent. of the nitrogen applied to soils in manures of various kinds is recovered—the balance is lost. If by some process of sterilization injurious organisms can be destroyed it may be possible to recover 75 per cent. or 80 per cent., and this would be an enormous gain to farmers. At present the whole matter is in the experimental stage. Fertility in soils was the subject of another interesting paper by Prof. Hall. The

paper dealt with the theories that have been advanced as to what constitutes the fertility of the soil. Prof. Hall stated that there was no simple solution of the question; no one cause, but many of the fertility of the soil. Many factors enter into the matter, any one of which might at a given time become a limiting factor, and determine the growth of the plant. One indispensable requisite was a supply of combined nitrogen.

The science of agriculture was so very young that it was unsafe to be dogmatic. The magnitude of crops was more often limited by want of water than by any other single factor.

INTEREST IN SUGAR BEETS

Seeing that sugar beet culture has been frequently discussed of late in England, it is not surprising that much interest was taken in a paper on that subject. Some 4,000 experiments have shown that sugar beets can be successfully grown, and with a higher sugar content than on the continent. The principal question seems to be the amount of profit. One estimate was £6, 10s. an acre.

Prof. Hall in discussion, said that the growth of sugar beets would not effect a great revolution, because it meant the displacement of existing crops. There would be no more cattle food in the country because mangolds would be displaced, and the greatest advantage would be in having an additional crop to sell. Sugar beets have been grown at Rothamsted for many years in succession on the same plot. Few crops would stand growing on the same land year after year so well.

AGRICULTURE NOT DEPRESSED

Prof. Hall does not agree with those who describe British agriculture as depressed. It is far from depressed in his opinion. It has its depressed spots and its backward practitioners, but the industry as a whole is in a quietly prosperous condition.

Access to agricultural land is a live subject in Britain nowadays, and the political parties are taking advantage of the land hunger to bring forward various schemes. One of the latest is sponsored by the Land Union, and is designed to settle various classes of pensioners, such as retired policemen, soldiers and sailors, on small farms as owners. While it is desirable to increase the number of people living on the land the success of such settlers as these, with absolutely no experience of land culture, is more than problematical.

Men are needed with a knowledge of farming methods, and there are thousands of such men inside the agricultural classes who could successfully run small farms if they were only given reasonable facilities to acquire land. The desire shown by the numerous applicants under the Small Holdings Act is for leaseholds rather than for ownership. Only a very small percentage of the applicants wish to purchase land. Their capital is usually limited, and they prefer to use it for equipping and working holdings under municipal control.

MORE SHOWS HELD

The Cheshire Agricultural Society has an

ideal show ground at Chester, and this year's show was favored with good weather. In the purely agricultural departments there was an increase in entries. Cheshire is a renowned dairy county, so the display of cheese was a fine one, and competition keen. The first honors for uncolored cheese were taken by Geo. Watson, of Knightby. First for colored cheese, and the Duke of Westminster's cup for best cheese in the show, were awarded to Joseph Jones, of Dogleston.

Dairy cattle made an exceptionally fine display, and there were many good heavy horses. Sheep and pigs were both good sections.

The Royal Dublin Show had fewer entries this year than last, but there was no falling off in quality. The keen demand in the last few months for horses for continental armies was no doubt responsible for the decreased entries. The young hunter classes had some very promising animals—good in bone and limb, and showing capital action. The older and heavier hunters were not so good owing to the recent numerous sales. The most successful horse at the show was an eight-year-old gelding bred in county Cork—John Ferguson's "Grey Man." He took the champion gold medal for best hunter (four years old and upwards); the Hunter Champion Cup; and the society's silver medal for best horse suitable for hunter. John Kerr, of Herts, was a successful English exhibitor. His well known harness horses, "Loudwater Diana Vernon" and "Rob Roy," won the Milward Cup; the society's silver medal; and the first prize for best pair of carriage horses driven in double harness. Mr. Kerr was also a winner in two of the single harness classes.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

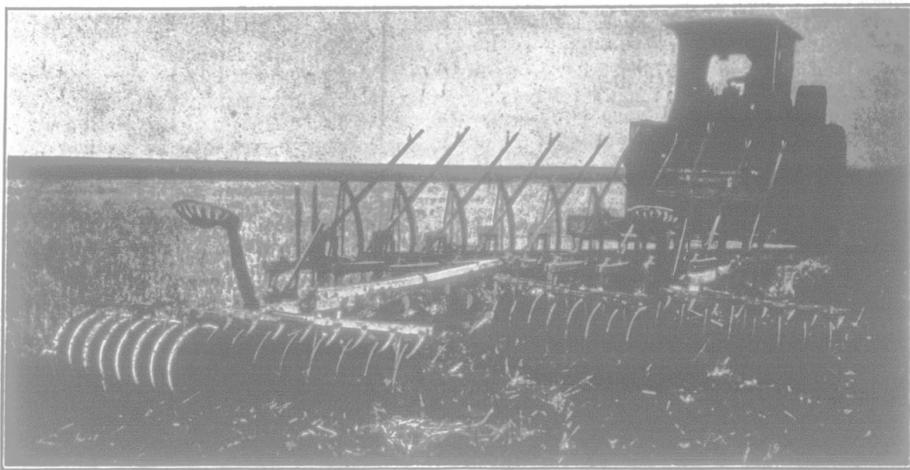
The autumn Shorthorn sale at Birmingham brought out far fewer entries than usual, and the sale was finished in one day instead of two. The quality of the animals was below the average, and in the absence of foreign buyers home farmers were the principal buyers. The highest price was 160 gs. for the young bull, "Damary Pearlfinder." Most of the sales were at about 30 gs.

* * *

The stoppage of stock shipment to Argentina played havoc with the sale of the Lincoln Sheep-breeders' Association. Though the quality of the sheep was high the demand was poor and prices low. At last year's corresponding sale 294 rams sold at an average of £14, 7s. 4d. This year 260 were sold at an average of only £11, 3s. 10d. The best average of the sale was made by C. E. Howard, who sold ten at £19, 3s. 2d. The top price was 50 gs. for one of J. E. Casswell's rams.

* * *

At the Quarrington sale of F. Ward's Lincoln rams, 98 rams were sold at an average of £10 15s. 10d., which is only about half of last year's average. Henry Dudding paid the top price, 72 gs. for a handsome ram. At the Kirmington sale 49 rams were sold, average being £14, 6s. 8d., and top price 48 gs., paid by Henry Dudding.



CASE ENGINE PULLS PLOWS AND DISKS AT ONCE. THIS CONSERVES MOISTURE AND PREPARES GOOD SEED BED.

Prizes were offered at the Essex Agricultural Show for length of service on one farm. The first prize winner was John Chapman, who had the remarkable record of working at Hole Farm, Finchingfield, for seventy-one years. He started at ten years of age as a ploughboy, and during his long service there have been five masters. The man was married on wages of 8s. a week and a cottage, and has never earned over 14s. at any time. He was certainly an example of faithfulness and frugality.

The August foreign trade returns of the United Kingdom were very satisfactory. Imports increased by £3,600,000, and exports by over £6,500,000. Imports of cereals and flour were both less than in August, 1909. Being the end of the cereal year the annual figures showing imports of wheat and flour were included in the returns. The year 1909-10 showed an expansion for the first time for four years. The quantity imported was the equivalent of 27,600,682 grs. of wheat, against 25,281,871 qrs. for 1908-9. The values reached the large totals of £51,216,475 and £48,621,427 respectively. What vast numbers of people are employed abroad to feed the hungry Britisher!

In the southern half of England much progress has been made in harvesting owing to favorable weather conditions. The northern section has had more rain, and in some places severe storms have beaten down the grain, which will make cutting more difficult. New wheat is fairly plentiful at some markets, and sells at prices ranging from 33s. to 35s. per quarter. The bulk of the barley has been secured in good condition. The market demand is small. Malting barley sells for about 24s. to 28s. per quarter. Oats are proving the most irregular of all the cereals, and are selling at 17s. to 20s. per quarter. The board of agriculture's September crop estimate gives wheat as 99; barley 100, and oats 98. Potatoes have suffered from the excessive rains of August, and disease is prevalent. Turnips promise to be a big crop, but mangolds have not done so well. Dairy farmers have had a good summer, as pastures have kept in excellent condition. Herds and flocks are in fine shape.

Pigs are in excellent demand at better prices, and sheep have recovered somewhat from the low quotations.

F. DEWHIRST.

Fall Irrigation

Farmers in Western Canada have been told plainly this past dry year that it is most necessary to provide for a season of drought. Many residing in the irrigation tracts allowed the ditches on their farms to fill up with earth and become useless. When the dry season came it found such land practically without irrigation, though situated in the irrigation belt and its owner charged with rates for water that could not be used. The farmer who allowed his ditches to become filled received but slight return this past season for his labor and expenditure, while his neighbor who kept his ditches free was able to water his grain and reaped where he had sown.

While a dry season such as this may not occur every year still farmers who have the water at their disposal should use it. The time to irrigate the land is not in the sultry summer time after the crop has been sown, but the fall before. The land should be cultivated in the fall and the soil well watered in readiness for the crop the following season. Even if there is considerable precipitation during winter there is no danger in the irrigation tracts of the soil being too moist, especially if it has been well tilled.

Summer irrigation makes soft wheat, and for this reason alone it is best to practice fall irrigation followed with cultivation. This gives time for the nitrates to form in the soil and when the seed is sown there is ample moisture and sufficient plant food in readiness for quick growth.

Fall irrigation is not so necessary for the growing of alfalfa. Perhaps there is no other crop so well adapted for irrigation lands as alfalfa. Summer cultivation must follow summer irrigation to prevent evaporation and baking of the soil.

After wheat has attained a certain height it is not so easy to cultivate the land without injury to the plants. Summer irrigation may be practicable for certain legume crops, but in most instances the fall is the proper time to irrigate land intended for crop.

Automobile Photographs

If any of readers have clear photographs of automobiles, owned and used by a farmer, we shall be pleased to accept the same for publication. We prefer that the picture show the car on the farm being put to good use.

Hungarian Rye Wheat

For several years past W. H. Elford, of Dufferin municipality, has been growing Hungarian Red wheat with rather encouraging results as far as yield is concerned. In fact, a start was made six years ago with one ounce of seed that came from the Argentine Republic in an envelope. Every year since then it has matured early enough to be cut in July. On the average, it has proven to be ten days earlier than Red Fife, and just as good yielder, but the sample is not of as high grade. However, Mr. Elford claims it is improving each season as grown under Manitoba conditions. It is a large red kernel, and weighs 62 to 66 pounds per measured bushel.

This year press despatches have indicated that this new wheat has given abnormal yields where other wheats are a failure. However, Mr. Elford assures us that reports have slightly overdrawn the return. Parts of a field com-

the ground to become charged with film or plant water, and, notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, immense quantities of weed seeds, especially wild oats, germinated. These are winter killed, even if there is little or no fall rain. If the land is reworked for spring seeding again, large quantities of weeds come to grief. If the fall plowing is done early it may be necessary to rework to kill maturing wild oats, etc., before the fall frosts do the work. It is not advisable to disc or harrow the first plowing.

I know of no fall stubble land treatment to surpass the above process for the germination and destruction of weed seeds and the retention of soil moisture. It is, also, almost sure death to such grasses as creeping wheat weed, quack grass, and is to my way of thinking about equal to summerfallowing.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

* * *

Alex. McCurdy, Sanford, Man., reports to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE that crops in that district, despite last summer's drought, are threshing well. One twenty-acre field of wheat turned out better than 30 bushels per acre, and others run from twenty to twenty-five. Summer-fallows are yielding well, and stubble in some cases also. The quality is good, most of the wheat going one northern, and one sample marketed making number one hard. This year's experience demonstrates clearly the importance of moisture conserving tillage of Manitoba farms.

DAIRY

Milking Machines in Quebec Dairies

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Quebec, contributes an interesting article to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, on the use of milking machines in the province of Quebec. Huntingdon and Ormstown districts in the province have many fine herds of dairy cattle and a number of milking machines are at work. John Geddes, Ormstown, has been using a Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy three-pail milker for the past four years. He and his son operate it and milk twenty-three cows in thirty-eight minutes. The cost for gasoline to operate the machine is about 5 cents per day. Little stripping is required; in fact, the writer found only one cow, a large-teated one, that was not milked out thoroughly clean. Large-teated cows, apparently are not milked out as satisfactorily as a small or medium one.

Another place visited by the writer was the farm of Peter Stark. Mr. Stark has used a three-pail machine for three years. After three-years' trial, and used every day in the year, Mr. Stark is quite satisfied to allow it to remain in his stable. Mr. Stark uses the universal teat-cup and mouth-piece, and likes them much better than the old kind, as they fit any teat. He finds that by manipulating the udder better results are had. He buys cows frequently to keep up his milk supply, and finds that most cows take readily to the machine. Heifers that have been educated to the machine hardly ever need stripping. Cows accustomed to the hand-milker for some years, cannot be milked quite so clean, and have to be stripped. He uses a six-horse-power gasoline engine, which operates the milking machine and pumps water to an overhead tank at the same time. The teat-cups and tubes are kept in a solution of salt water when not in use. The twenty-four cows were milked in thirty-two minutes; quite a number were winter cows, and low in milk. In the flow of milk, these same cows can be milked in from forty-five to fifty minutes.

On a third farm a milker has been in use for three years. Forty-six cows are milked in an hour and thirty minutes, two persons attending to the machines manipulating the udders of the cows, changing the teat-cups and carrying the milk. The machine is operated by a gasoline engine. The cost of gasoline is from 10 to 12 cents per day, and for repairs, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per season. About one and a half horse-power is consumed in operating the vacuum pump.

BOUND VOLUMES READY

The weekly issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, covering January to June, 1910, have been bound into compact form between cardboard covers. Extra volumes are ready for those who neglected to keep the issues as they arrived. The price is \$2.50. Back volumes, covering the latter half of 1908, and both half years of 1909, also are on hand. A carefully prepared index is bound into each volume.

prising over 20 acres will give 25 bushels to the acre, but high winds in the early summer resulted in many patches being badly blown out. It was sown about March 18, and covered the ground nicely by April 14 when heavy frost cut it off and froze the ground thoroughly. The crop came on again and was cut July 19, and will give a yield probably of 15 bushels per acre.

Last year the seed was put in May 8, and the crop was ripe July 30, taking only 83 days to mature. The yield was 28 bushels to the acre.

Plow Late in the Fall

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After the harvest is removed I have found that a set of sharp discs, followed by three sections of peg-tooth harrows, the whole drawn by a four-horse team, is about the most satisfactory outfit to put on the stubble. Disc and harrow across the drills the first time, and, in four or five days, cross disc and harrow. In a week commence plowing as deep as required for seeding the following spring, but do not disc or harrow; leave the ground as plowed over winter, as larger quantities of snow will be held than if the land were levelled with harrows. As soon as harrows can be used in spring, the plowing should be harrowed.

I have the most satisfactory harrowing of fall plowing done with a four-horse brush harrow. The brusher was set going when the ground was about two-thirds uncovered of snow, and an inch or so thawed ground. The soil moisture of that plowing was to all appearance equal to that of the summerfallows, and the process seemed to work vengeance on weeds and wild oats. The fall discing and harrowing seems to cause

FIELD NOTES

Road Contest Awards

The first split-log drag competition held in Western Canada has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the split-log drag, though inexpensive and unpretentious in appearance, is an implement that should be in use in every municipality in the West. The contest makes it clear that clay roads on the prairies can be kept smooth at little cost.

The awards as announced at a meeting of the association are:—In Assiniboia: 1, John Bourke, St. James; 2, A. E. Lonsdale, Headingly. In Rosser: 1, J. N. Taylor, Mount Royal; 2, Geo. Clark, Lilyfield; 3, D. Childerhose, Rosser. In Springfield: 1, Geo. Miller, Jr., Cook's Creek; 2, W. J. Black, Springfield; 3, Arthur Cook, Dundee. In St. Andrews: 1, Geo. Larter, Parkdale; 2, Wm. Norquay, Clandeboye; 3, R. Muckle, Clandeboye.

Details, including the judges' report and illustrations showing dragged and undragged roads, will be given in a later issue. The cash prizes totalled \$200, one half of which was donated by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Work of Education Commission

Great interest is being taken in the work of the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion government to investigate matters relating to technical education and industrial training. Dr. J. W. Robertson is chairman. For some time past evidence has been taken in Eastern Canada. In the Maritime provinces the particulars furnished a series of revelations to the members, and an educational thought-quickener to the communities visited. Provincial governments, educational leaders, town business men, farmers and municipal authorities have united in their efforts to make the tour fruitful in benefit to the people by facilitating the study of local conditions by the commission and their search after facts.

At Hillsboro, P. E. I., a great treat was enjoyed in the visit to the Macdonald Consolidated School, the demonstration work in school-gardening and manual training, as part of the rural school education, exciting favorable opinion. Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, expressed himself with great delight over the air of prosperity and contentment pervading the community. The chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, made a happy plea for taking advantage of the child's inherent love of labor as a principle and method of education, and described the farmer as a partner with the Almighty.

At St. John, N. B., Ernest A. Schofield called the attention of the commission to the imperative need of the rural youth for instruction relating to farm improvement. That improved methods were required, he said, was shown by the statement that, while the price of milk remained about what it was twenty years ago, the cost of producing it had increased about eighty per cent.

Geo. Raymond, of King's county, found, in cow-testing, keeping records, drainage and alfalfa-growing effective means of increasing his profits. John B. Cudlip, of the York and Cornwall Cotton Mills, believed in the personal contact of teachers with pupils as more effective than the correspondence school plan.

By other witnesses, a great deal was said in favor of training in domestic science and homemaking, of which a host of girls were growing up in lamentable ignorance. Too many subjects on the curriculum only a smattering of them taught, boys and girls leaving school unable to write or spell properly, too many men trying to fish and farm at the same time, and doing neither properly; too many boys and girls employed prematurely in industrial life; boys drifting out of public school earlier than girls, with little education, and that of a faulty nature; more physics and less Latin instruction needed in the conservation of fishing-ground, and improved methods in fish culture and curing; men with 300 and 400 acres of land, and not one properly worked; waste of much cash in artificial fertilizers through lack of knowledge in their use and oversight of the trade; lack of appreciation of farming by farmers themselves; no serious effort made by many to really interest the youth in farm life; progress of consolidated schools hindered by their cost; public school curriculum driving the pupils to the colleges and professions; many manufacturers not yet awakened to the value of industrial training—were among the points brought out.

Chas. W. Bleakney, an I. C. R. machinist, offered the suggestion that the status of industrial life would be greatly enhanced, if, in connection with trade education, diplomas or degrees were granted.

W. B. Mackenzie, chief engineer on the I. C. R., described what seemed to him an ideal educational scheme in Cincinnati, where students spent "week about" in a college and an industrial establishment, thus combining theory and practice till the completion of their course.

Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick, stated that manual training was a help, rather than a hindrance to students in their other work. In examinations, scholars who took manual training, domestic science and school

gardening did just as well as those who did not. A small farm in each county, leased, with a man in charge, as is done in Japan, would awaken interest and prove a valuable object lesson. Normal schools should be schools of method, not scholastic. Short courses in dairying, school gardening, etc., for teachers should be given in the Normal Schools. Common school chemistry should be purely agricultural.

Commissioners' Duties

The issue of the *Manitoba Gazette*, September 17, announces the appointment of a commission to enquire into and investigate matters relating to technical education. Following is an outline of the details to be investigated:

(a) The needs of the people of the province engaged in industrial callings other than agriculture, by way of vocational or industrial training;

(b) The industries of the province with a view to finding the needs of each in so far as these needs can be served by technical or vocational training;

(c) The extent to which educational agencies already in existence serve as a preparation for the industrial and commercial activities of the country;

(d) The modifications in existing agencies that may be necessary to make them serve more completely the purpose of vocational training;

(e) The extent to which it may be necessary to organize new educational agencies aiming only at vocational training;

(f) How far it may be found advisable to provide technical education for young people still in the schools, and how far similar provision should be made in the way of evening technical schools for people engaged in industrial pursuits during the day;

(g) Such other matters and things incident to, connected with or arising out of all and singular the premises that in the opinion of the commissioners it may be deemed desirable to investigate and enquire into;

(h) To recommend to the government of the province a system or plan for establishing such technical or industrial schools or colleges as the circumstances of the province will admit.

The commission comprises: Hon. G. R. Coldwell, B. A., K. C.; Daniel McIntyre, M. A.; G. A. Lister,

GET YOUR NEIGHBORS' CASH

After reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year or more you will agree that every farmer should arrange to have this practical journal arrive every week. Now, when "Tag" or the Chien Boule Dog, a bright serial, is being used is a good time to talk to your neighbors about becoming regular subscribers. Copies from September 14, when the story began, can be provided to new subscribers.

By way of showing our appreciation to those who take an interest in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in this way we advance the date on the label six months for every new name sent in accompanied by \$1.50. Besides, many valuable premiums are offered to those who assist in swelling our subscription lists.

W. J. Black, F. C. Chambers, J. Yuill, R. S. Ward, R. A. Rigg, Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, W. J. Bartlett, Isaac F. Hafenbrak, W. W. Miller, George Seal, H. J. Irwin, E. Fulcher, W. H. Head, Henry Sampson, R. J. Buchanan, R. Fletcher, Mrs. A. W. Puttee, Miss A. B. Juniper, and Melbourne Christie.

No Redress for Owners of Stock Killed

When the railway commission met at Winnipeg last week the complaints of a large number of farmers who have had stock killed on the railways, either because the lines were not fenced or because the cattle guards were defective, were presented by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Farmers were present from all parts of the province with claims aggregating several thousand dollars. One farmer on the Canadian Northern had lost \$1,500 worth of stock, and had not been paid for it. Others had lost from one or two to ten or fifteen head, and could get no satisfaction from the railway company. Judge Mabee told the complainants that nothing practically could be done in the present circumstances to gain redress. This question of defective cattle guards and the liability of the railway for stock killed from having strayed over these defective guards onto the track, had been considered by the commission all over the country. The Dominion law requires that railways shall provide proper guards, but the railway companies have not complied with the law. Mr. Mabee was of the opinion that the companies should be compelled to pay for the stock killed, but in the matter the railway commission had no power or jurisdiction. He advised farmers to take their grievance to parliament and have laws framed that would meet the requirements of the situation. Said the chairman:

"During the last six months I have ridden on trains through hundreds of miles of country, where there was no sign of a fence on the railway, and

where there were horses and cattle grazing on the adjacent land on both sides. If the railway companies do not observe the law, the result will be that parliament will be driven to the enactment of extreme legislation, such as has been enacted in some of the American states. No one was ever foolish enough to suggest that railway lines through wild country should be fenced, but in districts where cattle are grazing, the fences must be built."

First Annual Fair at Cochrane

The district that lies between Calgary and the mountains known as the Cochrane district, supported this year, on September 16th, its first annual exhibition. Mixed farming is carried on to a great extent in these parts, and the splendid exhibition of agricultural products found at the fair proves that the district is well adapted for such methods of agriculture. It is not too much to say that exhibits of grain and vegetables would have done credit to a show making much larger pretensions. Cook Bros., progressive farmers of the district, won the silver cup offered for the best single farm display. Their collection was a good one, comprising grasses, vegetables and grain, both in sheaf and threshed. They attribute their success this year to frequent cultivation during the growing season, and the fall preparation of the land in readiness for the crop.

The exhibit of live stock was in keeping with the rest of the exhibition. The management deserve credit for the success of their first annual fair.

Events of the Week

T. E. M. Banting, of Wawanesa, Man., was awarded \$3,353 damages in suit against the C. P. R. The buildings of the plaintiff were destroyed by fire, a spark from a locomotive being the cause.

The National Conservation Commission will hold a conference shortly to consider important matters connected with public health. Premiers of all the provinces and representatives of departments of health will attend. The convention has been called for October 12.

The cholera epidemic which, originating in southern Russia, has claimed already upwards of 100,000 victims, is stretching its way across Asiatic Russia, and is officially declared to threaten the province of Amur, in southeast Siberia, and separated by the Amur River from Manchuria. To date there has been a total of 182,327 cases of the disease and 83,613 deaths.

Customs and excise returns for the last fiscal year show an enormous increase in the production of cigarettes for consumption in Canada. Production last year totalled no less than 469,711,091, an increase of about one hundred-million over the year previous. It might be noted also that this increase is despite the anti-cigarette legislation of the Dominion parliament two sessions ago.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway was issued September 13. The gross earnings of the road were \$94,989,490, the working expenses \$61,149,534, and the net earnings, \$33,839,955. The sale of agricultural land during the year aggregated 975,030 acres, yielding \$14,468,564, or an average of \$14.84 per acre. This included 145,421 acres of irrigated land, which brought \$26.59 per acre.

The Manufacturers' Association held their annual conference last week at Vancouver. The delegates strongly endorsed a protective tariff resolution, introduced and adopted and arranged to take definite steps better to urge for the maintenance of the present tariff. More than usual interest attaches to the re-affirmation of this principle, owing to agitation among farmers in the West for a lower tariff.

An organization called the Canadian Peat Society has been formed lately to advance the peat industry in Canada. A demonstration of peat burning was given by the Dominion department of mines at the Ottawa exhibition. It was shown that peat has a fuel value that at the price charged for it makes the fuel just half as costly as hard coal. Extensive peat bogs exist in Canada, which the Peat Society hope to develop commercially.

It is believed in Eastern political circles that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will launch a reciprocity campaign shortly and definitely commit the Dominion government to the policy of tariff reduction and reciprocity with the United States. The opposition likewise are arranging a policy that demands less protection to Canadian manufacturers and more freedom to buy and sell where they will to Canadian producers. It looks very much as if the present winter will see one of the strongest assaults made that has yet been attempted on the manufacturers' stronghold of protection. Farmers' organizations in the West and East are arranging for a monster delegation to convey the demands of Canadian agriculturists to the nation's legislators during the coming session. Like the local option movement this movement for a lower tariff seems to have spread into Canada from the United States.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



Markets generally were quiet. In grain a little more activity was noticeable than prevailed in the previous week, but the market dragged sluggishly along without much change from day to day. Wheat advanced about a cent and a half during the week, and oats and flax made small advances. The livestock market is on a fairly strong basis, prices being well maintained, despite the rather poor quality of a large percentage of the offerings. The hog market is strong. Hogs are booked to go higher.

GRAIN

Wheat was stronger in tone than in the week previous. Export demand showed some improvement and there was a better feeling generally abroad. Coarse grains reflected the strength in wheat, oats and barley show fractional advances and flax prices are a trifle better than they were.

VISIBLE SUPPLY			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Canada—			
Wheat	3,289,826	2,793,235	3,572,950
Oats	7,013,753	7,002,035	530,299
Barley	610,225	630,383	300,463
United States—			
Wheat	29,207,000	28,298,000	13,324,000
Oats	18,423,000	17,748,000	10,351,000
Corn	3,950,000	2,966,000	2,231,000
Europe—			
Wheat	87,132,000	85,576,000	56,900,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
American	2,560,000	1,792,000	2,464,000
Russian	6,056,000	5,912,000	5,952,000
Danube	2,832,000	6,096,000	1,224,000
India	376,000	624,000	152,000
Argentina	864,000	1,120,000	296,000
Australia	1,072,000	1,696,000	240,000
North Africa	432,000	416,000	216,000
Total	14,192,000	17,655,000	10,544,000

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
October	98	99	99	100	99	99
November	98	99	99	99	99	99
December	97	98	97	98	98	93
May	102	103	102	103	103	103

Oats—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
October	35	35	35	35	35	35
December	36	36	36	36	36	36
May	39	40	40	40	40	40

Flax—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
October	240	241	241	245	245	248
November	240	240	240	245	243	245

CASH PRICES						
No. 1 Nor	99	101	101	101	101	101
No. 2 nor	97	99	98	98	97	97
No. 3 nor	97	97	95	95	94	94
Oats—						
No. 2 white	34	35	34	35	35	35
Flax—						
No. N.-W.	240	240	241	244	244	245
No. 1 Man.	239	239	240	242	241	243

LIVERPOOL						
No. 1 nor	119	119	119	119	118	118
No. 2 nor	exhausted					
No. 3 nor	110	111	112	112	111	111
October	105	106	105	106	106	105
December	106	108	106	107	107	106
March	106	107	106	107	107	106

AMERICAN OPTIONS						
Chicago—						
September	96	97	96	97	97	96
December	100	100	100	100	100	99
May	105	106	106	106	106	105
Minneapolis—						
September	108	108	108	109	109	109
December	110	111	111	111	111	111
May	114	115	115	115	115	115
New York—						
September	103	104	105	105	104	104
December	107	108	108	108	107	107
May	112	112	112	112	112	112
Duluth—						
September	113	113	113	114	114	114
December	112	113	113	114	113	113
May	115	116	116	117	117	116

DULUTH FLAX						
September	272	272	273	276	272	275
October	262	263	265	269	267	269

FOREIGN CONDITIONS						
Chicago—						
September	96	97	96	97	97	96
December	100	100	100	100	100	99
May	105	106	106	106	106	105

Reports from Europe indicate a fairly satisfactory condition as regards the movement of grain and autumn preparations for next year's crop. In Great Britain harvesting is practically completed and threshing well under way. Threshing results are not very uniform, but indicate that earlier estimates of the out-turn will be realized. In France rains are needed in the southern sections to permit of fall plowing. Official figures for the Italian crop are now available. The government estimates 158 million bushels, as compared with 185 million a year ago. The Danube country fell off badly in shipments last week, but decrease is said to be due more to increase in Black Sea freight rates than to a probable shortage in supplies. Russia continues to maintain her lead in shipments, with no indication of an immediate decline. Reports from the South are favorable. Australian weather conditions are rated ideal and a good increase in the wheat crop is looked

for. Argentina shipments were lower than for the week before, but are liberal. Rains in the republic are said to have improved the outlook. Shipments from India show a decrease for the week, but estimates for this week are higher.

SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Receipts at American markets are lighter, decline being credited to less inclination on the part of producers to sell and to a tightening up of money. Writes a Minneapolis milling firm under date of September 19:

Although the world's 1910 production is the second largest crop produced, and follows the most liberal harvest ever gathered, the problem of future supplies seems to be troubling the importing millers of Europe, where crops have not been abundant and the spring wheat millers of the United States.

The strength of the market seems to be based on the theory of a future shortage of wheat to meet requirements. In the United States the deficiency is on the spring grades. The winter wheat crop is 10 million bushels larger than a year ago, and 1909 was a generous harvest, but spring wheat is about 70 million bushels short.

The greatest falling off compared with a year ago is the Northwest, and it is in this section of the country that it is in greatest demand for milling purposes. The necessities of millers are not large at present and wheat is accumulating in excess of needs, but supplies are expected to become exceedingly light before a new crop is harvested.

WESTERN WHEAT GRADING LOW

Inspections at Winnipeg seem to show that Western Canada wheat will not grade as high as was early expected. A prominent firm of grain brokers estimate that not more than 45 per cent. of the wheat crop will grade No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, whereas estimates in August were that around 80 per cent. of the wheat would come into these two grades. Frost in some sections is responsible for the decline in grade. The heavy rains of a fortnight ago had some effect, which a good percentage of the crop shows the effect of the dry, hot weather earlier in the season.

LIVESTOCK

Heavy receipts were the feature of the Winnipeg market nearly every day last week. The butcher stuff arriving was none too good in quality, but sold readily at strong prices. Hogs are scarce and seem like going higher. Some sheep and lambs were on the market and sold at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per cwt. A shipment of 250 head from the Sarnia Ranching Company, of Walsh, contained some choice stuff. Cattle shipments East have been heavy. There is a scarcity of feeding stock in Ontario, but up to present the movement East has not been strong.

Rice & Whaley, live-stock commission dealers, report as follows:

Receipts for the week so far: cattle, 6,610; hogs, 550; sheep and lambs, 620; calves, 235, as compared with 4,228 cattle, 909 hogs, 450 sheep, and 263 calves for the same days of last week. The supply of cattle this week shows an increase over last, there being a good many cattle billed through direct for export. Very few exports changed hands, prices being about steady on what few were sold here. All grades of butcher stuff sold at steady to strong prices, the demand not being satisfied. However, it is the fat and well finished kinds that bring the most satisfactory prices. Shippers should bear this in mind and try to ship out only what is ready for market, leaving back the inferior grades for a time. Stockers and feeders sold this week at strong prices. The demand is still very keen, and we do not look for much change on these grades for some time.

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

Best export steers	\$5.10 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65 to 5.00
Best export heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Best butcher steers	4.75 to 5.15
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.15 to 4.65
Best fat cows	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.60 to 3.85
Common cows	2.50 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up.	4.35 to 4.75
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000.	4.00 to 4.50
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.75 to 4.25
Light stockers.	3.00 to 3.50

The hog market remains unchanged, the bulk selling at 9 cents, with a cut on the roughs and stags. Receipts indicate that the hog crop is short, and we can see no reason for any lower prices in the near future. The sheep and lamb market saw but very little change this week. Good handy weight sheep sold from \$5 to \$5.50; heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; best lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.75. The calf market this week was some lower, the best selling from \$4.00 to \$4.50.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. Weight.	Price.
279	Hogs	228	\$9.00
43	Hogs	192	\$8.75

7	"	283	8.65
3	"	308	8.50
1	"	475	8.25
1	"	350	5.50

CATTLE—			
112	Cattle	1017	4.65
16	"	929	4.40
67	"	1121	4.25
16	"	1020	4.10
59	"	920	3.85
16	"	859	3.70
26	"	818	3.60
9	"	1017	3.50
15	"	958	3.35
24	"	829	3.20
12	"	880	3.10
85	Steers	1389	4.40
3	"	1250	3.75
3	Bulls	1108	3.00
4	"	1072	2.90
3	"	1141	2.75
8	"	829	2.50
3	Cows	1040	3.60
2	"	1300	3.50
4	"	858	3.25
4	"	1036	3.00
13	Calves	252	4.50
15	"	209	4.25
1	"	375	4.10
17	"	249	4.00
1	"	325	3.70
8	"	237	3.50
1	"	250	3.10
4	"	282	3.00
3	"	375	2.50
2	Sheep	135	6.00
21	"	114	5.50
28	"	112	5.25
2	"	123	5.00
117	"	164	4.90
9	Sheep and lambs	99	5.00
413	Lambs	63	7.00
23	"	83	6.15

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.90 to \$6.75; export heifers, \$5.75; export bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.80; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.00 to \$5.00; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.60; stockers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.20; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.75 to \$9.00.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote ranchers, 11c. to 12c.; Canadian steers, 12c. to 13c., and States steers, 13c. to 13c.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.75 to \$8.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.75; cows, \$2.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$9.75; feeders, \$5.00 to \$6.00; stockers, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.65; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.30.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	22 to 23c.
" sweet	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	26
" " bricks	28c.
" No. 1 dairy	20c.
" No. 2 dairy	17 to 18c.
Cheese, Eastern	13 to 13c.
Manitoba make	10 to 10c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	20c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	14 to 16c.
" chickens, per lb.	14 to 15c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 14c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6c.
" mutton, per lb.	13c.
" pork, per lb.	15c.
" veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8c. to 9c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.00
" shorts, per ton	21.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" oats, per ton	25.00
Hay, No. 1	14.00
" No. 2	13.00
" No. 3	12.00
Timothy, No. 1	17.00
" No. 2	16.00
" No. 3	15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	90c.

Dr. C. D. McGillivray, D.V.M. of the Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was elected vice-president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, at the annual meeting of that body a week ago in San Francisco.

HOME JOURNAL

People And Things The World Over

The late Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Lethbridge, left twenty-three thousand dollars to the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

The death took place recently at Lacombe, Alta., of Joseph Stanton, a Crimean veteran, 75 years old, who belonged to the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Deceased served through the Indian mutiny.

The old locomotive, Countess of Dufferin, the first engine brought to Winnipeg by the C. P. R., which has been rusting in the C. P. R. yards, is being placed in a little park of the city opposite the depot, where the venerable old locomotive will remain as a relic.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, has joined the staff of The Outlook, and his contributions will soon appear in that publication. Dr. Washington is now abroad for this magazine, studying social and labor conditions of the sources of immigration to the United States. He will compare this class of Europeans with the colored laboring class of the United States.

Joseph Cooper, one of the oldest newspaper men in Ontario and an esteemed citizen of Lindsay, has passed away, aged 84 years. He was born in Killaloo, County Mayo, Ireland. He learned the printing trade and after a short experience at New York and Philadelphia, moved to Toronto, where he worked on the *Globe* and the *Leader* for some time. He was foreman for William Lyon Mackenzie in printing the *Message*.

The people of Newfoundland have been celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first English colonists on their island, which was long ago named the Ancient Colony. Newfoundland has been long in coming into its own, but the era of progress and prosperity has arrived at last; and with improved means of communication, new industries and expanding commercial activities, Newfoundland should soon be a credit to its years.

A very interesting ceremony took place in Montreal at the mother house of the Ladies of the Congregation, the remains of their founder, Margaret Bourgoyne, who brought the Canadian community into being 260 years ago, having been removed. The process of canonization is now going on in Rome, and while in the city his eminence, Cardinal Vannutelli, was asked to go to the community's old convent on Notre Dame Street and take cognizance of the remains, which his eminence did.

Mrs. Victoria de Bunsen, in "The Soul of a Turk," relates a legend concerning Abraham which will be new to many readers. She learned of it while at Edessa, the traditional Ur of the Chaldees. She was shown there a large oblong tank of water so filled with fishes resting just below the surface of the water that their fins and backs seemed almost wedged together so as to form "an almost solid layer of silvery life."

The guardian of the mosque throws some

meal into the water and the fish jump high to catch it, a great living pyramid, of which those who jump the highest form the pinnacle. The tradition is that Abraham, as a child, fished in the tank. Hence the fish were considered sacred. No single one has ever been caught or killed to this day. Indeed, death would overtake the man who transgressed this law.

The Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, for many years a well known evangelist in America and Great Britain, died in Connecticut from infirmities due to old age. The most notable of his conversions was that of General Booth. Mr. Hammond had a remarkably eventful life, with the whole world as his field of work. A graduate of Williams College in 1858, he began evangelistic work in Scotland, and after touring Europe he returned to this country in 1861. At Newark, in 1864, upwards of 1,300 persons were converted through the hymn "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," written for him by Miss Campbell. Mr. Hammond joined Mr. Moody at Chicago, and

sufficiently terrifying, yet the increase during the forty years is probably not so great as the figures would show. For one thing he is dealing with "registered" lunatics. With the great increase in the interest taken and the work done for all afflicted persons, the chances are that few insane folk are not counted. People are anxious to get them into institutions for treatment. Then many and varied are the forms of unbalanced mind recognized in these days as insanity, while in former years it was only the violently insane of whom count was taken. Forty years ago the idiotic, weak-minded, or crazy member of the family was kept in concealment, treated as a disgrace as well as an affliction and considered incurable. Such members were kept so well hidden in hundreds of homes that their existence was not known, and the statistician had no means of adding them to his list.

Heroes of the Pit

Not long before his death King Edward established a new order, the members of which were to be miners who had performed some heroic act in connection with their daily work. Within the last five months there have been three mining disasters in England, and in all three of them men risked their lives to help their fellows. As a result, sixty-two men who had been conspicuous in the work of rescue and life-saving at the time of these catastrophes, came before King George a few days ago to receive the King Edward Medal, that is the badge of the new order. It does one good to see that more and more praise is being given to the heroism that has for its setting not a spectacular background, but the commonplace setting of the day's work. The King said, in part:

"King Edward took great interest in the lives of the miners. He knew the many dangers they had to face in their daily work, and he realized the devotion with which they are ready to risk their own lives when an accident happens. The Edward Medal, which I bestow today, was established by him in order to distinguish some mark of honor the many heroic acts performed by miners who endanger their own lives in endeavoring to save the lives of others.

"I am very glad to know that so many miners have proved worthy of receiving the medal. The home secretary informs me that the standard of bravery among miners is so high that it is no easy task to select the names recommended to me for the distinction. It is especially difficult when at a widespread disaster like that at Whitehaven, all those present are earnestly engaged in the work of rescue, and there is no one to watch and appraise the part taken by each man.

"It may be found that other men who took part in the work of rescue performed feats of bravery and devotion not less worthy of distinction, and the home secretary will not feel precluded from making to me a further recommendation if he should hear that among the many devoted workers there are others who risked their lives with courage equal to yours. I feel assured that every one of those now before me has amply earned the decoration I am about to bestow by conspicuous courage and devotion and by risking his life in the hope of saving those who have been overtaken by an appalling disaster."

Crooked Heart

I loosed an arrow from my bow
Down into the world below;
Thinking: "This will surely dart
Guided by my guiding fate,
Into the malignant heart
Of the person whom I hate."

So by hatred feathered well,
Swift the flashing arrow fell;
And I saw it from above
Disappear,
Cleaving sheer
Through the only heart I love.

Such the guard my angels keep!
But my foe is guarded well
I have slain my love, and weep
Tears of blood, while he, asleep,
Does not know an arrow fell.

thereafter nearly every state in the Union and many countries were visited by Mr. Hammond. In 1868 General Booth credited Mr. Hammond with the influence which induced him to enter into his great career.

The Whole World Going Mad

Dr. Forbes Winslow says that the world is surely and not so very slowly going mad, and that some day in the not distant future there will be more insane people than sane. He is an expert in criminal lunacy, which will account for his use of statistics and may help to account for his pessimistic view of the mental condition of the universe. His statistics are gathered from England and Wales and cover the last forty years. In 1869, out of a population of 22,233,299, there were 53,177 registered lunatics, or one out of every 418 of the total population, whereas in 1909, out of a population of 35,756,615 the number of registered lunatics was 128,787, or an average of one out of 278 of the population. The apparently enormous increase has horrified the expert.

While the figures for 1909, one lunatic out of less than three hundred of the population, are



Hope's Quiet Hour

THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY

I am sitting outside of my boarding-house at Oberammergau, watching the crowds of people who are pouring out of the "Passion Theatre," which is just across the street. It is about noon now, and they have already been for four hours watching the great Passion Play, which I saw yesterday. It is too amazing for words to describe, and yet I want to give you some account of this representation of our Lord's sufferings, death and resurrection, some description of the drama which has power to draw hundreds of thousands of people to this little Bavarian town. For nine years, Oberammergau, nesting among its mountains, is quiet and secluded. Its habitants are busy with their wood-carving, or are taking care of the cows, which find plenty of pasture on the mountain slopes. Then comes the great tenth year, when the stream of tourists pours into the village for four months at the rate of from 8,000 to 15,000 a week.

For eight hours yesterday, 4,000 people were watching the play, and at 3 o'clock this morning the ticket office was open, and crowds waited for tickets. A very large proportion of these sight-seers come from America and England.

To-day, a young man from Philadelphia said to me: "I have heard that an enterprising American is talking of bringing the Passion Play actors to perform in the United States."

If that could be done, the great drama would receive its death-blow. It would not, it ought not to be tolerated by any Christian country, under any other circumstances than form its setting now. Even if the whole village—mountains and all—could be transplanted, the deep religious fervor of the actors and their friends, which alone can make the play tolerable to those who reverence JESUS as Divine, would instantly vanish.

This is the history of the great Passion Play. About 300 years ago—so the story goes—there was a terrible plague in the district which swept off many of the inhabitants. The people of Oberammergau made a solemn vow that, if God would deliver them, they would perform the Passion Play every ten years. Later on—when acting of such dramas was sternly forbidden by both Church and State—the people of Oberammergau would not submit. Over and over again they pleaded to be permitted to fulfill the vow which was their inheritance from their forefathers. And their persistence won its reward. Generation after generation has grown up with all earthly ambition centered in "der Passion." Little children are allowed to have their places in some of the tableaux—where they stand as immovable as if they were carved in wood. As they grow older, it is their great hope to be chosen for some of the principal parts. As only men and women of blameless reputation can take part, there is a constant incentive to good living. Each young girl longs to be chosen to represent the Virgin Mary, or Mary Magdalen. Each growing boy has the hope of taking the part of St. John, or even of being chosen to enact the part of "Christus." Through the nine quiet years, the one topic of un-failing interest is "der Passion"—the one past or the one that is coming. The last day of the play is a day of sadness, for those who have lived their parts as priests, apostles, soldiers, etc., are forced to lay aside their gorgeous robes and return to ordinary life again.

Perhaps they may never again take part in their beloved play. But the waiting time is a time of preparation. The men of the village—with long hair curling on their shoulders—are a witness to the fact that no sham "make-up" is permitted. Even the long, Jewish-looking beards of the performers are all real. All the robes are made in the village—and made of good materials, too. Many are of silk or velvet. As a large part of the stage is exposed to sun and rain, and the play is repeated forty times or more during the summer, many of the costumes must be renewed during the interval.

About 1,000 persons are needed for carrying out the performance—including musicians, actors, singers, 60 men to show people to their seats, and 300 school children who appear in some of the tableaux.

In several scenes there are five or six hundred people on the stage at one time, yet there is no confusion. Each one knows his place, and the harmonious grouping of so many figures is marvelous.

The play begins about eight in the morning, and goes on without a moment's break for four hours. There is an intermission for lunch, and then the Story of the Cross goes on uninterruptedly for four more hours. There is no sign of exhaustion on the part of the players, and the last chorus of praise is rendered with splendid energy and passionate joy.

The play itself is terribly realistic. It represents the sufferings and death of Christ so vividly that the spectator sits in breathless wonder, marvelling at the daring of the actors, which can only be justified by the religious fervor which is evidently felt by all of them.

The most beautiful scene, in my opinion, was the Descent from the Cross. The tender care shown by the friends of the crucified, as a long linen cloth was drawn round the apparently lifeless body, and it was lowered into the arms of the sorrowful women, could hardly be excelled. But in some of the scenes I was very thankful that the words were in German, which I could not understand. The "Seven Words" from the Cross seem too sacred to be spoken in any "play"—even though the reverential feeling of both actors and spectators is very evident. Some scenes would have been more bearable as tableaux—such scenes as the "agony in the garden of Gethsemane," for instance, and the scourging.

But it is not my business to find fault, but rather to tell you what I saw. First appeared a choir of about forty men and women dressed in white tunics, with outer robes of velvet, varying shades of green, blue and red, blending together harmoniously like a rainbow. These filed on or off the stage at frequent intervals, singing very sweetly. Then the curtain went up, showing a tableau of Adam and Eve flying from Eden. The story of the Fall leads up to the Redemption, so it was followed by the entry into Jerusalem and the cleansing of the Temple. This was not a tableau, but the most realistic acting. The cages containing the doves were overturned and the birds flew up into the sky. The great multitude of men, women and children shouted: "Hail to Thee, O Son of David." The priests consulted with the angry traders, using them to stir up the mob against Christ.

Then came a tableau of Joseph's brethren plotting against their brother, who was visible in the distance. This was followed by a long and excited debate of the priests, rulers and elders, as-

sembled in the council of the Sanhedrin.

Then follow two tableaux. The first represents Tobias, saying farewell to his mother, while the angel is waiting to lead him away. The second shows the bride in Solomon's Song, lamenting her absent bridegroom.

These lead up to the leave-taking at Bethany, the farewell to mother and dearest friends, which is wonderful in its pathos.

The next tableau represents the disgrace of Queen Vashti and the welcome of Esther, the former being considered typical of the Jewish and the latter of the Christian Church. This leads up to the weeping over Jerusalem and the temptation of Judas by the angry traders, which last is really wonderful both as regards the acting and the text of the dialogue.

Then follow two tableaux foreshadowing the Last Supper, the gathering of the manna, and the return of the spies, carrying an enormous bunch of grapes. "Four hundred persons, including 150 children, are grouped in these two great living pictures, and so motionless are they that you might almost imagine that they were a group in colored marble." The vivid representation of the Last Supper, with the washing of the disciples' feet, which followed, was one of the scenes which I felt would have been better as a tableau—if it had to be shown at all. And, again, I was glad that the words were unintelligible to me.

Then came the tableau of Joseph, sold to the Midianites, followed by the bargain with Judas—which last was a very animated dialogue.

The tableau of Jacob kissing Amasa, while preparing to strike him to the heart, and the tableau of Adam earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, led up to the scenes in the Garden of Gethsemane and the betrayal.

Other tableaux from the Old Testament followed. Then came scenes representing the various trials before Caiaphas, Annas, Herod and Pilate, the mockery of the Roman soldiers, the scourging and the bearing of the Cross of Calvary. The broken-hearted mother, meeting the procession, is comforted and upheld by the saintly looking youth who represents St. John, who says to her: "Be strong in faith, dear mother, whatever happens, it is God's will."

When the curtain rises on the scene of the crucifixion, the two thieves are seen on their crosses, and the central figure is fastened to a larger cross, which is lying on the ground. This is raised and dropped into a socket. That scene cannot be described—it is awful in its realism. It is terrible, yet beautiful.

The representation of the resurrection and ascension of Christ are much less impressive.

Now, I have tried to give you some slight idea of this Passion Play, which has power to attract hundreds of thousands of people—people who are already familiar with every scene in it. It is an amazing experience, one that I would not have missed—and yet I should be very sorry to see it again.

There was no inspiration to me in the "Christ"—the man who looked so like the conventional pictures of our Lord. But I was filled with a sense of deepest joy at the remembrance that the Story of the Cross is not a "play," but a great reality. I looked up to Him Who really passed through the Agony in Gethsemane, Who really suffered and loved and died, Who really rose again, and is always within reach when we need Him. One might well cross the ocean to see the Passion Play of Oberammergau, but it is a far greater privilege to be able to look up at any moment into the Face of the Real, Living Christ—and one can do that anywhere.

DORA FARNCOMB.

O, speed the moment on
When Wrong shall cease, and Liberty
and Love
And Truth and Right throughout the
world be known
As in their home above.
—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.
Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased nor written o'er again,
The unwritten only still belongs to thee.
Take heed and ponder well what that
shall be. —LONGFELLOW.

CANADA'S GREATEST RESOURCE

The conservation of national resources occupies a front seat not only in the minds of the leading statesmen of to-day but in the interests of agriculturists and manufacturers, of workmen and capitalists. The problem affects not only demand and supply, but figures largely in the matter of transportation.

Great concern is manifested in regard to the rapidly decreasing timber limits, while the probable supply of mineral wealth is being closely computed.

The necessity for prompt and efficient measures in regard to the preservation of game was not too early taken into consideration. What would happen if the R. N. W. M. police knew that you or that I brought home a brace of prairie chickens before October first, 1910?

What should happen when a child—the prime resource of any great country—is subjected to such conditions of neglect and abuse that he ends his days or at least his period of usefulness in a penitentiary?

Opinion is varied as to what should happen. We know what does happen. An average \$2.00 a day workman earning say \$600 per year with a prospect of twenty years before him, is the direct producer of an asset of \$12,000 in his state. Incarcerate him in penitentiary for twenty years and his commitment, maintenance, etc., eats up \$10,000. This is a direct loss of his earnings and his maintenance—\$22,000.

The habitual criminal as a rule has considerable brain capacity, enough if legitimately directed to net him from \$1,000 per year, up, for twenty-five years, the term of working capacity of a man with a little education being slightly increased. In his case the state loses a producing factor of \$25,000 and \$10,000 in prison maintenance, which is \$35,000. The higher the grade of man lapsing into the criminal, the greater is the loss to his country.

Stop shouting "an ounce of prevention is worth a mere pound of cure!" It has been estimated by competent authorities that two per cent. of the amount required to restrain the criminal if invested in his normal development along law-abiding, industrious lines—in short, prevention, will not only save the 98 per cent. but also a life of happy utility instead of crime stained disappointment behind bars.

A few dollars will take a child out of conditions of neglect and abuse and place it in a good home, where it will naturally grow up as a result of its environment to be a useful, honest, industrious citizen.

In considering such a weighty matter as the preservation of national resources, do not lose the sense of proportion that childhood bears to this problem, in the perspective of ten or fifteen years. Time passes like the people of the mighty West—"with swift and flying feet." No, she does not drag her feet, except to the neglected child who has as a matter of pure accident of environment grown into manhood as a criminal and is paying the penalty of his sentence.

Many a man has gone to penitentiary for life, has gone even to the gallows for want of a little kindness, care and judicious help when as a poor, neglected little fellow, hungering after something better, he got the door in his face.

The Children's Aid Society is conserving the greatest wealth of Canada in guarding the interests of childhood. It is forming a nucleus of producing capacity which will expand into the million mark. If one neglected boy placed in a good home enters manhood and earns \$10,000 in his life time, what should one hundred neglected boys, given the same start and equal chances, accumulate in the same length of time?

In the matter of conserving national resources, the man or the woman who wishes to make his means accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number should give the Children's Aid Society a foremost place. Interested parties are requested to get in touch with the superintendent of neglected children for their province.

R. B. CHADWICK.

Edmonton, Alta.

They ain't no sense, es I kin see,
In mortals, sech es you and me,
A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
An' lockin' horns with Providence.
It ain't no use to grumble an' complain;
It's jest as cheap an' easy to rejoice.
When God sorts out the weather an'
sends rain,
Why, rain's my choice.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

RENOVATE A HAT

Dear Dame Durden,—Can you tell me please, how to renovate a black felt shape, which is somewhat faded, having been worn during a dust storm then become damp in a heavy dew? Advice on above will be gratefully received.

SNOWFLAKE.
(To renovate your black hat, remove all trimming and whisk it well. Then sponge thoroughly—repeating the treatment if necessary—with a cleansing fluid made of one-half ounce borax, one-half ounce gum camphor, dissolved in one pint boiling water to which, when cool, is added one pint alcohol. Shake before using.

A good cleansing fluid for any black goods is made by adding a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia to a pint of warm soft water and sponging the soiled article well.—D. D.)

TESTING PURITY OF WATER

Dear Dame Durden,—My letters to you have all been written "in my head," and as it would be hard for me to send it along, or to do without it, you have not had the benefit (?) of them.

There is not time for letters just now, but I want a little information. To what address can I send a sample of well water for testing its purity? How shall I pack it and how send it—express or mail? How much should I send?

Water has been a scarce article around here this summer, but now we have a well and are anxious to know if it is good water. One family near has typhoid fever, so one cannot be too careful.

M. B. W.

(Put a quart of the water as drawn from the well in a sealed bottle, pack the bottle in a box with straw or excelsior and send it by express to the Director of the Provincial Laboratory, Edmonton, Alta. Put your card or a slip of paper with name and address inside the box. Write a letter and send by mail to the same address, stating that you have sent the water and that you want an examination of it for bacteria.—D. D.)

SURROUNDED BY FLOODS

The cable dispatches did not tell very much of the destruction wrought by flood in Japan during August of this year. But a correspondent of mine gives a few details of the flood as she saw it in Karuizawa. This village is a favorite summer resort for Europeans living in China and India, as well as Japan, and many of them have built small summer homes there. My correspondent says: "We are having exciting times here in Karuizawa. Perhaps you have read reports of the big floods in Japan. Well, we are having them, and when I see what a fifteen days' rain can do I am ready to believe the story of the Flood twice over. Fifty-two inches of rain fell here in fifteen days, and the harmless little brooks became raging torrents, carrying death and destruction wherever they went. This has been changed from a delightful summer resort into a scene almost as desolate as the lava beds or the valley of Dry Bones.

"The rivers on either side of the village broke their banks and came rushing down through the town, turning the main street into a foaming river, washing away houses and filling others with sand and water. The tennis courts are buried four feet in mud and you can walk directly into the upstairs of half the houses left standing in the village. Railways are blocked and at first no supplies could come in and for a few days it looked as if we faced a famine. But vegetables are being brought in from some of the villages that escaped, and the governor of the district has sent two head of cattle for 'those meat-eating foreigners.' All the canned goods that wasn't washed away was quickly bought up and Mr. D— came home with a very funny assort-

The Ingle Nook

ment, ranging from canned plum pudding to Nestle's Food.

"The rain has stopped now, the waters have subsided, and repairs are being made. I hate to go down to the village because everything is so desolate. We can't see the worst results from here, for our house is set on a hill. Mr. K— had just built a new house down in the valley, and not only was the house washed away but also the site on which it rested. Everyone had advised him not to build where he did, so he is doubly suffering. We sang "On What Are You Building, My Brother?" for his special benefit. I never realized before how appropriate the words are.

"The places below us are in much worse plight than we are. Whole towns and villages have been completely washed away. The reports say that there are 85,000 people homeless in Tokyo and that fever and dysentery have broken out. We can't get back to Tokyo yet, though it is ordinarily only a six-hour journey."

DAME DURDEN.

PAPERING TROUBLES

Dear Dame Durden,—I am going to drop in for a little while this evening for a chat. I suppose you are all rested up now after your holidays and ready for hard work again.

We have had such dreadfully hot weather this summer, haven't we? It is a wonder, I think, that any of the crops grew at all; it was so dry. But we should be thankful we have enough grain for seed and feed and flour, as so many up west have none at all on account of the drought, and others lost by fire. Our garden is very good. We have nice, big cabbage heads in spite of the hot weather.

I wonder if any of the chatterers can tell me how to prevent paper coming off the walls and ceiling that has only been on not quite two years. The walls and ceiling were cleaned about a year before papering with alabastine. If we tear the paper all off how can we treat the walls to make new paper stick on, as we want to paper again this fall?

Here is a good chocolate icing recipe. It is very good and I have used it often. It requires no cooking, so there is no fear of making it too hard: One-quarter cup of unsweetened chocolate, one and one-half cups of white icing sugar, a piece of butter, a little vanilla. Wet the chocolate with a little hot water, then add enough milk (or cream is better) to spread nicely.

A WESTERN MAIDEN.

(You will need to tear off the old paper and scrape or wash off the alabastine, then wash over with a weak solution of glue and let dry before putting on the new paper. Add a scant tablespoon of washing soda in making each pot of paste and you will find it will adhere more firmly to the wall.

I had a very restful holiday. Am hoping our girl members will give us accounts of their vacations.—D. D.)

THE THRESHING SEASON

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time since I wrote, so I thought I would call again on the chatterers. I suppose you are all busy nowadays. It does seem good to think we have grain to thresh, as everyone thought there would be no threshing around here a month or so ago, on account of the dry weather.

We expect the threshers in about a week. We are not going to have the cook car this fall, as we had the last two years, so that will mean more work.

Where is Grannie? I never see her letters any more. I hope she is well.

Here is a good recipe for meat sauce: Four pounds of rhubarb, two pounds of sugar, one teaspoon ground ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, three-quarters teaspoon pepper, one saltspoon of salt, one and one-quarter cup of vinegar. This makes only a small quantity. I nearly always use double this amount.

MOTHER-OF-FIVE.

(It is a long time since we heard from

Grannie, but, being an invalid, writing is not easy work for her. We will hope she is able to send us one of her good letters soon. Come again, Mother-of-Five, as soon as threshing is over.—D. D.)

FOR THE SICK MAN

For making ten gallons use three-quarter pound hops, ten teaspoons ginger, one cup molasses, ten cups brown sugar, three yeast cakes. Put hops, ginger, molasses and sugar in boiler, cover with water, boil two hours. Then put it in a vessel that holds ten gallons, fill with cold water, put in yeast cakes and leave for twelve hours. Drain and put in keg. Soak the yeast cakes in a cup of water a few minutes. Ready to use in a week. A. S.

(It was impossible to use the name you suggested, as it has been claimed for four or five years. But think up another, something mysterious, that no one can guess at your identity through. Don't stop writing on any account. We can't afford to lose you.—D. D.)

FOR BIRD LOVERS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have just been reading the letters in the Ingle Nook. I think I must be tainted with selfishness. I always get the good but give nothing in return, so I am going to write now, and if this escapes the waste-paper basket I may come again. Harvesting is in full swing now and it will not be long before we hear the hum of the threshing machine. Then it will be the busy time for us farmers' wives that have no help. I wonder how many members have to do all their own work and keep children at school. Hired girls are so hard to get here; it is almost impossible to get one at all.

Well, dear members, if there are any that would like to have a canary, I have several young ones and three old female birds, all almost all yellow. One has dark wings. I will let them all go at one dollar each. I can not tell which are singers yet, but I must get rid of them; so if anyone wants to get one let me know without delay. Purchasers are supposed to pay their own express, but it amounts to very little. I will leave my address with the editor, Dame Durden. With love to all, I remain. Yours truly. COOK.

OLD IDEAS GIVE PLACE TO NEW

Dear Dame Durden,—Is it too soon for me to come again? I promised not to come empty-handed this time; so in view of the strenuous twentieth century war on the innocent (?) unsuspecting housefly, I give a few quotations from certain old writers, which these modern raiders would do well to lay to heart:

"I will not enter on my list of friends— Tho graced with polished manners and fine sense, Yet wanting sensibility—the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

This, I think, is from an old spelling book:

"In yonder glass behold a drowning fly! It's little feet how vainly does it ply: Its cries we hear not, yet it loudly cries,

And gentle hearts can feel its agonies!" (Yes, and put it out of its misery!)

In a little talk with a group of children, a mother, or teacher suddenly exclaims:

"O look! there is a poor fly in the milk! Lift it out. Place it on this dry cloth—here in the sunshine. See how it tries to dry itself in the grateful warmth, wiping its wings with its legs! Now I think it will live. Always help, but never harm the helpless and harmless!"

"Fine feelings, but uninstructed," as Rev. Jekyl says of Nina Gordon's sentiments on slavery.

How it would grieve those dear old hearts to see the indiscriminate and

wanton slaughter of these harmless (?) creatures, now carried on with insect powder, fly pads, and "tangle-foot!" The wise ones tell us that flies carry disease germs, and must be fought to the death—banished from our homes, to have them solitary. But by the time we learn to wage successful war upon microbes, bacteria, bacilli, etc., and the flies and mosquitoes (not to mention rats and cats), which carry and distribute them, we shall have learned so much of general hygiene, and come back to cuddle so close into the arms of Mother Nature, that the "germ bugs" can't hurt us anyway! Meanwhile, let us do our best to keep all these pests out of our homes.

My garden lemons are ripening in hundreds, and no one tells me how to preserve them. I must experiment. I also send a harvest song I wrote last year on the prairie, under the inspiration of the "yellow, mellow harvest days."

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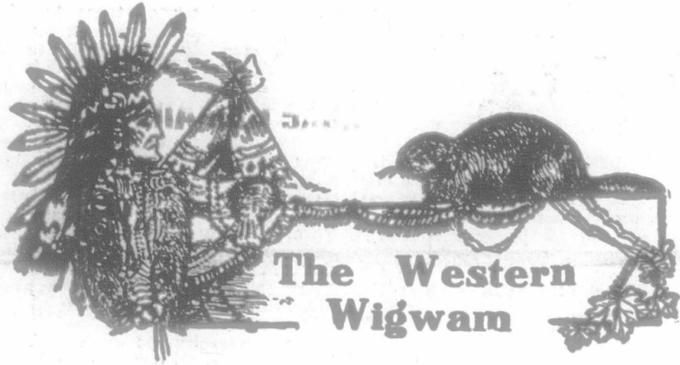
6715 Child's Box Keefer, 2 to 8 years.



6630 Blouse Waist, 24 to 42 bust.



6717 Boy's Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.



The Western Wigwam

THE TELEPHONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I read all the letters to-night, so I thought I would like to become a member. I am a prairie chicken too. I have three sisters and no brothers. I have two cats for pets. Papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time. We have the telephone and I like it fine.

DARK EYES.

AN ORPHAN MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a very interested reader of your club. I think some of the letters are very interesting. I am eleven years old. I am an orphan. There were five of our family, but we all have good homes now. I drive four miles to school every day. I am in grade four. Our teacher's name is Miss C—, and we all like her very much. There are twenty-two pupils going to school.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

HAD TO CHANGE YOUR NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My brother got his button and we like it very much, so I thought I would like one also and will enclose stamped envelope for it. We had our school picnic on August 5th and all enjoyed ourselves. There was a large crowd there. I have three miles and a half to go to school. We have had a dry summer, so the crops are not very good. We have some Belgian hares and pigeons for pets.

Sask.

CUT-KNIFE.

HAS A KICKING PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am nine years old and in reader first. I don't go to school just now, as there are holidays now. I suppose it will start on September first, then I will be glad to go to school again. I live on the farm ten miles from town. I will tell you about my little pony which I ride at night to get the cows for mamma. Sometimes he tries to throw me, but I am a pretty good horseback rider. How many of the Wigs like to ride horseback? I do. I like to read the letters every week, so I thought I would write too. I will enclose a two cent stamp for a button.

Alta.

LIZZIE SCHNIEDER.

A TREE EVERY YEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigwamers,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I was seven years old on my last birthday and I am in the third grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss O'C—, and I like her very well. We had a good program and Christmas tree last Christmas and every Christmas before that, ever since we came here, and we have been here four and very near five years. I go to school every day. We walk two miles and a half in the summer but we drive in the winter. We have four horses, one colt, five calves and three milch cows. We have two pigs, one dog and two kittens. One kitten is mine and the other is my sister's. Cousin Dorothy, if I send a two cent stamp will you send me a button, please?

Sask.

MAG-PIE.

AFRAID THE BOYS ARE AHEAD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I hope it won't reach the W.P.B. I am twelve years of age and am in grade three. I live on a farm ten miles from the nearest town but our school is only half a mile from our house. There is

no school now. We had a teacher and her name was Miss T. M—. I have four sisters and four brothers.

We have twelve milking cows, and I have to milk two cows. We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about seven years. I like to read the letters every week and I thought I would write too. We will have to hurry up if we want to beat the Boys' Club, because they are ahead of us. I would like to correspond with one of the Wigs. We have one dog named Pete, and we have three cats. My letter is getting long. I will close with a two cent stamp for a button. Wishing the club every success.

NELLIE SCHNEIDER.

TO THE STORY WRITERS

Dear Girls and Boys,—A number of you have spoken about writing stories for the Western Wigwam, but not many have actually written them yet, or else you haven't sent them in. I shall be glad to see them. I think it would be a good plan to save the very best ones that come in between now and the first of November, and give them a page all to themselves in the Christmas number. Do you think that is a good idea?

Of course the stories could not be very long, not more than 400 words. Then they must be the work of the person who sends them in, not some story copied from a book or paper, but a story told in your very own words. It can be either poetry or prose.

Write neatly and on one side of the paper only.

Give your name and address.

Begin right away to send them in.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

LOST HER RING

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigs,—This is my second letter to your interesting club. I wrote once before and I saw my letter in print but I never sent a two cent stamp for a button. I will send one this time. I was very glad to see my first letter in the paper. I think it would be a very good plan to put a story in the club. Would you print one if I would send one next time I write? I would be very glad if you would. I read in the club before saying it would be a good plan to put your picture in the paper so that all the members could see it; I think that would be a nice plan, too. I passed into the seventh grade in my examination and my studies are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, grammar and drawing. The people are harvesting here and are going to start and thresh to-morrow. We have had two frosts so far. The potatoes are frozen quite badly, but we expect something out of them anyway. I saw one letter where a girl lost a gold ring. I lost one, too. It had three cute little pearls in it. I was eleven years old on the 11th of July. I got a blue silk umbrella from my mother and some goods for a dress from my grandmother. I have two brothers and three sisters. The names of my brothers are Olen and Roy, and of my sisters, Dorothy, Pearl and Martha. Dorothy is my oldest sister and Roy is my oldest brother. Martha is the baby. She is a very smart baby, too. She walked when she was nine months old. She was eleven months old to-day. She has two teeth.

My sister is sending her letter in with mine. I am sending two two-cent stamps for two buttons if you have them.

Sask.

BLUE-JAY.



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The Boys' Club



A MORNING'S CATCH

TRAPPING MUSKRATS

To Readers of Boys' Club,—We are now nearing the commencement of another trapping season, and I notice nearly every member is interested in trapping or hunting some animal or game, so I will give them some hints which may be of some benefit to each.

Let us first talk about the muskrat. It is the most common of our animals and is about the easiest to capture for those who are inexperienced.

First it is necessary to secure some good trapping grounds, preferably some marsh or small lake region. Along most any creek is also a favorite haunt of the muskrat.

The best size of trap for muskrat is the Victor No. 1, Jump 1 1/2 or Newhouse No. 0. The Stop Thief trap is also a good trap for muskrat, as it kills them as soon as they are caught.

It is necessary to have the trap staked out in deep enough water about ten inches at least, so that the animal will drown itself in an endeavor to get away.

For bait and scent to attract the muskrat to traps, parsnips or other vegetables are good; also some baits or scents for attracting animals to trap should be used to assure success. A good factory scent for muskrats is Canada muskrat attractor, price \$1.00 a bottle postpaid. It can be had from John H. Carter, Dunara, Man., who is representative for Manitoba. All that is necessary is to place a few drops on the bait and the rats will come to it when they smell the odor. I have trapped four seasons now with good success and have caught many animals of different kinds. I wish some of the other boys who trap would write us letters on trapping, as we can always

learn something from others that we do not know ourselves. Hoping to see this in print, I must close.

Man. RAYMOND TODD.

P.S.—Would like more letters from John H. Davidson.—R. T.

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TAG

OR THE
CHIEN BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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"Mr.—er—ah—Will you kindly—"
A hand was laid upon his arm.
"Scuse me, sir," said a porter, politely struggling to hide his grin, "You've forgotten your dog."

Mr. Patterson's hand instinctively sought his change pocket, but the authorities were too near. Assuming a stony countenance, he turned and called Cairlo; low at first, then in tones of sharp command. The graven image of a dog never stirred. Every occupant of the large and busy rotunda was now deeply engrossed in watching the scene. Bets were laid on the outcome, but the determined set of Cairlo's jaw did not invite interference. The courteous porter barred the way; evidently if the dog stayed the master did likewise. The situation grew desperate. At any moment Patty and Bateese might appear, the former he knew would take in the situation and laugh, and all those darned idiots of men would laugh with her, while Bateese would divine treachery and shriek for his "chien boule dog."

Heroic measures were necessary, so retracing his steps to the side of the scowling animal, Pat gave a quick movement of muscular shoulder and raised the stubborn bulk in his arms. The dazed beast offered no resistance, and as the bridegroom stalked off with the dog's delicate reticence countenance nodding over one shoulder a shout of hilarious mirth went up from the bystanders and his exit was made under a fire of raillery. Cries of "Love me, love my dog!" "Where was your pup raised?" "Is that what you call the dog tax?" pursued him to the steps, where he dropped the now submissive Cairlo with unnecessary violence, and, later, threw him into the cab with no gentle hand. Patty had heard the roars of laughter and caught a glimpse of the sudden descent of the bulldog, but a look at her husband's face decided her that silence was golden—a decision wondrous wise for a bride of ten days. They visited many, many hotels after this, working their way down from palaces to quiet hostleries in side streets, and though, in one or two instances, Bateese and the pup were concealed until rooms had been secured, yet, when the inevitable moment arrived that they must be produced, a miraculous slip of memory smote the conscience of the clerk. Those apartments (the only vacant ones in the house) were already engaged. Astounding thing how he could have forgotten; he was profusely apologetic but would have to keep to his original agreement. Cairlo's cannibal visage was too much for them all. Hours passed, miles were traversed, and in proportion as the spirits of the occupants of the cab dropped did the complacency of the driver increase. He whistled with a very insolence of joy when given the tenth address, and, at the eleventh, broke into song. Once the bridegroom grimly remarked that the Pound or Home for Lost Dogs seemed to be the only remaining institution to be visited, and that, on promise of good behavior, they might be accommodated there to keep Cairlo company. At length, upon Patty's suggestion, they were driven to the sober precincts of the Y.W.C.T.U., where they fondly hoped to hear of some respectable Christian family which would gather weary wanderers to its bosom. The now white and anxious bride told the secretary how she, her husband, one little boy—very well-behaved—and a small dog were looking for quiet temporary lodgings. The secretary was grave over the dog. Of course most landladies objected to children too, but she would look over her list. Patty sank into a chair feeling as if her life were at stake. The reprieve came. The secretary looked up with a beaming

smile. She had the very thing. A widow, quiet house and locality, two front rooms with breakfast if desired. After a short conference over the telephone she confirmed the good news. "Mrs. Trent will be glad to rent the apartments, won't object to the little dog if kept in the basement and is fond of children." The secretary smiled as she added: "She helps us with our work when she has time, and is a nice, motherly woman with strong views against race-suicide."

"Bless her heart!" exclaimed Patty, as she took the address. She almost danced out to the cab, and Pat promised to add a half-dollar to the driver's already swollen tariff if he took them to this last address in half an hour.

"She has strong anti-race-suicide views, Pat," quoted his wife, laughing. "Darlint," he rejoined with solemnity, "Bateese is the child of our tenderest care. All our hopes are centred in his plump carcass and our only aim in life is to rear him to noble manhood." He winked at Bateese, who screwed up his black eyes and chuckled sleepily as if he were privy to the jest. Now that lodgings were in sight Bateese and the chien boule dog assumed the aspect of a huge joke; a Frenchy joke; a sort of "double entendre."

It seemed too marvellous to be true when they actually obtained admittance to the widow's abode. It was a beautiful home to them, a very nest of peace and a haven from the cruel, jostling world which loves not little boys and bulldogs. The door closed on sounds of a rollicking song from the enriched cabman and they were led to the first floor front by a neat and smiling landlady, who, before leaving, stooped to pat the head of Bateese.

"And how old might he be, ma'am?" she asked.

Patty hesitated and then came a dual answer.

"Five," said Patty.

"Seven," said Pat.

They paused in confusion and the landlady came to the rescue, saying with a nod at Pat, "Now ain't that just like these men; their heads is so full of business they don't even remember the ages of their own children. So he is five. He is fine an' fleshy for his age; a healthy one, I guess."

"Yes, indeed," said Patty, looking out of the window.

"What is your name, my little man?" But Bateese was yawning and speechless.

"He is called Baptiste," said Patty, "a French name, you know."

"Well now!" exclaimed the well-meaning landlady, "you don't look like French folk."

"He was called after a relative," said Patty, faintly, adding in firmer but sweet tones, "Thank you so much, Mrs. Trent, we won't want anything more just now."

The widow took her dismissal with good grace, and left the room. A few moments later one might have seen a small boy sleeping oblivious on a couch while two dishevelled young people danced noiselessly round the room, stopping only when weak with laughter to throw themselves on the nearest chairs, wipe their eyes and chokingly recount some experience of that seemingly interminable day.

And Cairlo? He brooded darkly in solitary confinement in the basement and remorse gnawed at his vitals as he thought of the "Everleigh," which was the cause of this base ignominy.

(To be continued)

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Blue steel body, cast leg base, encased copper reservoir, handsome high closet, Duplex grates, double shaker bars, full nickered trimmings, four 9-in. lids, oven 20 x 16 x 13 ins. A most wonderful value.

13.50



IDEAL HOUSEHOLD STEEL RANGE
Double refined blue steel body, asbestos interlined, Colonial trimmings, silver nickered, heavy Duplex grates, sectional firebacks, ventilated; encased copper reservoir, capacity 94 gallons; oven 16 x 20 x 13; also larger sizes; blue steel high closet; pouch feed; handsomest, best built, most economical fuel consuming range made.

\$35.85
complete



41.75
COMPLETE
HIGH CLOSET. COPPER RESERVOIR.

WINGOLD STOVES AND RANGES
are positively the highest grade sold by mail. There are none other just as good. Be sure you have the best. The Wingold is the best and the price the lowest. Write for our new big catalog; it covers Furniture, Harness, Hardware and House Furnishing of all kinds. It names the lowest prices on strictly dependable goods. Write today. Don't put it off. Do it now.

WINGOLD STOVE CO. LTD. 181 Bannatyne Ave., E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE NOTES

WHERE TO BUY JEWELRY

Perhaps local stores cannot conveniently be done without. However, many in rural parts have found that money can be saved by ordering by mail direct from the manufacturer. In jewelry as in other lines the catalog system of buying is worthy of serious consideration. Large manufacturers with their well equipped plants are in position to give big value for money spent.

In Winnipeg, D. R. Dingwall, Limited, has one of the largest jewelry factories in Canada. More than this, it is up-to-date and positively reliable. Energy and thorough business management have done much to advance this concern since it first began business in 1882, on Main street, Winnipeg, not far from where the city hall stands. The modest start was made in a small store seven feet wide and thirty feet long. Always showing progress four moves were made before 1900, when two elaborate stores were opened. Then the business was organized as a joint stock company, with D. R. Dingwall as president, and his son, D. W. Dingwall, one of the directors.

This summer integrity and ability displayed their presence in another move—this time to one of the best store locations in Winnipeg, and perhaps one that cannot be excelled in any city in Canada. A commodious and handsomely equipped store has been opened in the McArthur building on the north side of Portage avenue, just west of Main street. The basement and ground floor have been fitted up and made to form one of the most attractive jewelry stores on the continent. Visitors to the city will never regret having stepped inside the door, and they will be made welcome whether a purchase is made or not.

The development of the manufacturing plant also is interesting. About twenty years ago a staff of three were employed in the rear of the old store. Now an expert staff of eighty is rushed turning out goods. A new three story building for this purpose is being erected on Albert street. It will have modern machinery, including drops and dies of all kinds. The firm is therefore in position to turn out goods from the factory to the public on a large scale without delay.

Dingwall's always carry a complete stock of goods, handled by enterprising diamond merchants, jewelers and silversmiths. The entire cut glass display at Toronto Exhibition was purchased by this firm. The store is also recognized as diamond headquarters. Absence of duty makes it possible to sell diamonds more cheaply in Canada than south of the line.

A handsome catalog is issued annually. This year's attractive budget will comprise about 120 pages, in which is given a description of standard jewelry and novelties. Everyone should have one. It is free for the asking.

EVERYTHING WE SELL IS GUARANTEED



YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

By These Examples You May Judge Eaton Values

Few people are aware of what buying in large quantities and for cash means to the consumer. It amounts to this, that if the firm passes along to its customers the benefits it has derived from quantity buying, the customers will certainly make a saving on every purchase. That is exactly Eaton's policy. Our tremendous buying power permits us to purchase at lowest prices, and, passing the benefits on to you, gives you an equal share in the saving. Read the values here below. Better still, turn to the Eaton Catalogue and you will find exactly what you require at prices that cannot be equalled.

- ### WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
- 19-152. Harvard Mills Combinations**
heavy ribbed cotton, winter weight, high neck long sleeves, buttoned down front, ankle length, cream color. Sizes, 32 to 38 bust.
EATON PRICE 1.50
 - 19-151. Women's Combination**, heavy winter weight, merino wool and cotton mixture, natural color, button front, long sleeves, ankle length. Sizes, 32 to 38 bust.
EATON PRICE 1.25
 - 19-127. Women's Nursing Vest**, merino, mostly wool, fine soft finished yarn. Well made, perfect fitting reliable garment, natural color. Sizes for bust 32 to 38.
EATON PRICE .75
 - 19-518. Children's Combinations**, ribbed merino, wool and cotton mixture, natural color, high neck, buttoned front, long sleeves, ankle length.
EATON PRICE
2 to 4 years.....**.65**
6 to 8 ".....**.75**
10 to 12 ".....**.85**
14 years.....**1.00**
- Always Give Size When Ordering**

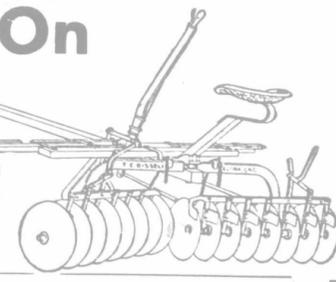
THE EATON CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON REQUEST

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Plates Stay Tight On The "Bissell"

You'll like to cultivate your land with the "Bissell" Harrow, because the plates stay tight under all conditions. The "Bissell" is constructed in such a way that the malleable axle nuts can be drawn up so tight it is impossible for the heavy square axles to spring or stretch. Consequently, the plates have no chance to work loose. They have to remain tight.

We ask farmers from United States to test the "Bissell" on the same land with other harrows. Then they will know why Canadian farmers swear that the "Bissell" is the best harrow in America. The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because it cuts easier, pulverizes better, has no neck weight and does the work quicker. Our harrow booklet explains its construction. Send to Dept. A for it. And be sure to remember that the genuine "Bissell" has the name "Bissell" stamped on each harrow.



T. E. Bissell Company, Ltd., Elora, Ont. JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Ltd. Sole Agents - WINNIPEG

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

PUTTING CORN IN SILO

Will you please give me some information regarding the putting of corn into a silo? Would corn that has been cut for ten days be suitable to put in the silo? Mine has been cut for that length of time.—EMERSON READER

Ans.—I think your corn should make good silage, if well packed in the silo. It should be tramped continually while the silo is being filled; otherwise such

Lost Five Children With DIARRHOEA

Saved the Sixth One With DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. John Firth, Craighurst, Ont., writes:—"I have had six children and lost them all but one. When young they would get Diarrhoea and nothing would stop it.

As I lived in a backward place, I did not know of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

I saved my last child, who is now eight years old, but I owe it to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Had I known about it before I feel that I would have saved the others. I shall forever praise and bless it and will never be without it again."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for over sixty-five years, and has a "world wide" reputation for curing all Bowel Complaints.

Do not be imposed upon by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's." Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Good Health

is within reach of nearly every man and woman who earnestly desires it. Start right with



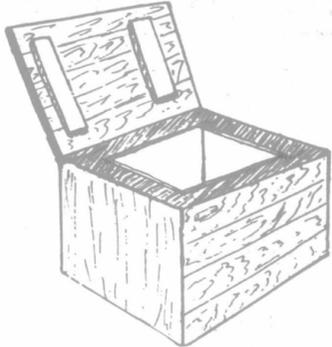
Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

dry fodder may not heat properly. The usual practice in this country is to wilt it for only two or three days before placing it in the silo. This removes some of the surplus moisture without allowing it to become too dry. M.A.C. S. A. BEDFORD.

HOME MADE REFRIGERATOR

In response to the request of O. H. W., in our issue of September 7, for a home-made ice-box, a reader sends in the following cut and description of a home-made refrigerator, which he has found useful. Two boxes are needed, the

larger one at least three feet square, the smaller one three inches smaller in every dimension. Line the small box with zinc, bore a hole in the bottom of both boxes and insert a piece of



HOME MADE ICE BOX

half-inch lead pipe for a drain. The space between the two boxes on bottom and sides should be filled with sawdust and charcoal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

VETERINARY

CYSTITIS IN A DOG

I have a blood-hound one year old that makes water very often and stands in a peculiar position. I first noticed him about six weeks ago after he had eaten a large amount of salty beef. I feed him oat chop boiled up and he occasionally gets fresh meat. He is in fair condition.—K. P.

Ans.—Your dog is suffering from cystitis (inflammation of the bladder). This condition is often a very serious one, and always difficult to treat when of long standing. His diet should consist of milk, soups and dog biscuits. The medicinal treatment of ten-drop doses of the fluid extract Uva Ursi Folia (bearberry leaves) given in a little sweet milk or water every six hours.

LEG MANGE—ITCHY MANES AND TAILS

Stallion ten years old, has been kept for some time without exercise, but is now working regularly. His legs from knees and hocks down have many scabby lumps which are itchy; he bites and rubs them raw. His mane and tail are both rubbed short. I have tried lard, sulphur, coal oil and corrosive sublimate mixed, but it does not seem to help him. An English veterinarian said he had "sweet itch," but did not give a remedy. Please prescribe. Mares in the same stable are itchy in mane and tail as he is. There are no hens near.—D. E. A.

Ans.—The trouble with both the horse and mares is due to a parasite (the symbiotes and dematodectes eqin). Great perseverance on the part of the attendant is required to overcome the disease. First the legs, mane and tail of the horse must be well scrubbed with warm water and soft soap; use an old corn brush vigorously, so as to disturb the dead particles on the skin. The manes and tails of the mares must be scrubbed in a like manner, but not with the same brush used for the horse. The brushes must be disinfected by being dipped in boiling water occasionally and by soaking in the fluid to be used on the affected parts. Keep separate brushes and other grooming utensils for the sound animals, as the parasites are conveyed from diseased to healthy animals by infected brushes, etc. After once scrubbing, and the parts are dry, apply the following as directed, with a stiff brush every evening: Creolin, 4 ounces; formalin, 1 ounce; soft water, 4 quarts. Mix. Use about one quart at a time on two legs; less will suffice for the manes and tails. The stall posts, floors, and other places that may have become infected should have a good coating of lime wash, into each pailful of which add a pint of crude carbolic acid. The stable must be kept very clean, and well ventilated. For internal medication give the horse one tablespoonful doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times a day for two weeks.

Why, What Delicious Tea!

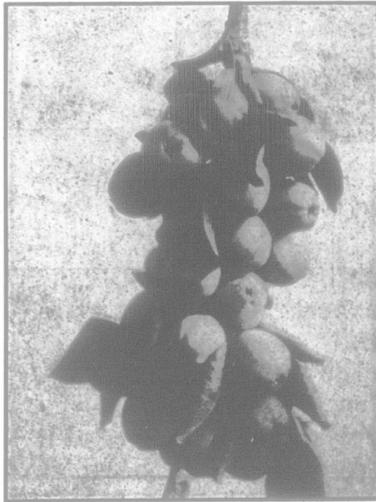
Do you mind telling me what kind it is?

NOT AT ALL. I ALWAYS USE IT! IT IS



THAT IS NOT a make-believe conversation. It shows why the use of BLUE RIBBON TEA spreads. Try it. If you don't find it perfectly satisfactory your grocer will promptly refund your money.

Fruit Lands in British Columbia Upper Okanagan Valley



The Upper Okanagan Valley produces abundantly the finest orchard and garden fruits—apples, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, currants, etc.—and vegetables that cannot be excelled anywhere.

The reason is that this section alone of the famous Okanagan Valley requires no irrigation. Nature supplying the required moisture, which promotes a more vigorous growth than does that furnished by the ingenuity of man. The climate is ideal—a long, warm, sunny season; the soil fertile and productive; the markets unlimited; the shipping facilities most excellent. The Okanagan branch of the C. P. R. and the Shuswap River, with its miles of navigable waters, both run through

CARLIN ORCHARDS

which have been sub-divided into from 10 to 20-acre blocks, and are offered at from \$100 to \$125 per acre. A small cash payment down, the balance in one, two and three years. Grinrod Station is situated at Carlin Orchards.

If you would like to know more about this district, and how productive it is, and what a pleasant, interesting, as well as remunerative business fruit farming is in the Upper Okanagan Valley, send us your name and address, and receive our illustrated literature, etc. We want to hear from you. Write to-day.

Selling Agents

ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE

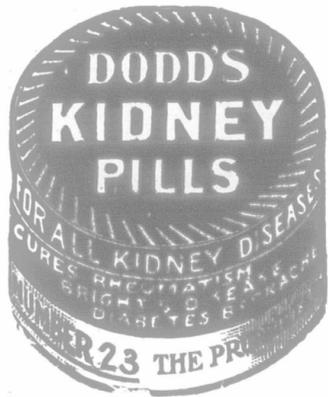
524 Pender St. West VANCOUVER, B.C.

For Sale or Trade

425 acres first-class land, 60 miles west of Winnipeg, 3 miles from station. Will sell or trade for property in or adjoining Winnipeg. Clear title.

W. J. Christie & Co. 200 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

Advocate ads give good results



ended 1866

YES

ELRY not con- However, und that fering by ufacturer. e catalog of serious ifacturers its are in r money

ll, Limit- rely fac- 1 this, it reliable. ess man- advance business ipege, not l stands. i a small irty feet ess four 0, when opened. zed as a R. Ding- , D. W.

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You Say

I want an engine that won't shirk work--that will stand up to the grind day after day without costing me a fortune for repairs, or hiring an expert to keep it going. I want an engine that will do my breaking and plowing deep and cheap--that will draw harrows, discs, drills and binders just as well as horses do and without injuriously packing the soil--that will drive my complete separator continuously, steadily, safely. In short, I want an ALL-PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR--economical in fuel, light in weight, but strong in construction--one that delivers the necessary power for any work. An engine that will always produce maximum results at minimum expense.

We Say

Buy the SELF-STEERING GAS TRACTION ENGINE--the engine that won the Gold Medal at the great Winnipeg Plowing Contest. Its record in every branch of farm work shows it to be the most economical, most reliable, the simplest, most thoroughly constructed of farm tractors. Its magnificent success at the Winnipeg Plowing Contest, the severest tests before the most competent judges in America, proves our claims. And our claims are backed by our guarantee.

They Say

We want you to note carefully what some users say about the

Gas Traction Engine

"We plowed 850 acres this fall. The engine worked perfectly, pulling ten plows in hard ground."

"The first gas engine ever built. It doesn't take three or four experts to run a Gas Traction Engine."

"We threshed 56 days this fall---70000 bushels. The engine ran perfectly."

"The self-steering device is a wonder and is perfect in every way. I wouldn't have an engine without it."

"The engine works to perfection, and is very economical of fuel."

"Is so good I want another just like it."

WHAT WE GUARANTEE

WE NOT ONLY GUARANTEE the horse-power, the material and workmanship, but the amount of fuel it will use per acre, the number of breaking plows it will pull, the stubble plows it will pull and the size separator it will steadily and continuously drive. If you are satisfied with that kind of guarantee write to us today. Get an engine, put it in your field and apply the test.

Send for our book "The Passing of the Horse."

Gas Traction Company Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP

MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, and A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, are at present selecting the sheep that are to be sold at the forthcoming sales at Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. The Sheep Breeders' Association at these sales will offer carefully selected lots of young grade ewes. No purebreds will be sold, the executive of the association being convinced that the average farmer prefers good grades at reasonable prices to purebreds that would necessarily have to sell at higher figures. Also, as many of the purchasers are unlikely to be conversant with the care and management of sheep, the Western range sheep will be better able to rustle for themselves than the more finely-bred purebred animals. The sales will be held on these dates: Brandon, October 18; Portage la Prairie, October 20; Winnipeg, October 22.

NOTICE TO THRESHERS

Section 16 of the Threshers' Lien Act provides that: "A copy of this act, furnished by the king's printer, shall be kept affixed to every threshing machine while being operated anywhere in this province. And it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the operating of such machine to see that this section is observed, and every such person who wilfully neglects such duty shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and persons who wilfully defaces or destroys the copy of this act so affixed to such machine shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars." Address your application immediately for a copy of this act to James Hooper, king's printer, Winnipeg.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN SEASON

The season opens for prairie chicken and grouse on October 1. It will be necessary for residents 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 from the department of agriculture and immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any game animals or bird, or any other animal or bird, whether protected by this act or not. Any resident of this

A Theatre at Home
Genuine Disc Graphophone



Columbia

STILL
UNRIVALLED

Seven
days'
free
trial
if desired

In beautiful oak cabinet with largest sound box latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 Only freight paid, including 16 large selections of your own choice.
PAY \$6.50 DOWN

\$4.00 Monthly

We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand "tried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C. O. D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials:
Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood and Raymond Hitchcock--funnier than Lauder.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.

Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.
Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention, 65c.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.

Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
Three fall payments arranged.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.
Columbia, Berliner, Victor and Edison experts. Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 42.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
 THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

A WARM RECEPTION

Always Awaits You in the



Sheep Lined Coat

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. **NO SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR.**

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING of KOATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES.**

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other Outdoor Workers

A **NEAT, COMFORTABLE** and **WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT** and **MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER.**

Remember there is **NO "Just as good"** as the H. B. K. Brand.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

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

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

province, accompanying, or aiding a non-resident to hunt, or shoot without the necessary permit, shall be held equally to have violated the law and shall be held liable to like penalties. It is the duty of every game guardian, provincial constable and policeman in Manitoba to see to it that the provisions of the act are strictly enforced. All licenses issued for 1909 expire December 31, 1909, being good only for the year in which they were issued. When applying for licences address all communications direct to the department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CHARLES BARBER,
 Chief Game Guardian.

OUTLOOK FOR LIVE-STOCK

Judging from the prices offered for live stock on American and Canadian markets, prices are bound to continue high. In the Canadian West there has been a tendency to sell off everything that is saleable. This is a mistake. Provision should be made for the future. Breeders of purebred stock should let our readers know what they have to offer.

WHAT MANITOBA HERDS WON AT TORONTO

The Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto brought out a strong display of Shorthorn cattle. Westerners were specially interested in the choice animals representing the herds of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne and H. L. Emmert, of East Selkirk, Man. Since the big shows in the West were held, Emmert had purchased the red cow, Mina Princess 4th, and the white heifer, Flower Girl, from the Van Horne herd, thus considerably strengthening an already strong aggregation. The Van Horne herd, too, included an acquisition in the white bull, Mistletoe Eclipse, formerly shown by J. G. Barron. It should be noted that the grand champion bull of the show, Meadow King, is sired by this fine white.

A complete list of awards is given to show how Western herds stand in competition with Eastern stock. J. Dean Willis, the noted Shorthorn man of Wiltshire, Eng., placed the ribbons.

Bull 3 years and over—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Avondale, by Whitehall Sultan; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Archer's First, by Prince of Archers; 3, A. F. & G. Auld, on Bud's Emblem, by Old Lancaster; 4 and 5, Van Horne, on Mistletoe Eclipse, by Langford Eclipse, and Huntlywood 3rd, by Cicely's Pride. Bull 2 years old—1, Miller Bros., on Meadow King, by Mistletoe Eclipse; 2, Emmert, on Oakland Star, by Seamount Star; 3, Harry Smith, on Ben Wyvis, by Gold Drop; 4, Amos & Sons, on Waverley, by Mildred's Royal. Bull, senior yearling—1, Talbot & Son, on Senator Lavender, by College Senator; 2, Edwards & Co., on Gloster's Hero, by Bertie's Hero. Bull, jr. yearling—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Lancaster Dale 2nd, by Avondale; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Snowdrift, by Bullrush; 3, Van Horne, on Boquhan Hero, by Proud Monarch; 4, D. Birrell & Son, on Royal Baron, by Spicy Count; 5, Edwards & Co., on Goldie's Heir, by Pride of Fashion. Bull calf, senior—1, Harry Smith, on Mutineer, by Gold Drop; 2, Geo. Gier, on Invincible, by Mildred's Royal; 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Royal Archer, by Prince of Archers; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Pride of the Dales, by Avondale; 5 and 6, Edwards & Co., on Clarence, by Prince of Orange, and Nonpareil Prince, by Prince of Fashion. Bull calf, junior—1, Redmond, on Royal Marigold, by Royal M.; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Renown, by Avondale; 3, Amos & Sons, on Orange Ember, by Ben Lomond; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwellton Rosedale, by Avonale; 5, Gier, on Royal Knight, by Mildred's Royal; 6, Edwards & Co., on Guardsman, by Royal Favorite. Bull, senior champion—Miller Bros.' Meadow King; reserve, Carpenter & Ross' Avondale. Bull, junior champion—Harry Smith's Mutineer; reserve, Carpenter & Ross' Lancaster Dale 2nd. Bull, grand champion, Miller Bros.' Meadow King; reserve, Harry Smith's Mutineer. Cow, three years and over—1, Emmert, on Mina Princess 4th, by Whitehall Count; 2, H. Smith, on Springhurst Gem, by Gold Drop; 3, Carpenter & Ross, on Lancaster Bud, by Old Lan-



Winter Beauties For House Culture And the Grandest of Spring Gardens

ORDER NOW your Bulbs and Bulbous Plants if you are to get the very finest results in YOUR HOME during the Winter, and OUT OF DOORS as soon as the earth has cast its snow mantle. Get our Catalogue of the finest guaranteed strains of Tulips, Scillas Siberica, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Lillies (including the Chinese Sacred Lily), Anemones, Freesias, Crocus and Snowdrops, etc.

These Specialties must be secured this Fall. They cannot be obtained in the spring.

Your name will also be added to our mailing list for 1911 catalogue of Selected Seeds for Western Canada.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
 WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

GET A DINGWALL WATCH

and you need never suffer from the sin of unpunctuality. As time-recorders these finely adjusted movements are perfect and positively invariable under any climatic change.

ASK ANY RAILWAY MAN FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC SEABOARD

- Ladies' Watch in gold-filled case, 15-jewelled, "Ding-wall" movement \$15.00
- Ladies' Watch in 14k. gold case, 15 jewels, "Ding-wall" movement \$25.00
- (Wrist watches in beautiful designs at all prices.)
- Men's Watch in gold-filled case, 15 jewels, "Ding-wall" movement. \$15.00
- Men's Watch in gold-filled case, 17 jewels, "Ding-wall" movement \$22.00
- Men's Watch in solid 14k. gold case, 16 jewels, "Ding-wall" movement. \$45.00
- Guaranteed watches in all styles from \$1.00 to \$500.

D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.
 WINNIPEG

We Want Your Help for a Minute

Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
 FOUNDED A.D. 1710 CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
 Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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.

WANTED—Good farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

WANTED—Position on farm by married man experience in old country, also five years in Manitoba. Could take charge of farm. Good references. Apply to S. R. Thorington, Morden, Man.

FOR SALE—Five hundred head of sheep, cross-bred Shropshire on Merino. \$6.50 per head. Can be seen any time at Glenbow, which is eighteen miles west of Calgary, on main line of C. P. R. Address C. R. de la Vergue, Glenbow, Alta. Local and long distance telephone.

ENGINE FOR SALE—We have ready for delivery several Portable and Traction engines, simple and compound. 16 to 26 horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order. Will sell much less than their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg.

PERSONS HAVING WASTE SPACE in cellars, outhouses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for firemen \$100 monthly, and brakemen \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion to engineers, conductors. Railroad employing headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WHAT IS FRUIT LAND WORTH? This is the name of the booklet that carefully discusses this question. Tells also about Edgewood Orchards in the "Glorious Kootenay," British Columbia. Mild climate, irrigation unnecessary. Fruit land, \$10 to \$100 per acre; \$10 cash, \$10 monthly. Send for booklet to-day. Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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

300 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

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MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Best and largest stock in the West. Orders now booked for fall delivery. Prices, \$2.00 each upwards. Address Joseph Shackleton, Olds, Alberta. Box 268.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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You can insure against hail, but you cannot insure against dry weather, weeds or the "running out" of your soil. All evils from these sources may, however, be prevented to a great extent by practicing scientific methods of cultivating the soil. The best practical authorities in Western Canadian conditions **TELL YOU HOW** through our correspondence course of instruction delivered to your post office address. **WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO DEPT. F6**

Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Winnipeg, Canada, Ltd.

caster; 4, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady, by Spicy Marquis; 5, Amos & Sons, on Nonpareil 44th, by Old Lancaster. Cow or heifer two years old or over, in milk—1, Van Horne, on Sunbeam's Queen, by Prince Sunbeam; 2, Emmert, on Roan Bud 2nd, by Scottish Hero; 3, Elliot & Sons, on Mischief E., by Robin Marr. Heifer, two years old—1, Emmert, on Susan Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last; 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose, by Spicy Marquis; 3, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift, by Avondale; 4, Emmert, on Sultan's Mayflower, by Whitehall Sultan; 5, Gardhouse & Sons, on Undine Daisy, by Prince of Archers; 6, R. F. Duncan, on Royal Queen, by Royal Chief. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift 2nd, by Avondale; 2, Emmert, on Flower Girl, by Glenbrook Sultan; 3, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd; 4, Emmert, on Spring Grove Butterfly, by Strathmore; 5, Pettit & Sons, on Butterfly Lady 3rd, by Red Star; 6, Mitchell, on Butterfly's Joy, by Jealous Lord. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Miller Bros., on Bridal Boquet, by Uppermill Omega; 2, Van Horne, on Lady Avondale, by Avondale; 3, Mitchell, on Greengill Lovely 2nd, by Redstart; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwellton Jealousy, by Avondale; 5 and 7, Amos & Sons, on Spring Grove Beauty and Cecelia Lass, by Ben Lomond; 6, Pettit & Sons, on Village Bride 3rd, by Bullrush. Heifer calf, senior—1, Van Horne, on Roan Queen, by Gloster's Choice; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Mara 30th, by Lord Fyvie; 3, Van Horne, on Golden Necklace, by Scottish Minstrel; 4, Amos & Sons, on Victoria of Pleasant Valley; 5, Edwards & Co., on Duchess of Gloster 42nd, by Missie Champion; 6, H. Smith, on Golden Butterfly, by Gold Drop. Heifer calf, junior—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwellton Mina 3rd, by Avondale; 2, Amos, on Victoria of Pleasant Valley, by Lancaster Floral; 3, Elliot, on Ramsden Queen, by Village Bridegroom; 4, Currie, on Roan Beauty 3rd; 5, Birrell & Son, on Duchess of Gloster A 4th, by Spicy Count; 6, Mitchell, on Cranberry Beauty 2nd, by Braemar Champion. Senior champion female—Emmert, on Susan Cumberland; reserve, Van Horne, on Sunbeam's Queen. Junior champion—Miller Bros., on Bridal Boquet; reserve, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift 2nd. Grand champion—Emmert, on Susan Cumberland; reserve, Miller Bros., on Bridal Boquet. Graded herd—1, Emmert; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, Van Horne; 4, Gardhouse & Sons. Exhibitor's herd, bull under 2 years, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves—1, Van Horne; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4, Edwards & Co.; 5, Mitchell. Breeder's young herd, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Carpenter & Ross; 2, Pettit & Sons; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, Amos & Sons. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Gier; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Carpenter & Ross; 4, Amos & Sons; 5, Pettit & Sons. Three animals, get of one bull—1, Van Horne; 2, Smith; 3, Carpenter & Ross; 4, Gardhouse & Sons; 5, Gier. Two animals, progeny of one cow—1, Van Horne; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, H. Smith.

EXPERIMENTS IN DUCK FATTENING
 In a recent issue of the *Journal of Agriculture for Ireland* was given an account of experiments conducted for the purpose of deciding the exact value of charcoal as a means of keeping birds that are closely confined in good health during the period of fattening. Eighteen large, healthy Aylesbury ducklings were selected from a large flock, and divided into three pens, each pen containing six ducklings. The ducklings were fed upon foods which previous experiment had shown to be profitable and economical, namely,



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Patent Ripless Gloves

have extra pieces of leather on the finger-tips, which hide the seams and protect the stitching. Neat and Comfortable and **CANNOT RIP**

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Auction Sales of Pure Bred and Grade Sheep

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 For Catalogue and rules address
 Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association,
 Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

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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 along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).

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

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

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3½ yards best material to each shirt. Extremely large body, and long sleeves, roomy, comfortable, serviceable, easy to work in.

H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

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Extremely large body and long sleeves.

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Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

boiled potatoes, barley meal, ground oats, skim milk and tallow greaves. The method of preparing the food was to boil, strain and pound up the potatoes, which before boiling would constitute about one-third by weights of the mash. Barley meal and ground oats were then mixed in equal parts and mixed with the potatoes. Skim milk was added to form a rather wet mash. This was fed to the ducklings from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the ninth week. During the last two weeks of fattening, animal food in the form of rough fat or tallow greaves was added to the mash, the allowance being about two ounces per day to each duck. Grit and water for drinking were liberally supplied. Apart from the charcoal, the food received by all the ducklings was the same.

Tables were given as to the result of the trials, which seem to indicate that charcoal in one form or another is important in the profitable fattening of ducks. It appeared to keep the ducklings healthy, and enabled fattening to be continued with profit for a much longer period than when charcoal was not allowed. Experiments with geese were conducted on similar lines, and gave almost identical results. The foods fed to the geese were the same as those fed to the ducks, except that they got steeped oats instead of mash for the evening meal, mash being fed in the morning. The charcoal fed to both ducks and geese was burnt wood, broken fine.

INSIDE FIXTURES

For best results six square feet of floor space for each hen in small flocks of 20 to 25 fowls is about right. Of course, in larger flocks and larger pens the hens would do just as well with a smaller space, as there is a greater area for each fowl to roam over. For instance, in a pen 20 feet square, 4 1-2 feet for each hen would be ample, while in a pen 10 x 12 feet, it would require 6 square feet. Dropping boards are an advantage in a poultry house, as they keep the floor and litter much cleaner. The dropping boards should be about three feet wide for two roosts and also high enough (three feet being none too high) to make it convenient to work under. The old idea that bumble foot is caused by high roosting has little foundation, as we find bumble foot where very low roosts are used. The roosts should be at least 6 inches above the dropping boards and from 10 to 12 inches apart, care being taken to place the roost at the back far enough from the wall to prevent the male birds from breaking their tail feathers. From 8 to 10 inches space on the roost is sufficient for each hen, depending of course on the size of the birds. A 2 x 4 inch scantling, rounded on the edges and arranged so it may be reversed whenever it bends, makes a very good roost.

There should be about 5 trap nests to every 25 hens, or where the old style of nest is used, one large nest or box 2 feet by 3 feet is much better than having the box divided off into little compartments of 10 inches by 12 inches. The hen is a very sociable creature, and you will frequently see three or four of them trying to lay in a 10 x 12 inch box; the result very often is several broken eggs. When the larger nest is used this is avoided, and they also seem to prefer it. The trap nests can be arranged under the dropping boards, or preferably in a rack made to hold them. One water pan can be arranged to water two pens by having it project through the partition, and by fastening a slanting board over the pan the hens cannot step in the water.

Where one is feeding dry mash a hopper is the best thing to use. There are a great many different styles, some of which are good, others are very poor affairs, being built so that the fowls waste the food and so that the hopper chokes up at times. We have designed one here that gives good satisfaction. There is very little waste, and it never chokes. It is different from any other in that it is wider at the bottom than at the top. Where the mash is fed wet a convenient way of fixing the trough is to fasten it to the wall with a hinge and when not in use it can be hooked up. By raising the trough off the ground 8 inches it will give the hens more room while eating, and, be-

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Ideal for Farm Buildings

AMATITE is the ideal roof for farm buildings. No other approaches it in economy or durability. Here are some of its features:

1. **Low Price.** Amatite costs, weight for weight, about half as much as ordinary smooth-surfaced roofing.
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The three important points to be remembered are that Amatite has a real mineral surface, that it needs no painting, and is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch. You are only sure of getting them in Amatite.

We send samples free to everybody that asks for them. Drop a postal to our nearest office.



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A 1 1/2 h.p. air cooled combination engine and pump jack. Can be attached to any iron pump in two minutes. Just the thing needed on every farm. Will pump your water, run your cream separator, churn, fanning mill, grindstone, etc. Always ready for business. Works just as well in mid-winter as in summer.

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Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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We have full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.

Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

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

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

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sides, keep them from wasting the food. A narrow strip of wood nailed across the top from end to end of the trough will prevent the hens from walking on the food. A dust box should be provided somewhere in the pen where the sun will reach it during the greater part of the day. Where the floor is covered with several inches of sand the dust box could be dispensed with, as the fowls soon find out how to scratch away the litter and get at it.—Minnesota Experimental Station Bulletin No. 119.

ROUP VERY PREVALENT

Inquiries received from readers indicate that roup is more prevalent this season than usual. Within the last few weeks we have had a large number of letters from readers in all parts of the country, asking what can be done for a disease that is ravaging their flocks. In general, the symptoms given are the same. The head is swollen, the eyes watery and there are discharges at the mouth and nostrils. The breathing becomes obstructed, and if one listens closely a harsh crackling noise is noticed when the bird breathes. As the disease progresses the watery discharges at the nostrils become thicker, and more sticky, causing frequent sneezing to prevent the air passages from becoming completely closed. Frequently the fowl becomes blind from the swelling of the head about the eyes.

Writing of roup and the most effective means of combatting an outbreak, A. W. Foley, poultry expert for Alberta, says:

"My observation is that when a flock becomes badly affected with roup the axe is the best cure. It is a nasty, disagreeable disease to work with, and when it is severe a cure is seldom effected. While birds may be apparently cured, the disease will often break out again when the weather becomes damp or cold and drafty. Another and worse feature is that the offspring will nearly always be subject to the disease. Unless the birds have roup in a mild form, or they are especially valuable birds, I would advise killing them."

The best way to handle the disease is at once remove the diseased birds. Kill them and burn the bodies; then disinfect the house. Thoroughly sprinkle or wash the walls of the building and the ground frequented by diseased birds with carbolic acid water (7 ounces of carbolic acid to a gallon of water). Wash feeding troughs, water dishes, etc., with the same solution. Keep the house as dry as possible and avoid drafts.

If treatment is attempted, dip the heads of diseased birds in a five per cent. solution of permanganate, or with a bulb syringe force the liquid out the nostril through the roof of the mouth. This should be repeated every day or so until a cure is effected. In general, however, doctoring fowls does not pay. As a rule, the axe and thorough disinfection of the premises are the best means of handling an outbreak of roup.



IMPROVING SCHOOL GROUNDS

The condition of rural school grounds and surroundings is commonly discussed. In general, there is little about of which those in charge should feel proud. Trees and flowers are wanting and there is little to attract pupils or instill into them a desire to be present every day. This question was dealt with by H.N. Thompson at the Manitoba horticultural convention last winter as follows:

A mention of the improvement of country school grounds suggests at once that the country school is not what it should be, that there is something wrong, that this wrong can be pointed out and a remedy supplied. First let us see a few schools yards just as they are. A building 20 x 36 is

Act Directly On the Liver

Biliousness and Headaches quickly cured by Dr. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS

When you feel irritable, cranky and downhearted, you can usually blame the liver, for there is no organ in the human body which so quickly throws the system out of sorts as a torpid, sluggish liver.

You don't need to be in the blues long if you know about Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, for by their direct action on the liver they relieve promptly and prove lastingly beneficial.

One of the principal ingredients of this medicine is known to the medical profession as a specific for liver derangements. Quickly, naturally and certainly it awakens the sluggish liver and drives out the poisons which cause headaches, biliousness, bodily pains and a depressed feeling over the whole system.

Vigor, strength and good nature will return when the liver is set right by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

Lump Jaw 

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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ABSORBINE**

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.00 per bottle at d'ors or dell's d. Book & Tree.

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

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NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial."

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

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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placed in the corner somewhere on a plot of ground, possibly 15 rods square. To the further side the outbuilding; of late years the government has added a flag staff, which is, indeed a blessing, for now one can distinguish between a farmer's barn and the district school house. The ratepayers generally plow a firebreak around the school, which is an admirable place for a growth of tumbling mustard, fire weed and lamb's quarters. The break is generally plowed once in four or five years to give the weeds a fresh start. The yard is covered with straw, rubbish, etc. The sod grows as much weeds as grass, or the whole growth may be bushy plants neither useful nor ornamental. Sometimes the entire yard is covered with wolf willow, or again half the yard is a slough with a bunch or two of poplar in it. Poplars are better than nothing, but generally there is nothing for a bird to alight in, let alone nest. Inside the school is seldom found a potted plant, and on summer days it is hot and stuffy inside and suffocating without, except on the north side, where the boys have the grass all kicked away to make a good place to play marbles.

On many school grounds there is no place to play games. There is not room; and, besides, the ground is generally too rough and uneven to permit of a good game, even if there were room. This is the kind of schools our boys and girls are going to. It is merely a mechanical operation on the part of the pupil, and under those conditions he cannot learn. He is out of harmony with things; not because of any lack in himself, but because of no harmonious surroundings.

Not one pupil in fifty, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, attends school because of love for reading, writing and arithmetic. The interest in the school is due to the association of like persons, the games they play, etc. The secret of a good game is that it must excite competition, require skill and teach a pupil to exercise resourcefulness, strategy and determination. If these games are lacking, either because of insufficient number of pupils or space, the pupil will only go to school as long as he is compelled to, and such attendance is not in the best interests of the pupil. This is the situation in the province in nearly every country school. A large number of the older boys and girls dislike going to school.

There is no attractiveness about the school ground. It is the most desolated place in the country—no trees, no bushes, no flowers, no nothing. What a difference it would make if there was a nice, cool, shady place where the noon lunch could be eaten, or to go for a while at recess. If there was a plant to study for the first opening bud; a flowering bush, where one could watch the bees humming about; if one could watch the leaves unfold, see the flowers come, the seed form, and note how the seeds were diffused; if all these were there, there would be no need for compulsory education. I believe it would be cheaper to make the grounds so attractive that the children would not stay away than it would to force a child to go to a school where the surroundings are so bare and comfortless. Besides, the child would get more good out of it ten times over.

The character of the pupil can be made strong by associating him with trees and flowers. Plant into the new scholar that which will grow into love of nature and be good. Everyone who has a home surrounded by trees and flowers, loves that home because the natural growth makes better men and women; but the teacher cannot instill into the pupil a love for such if they are several miles away. The "see here" is far more effective than "look there." The habit of seeing nature, the wonder of it, the beauty, the grandeur must grow in a child, so that when he is a man it is part of his life. Human nature is grown, and the produce is the direct result of the nourishment supplied. If you would have a child pure in thought, word and deed, feed him on such, teach him to see nature.

These are the conditions that prevail to-day, and there is need for improvement. This forms a work for the horticultural society, because the mem-

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Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan.



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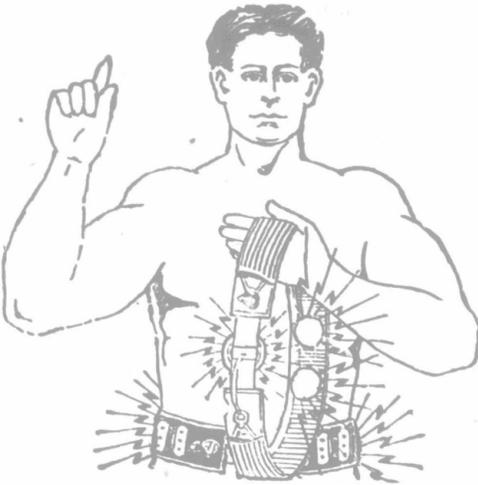
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No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less than nature intended; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pairs, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

If you have confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you



A Man
Among Men!

You can feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed. You can have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains, no indigestion or constipation. You can know that your strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be strong and healthy? We can make you all this, because we have done so for others.

PAY WHEN CURED

My Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, and you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellowman and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of rheumatism, weak kidneys, weak stomach, lame back, nervousness, general debility and weakness in young and old, as well as dyspepsia, constipation, etc. How can you remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures?

Dear Sir:—When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind; I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases. Wishing you the best of success, I remain,
Your friend forever,

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bers love nature and know that the study of it will effect the nature of the child. In three years school grounds could be so improved that the child would be only too glad to go to school every day in the year.

To improve the ground one should start at the beginning; break up the sod, work it down and sow a good lawn mixture. Windbreaks must be set out on the north and west sides, and a few rows on the south and east. A few small beds for flowers, also some flowering shrubs, specimen trees and the growing of trees here and there for shading and filling corners, and some vines over the porch and south windows are very desirable.

There are some obstacles in the way. The people in the country do not generally realize the conditions as they are, and so do not realize the need of improvement. There should be a general movement over the province. Members of the horticultural society know what the conditions are, how these can be bettered by the use of trees and flowers, and can do the work if they will.

GREAT APPLE SHOW

The magnitude and importance of the first Canadian National Apple Show to be held at Vancouver is indicated by the wide range of prizes offered. There are 11 carloads contests; 11 ten box; 19 five box; one three box, and 40 single box contests; two district; a limited two box, two barrel, two basket, two jar and two plate contest; three contests for big apples, five pack awards, 10 sweepstakes, besides carload, and 10 contests in homemade and manufactured apple by-products, etc., or a total of 115 contests, exclusive of plate display contests in which two prizes, amounting to \$5.00, are offered for each variety. There are about 2,000 distinct varieties of apples. More cash (\$20,000) will be paid to prize winners at this show than ever before offered at any national apple exposition. The medals which are of solid gold, solid silver and bronze cost from \$10 for bronze to \$150 for gold. In addition to cash, medals and diplomas awarded by the management of the show, there is offered in prizes, orchard land, nursery stock, spraying material, machinery, etc., amounting to several thousands of dollars in value.

In connection with the big show will be held on Wednesday, a pomological convention to be attended by the fruit growers throughout the Pacific Northwest for the purpose of formulating recommendations to the American Pomological Society, looking to a revision of the quality ratings of a number of the leading commercial varieties of winter apples which are grown to such perfection in this favored land. There will be district fruit growers' conventions and conferences throughout the exposition, thus giving every encouragement to the educational side of the fruit industry.

The judges of the show will be men of the highest standing, both as to character and ability to differentiate varieties and judge the quality of the fruit. The chief judge, Professor H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C., is known throughout America as an expert pomologist. He has had charge of the judging of the horticultural exhibits of nearly all of the world's expositions held in America, and is an authority on the interpretation of the rules and regulations of the American Pomological Society, which has promulgated the only recognized standards. The associate judges are W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; Martin Burrell, M. P., Grand Forks, B. C.; Professor F. C. Sears, pomologist, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Professor Wilbur K. Newell, president state board of horticulture, Gaston, Ore., and Professor John Craig, secretary American Pomologist Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The show is to be held in the horse show building, with seating galleries for 3,000 people. The show ring is 75 x 199 feet, so that there will be ample space for arrangement of exhibits. On a raised platform in the center the 48th Highlanders' military band, of Toronto, will be placed to give music for the visitors.

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no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model) complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free loan. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit;

Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. **The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.**

All You Need Do:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep the Phonograph—that is if you wish to make it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may do so, but you may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

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