

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 5, 1910

No. 902

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for 25 Years

Oshawa-shingled roofs are guaranteed for twenty-five years.
No other roofing is guaranteed for five minutes.

So put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1881 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask you if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make—Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles—Guaranteed for twenty-five years. Actually good for a century.

THIS IS THE ROOFING FOR YOUR MONEY

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-drying metal in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

COST FAR LESS THAN WOOD SHINGLES

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it's no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

THIS IS THE ROOF THAT REALLY PROTECTS

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather-proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the underside of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider? since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

GET YOUR COPY OF THIS FREE BOOK

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

SAMPLE SHINGLE FREE

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. 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 for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



I KNOW, of course, that some salesman for some other roofing material is liable to tell you there is some "catch" about Pedlar's guarantee. And you can't wonder at his saying so. How else could he meet the great, big, dollars-and-cents value that guarantee has for the man who buys Oshawa Shingles?

But you know right well that a concern cannot stay in business unless it does business strictly on the level. This business was founded by my father in 1861. Today this is the biggest factory of the kind in the British Empire. Our capital is a quarter of a million. You can easily find out our business standing.

So, seriously, do you imagine for a minute we would dare issue a guarantee that wasn't square? Take my personal word for it—the Pedlar guarantee is exactly what this advertisement says it is.

Send for a copy of it and see for yourself. You won't doubt its good faith then. That is certain.

G. A. Pedlar

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 19. Address nearest place:

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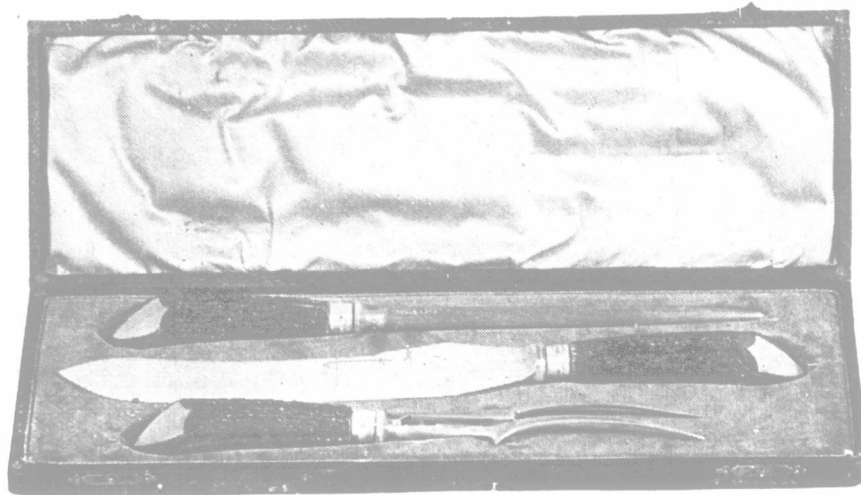
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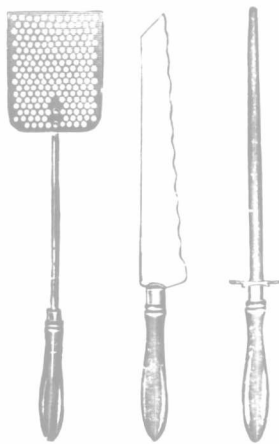


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Our
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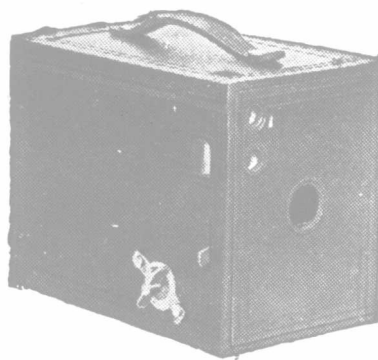
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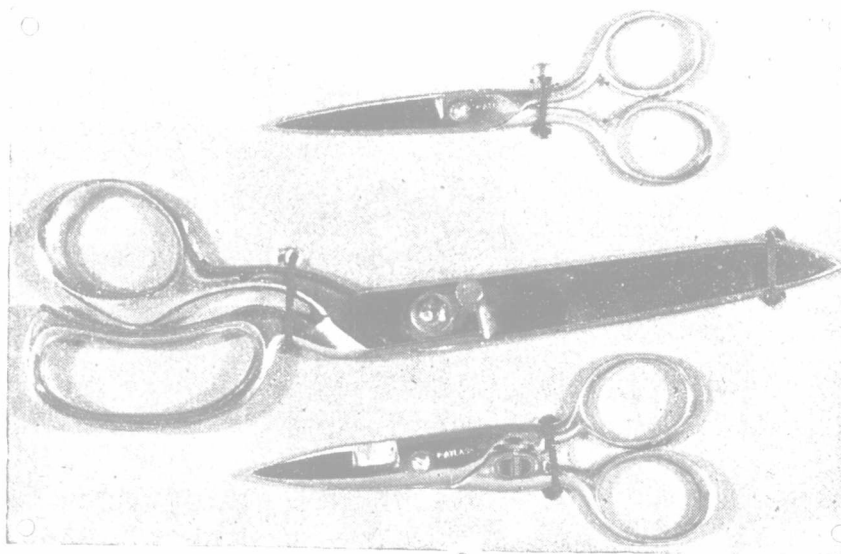


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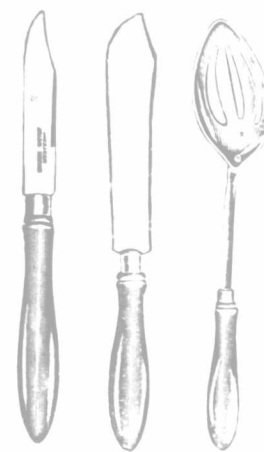
Not very many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self sharpening; the 2nd pair is for embroidery and the 3rd is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.



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We can tell you why ROBIN HOOD Flour makes that kind of a loaf, but what ought to interest you more than "why it does" is that "it does."

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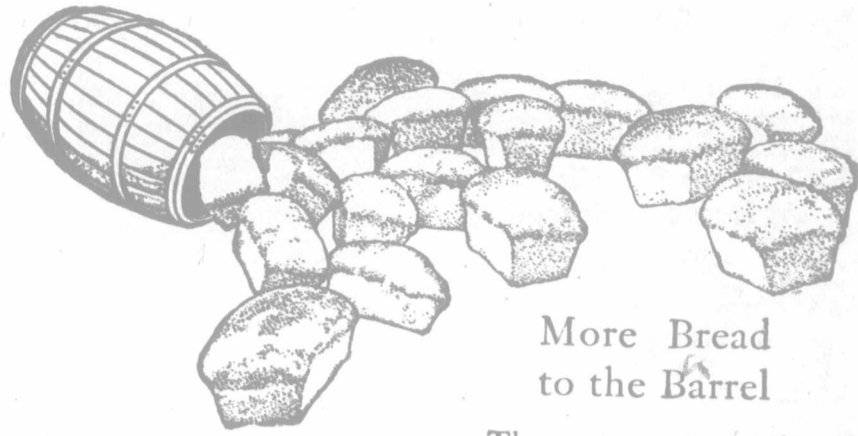
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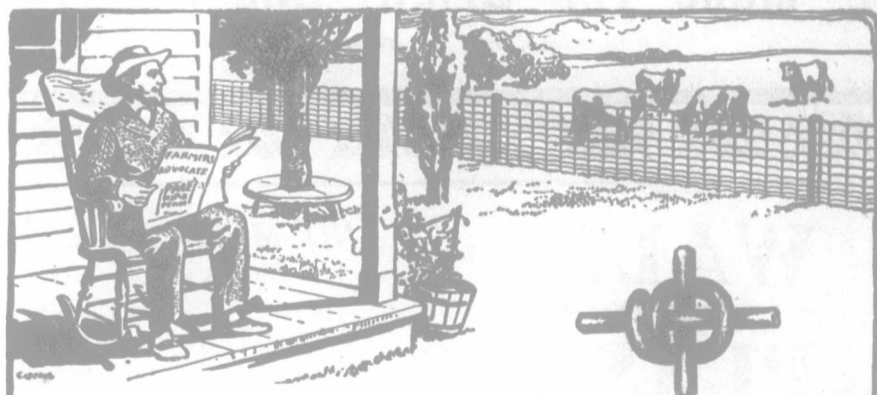
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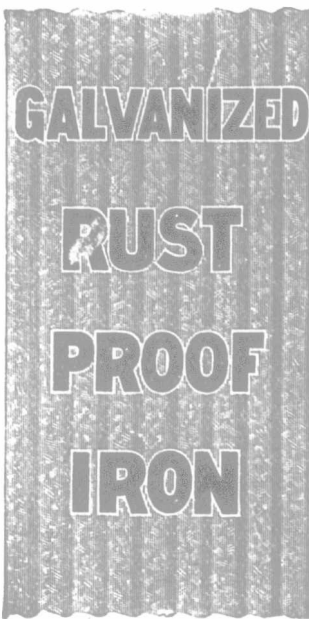
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A proper respect for yourself as well as for those with whom you come in contact, demands that you be cheerful and in good form. Anyone in the dumps is a self-accused failure. If your grouch is caused by a disordered stomach or unstrung nerves, there is little excuse for you to indulge in it. Get cured! Get new blood circulating through your capillaries, and clear the cobwebs from your brain. Resort to

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There is one feature on this plow that makes it stand head and shoulders above any other riding plow. It is our patented Automatic Controlling Rod which locks the rear wheel when plowing and automatically unlocks it when turning. A square corner can be made without touching a lever. The uneven walking of the team does not affect the rear wheel a particle.

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adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.

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Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a "side line, at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

Within a month or so from this very day you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way. Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry. The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—its for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say "Show me"—that's all that's necessary

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Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself fully for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless Outfit pays for itself, and quickly, too.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, January 5, 1910

No. 902

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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EDITORIAL

The New Year and Its Work

Another year has passed into history and already a start is made in 1910. How many have planned to make this year different from those that are gone as far as farming operations are concerned? There is no sound reason why each succeeding year should be viewed by the farmer as the same as the ones that are spent. A stricter attention to details and initiating something new are prime factors in adding enjoyment to a life's work. Business men and office clerks change their systems to facilitate work, to ensure thoroughness, or to relieve the monotony. Why should not farmers do likewise?

This century finds farming one of the foremost industries. Business methods are a necessity; changed systems and plans to meet new conditions that constantly arise are essential to financial success and to maximum pleasure in going about the daily duties. Those who work along business lines and intelligently investigate in order to ascertain what methods are worth following are numbered among the prosperous; they are the men who never are heard to pronounce farming a failure or a drudgery.

Now while the year is young, and while actual work demands less attention than at other seasons is a good time to make a start along new lines. Among the important details that prove to be profitable and interesting are: The procuring of a book in which is kept an account of receipts and expenditures; the setting apart of reasonable time to read uptodate and practical agricultural journals and books; the making of preparations for special attention to one or more operations in connection with crops or livestock, and the determination to plan ahead

so that all work will be done with thoroughness and dispatch. These are simple details; on many farms they are not considered worthy of thought. However, a review of the situation on farms in any country shows that those who do not consider such points lightly are the farmers who are numbered among the prosperous in a community—the men to whom neighbors go for advice.

Clydesdale Ideals

In discussing the waning popularity of Clydesdales in the United States on another page of this issue, "Our Scottish Letter," points out most clearly what type of horse is now wanted by the trained judge. No Clydesdale breeder, he says, desires to breed an undersized animal; he wants to breed them as big as he can, but he will not sacrifice, in showyard judging, mere weight, which is secondary—because more easily obtained—to wearing properties of feet and legs, which are all-important and difficult to obtain. In the showyard emphasis is placed on what is most valuable and most difficult to obtain in a draft horse.

This summing up by "Scotland Yet" is close to the point. He admits that the exportation years ago of inferior specimens—animals that owners wanted to find dead on the ocean in order that they might get insurance money—this breed was done an injury that most likely will last for all time. Americans wanted a heavy horse, but when they found one with the necessary weight and more quality than was found in the Clydesdales seen by them they pinned their faith to the dual characteristic.

In Canada—particularly the Western provinces—a few years more would have found conditions similar to those existing in the United States. An annual influx of Americans and their stock spread the gospel of weight and quality in horses. Newcomers from the Old Land were not slow to point out that Clydesdales would fill the bill. But for many it was a difficult task to find the kind wanted. The result is that Percherons have risen in general popularity. Recent years, however, have found more discretion in selection of animals for importation to this land. It has at least been realized that it is not safe to jeopardize the popularity of a great breed by injudicious selling of breeding stock.

Farmers in Western Canada must have big, strong horses. They care little whether they are Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire or other breed, as long as they wear well. But if they can find greater quality—cleaner bone and more style—in one than in another, it is an easy matter to guess where the preference will be placed.

Deploable Shortsightedness

Speaking at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, reminded his hearers that breeders of pure-bred stock, the class of men who ought to be most interested in the fight against bovine tuberculosis, were the ones from whom most troublesome opposition was encountered. This is deplorable. While much faddism and extremeness has been given play in connection with tuberculosis and the tuberculin test, still tuberculin is the best means of diagnosis we have, and should be resorted to, in conjunction with healthful conditions and wise breeding, with a view to eradicating the dread disease from our herds and keeping it out. Every stockman can and should do this voluntarily in his own interest, apart altogether from anything the law may compel. It is not good business to breed tuberculosis, and neither patriotic nor honorable to knowingly or carelessly disseminate it throughout the country in pure-bred breeding stock.

Winter Cattle Feeding

Discussion is offered in this issue of the subject of winter feeding—cattle feeding especially. Of late years we have been getting away from the ideas formerly held on winter feeding. New methods have been advocated, outdoor feeding has been introduced and the value of care and good stabling discounted. It is as well to remember, however, that the progress of the cattle industry, will, in future, be along lines suited to the requirements of the mixed farmer. The rancher, we are told, has sung his swan song and must perforce disappear. The mixed farmer is succeeding him in the cattle business, and cattle feeding as adapted to mixed farming must prevail.

Winter feeding in yards, in bluffs or in sheltered locations of one kind or another has advantages. Tests at Experiment stations and the experiences of individual feeders, indicate that it is rather more profitable than feeding in stables. Less labor is required, low temperatures do not seem to affect the laying on of flesh, more profitable gains have been made feeding outside with the thermometer around minus twenty or more, than were made in expensive stables. But outside feeding has disadvantages from the standpoint of the mixed farmer, and after all it is from his standpoint that the solution of the question has finally to be found. We are glad, therefore, to offer what information we can on this side of the feeding business.

It is difficult to write of winter cattle feeding without running up against the question: Does it pay? Frankly the farmer who embarks in the cattle feeding business these days takes quite a chance of making a fortune. Several things are against him. Market conditions

are far from ideal and grain farming offers a much easier avenue to wealth. But after all farmers in the older sections of the country have either to go into live-stock more than they do, or go out of business. Weeds, decreasing fertility, and the necessity of changing their farming systems from all grain to mixed farming, must eventually increase the number of farm live-stock and improve conditions under which they are handled. Even under existing conditions men are making money in the live-stock business, proving that after all the question of profit depends as much on the man as on the conditions. We have pleasure, therefore, in drawing attention to the methods followed by some of these. For the present, this, as past experience shows, will do about as much as anything that can be done.

Wanted—A National Wheat Show

A few years ago some corn growers in the American corn belt decided that corn was a sufficiently important farm product to warrant the organization of a national corn show. Today the National Corn Show of Omaha, Nebraska, ranks as one of the first agricultural expositions of the Republic. It is doing a work the value of which is difficult to estimate, for the corn show is organized along practical lines, organized for the dissemination of information on corn growing, as well as for the display of the highest products of the growers' and breeders' arts.

Canada needs a national wheat show, organized on similar lines. Like corn in the corn belt, wheat in the Canadian West is peer in field crops, and like the corn states the wheat growing provinces need a common center, a point on which the interests of wheat growers can be annually focused. We have local seed fairs and provincial grain shows and field crop displays at our summer and fall exhibitions. But more than these is needed. We could stand an annual grain exposition organized on national lines, or international for that matter, for when it comes to grain growing Western Canadians need have nothing to fear in competition with the world. The national corn show has benefited the producer by focusing interest in the king of cereals in the corn belt, by spreading information on corn and corn growing. There is room for a national wheat show to perform the same service for growers of the king of cereals in the Canadian wheat belt. Our provincial grain shows are all right, but their scope is limited. A national show that knows no provincial lines is in order — one that will be absolutely the last word each year in grain growing, the court of final appeal each year for individuals and districts trying to improve in the production of field grains. Let us hear from some of our progressive grain growers about it.

It is time some concerted good roads movement was made in all three of the Western Canadian provinces. Figured in dollars and cents it costs more to haul wheat from the farm to the elevator or loading platform than it does to transport it to the lake front; more in some cases than it does to carry it to the seaboard and across the ocean. When Harriman assumed control of the Union Pacific Railway it had stopped paying dividends because operating expenses were too high. He spent several million dollars lowering grades, improving road beds and straightening out the line. Today every locomotive on the Union Pacific hauls 50 per cent. more freight than it did ten years ago. The road is paying. A Harriman is needed to do something like this for our public highways.

Land Grant Endowment Urgently Needed for Provincial Universities

Some four years ago THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE urged upon its readers and the powers that be at Ottawa the need for land grant endowments for the universities to be established in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and cited as precedents and examples to be followed the wise provisions made for similar institutions in the great country to the south of the international boundary. In the United States three bills were passed by congress, on as many different occasions, by which were made possible the magnificent educational institutions in each state of the union, e.g., the University of Wisconsin and Cornell, the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Ia., Fargo, N.D.; Manhattan, Kan.; St. Anthony's Park, Minn.; Urbana, Ill.; Perdue, Ind., and others, as a consequence of these bills and endowments and the income accruing therefrom to provide teaching in agriculture and mechanic arts and to furnish the money necessary for equipment to carry on experiments. Universities have been started in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but unless a land endowment is made from the public lands of the Dominion in those provinces by the federal government at Ottawa, each will of necessity be, for lack of financial nurture, starved and stunted in growth.

This land endowment should be made soon, immediately, before all the good land is taken by homesteaders. An endowment of a quarter of a million acres to each university for the furtherance of teaching, experiment work and equipment for the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts solely, would in a short time yield a respectable income compatible with the importance of the work and the dignity of the provinces mentioned. The proceeds from the supplementary revenue act will not be nearly sufficient to provide equipment and furnish the running expenses for the university, hence the need of extraneous (the word is used advisedly, education being peculiarly the work of the provinces) aid.

The farming communities in Alberta and Saskatchewan are vitally interested in the building and equipping of, with strong men and proper materials, agricultural colleges in their respective provinces; therefore it behooves every farmer and farmers' organization to present the matter to their several representatives at Ottawa and urge immediate action by them. The Saskatchewan legislature has by an unanimous vote declared in favor of the idea, and will request the Dominion government to make a suitable land endowment.

If the endowment by means of a good sized land grant is not made, one of the following two things must and will result, either a third rate university and agricultural college, or heavy taxation upon the farmers to provide an institution in keeping with the status of each province. The latter is the more probable eventuality. It will pay the farmers and other land owners to move in the matter forthwith and by so doing they will only be furthering a request which is right in principle, and due in justice to those farmers whose industry and steadfastness has assured the future of each province and the welfare of the whole Dominion.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Road Making and Municipal Officers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Among the many subjects of interest discussed in the columns of your valuable paper the one dealt with in a short article in your issue of December 4 on "Planning for road improvement" is, I think, of special interest and importance in that it treats on a subject in which every farmer of the West is vitally interested.

I have been advocating some such method for ten years past though apparently not with very much success. Still it is gratifying to those who have taken any active part in this work to know that just now there is a considerable movement among the dry bones of our municipal authorities, and that some of the leading papers in Canada are devoting columns of their valuable space to discussing this problem of the betterment of our country roads. A Toronto daily paper has recently had several very able articles on it, and in one of them it was treated under the heading of "The Greatest Reform." Of course the different writers have different ideas of the cause, and remedy of the very apparent shortcoming of our municipal governments in this the principal objects of their efforts. Some attribute our failure to the statute labor system. I don't, for

after twenty-five years' careful observation of this system, I am still old fashioned enough to think that the statute labor is capable of producing just as good results as the contract or any other method. The cause of the failure in this line is wholly the fault of our municipal authorities in not properly directing or controlling the workers. Every day it should be, and would be, worth fully the dollar and half if properly handled, and it could easily be worked in with any definite scheme of road improvement that the council was proposing to carry out. It is also a poor man's system. Many farmers prefer to do a few days' work on the roads when farm work is rather slack — if such a time ever comes — than to pull out their hard earned dollars in taxes, and then it does not hurt the richer sections who would rather pay than work. I would like to see it doubled in quantity and improved about ten times in quality. I feel confident that any man who understands his work could do more with the statute labor alone than is now done with it and the expenditure of a thousand dollars. But undoubtedly the greatest cause of our failure to do better and more work is what you state, viz., the utter lack of definite purpose, the utter lack of planning out some definite scheme of road building and repairing.

Man.

R. BAYLISS.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The first reason for boys leaving the farm is world-wide. There is a phase of human nature that desires change: a feeling of unrest, a desire to penetrate the unknown. This feeling is so all over the world, and the gradual trend of farm boys to the city is only a part of it. Another reason is the desire for company. On the farm and in rural communities the social side of the individual does not receive sufficient consideration. A common characteristic of human nature is to get away from the serious thoughts of life — "the how and the why of our existence." These thoughts must necessarily come while one is alone and rarely while in the company of others — and thus the movement toward the city. A third reason for leaving the farm is a desire or determination to be "something greater." Statistics tell us that a large majority of the country's best and most prominent men come from country homes. The idea is prevalent that farming is not a high calling, and even in our schools, town or rural, it has not received due consideration in comparison with other studies. Hence the desire or the determination of the better educated for something greater.

Another reason is that of the desire for immediate results. Only the bright side of the city life is seen by the farm boy. The quick results, such as wages monthly or weekly, while on the farm it may be no definite wage or perhaps wages paid yearly or half-yearly. The desire to branch out for himself leaves the farm boy with almost only one path or outlet. To buy or rent a farm for himself or to get land to work and the necessary implements and horses is a proposition where immediate results are scarcely noticeable. Thus the farm boy chooses the other path, that one being cityward.

Although most articles deplore the truth, still these reasons or principles seem to justify the situation. Writers and agricultural journals, instead of regretting the fact, should raise the conception of farming to a higher level, so that the belief would be not that "anybody can farm," but that the farmer is called to take up agriculture, the queen of industries, that work which provides the greatest essential to the existence of the human race, namely, providing the bread of life. Let us raise the standard of our calling, so that it is not only the highest financially but also the highest intellectually.

Man.

W. H. HICKS.

According to the transportation companies more Canadians have spent their Christmas in Europe than has ever been the case before. On December 7, 700 people from the prairie provinces started from Winnipeg for the home land. The majority of these went to the British Isles, with a fair proportion to other parts of Europe. This is one of the most signal evidences of Western Canadian prosperity. When people can pick up, literally in thousands, and travel five or six thousand miles for Christmas, it doesn't look as though poverty were still stalking darkly through the land. The great majority of those travelling Europe and tropicwards will return.

HORSE

Calgary Horse Show

The Provincial Horse Show, Calgary's premier society event, will be held from April 5th to the 8th. The fat stock show and pure-bred stock sale will also be held on the same dates. Special attractions and an increased prize list should make those exhibition events of great importance to all interested.

Cause, Treatment and Prevention of Influenza

Influenza — epizootic catarrh, catarrhal fever, pink eye, hepatic fever, and many other synonyms all pertain to different manifestations of one disease, influenza. It is a contagious and infectious disease affecting the equine species.

The disease brings about certain changes in the blood; it affects the brain and nervous system, causing profound depression of the vital forces, and frequently produces complications of an inflammatory character, affecting important vascular organs, particularly the lungs, intestines, liver, brain, and occasionally the sensitive structures of the feet. It is very apt to assume an epizootic form, and the tendency is to complications of certain organs at different outbreaks. For instance, at one time the disease may be the catarrhal form; at another it may affect the throat — laryngitis — and in other outbreaks it will manifest itself by attacking some other organ of the body, perhaps the lungs, or an abdominal organ.

The period of incubation — that is the time elapsed between the entrance of the germ into the animal's system, and the first evidence or manifestation of influenza, appears to vary within certain limits. When during an epizootic, a sick horse is brought into a locality which has hitherto been free from the disease, fresh cases usually develop in from one to three days. In fact cases are on record where only a few hours have elapsed before a new case was discovered. In other cases the incubation period has been extended to fifteen days. As an explanation for the prolonged incubation, we must take into account the varying susceptibility of the animals exposed, and the potency of the individual germs.

The symptoms of influenza vary according to the vagaries of each outbreak, but in general these phenomena are present: Sudden attack, absence of appetite, profound early prostration and weakness, high temperature, swelling and watering of the eyes, brownish red coloration of the lining membrane of the eyes, nervous prostration and stupor, pulse usually fast and feeble, lacking in firmness, even when the heart beats forcibly. In the mild catarrhal cases the chief symptoms are a discharge from the eyes and nose, accompanied with sneezing and coughing; the cough may at first be nervous, husky and paroxysmal, but later, as the discharge is established, it assumes a looser mucous character. Coughing is liable to be started by excitement, by drinking cold water, by inhalation of dust, or by giving medicines. In connection with these symptoms there are usually indications that the digestive organs are involved.

These mild attacks which constitute the majority will show marked improvement on the fourth or fifth day and prompt recovery follows.

When the thorax — chest — and its organs are involved the symptoms are very much more severe, and the danger of a fatal termination correspondingly greater. These complications may occur in any affected animal, but the young are particularly liable, and are frequently met with, when the sick are housed in close, badly ventilated buildings, or where the victim has been overworked, poorly fed, or is in any way a debilitated subject. In exceptional cases, congestion of the lungs may be so acute as to lead to speedy death, or, pleurisy and pneumonia may follow congestion. The heart and its envelope also frequently become involved in the inflammatory action going on within the chest cavity. When the heart is affected the tendency to extensive infiltration — swelling — of the limbs and lower aspect of the trunk is much in evidence.

In the abdominal cavity, congestion of the stomach and bowels are indicated by loss of ap-

petite, flatulence, constipation, or in certain cases diarrhoea, slight transient colics, and tucked up flanks, the faeces — dung — are passed in small balls, a few at a time, hard, and with a glistening surface, the odor is unusually strong and offensive. Urination may become frequent with straining, the urine is scanty and high colored. When the liver is affected, the conjunctiva — lining membrane of the eye — by its color shows evidence of the presence of bile in the blood. Instead of being pink, as in the normal subject, it is a yellowish brown.

The complications of influenza are of many kinds. Pregnant mares may abort, laminitis — founder — may result, the microbes of strangles, contagious pneumonia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, septicæmia, take advantage of the debilitated system, and thus complex diseases are developed. There are many other symptoms of this disease known and observed by the expert veterinarian, but may be overlooked by the average layman, so they will not be alluded to in this article.

On account of the great importance of this disease, affecting as it does nearly every fresh importation into this province from the east and south, I have dealt at length with the most prominent symptoms. Influenza is not under ordinary circumstances a fatal disease. The mortality has been stated by different authorities to amount to from 3 to 10 per cent. In the outbreak which occurred in Toronto and extended through the States in 1872, the mortality among 30,000 horses was 7 per cent. The variation in the mortality as given by the different observers, may be put down to the difference in the surroundings of the sick horses. It is generally conceded that an animal once attacked is immune from further susceptibility to the disease, but in practise we are aware of exceptions to this rule. Young horses are predisposed to be attacked, while the older ones, even if they have not had the disease, are less liable to it. Again the young horse is the one usually imported. He is taken from the farm, where he has been free from the risk of exposure to disease, and is exposed to the infection at every turn. In livery and feeding stables,

where dealers usually assemble their purchases until a sufficient number is obtained to ship, the first exposure usually takes place. The next probably takes place in the previously infected railway car, then in the damp stables of our city dealers. Through these centers of infection the disease is perpetuated. The atmosphere is the most common carrier of the infection from sick animals to healthy ones, and by it, may be carried for considerable distances. The contagion will remain in the bedding, and in the manure from sick animals — the manure being particularly infectious — also in the feed, and if these are removed to other localities the disease may be carried with them. Infection may be carried in the clothing of those attending the sick animals. Drinking water in troughs, and even running water, may carry the germs and be a means of spreading the disease at a distance.

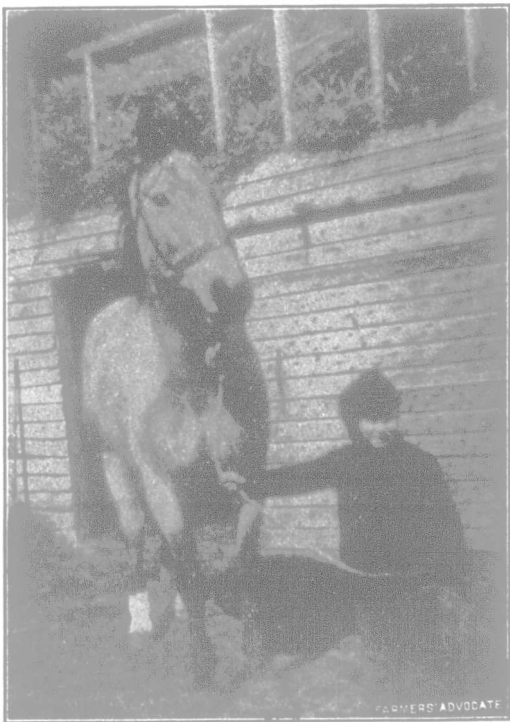
Experience shows that the virus of influenza is excessively diffusible, and often erratic. In certain cases it appears to pass through brick walls and attack horses on the opposite side, before others in the same stable were affected. Dirt, which often is allowed to accumulate in the feed boxes of sick horses, will hold the contagion for days, or weeks, and communicate it to susceptible animals, if placed in the same stalls or stables.

At the termination of the usual course of the disease, which is generally in from a week to ten days, the fever abates, the swelling of the legs and under surface of the belly diminishes, the appetite returns, the strength is rapidly regained, the visible mucous membranes lose their yellowish brown color, the animal convalesces promptly to its usual good health.

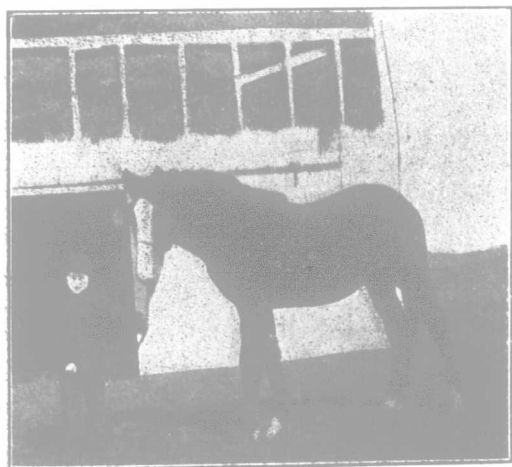
The treatment of influenza varies according to the conditions prevailing in the different outbreaks, and whether the disease is of a virulent type. The many complications also must be taken into account. We will only here refer to the treatment of mild cases, for unless the disease is of the very mildest form, a veterinarian should be called in without delay. In the first place the patient should be placed in a comfortable loose box, well lighted and ventilated, and the temperature should be kept at between fifty and sixty degrees; by artificial heat if necessary, but never by closing the stable tight so as to impede the ingress of pure air. The body should be well blanketed, and the legs hand-rubbed and bandaged. A disease like this, which tends to spontaneous recovery, needs mainly dietetic and hygienic care. Rest is the prime consideration, combined with comfortable surroundings and pure air. In the summer, during fine weather mild cases do best when housed in open sheds, but protected from draughts, or even on pasture the animals brought in during rain or cold winds.

The food should be cooling and laxative, bran mashes, steamed hay, carrots and grass if in season. Some horses relish an occasional feed of boiled oats and flaxseed. Always allow a plentiful supply of fresh clean water, given often. Linseed tea and hay tea may also be taken with a relish by many horses. Milk may be allowed if the horse will drink it. Constipation may be overcome by injections of warm water. Cold water may be used, if the fever continues high. By unloading the large intestine it removes irritants, without the danger of increasing the congestion or diarrhoea.

If anything further is required in these mild cases, stimulating medicines of a mild character, which act on the kidneys and skin, may be given. Nitrous ether, in ½-ounce doses, or the liquor acetate of ammonia, in 2-ounce doses, may be given in the drinking water twice a day. If these medicines are not available ½-ounce doses



A JAUNT TO WATER.



THE COLT HAS LEARNED TO LEAD



" AND HIS DAY'S WORK WAS DONE "

of nitrate of potash may be given in the drinking once or twice a day if the temperature continues high. Quinine in 2-dram doses should be given two or three times a day until the temperature is reduced to near normal. In the severe cases more active treatment must be resorted to under the guidance of the veterinarian.

From what has already been stated, it will be readily seen that the only preventive to this disease is to avoid exposure to infection. When recently imported horses are to be introduced among horses that are free from the disease, the new arrivals should be isolated for two weeks, until the period of incubation is past. Then there is not likely to be any spread of infection.

The disease called shipping fever is a mixed infection comprising one or more of the forms of influenza and its complications. On general principles the treatment is as outlined above, but on account of the serious complications attending these cases they should be treated by the skilled veterinarian. Thorough disinfection of stables, railway cars and other places wherever sick horses have been, should be done.

VETERINARY EDITOR.

STOCK

Cutting Feed for Stock

Some valuable winter feeding suggestions are offered in the discussions on cutting feed published in this issue. The question of cattle feeding is a sort of triangular one. There are those who claim it doesn't pay to feed at all, that beef and dairy products are too low priced to leave anything for the feeder; there are those who assert that open air feeding is the only system for this country, and there are those who hold that live stock of any kind thrives best when it is properly housed and protected from the elements. So stock feeding is considered from three angles. Those writing on the question here discuss it from the viewpoint of the feeder who believes in stabling his stock. We are glad to publish the matter, as this phase of winter feeding has not been featured much this last few years. A. Cooper and Thos. Walker, both of Manitoba, are awarded the money for their letters.

To Cut Or Not To Cut?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Where indoor feeding is the practice and the housing is suitably arranged I consider the feed cutter indispensable, both from the point of view of economy and convenience in preparing rations for the winter feeding of cattle, whether beefing stock or dairy cows.

This is especially so where straw and coarse fodders have to be used to supplement a deficient supply of hay or other valuable feeds, the whole being mixed during the cutting process in proportions governed by the available supply of the materials to be used. This when mixed with the requisite concentrates and dampened sufficiently (preferably with hot water) to cause the meal portions to adhere to the roughage, forms a cheap ration possessing a flavor and aromatic fragrance which will induce the stock to eat it in large quantities, and being extremely palatable, will be more digestible than if fed in the unprepared state. A little salt stirred into the water will also help to improve the flavor, and will supply all the condiment needed. If corn or roots are at the feeder's disposal they should be cut or pulped and mixed with the other roughage, thus making the mass still more digestible on account of the succulence of these materials.

To prepare a meal of cut stuff, my plan is to measure out a quantity sufficient to feed every beast, mixing in at the same time a given amount of concentrates, which when divided up at feeding time will furnish approximately a correctly balanced ration for the smallest producing cow or lightest feeding steer. At feeding time the cows or steers are given all they will eat up clean, and in the case of cows, still more concentrates are stirred into each one's manger, according to their individual capacity for performance. Steers also have this addition made as required.

The feed is prepared in a large box or on the floor of the feed room, and is attended to immediately after feeding. Until the silo is introduced this plan is about the best substitute for the more modern device used to preserve the full feeding value of fodder in the great corn growing regions.

The advantages of feeding in this way are: (1) the elimination of waste, the amount of feed saved being estimated by experimentalists to be as much as 20 per cent; (2) the bulking up of the ration by using coarse roughage which would be, to a great extent, refused by the stock unless they are compelled by hunger to eat it; (3) the mixing of the concentrates prevents the stock from eating this part of the ration too ravenously, the tendency being towards better mastication.

The amount of roughage fed depends on the appetite of each individual, and if the feeder is observant he will know just what to feed. It is a waste of time to have to throw refuse out of the manger and indicates poor management. I would not advise compelling stock to eat roughage of poor quality by cutting and preparing it as described. Such a course would tend to produce digestive troubles, and if the straw or hay are damaged and contain much rubbish I would prefer to feed such stuff uncut, in order that the stock may have a chance to reject the undesirable portions.

I feed cattle twice a day with this mixture, and in the middle of each afternoon give a small amount of the best long hay to add variety, and because I have found that it aids digestion.

The wholesale cutting of sheaves is not advisable for cattle feeding owing to the difficulty in determining the amount of grain being fed when in this form, and also because it is wasteful, as the grain being unground, a good deal of it will be improperly digested. There will not, however, be any noticeable loss of nutrients if an occasional sheaf is put through the machine in the process of cutting, and some variety will be obtained by this addition.

For horses at hard work, much saving of feed can be effected by the use of the cutting box, and the requirements of their appetites will be satisfied in considerably less time than if the feed is long. Care should be taken not to include any injurious or unsound fodders, or the horses will be apt to spend the time which the feeder is endeavoring to save in separating the good from the bad, and besides a risk of digestive troubles will be incurred. In any case I would advise feeding the hay or sheaves uncut at the night feed, as there is then ample time to make the most of this meal without mechanical assistance. Idle horses have plenty of time to select the best portions of what is offered to them, so it would seem to be wasted labor to cut their feed unless the arrangement of the barn is such that greater convenience is effected by going to this trouble.

It might be opportune to sound a warning as to the dangers attending the feeding of cut sheaves when a blower is used to convey the feed from the machine. This contrivance tends to separate the grain portions from the straw and chaff, and unless subsequently mixed thoroughly, the result will be that the careless feeder will at times be apt to feed almost pure grain.

Your last question in connection with this subject is not yet fully answered, as information is also asked for with regard to the relation of refuse cut feed to the quality of the manure. Having outlined a system which entails practically no waste, it is obvious that the bedding must come from some other source. Almost every farmer has straw to burn, so there is no excuse for niggardliness in the use of litter, and the quality is as a rule, just right for the purpose, if, as is nearly always the case, the straw has been through a blower.

Man.

A. COOPER.

An Advocate of the Cutting Box

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe it would pay to cut hay, sheaves or straw for winter feeding. In Western Canada this is a method of feeding that is not much practiced, and the only reason for it not being more generally followed is that we have not suitable stabling. I think all stock should be under one roof with a loft above convenient to hold all feed, as well as a room for a cutting box. Then as cut feed is required it can be conveyed below to a feed room.

I believe in cutting all feed for stock during winter feeding, providing the feed is dampened with water and fed with a mixture of chop and bran or roots, for I think cut feed is more easily digested than uncut feed in a dry state. Another advantage of feeding in this manner is that cut feed will go much farther with practically no waste, and stock relish it more and thrive better on it.

My way of feeding cut feed to stock is to take equal parts of cut hay and straw, put the amount I wish to feed so many head in a large box, dampen with water, then sprinkle with a mixture of chop with about a third of bran, add a little salt and some turnips; cut with a pulper. Mix thoroughly and be careful not to feed too much of the mixture at the start. Increase the amount gradually till the stock are accustomed to the feed, then an ordinary scoop-shovelful will be sufficient three times a day for each head of stock.

Horses that do not masticate whole feed properly and always look as though feed was of no benefit to them should be fed in this manner, and it is surprising what a difference there will be. If all feed were prepared in this manner and fed to stock, and one was depending on the refuse for litter, I am afraid the stock would have a very poor bed, as I never saw anything left for bedding.

Now about improving the quality of manure. This can be done to a great extent by cutting all the straw and using it for bedding. I think this is the only way bedding should be used; then the manure can be taken direct to the field and spread and better results are obtained than from using the whole straw. When long strawed manure is applied on the land direct from the stable it is generally burned in the spring to get rid of it. The best way to increase the value of manure is to cut all litter for bedding and apply all manure direct on the land from the stable, for I think this is the only way to get best results from manure.

Man.

THOS. WALKER.

Corn an Excellent Fodder

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of cutting fodder for winter feeding is a very important one for the farmer who has much stock to take into consideration. I have been cutting fodder for the last three years. My stock consists of thirty milch cows and about thirty head of other horned stock, and from twelve to fifteen horses. In the first place I am satisfied I can winter my stock with a third less feed when my fodder is cut and it and the grain and pulped roots are all mixed together. Another argument in favor of cutting fodder is that one can cut up a lot of coarse or damaged feed, and when mixed as above described stock will eat it all; whereas, if it were fed without cutting they would waste a large portion of it.

I have listened to more than one argument on the value of cut straw as a feed. In my opinion there is very little feed in straw cut or uncut. Nevertheless, straw is valuable as a feed, for reasons I will now give: Cut straw when fed with a ration of grain and pulped roots acts as a filler and helps to more thoroughly digest the other rations. I will give the ration I am feeding all my horned stock this winter, and it is proving very satisfactory: Cut fodder, one-third each corn, sheaf oats and straw. With this I mix a small ration of crushed grain and a little pulped turnips.

I grew last summer close to my buildings four acres of corn, cut it green with a corn binder, and put it up in fairly large stooks. We are bringing it in out of the field now every few days, as we use it, and when cut it makes the best of feed, and, more, I never grew twenty acres of hay that made me as much feed as this four acres of corn. My power for cutting fodder is a windmill, which also does my crushing. I have both crusher and fodder cutter in the loft over the cattle and find it a very satisfactory power. We cut only a few days' fodder at a time, as the stock like it better when cut fresh. Another recommendation to cutting of feed, is that the animal takes its meal in a short time and then lies down to rest.

Man.

W. H. MOORE.

* * *

The animal husbandry department at the Manitoba Agricultural College is this year feeding and butchering the beef required for the college. A slaughter house has been fitted up, the animals to be slaughtered are carefully inspected on foot, butchered before the students, dressed and cut up by an expert. This feature has decided educational advantages, affording an opportunity to judge animals both on foot and in the carcass as well as being instructive from the practical standpoint of the butcher.

Marketing of Live Stock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

At the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon recently the question of marketing live stock was discussed at some length and a resolution, having for its object the amelioration of present conditions, was passed by the unanimous consent of the convention.

The fact is patent to anyone who has the welfare of the agriculturist at heart, that no farm can long remain profitably productive without the live stock adjunct to eat up the roughage and return fertility to the soil by the barnyard manure process, and anything that hinders the farmer from disposing of his live stock to the best advantage, so as to make the most value out of it, is discouraging and depressing to a very great extent to the live stock industry. Without it the whole fabric of agriculture will dwindle, and the profit eventually will cease. What can be done to arouse the public conscience and bring the live stock marketing in Manitoba and the West up to the standard of all other civilized countries?

I do not think that any other farming country in the world would tolerate what the Western farmer does in the shape of delayed transportation and weighing live stock shrunk down to the smallest possible limit, so long as they can walk to the scale. And I do not know of any other country with a public conscience so dormant and in need of a rough awakening. Evidence has been given time and again of the mean and miserable system that is allowed to exist; still the thing goes on, as if everyone were powerless. On my way home from the convention I met a dealer who told me that he had stock shipped from Foam Lake to Winnipeg, which had been 60 hours without unloading, feeding or watering, and in September of this year, had been 44 hours from same point and no unloading. Innumerable cases could be found of the same kind, time without end, also of the way that stock cars are kept from three to five hours at a point, for the convenience of the railroad, and after being on the road for a period long enough to travel twice the distance. Why should not the railroad be compelled to deliver live stock a certain distance within a reasonable maximum time, and why should they not be compelled when holding cars at such places as Portage La Prairie, or any other point, for their own convenience or economy to provide hay and water at a nominal charge, so that the men in charge of stock may feed and water same while waiting? Why also should a delay of anywhere from three to ten hours be possible after arriving at Winnipeg before unloading?

Of course the railroads will say that they alone know how to run a railroad, and the large packers and exporters will easily make it appear that such things cannot be helped. But let us just look for a while how it works out with the Winnipeg buyers, and see what way they are most interested. One dealer from the West told me that his cattle weighed 175 lbs. per head less at Winnipeg than at point of shipment, which, at 3 1-2 cents makes \$6.00 per head of gain when those cattle are filled again, less the cost of the hay and water. But this is not the only difference it makes. If a shipper wants his cattle to grade for export at a rate per head of 1250 lbs. he must have them 1400 lbs. at point of shipment, thus greatly reducing the number of cattle that would otherwise go to top price, and making it possible for the buyer to make another \$6.00 per head by grading as butcher stock coming in and export, on going out again after feeding, not only do they gain the weight, but the grade as well. The result is that the country buyer must have a very much larger margin than necessary to be on the safe side. If the farmer cannot hope for some remedy against the railroad, and if the packers and exporters are so strongly entrenched in their present methods that no power wielded by the farmer alone can move them, then I ask: Cannot the public conscience wake up and in the interests of humanity alone say: "These things shall not be allowed"? If the shipper cannot feed his stock en route, make the carrier responsible, and put some of their gains into the public purse, as fines for cruelty to animals. If quick delivery were compelled, with the alternative of stopping for feed where delay occurs, much of the trouble would be remedied. A change of custom to selling cattle by weight after feeding and rest as at Toronto would do more to find a remedy.

There is also another remedy, but that is for another and separate story.

Man.

FRANK SIMPSON.

The Smithfield Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

To the Smithfield Show come the champions of the various provincial fat stock shows, and by a process of winnowing we get the supreme champion fat beast of the year. At this year's show the honor fell to the Birmingham champion—the Aberdeen-Angus, "Pan of the Burn." This double triumph is a repetition of last year's result. "Pan of the Burn" is certainly a fine representative of the breed and a worthy winner. His strongest rival was a Shorthorn Angus cross, R. W. Hudson's "Danesfield Rose," the Norwich champion, who was placed reserve. Mr. Hudson's heifer took the King's challenge cup for the best animal bred by exhibitor.

The King had considerable success at Smithfield. Out of his 29 entries 18 merited awards. His Devons got three firsts; Herefords, the breed cup; Shorthorns, a first; and Highlands, the breed cup. The Prince of Wales took the Berkshire breed cup with his pigs.

This year's show was hardly as large as usual, but the very pick of the cattle, sheep and pigs of the country were displayed, and the average quality was very high. Cattle were 293 in number, sheep, 140, and pigs, 141. Sheep were fewer than for several years, and this is perhaps due to the slump in mutton prices.

In Shorthorns the entries numbered 31. The breed cup went to a Scotch beast, a junior exhibit, shown by Messrs. J. & A. G. Ross, reserve falling to the King's steer, "Fearless." In the older Shorthorn class, "The Gentleman," owned by Martinez de Hoz, was first, and Sir R. Cooper took second. The heifer class was headed by F. Miller's Birmingham winner, "Rosabelle 5th," the heaviest beast in the class, at 2 years 8 months, weighing 17 cwt., 4 lbs.

Herefords were a good class with most of the Birmingham exhibits forward. In the junior steer class first went to Sir J. R. G. Cotterell. In the older steer class the King's handsome "Dandy" was first and took the breed prize. In the heifers, F. G. Wynn's "Bodvean Plum" beat the King's exhibit. Angus two-year-old steers were a strong class, headed by the champion, "Pan of the Burn," with his wonderful evenness and fine quarters. The champion sold for 100 gs. As at Birmingham R. W. Hudson's "Tochinal Style" was second, and reserve for the breed cup. The Earl of Rosebery was successful in taking first and third for Angus heifers. The first was to the Scottish champion, "Esmeralda of Dalmeny 5th"; second went to Col. MacIlroy's Edinburgh second "Shahzadi." In young Angus steers Lord Rosebery was again successful.

Crossbreds were 39 in number. The Norwich champion cross-bred heifer, owned by R. W. Hudson, took first and the breed cup. She is a capital beast, weighty and of rare substance, weighing 16 cwt. 20 lbs. at a week under the age limit. A Shorthorn-Angus cross, owned by Miss Alice de Rothschild, headed the young steer class. In the older steer class a Dublin exhibit, "Lucan Champion," owned by R. G. Nash, was first.

Sheep were fewer in number, but of fine quality. Jas. Flower took the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for the second year in succession with a fine pen of Hampshire Down wethers and also the champion plate for short wool sheep. The long wool sheep plate went to a Lincoln pen, owned by S. E. Dean & Son. Henry Dudding, of Ridy Grove, shared the awards with Messrs. Dean. For Leicesters the breed cup fell to E. F. Jordan, of Driffield. Southdowns were good and the breed cup went to C. R. W. Adeane. The King took a first. Sir R. Cooper took the Shropshire breed cup.

Lord Ellesmere as usual was to the fore with his large white pigs, taking Prince Christian's challenge cup and the £20 champion plate. The Prince of Wales was reserved with his Berkshire and Prince Christian took champion plate of £5 for best single pig. The King visited the show for the judging and was warmly greeted by a large crowd.

The sales of cattle for Christmas were good and few were left. Prices ranged from 40s. to 50s. per hundredweight. Sheep demand was poor, but pigs were in excellent demand at advancing prices.

The president of the Smithfield Club for the coming year is Sir Oswald Mosley, of Burton-on-Trent.

For the carcass competition 29 head of cattle were slaughtered—fewer than usual: 76 sheep and 26 pigs. A young cross-bred steer, owned by

Sir Walter Gilbey, took champion honors. He weighed 120 stone dressed. A Cheviot, bred by J. D. Fletcher, was champion sheep. The carcass had an abundance of fine lean meat. The pig championship was taken by a Berkshire, owned by the Middlesex County Asylum. Table poultry were poorer than usual, due doubtless to the wet, cold summer.

The attendance at the show was good, especially on the Thursday.

F. DEWHIRST.

Our Scottish Letter

November here was a very severe month. About the middle of it we had a terrible fog. It lasted five days, during which there was no movement on the river, and traffic of every kind to Glasgow by water was suspended. Along with the fog we had abnormally severe weather for this time of the year. The frost came keen and biting, with farmers unprepared, and few roots stored, while the prolonged harvest had so retarded the lifting of potatoes that a large proportion of that crop has been hopelessly ruined and lost. About the Martinmas termday (Nov. 11th), the thermometer registered two degrees below zero. A Canadian would probably not think much of that, but it is almost unprecedented with us so early in the season. In the uplands of Aberdeen and Banff shires, the unwonted spectacle was witnessed of the oat crop being "carried" on sleighs, and while the farmers were engaged in harvest work, their neighbors were eagerly pursuing the "roarin' game." The great bonspiel at Carsbreck was played between North and South during this period, and that again established a record. For several years past it has not been played at all, the frost never being keen enough, or lasting long enough. And only on rare occasions has it been played before the New Year. On this occasion it has been played in the middle of November, and, while curling is no doubt a very fine game in this country, we would much prefer to be without it until after the potatoes are lifted.

CROPS AND STOCK IN 1909

Nineteen-nine is likely to prove one of the worst seasons certain sections of the British farming community have experienced for many a long day. For some it will only be paralleled by the abnormally desolate year, 1879. That was the season in which the grain crops in some districts never ripened, and it was the year which led to the collapse of the period of high rents and inflated agricultural values. All farmers shared in the disasters of that year; 1909 has not been quite so universally black. There have been rays of light. Wool has rallied, and the good price realized for it has enabled the flockmaster to survive, even with mutton at a figure almost unparalleled in the memory of those alive to-day. Wheat has been selling better than for many years, and a greatly extended breadth would have been sown this winter had the weather been drier after the early frost vanished. But that has been succeeded by a deluge of rain, so that much land that it was intended to sow with wheat will have to be left alone until spring, and some other cereal will be put down. Potatoes were a fine crop, but in some cases the early frost has ruined one-half of it, so that farmers are thinking to leave the crop unlifted, and take their chance in spring of the good ones that may have been buried deep enough to escape the frost. Roots are only a fair crop, and the full effect of the keen frost upon them has not yet appeared. The best class of swedes may not be much the worse; probably they will be rather the better of the ordeal through which they have passed, but the softer kinds, in some cases, have gone to pulp.

Dairy farmers have had a good year, and stock-breeders, other than sheep breeders, of almost every kind have no reason to complain. In the cattle line, pure-bred stock has sold well. Commercial cattle have been making good money, and fat cattle have been as dear as fat sheep have been cheap. There is room for a good deal of speculation as to the reasons for the relative prices of cattle and sheep—or, more strictly, beef and mutton—this year. Whatever may be the reason, the beef-producer has done well, and is to be congratulated on good profits, compared with none in years bygone.

THE CLYDESDALES IN FAVOR

So far as horse-breeding is concerned, Clydesdales have seldom been in better demand. Something like 1,400 head have been exported in 1909.

(Continued on page 25.)

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

January 12.—Discuss "Short cuts" or special conveniences to lessen the labor and facilitate work connected with farm chores in winter.

January 19.—Compare the usefulness and efficiency of the roller and packer. Which of these implements would you advise the average farmer to buy, and why? Are there conditions in which one is superior to the other? If so, state them.

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

January 26.—What is your opinion of two-rowed barley as a crop for the Canadian West? Is its malting quality of sufficient merit to warrant prairie farmers undertaking the production of this cereal?

Attend Winter Fairs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To the sheepmen of Saskatchewan I take this opportunity of wishing you the season's greetings, with the hope that each of you will take into consideration the advantages to be derived from attending the Winter Fair at Regina, and also from putting up an exhibit of sheep, the expense of which exhibit will be found to be very trifling in comparison with the prize money to be won. I assure you that a few days spent at the winter fair will prove one of the best investments you can make.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture have assisted a good many young industries, among them, dairying, fruit growing, bacon production, the poultry industry, etc., and, if at any time they are out of a job, they will find scope for their surplus energies in encouraging the mutton and wool industries of Saskatchewan. There has been some talk of demonstration farms to encourage agriculture, and if any are to be established, I think they could start one to advantage to demonstrate that grain farming, with the aid of sheep as scavengers (preferably enclosed by live hedges), would be one of the most lucrative ways of farming possible in this country, a system of farming that would keep the land clean and in an improved condition of fertility, instead of in the impoverished, dirty state, resulting from present methods. There would also be scope for the establishment of a central wool-sorting and grading warehouse, so that a man who took pains to have clean wool would not have to sell it for eight cents per pound, which is the usual price offered for Western wool. At present Western wool is all classed as "no grade." Canada is too busy to spend much time in anything, but dissipating her natural resources, especially the virgin fertility of her farming lands, but the time will come when attention will be paid to such small considerations as "producing our own clothing

of good wearing quality," instead of being clad with the worthless, imported shoddy goods with which we are largely dressed to-day. Space will not allow me to enlarge more fully on the clothing question, but until we find some means of creating "winter employment," Canada will not attain to the importance which she otherwise would.

I know of a case where a neighbor of mine has upwards of two hundred acres of wheat yet in stook, with the snow ten inches deep, and if we had not been favored with exceptionally fine weather last fall, who will say that there would not have been many thousand acres in the same predicament.

The summer-fallow system and farming with fire is doing its work, and in the older districts the soil blows like snow, cutting off the young crop and doing much damage. However, water will find its level. Owing to a wet summer, the fallow land for next season has produced a heavy crop of volunteer grain and weeds. Some farmers have found time to plow it under, and next fall they will be wondering why they have a smutty crop.

Under proper condition sheep will be found a much more profitable implement than the cultivator, disc-harrow, soil packer and manure distributor combined.

All should join the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association. The fee is one dollar per annum, and entitles the holder to free admission to the annual winter fair at Regina.

Sask.

FRED. T. SKINNER.

Soiling Crops and Silage in B. C.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I received the book on soiling by Peer, but since reading it I find I have not sown enough fall rye to last through May and into the beginning of June. Can you advise me what crop would be best to put in for soiling in May and June? I have some high land, but it is very poor and sandy. My good land, is too damp for very early seeding. I thought about trying peas and barley or millet.

Can you also let me know how to make corn ensilage by pitting the corn? Peer says it has been done with success, but does not give any particulars. Has the corn to be wilted or just green? A few particulars would be a great help.

Pender Island, B. C.

H. G. BAKER.

You need not expect to get much from poor sandy soil unless you give the crop some assistance in the way of artificial fertilizers. I would suggest that as early in the season as possible you put the land in good condition with the disk harrow and drag or wheel cultivator, to let the air and sunshine warm it up. At the last cultivation apply 150 or 200 pounds per acre of Thomas slag, and sow a mixture of oats and peas or oats and vetches, one and half bushels good, clean plump oats, and if vetches be chosen, 1 bushel of vetches. At the same time sow 50 pounds nitrate of soda per acre, and if in your district the spring is showery I would recommend another 50 pounds per acre of nitrate in about three weeks after the grain is up. The peas or vetches will gather nitrogen from the air, but must first make some growth before drawing on the air for help and the more vigorous the plant the more work it will do. If you could give the rye a dressing of manure it would produce a better crop. Failing manure 50 pounds per acre of nitrate early applied as growth commences, and 12 pounds per acre of common red clover seed sown early to be turned under later on its preparation for rye or corn, would put that sandy land in better condition.

There are many silos in British Columbia but I do not know of any using a pit. If you are dairying for a permanent business a good stone silo with a hard clay or cement bottom will pay for itself in the saving of ensilage or compared with a pit or stack. Corn makes a large growth here but for climatic reasons does not mature sufficiently to make first class ensilage. Clover makes good ensilage and may be put into the silo as it is mowed. Clover is a cheaper crop than corn, as it needs no cultivation. It yields as many tons per acre and leaves the land in good condition, as far as humus and nitrogen go in improving the soil, which corn does not.

B. C.

THOS. A. SHARPE.

Contributors' Addresses

Frequently our readers write us for post office addresses of contributors. While this can fairly be considered a compliment to our correspondents it would be out of the question for us to accede to our readers' requests. The post office addresses are omitted from our columns to avoid contributors being flooded with correspondence.

However, since THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE lends its columns to exchange of ideas, it is in order for those who wish more light on any question discussed by our staff of correspondents to send us a letter asking for further particulars on certain points.

Please do not ask for post office addresses.

A New Way to Sow Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Not having seen much about sowing grain in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought a few words might not come amiss, even if it is a long way from spring, which will soon slip around. First of all I pickle my grain, which I have already cleaned twice or three times through the fanning mill; then I put about a pint of formaldehyde to about 30 bushels of grain, running it through a pickling machine, which does a pretty fair job for grain not smutty; but for grain with any sign of smut I advise dipping it in a tub. My plan is to put a wagon down in front of the granary door and pickle right into it from the machine about 30 or 40 bushels at a time, doing it night and morning, so as to lose no time at noon, as there's always lots to look after at noon, such as oiling seeder, tightening nuts and so on, and what I do at night is ready in the morning for sowing, and what I do in the morning is ready at noon, so I never have a lot done ahead as I think it better sowed as soon as it is dry enough to run through the drill. I then bag it up and have a low truck with two planks which I throw it on, and find it the handiest way to take it out to the field, as you can scatter it along almost without stopping the team. Next I hitch to the drill and start, generally making one round before oiling, as if it's a cold morning the team gets warmed up and the drill takes oil better.

Now the new way I do it is, instead of going up and down the field, as most farmers do, I go clean around the piece, filling up at the corners if on a half mile piece, and at the centre, if on the mile piece; when on the mile I leave my grain half on one side of the field and half on the other, filling up the seeder every time I come to the centre, the same as you would have to do if going up and down, as no seeder will carry enough grain for two miles of sowing. The advantages of this way over the other are that you can sow about five acres a day more without working any harder, as you never need to stop only to fill up, and never need to take the pressure off the drill shoes when you get to the corner; just make a half turn the same as with a binder, but you miss a little piece every time, but never mind that till you get done. Then just go up and down each corner when you are through. Of course you double-sow some of the corners where you cross it, but it don't amount to anything, and for the bit of seed it takes it doesn't amount to a bushel on 80 acres. The first advantage, therefore, is we do more and do it easier. With the old way sometimes we break the outside shoe off the drill by getting the chain under the wheel. The next advantage is that if you get caught with rain and the piece is half sowed you can cut what was sown first and let the later sowing ripen, as it's in the middle of the piece. I made at least \$500 on a piece this year. The outside was ripe, as I got it in three days ahead of the centre while the centre was quite soft. Had I sown it the old way I should have had to slash through the middle to save it, or wait on the green to ripen and lose the ripe. As it was I cut up to the green and stopped, not bothering me the least.

Some may not think there is much in this, but, just for fun, try a piece this way and see; and if you've a lazy horse that needs touching up put him on the outside next to the sowing where you sit to watch your wheel mark and you can drive him in comfort without disturbing the rest of your team.

With flax I take off the drill tubes and let it go broadcast and drag two light harrows behind, attached to the drill. I am going to try drawing a light set over the wheat this year. It goes a little heavier but four good big horses seem to handle a 20 shoe drill without any trouble if the land is in shape. If not keep off till it is.

Saskatchewan.

G. G.

SOME SIMPLE LITTLE CON GAMES

By RICHARD M. KEANE.

A LITTLE CORNER IN OATS

Nowadays when a flim-flammer wants to work the farmer he has to have an original proposition. Your city man will buy gold bricks or invest in "Beach" property that exists in the bottom of the sea and can only be partially inspected at low tide, but for the farmer the fakir has to have a sure enough proposition. Lately, though, if your ruralist has been steering clear of the old schemes by which con-men formerly secured his coin, he falls as readily as ever to propositions that are new.

For instance, during the past few years farmers have invested heavily in mining stocks; some in the silver mines of northern Ontario, some in the coal fields of the western country and some in the more mythical petroleum fields of Texas or California. It would surprise a good many people to know the extent to which farmers have been dealing in this kind of investments. Cobalts have been a popular buy for the past four or five years in the East. Now the listed Cobalt stocks, some of them anyway, are a safe and profitable investment. But because four or five mines in the Cobalt country have made good, and are paying dividends, is no assurance for the investor that a number of other "mines," the names of which nobody ever heard before the "stock peddler" came along, is going to do the same. There has been a lot of cheap silver mine stock sold within the past few years, and the following story will illustrate how some of it is disposed of.

A man who looked and spoke as though he might be a village real estate agent, stepped into a stock broker's office in Toronto and inquired for silver stock. The clerk gave quotations on the listed stock traded in on the exchanges but failed to interest the customer.

"Never mind quoting on that kind of stock," said the would-be purchaser, "what have you got cheap? I don't care whether it's listed or not; don't care what it is or where the mine is so long as it's stock and sells cheap, say at not more than three cents a share. Trot out some of that and I'll take a hundred thousand shares."

"What use do you intend making of that kind of stock?" inquired the broker. "Are you figuring on using it for wall paper?"

"Oh, I'll take it back home and sell it to the rubes," was the man's rejoinder. "They'll buy any kind of silver stock up our way, providing it's cheap."

Every kind of successful swindling scheme is simplicity itself. The con-man who goes out with a complex proposition, one requiring much explaining, doesn't stand much chance of gathering in the golden simoleons.

SELLING SEED GRAINS

The seed grain business offered profit possibilities for some years and has been worked repeatedly in different parts. It is about the easiest thing in the world to "originate" a new variety of grain. It used to be largely a matter of finding a new name for an existing variety and then "introducing" it at a good stiff price. Enough farmers were always sure to bite to make the venture successful.

One spring an old scallywag came into a settlement where the writer was then sojourning. He was appointing local agents to push the sale of a new variety of potatoes. A Salvation Army officer in a near-by village was induced to take up the sale of the potatoes. Nobody, the local agent least of all, suspected that the thing was a fake, though in the light of the facts it is difficult to understand why they didn't. Figured out by the bushel the potatoes sold at thirty dollars per, but nobody bought in bushel lots. The seed was sold by the pound — five pounds for two dollars and a half, of which sum the local agent got a dollar, and the "head agent," the man who supplied the potatoes, got the rest. As potatoes that spring were worth about twenty-five cents a bag the profits from the turnover are apparent. Of course the Salvation Army man thought he was helping his neighbors by introducing a money-making proposition in the line of a wonderful new potato, but as it afterwards transpired, the potatoes were of one of the varieties regularly grown in the district. But nobody got stuck for more than two dollars and a half, and, of course, soon forgot about it.

The next fakir to flirt with fortune in that settlement introduced a new wrinkle. He blew in one spring with a gilt edged proposition in seed oats. He was a modest, unassuming sort of male individual, and purported to represent a firm of oatmeal manufacturers in an Eastern American city. In their search for an oat that would produce a meal that in every way would meet the requirements of the exclusive trade to which these manufacturers sold their product, they had sent experts into every quarter of the world in search of what they required. They wanted an oat that was richer in protein, thinner in hull and more brittle in kernel than any oat that had hitherto been produced. Finally on a small island somewhere up to the north of Europe, their experts had discovered an oat that in every way possessed the qualities required. They had brought a limited quantity of seed to America, had sown it on the firm's testing farm somewhere in the Central States and after all the labor and expense involved in discovering and procuring the seed, it had failed to produce up to expectations. The change in climate had been too great. The venture had resulted disastrously. But the firm was not to be denied. Again they had sent buyers to the north seas, but the natives up there would sell only five bushels of the wonderful seed. Bringing the seed with him the representative of the oatmeal people had come into this settlement to have farmers test the grain. The district was more northerly than the one in which it had been tried before. The oatmeal manufacturers had heard of the oat growing reputation of the district, though strangely none of the natives ever suspected their settlement was noted abroad for anything but bad roads and revival meetings. Those two things seemed always with them.

The oatmeal man also hinted that if the quality of oats produced was up to requirements it wouldn't take much persuasion to induce his firm to move their plant from the Eastern American city. The village council at special session decided that if a bonus in the form of exemption from taxation and a free site would be considered by the oatmeal people, they, the council, were prepared to offer it. The man with the oats to sell promised to bring the matter to the attention of his principals.

The oat man placed his oats with representative farmers in half-bushel lots, ten farmers in all getting in on the good thing. The proposition was a straight business one. The oats were valuable. It had cost his company thousands of dollars to get the two bags of seed. They didn't propose to give it away. His instructions were to charge two dollars and a half for every half bushel placed for testing purposes. When the crop was harvested he would be on hand to receive the oats and would buy from the grower every bushel produced at five dollars a bushel. The two dollars and a half collected at the start was merely a guarantee of good faith on the farmer's part. Plenty of farmers were willing to be suckers.

True to his word the oat man was on hand in the fall jealously looking out for his company's interests. Some eighty bushels of the wonderful oats, "Red Lion" oats they were called, had been produced, and every farmer got five dollars a bushel for every bushel delivered. Samples were sent to the mills of the company for testing and the report came back that the quality of the meal produced had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the oatmeal people. The agent received instructions to continue the "work" and the word passed that farmers again were to have the opportunity of buying seed from the agent at five dollars a bushel, the produce to be bought back in the fall at the same price. It was just like finding money, the farmers thought. They fairly stampeded for the good thing.

This time no restrictions were placed on the quantity each man should receive. A farmer could get as much of the seed as he was willing to pay five dollars a bushel for. And some of them went into it pretty steep. The eighty bushels or so that had been grown the year before and which was supposed to be all the "Red Lion" oats in existence were rapidly exhausted and nobody seemed to notice at the time that the

salesman had brought in a carload of "Red Lion" oats to supply demand. Everybody got all the seed wanted and when the salesman left that spring he had with him some five thousand dollars in cash and "contracts" from pretty nearly every farmer in the country. Of course he never came back, but you couldn't yet convince some people in that country that he hadn't intended returning when he left.

After the furore that followed the discovery of the swindle in the "Red Lion" oat deal, had worn off and agents were safely passing among the people with various kinds of propositions, one of the natives sprung a new one, invented a new easy money dodge and forthwith proceeded to work his neighbors. Strangely it too was an oat game. But nobody was suspicious. His game was either to get farmers to buy his new variety of oats outright, at a nominal price or if the farmer did not wish to deal that way, then the man with the oats would let him in on another kind of deal. He would place with the farmer as many bushels as he would take and the farmer would grow the grain on shares, one-half the produce belonging to the farmer and the other half to oat peddler.

Nobody questioned much a proposition as open and above board as this one. Anybody could see through it like they could an open window. About two-thirds of the farmers in the district recognized it at once as about the quickest and cheapest way possible for them getting into this new variety of oats. They fell for it literally in shoals. Now imagine if you can a deal like this: One man supplies the seed and the other everything else necessary to produce a crop, including the land. At the end of the season the party of the first part comes along with a team, wagon and empty bags. He and the farmer make an equal division of the grain; the farmer keeps his share in the granary for next year's seed and the other fellow hauls his to the nearest elevator and sells.

That fall the oat peddler was busy most of the time hauling his share of the oats to market. He did not make very much from the venture after all; that is, not a fortune, but he started a new wrinkle in swindles and such details as are given may suggest some game worth while to somebody else.

It is strange how men can be buncoed with pretty nearly the same proposition several times in succession. There are several hundred swindles that have been worked on farmers that are absolutely the same in underlying principle. They have to be, for the men who work them are the same fellows who have worked the ones preceding them, and rarely is there a con-man of sufficient genius to work out a brand new and original idea. As a rule they jog along some well defined course. Somebody at some time invented a wrinkle for beating people out of their coin and ultimately it played out. Then those who lived by it simply changed their line a little. They switched from hay forks to lightning rods, or from lightning rods to sulky plows. Anything, so long as it does not necessitate a change in the active principle of the game.

THE NEWS BUTCHER'S SIDE LINE

That is your average swindler. He hasn't got much more originality than the news butchers on passenger trains. Ever notice a news butcher trying to work some slick dodge to skin a passenger of funds? You don't see it so much nowadays as you once did, when railroads were younger and sharpers more plentiful. But occasionally the newsy is to be found trying to increase his income by working something. Invariably it's an old game, but there are people travelling on the trains every day who'd buy phoney money if anybody came along selling it, so any old game will go.

There was a time in the history of railway passenger transportation in America when con-men, bunco steerers, card sharpers, swindlers of every kind, travelled over the lines as regularly as the trainmen did. There were times on some American roads when con-men furnished a larger portion of the traffic than any one class of the community. But times have changed. It is rarely now that one runs across a bunco man trying to operate on the trains. Conductors run them off as a rule and people anyway have been educated out of the tendency to play cards for

money with anybody who butts into them on a railway train. Some of the con-men's games linger still, however, and once in a while you'll catch the news butcher trying to work one of them. Of course they have to do it on the quiet, must select their victims with some care, and must work only the simple, open kind of fakes.

The writer was travelling some time ago on an American railway and noticed that the butcher was laying a plant of some kind in the day coach. We followed him in there to watch developments. A ginger-whiskered man was occupying a seat down towards the center of the car and, of the occupants of the coach, seemed the most likely looking victim. We sat down a couple of seats behind him to see what was to be sprung. The ginger-whiskered man looked the tightwad every inch, but, as is usual with tight-fisted geezers, he was ready to come up with the coin if he thought he could beat somebody else out of part of his by doing it. The news butcher banked on that as characteristic of "Ginger-beard," and won.

Sitting across the aisle from this passenger was another man who was evidently intending to leave the car at the next stop. As soon as he was gone and the train underway, the newsboy sauntered down the car. Catching his victim's eye he kept it on himself until he reached the seat the passenger had just vacated. Then the surprised look on the "butcher's" face led the man with the ginger-beard to glance at what the newsy was staring so hard at on the seat. It was a twenty dollar bill. The news butcher took one glance down the car and then closed on that bank note. Nobody had seen him pick it up except the man across the aisle, and he had a look on his face that seemed to say that twenty belonged to him.

"See here," said the butcher; "you saw me spike that twenty? Well, don't say anything about it. I need the money."

"But lookahere," broke in the man with the ginger whisker. "I spotted that bill lying there before you did. She's mine if she's anybody's."

"That's just what I was coming at," said the butcher, "you and me made this find at the same time, as it was. Now, both of us can make it unpleasant for the other if either of us squeals, so the best way for us to do is to divide the pot. How much do you want to keep your mouth shut? Will a couple of bucks do?"

"Not on your tin type," vouchsafed the ginger-whiskered man, "half that find is mine or I report you to the conductor. Chances are you stole the twenty and never found it at all. I saw that bill as quick as you did."

So they continued bantering for some time, agreeing finally to split even on the twenty spot. The butcher had no change so the man dug down into his jeans and brought it up. Matters thus squared away no more trouble was to be expected. But, unfortunately, ginger-snooks became suspicious of the transaction for some reason or other, and hauled out the twenty for inspection. Apparently the inspection didn't reassure him much, for he went in search of the conductor. That worthy didn't take much stock in his story apparently, for he threatened to throw ginger-beard off the train if any more talk came from his quarter. The butcher apparently had squared himself with the con.

It is unnecessary to explain how this game is worked. A blind man could take in all its details from a description as vague even as this. The butcher "planted" his counterfeit twenty and simply waited the opportune moment when both he and Mr. Ginger-whiskers would "find" it simultaneously. After that it was only a question of negotiating for an equitable division of the plunder. Sometimes a passenger would agree to keep his mouth shut for a fiver, and would hand over fifteen dollars in cold green backs for a piece of paper that wasn't even a first class sample of the engraver's art.

The same game has been worked with gold framed spectacles, the news butcher and his victim finding a pair of valuable glasses together. The newsy has some acid in his hamper and together they test for gold. The frames are found to be the genuine article and worth anywhere from twenty dollars up.

"See here!" says the butcher, "I can't make use of these, what'll you give me for my share of the find?"

They generally agree on from one to five dollars as the butcher's share, and when that sum changes hands, the gold-rimmed glasses are passed over to the passenger. But, gentle reader, do not err. The glasses are not gold-rimmed—at least the pair isn't which the passenger gets. The ones

they tested for gold were the genuine article, but they repose safely in the butcher's vest pocket. The passenger has a pair that look just the same but are of the fifteen cent kind described before in these memoirs.

"COON CATS" AS MORTGAGE LIFTERS

But of all the fakes we ever heard of "coon cats" take the cake, to borrow a very descriptive phrase from slangdom. For a simple game and one that, literally speaking, had not a leg to stand on, the "coon cat" game was in a class by itself and will probably long remain a classic. It was not generally worked. In fact, only about one in ten thousand would consider the proposition, but that one usually came across with the funds. There was once a man in the Dominion of Canada who invested in coon cats, and, for the sake of showing up the simplest swindle ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting victim, we'll try to explain how he came to do it.

Dugald McPherson was rated locally as a Solomon in wisdom, but only because his neighbors didn't know what he was into. As a matter of fact he was into nearly every skin game that came down the pike. In the course of a long career he became pretty well known as a mark for con-men and his name sold from one bunch of fakirs to another, he became eventually a "prospect" for the time being, of a band of artists operating the "coon cat" game back in the State of Maine. They began bombarding the old delegate with letters and circulars, explaining their proposition. Their game was so palpably absurd that any ordinary man would have used their literature to start the kitchen fire next morning after it was received. But not so with Dug. He met them half way. "Coon cats," it appeared had been produced by crossing an ordinary black tom cat on a raccoon. The result was an animal rather smaller than a coon, rich black in color and producing the highest quality of fur. "Coon cats" were as easily raised as ordinary house cats. If a man wanted to go into the business in a large way he could raise them as easily as he did chickens. Their pelts were worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece, and quotations from English fur journals, enclosed with the circulars, showed that the London market was clamoring for "coon cat" pelts. It was the chance of a lifetime. The "company" had a limited number of breeding animals on hand which they were offering at fifty dollars per pair, ridiculously cheap, considering the demand for "coon cat" fur; but, nevertheless, they were willing to sell at the price quoted as long as the supply lasted.

Dugald figured that by killing off the house cat and several other members of the feline species that made his premises their home, he could accommodate a pair of "coon cats" and the natural increase would be such that by fall he could go out with a club and knock over a sufficient number to meet the interest on his mortgage, besides carrying over enough breeding stock to go into the business in a larger way the following year.

Acting on this presentiment he sent along the fifty, and after much delay and considerable correspondence with customs officials, there arrived one day to his order at the express office, a box containing all that remained of what had once been a couple of tom cats. Inquiry of the "coon cat breeders" back in Maine, elicited the information that they were not responsible for dead stock being received. He was advised to take the matter up with the express company. The matter was not pushed any further. By this time he had decided it was a fake. Men of his type are rare. They swallow guff like this as readily as the small boy does the story of Jack and the Bean Stalk.

(This is the fourth article of a series on flim-flams and swindles. Other articles on the same subject will appear in early issues.)

* * *

Pauperism in London, England, increased during the last year by 133 per cent. This is the estimate of those engaged in relief work among the homeless and unemployed in the world's greatest metropolis. Pauperism is the most serious problem in England to-day. Lloyd-George proposes to remedy things by shifting the burden of taxation on the rich, and by extending old age and relief pension schemes. The opposition say the solution lies in tariff reform and protection from the industries. The people will express themselves on the two questions in the elections this month.

DAIRY

Paying for Quality in Cream

A creamery in Minnesota began last year to pay for cream according to its quality; not the quality as indicated by its fat content, but the quality of flavor, sweetness and general fitness of the cream for buttermaking. The cream is classified into three grades. The first grade is for cream brought in every day; the second is for cream brought in twice or three times a week, but received in sweet condition, and the third grade is for sour or off-flavor cream. For the second grade two cents more per pound is paid than for the third grade, and for the first grade, one cent per pound more than for the second.

The system of grading was undertaken to encourage farmers to take better care of their milk and cream. The price paid for cream that classes number one has been actually three cents more per pound butter fat than the price paid for average cream at neighboring creameries. That is to say, the manager of the creamery, in order to pay the bonus for quality did not decrease the price paid on the poorer quality stuff. Farmers with sour or tainted cream could sell it at the same price as they could in any other creamery in the neighborhood, but farmers who were taking care of their milk and cream soon discovered that this particular creamery was willing to pay them three cents more per pound for their product, and to that extent the creamery buying on the quality basis benefited.

From the first quality cream this creamery turned out an extra high grade butter, which sold at a sufficiently advanced price to warrant this difference in the price paid for the farmers' product, while the second and third quality cream was made into butter that was equal in quality to that made in creameries where no classification of the cream on the basis of quality was attempted.

Thus patrons were encouraged by being paid more for really first-class cream and milk. The only way in which farmers or anybody else can ever be induced to improve the quality of what they produce, is by paying them on the basis of quality. As long as one patron can send sour, tainted and half rotten cream to a creamery and get as much for it as his neighbor who keeps his pure and sweet, it is hard to carry on any general movement for the improvement of quality. But just as soon as the buyer begins paying a premium on quality he will find plenty of patrons able to supply him with a first-class product, and those who previously thought they weren't able to deliver sweet, clean milk or cream, no matter how hard they tried, soon find that it pays to try a little harder still.

That, anyway, has been the experience in this creamery in Minnesota. Patrons are taking better care of their cream, delivering it in better condition and receiving more money for it, while the creamery is making more money than it ever did under the old system.



MILKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

INTERESTING THE PUBLIC IN POULTRY SHOWS

It is difficult to arouse public interest in poultry shows. To the average person a poultry show is a rather dry affair. They are patronized chiefly by fanciers and breeders, who in themselves are sufficiently interested in the stock exhibited to make the show a success from their point of view, but whose very enthusiasm makes it difficult for those less familiar with the points of each breed, or the record of this or that bird, to interest themselves in the show. The average poultry show, from the standpoint of the general public, is about as flat and slow an affair as is possible to imagine. People who have no more interest in poultry than is engendered by the fact that they are consumers to some extent of poultry products, are not to be expected to turn out to an exhibition of purebred poultry; and yet these people are necessary to make the show successful. How are they to be interested, and induced to attend the show and pay twenty-five cents or half a dollar for the privilege of doing so?

You can't get people to go to a poultry show unless you first interest them in poultry; you can't maintain interest during all its sessions unless you feature something each time in which an average individual, not a poultry fancier, can be interested. And it's the average individual who is needed to make the exhibition go. The fancier and breeder can be depended on to show up; that portion of the public interested in fine specimens of poultry will be there, but unless the average citizen turns out to lend his presence and contribute his admission fee, to make a crowd and help out finances, the exhibition will fall flat. How is this to be accomplished?

A few years ago a poultry exhibition in Michigan went up against this problem. After one year's experience with the old kind of show, where birds in exhibition coops were the only feature to attract visitors, the secretary got busy. He decided first, that to get the public to the show he would have to interest them in poultry. The next exhibition was worked along this line. Poultry literature was sent out to as many as possible in the surrounding country and towns; the local paper was supplied with write-ups of the work of the association, and the public not allowed to forget that a show was to be held.

This plan worked fairly well, though the show, according to the statement of the secretary reached only about one-fifteenth of the people it should have reached. Then it was decided to introduce some outside features. A band was employed and for two evenings of the show music was used to attract to the show those whom well plumed birds could not. The expediency was however of doubtful value. The only kind of interest that can make a poultry exhibition go is genuine interest in the birds themselves or in some feature of the show directly connected with the exhibits.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR POULTRY SHOW

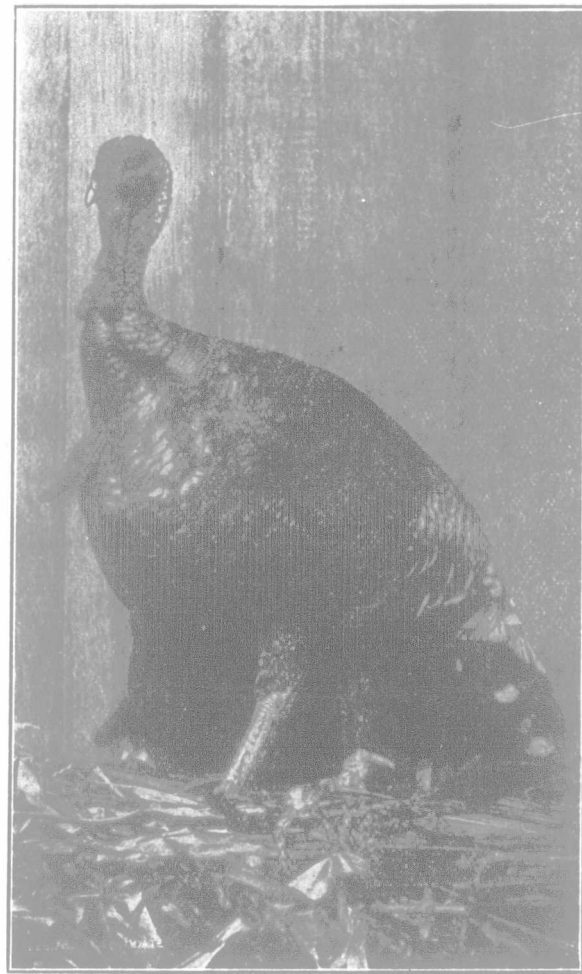
One of the most successful features we have seen at poultry shows is a killing and plucking contest, a contest which is easily arranged. Birds are provided by the fair association, the competitors killing and plucking two or three each, and judges passing on the speed and quality of the work done. If local competitors haven't speed enough to make this much of a feature it is a good plan to get in a high speed artist in this work, of which there are plenty in the country, and give a demonstration of the proper way of killing and plucking. Demonstrations may be also given of the proper method of dressing poultry, or shaping and packing for market. These are points that even the man with the dunghill flock can take an interest in.

No poultry show has performed its whole duty when the judges have finished attaching first, second and third prizes to the winners. No show is complete without a course of lectures on some phase of poultry raising or on as many phases as the time at hand will permit being discussed. A poultry association in Illinois is this year having a demonstration to show how to wash white birds with hot towels. An expert in any line of the industry can much more easily demonstrate his ideas than he can convey them to the people by printed word or any other way.

This same Illinois show, which seems to have a secretary who is all alive, is trying another stunt

to increase attendance. They sold as many members' tickets as possible, charging only a nominal sum and giving holders of members' tickets the privilege of entering the show as frequently as they desired, of bringing their wives and families if they wished; in fact, were made to feel that the exhibition was in part theirs.

At this show the practice is followed of booming the first day's attendance. If a good crowd can be got out the first day, and something shown to interest the people after they are out, a pretty good idea can be formed of the attendance for the week. To get the crowd the first day this association gives away one free ticket with each paid admission and every ticket has a numbered coupon attached. Each evening a pair or trio of birds is given away to the holder of the lucky coupon. To encourage boys and girls to come out half fare tickets are issued, likewise with coupons attached, these latter drawing pairs of pigeons as prizes. This association reports good success in increasing attendance. Giving away purebred birds helps to extend



HE ESCAPED THE AXE

interest in purebred poultry and the average person likes to attend something where he has a chance of getting his money back several times over.

Boys and girls are a good class of the community to interest in poultry shows. At a show in Massachusetts the management offers prizes to children for the best constructed poultry contrivances. One year they offered a pair of purebred fowls for the best made trap nest; another time for the best home-made drinking fountain. This year they are giving away a pair of birds to the boy or girl exhibiting the best constructed and most practical feed hopper, working on the theory that if they can interest the boys and girls they can get the parents going, and they seem to be making a success of it. Not only that, but the contrivances made and exhibited by the children adds an interesting feature to the show.

Dressed poultry is an essential feature of a successful exhibition. At what is perhaps the foremost poultry show in the Dominion the dressed fowl department is featured as a leader. Classes are arranged for eggs and farmers interested in poultry purely from the egg production standpoint have an opportunity of taking part in the exhibition.

ADVERTISING THE SHOW.

Advertising has a good deal to do in making for the success of an exhibition. Printers' ink

is a powerful agent in popularizing any institution, and the managers of poultry shows cannot afford to overlook the advantages of judicious and timely advertising. If the show is a local one the local newspaper should be used to keep the date and program before the public. It pays to spend some money with the local publisher, for he can boom the exhibition more than anyone else in the community. The secretary should supply the editor with matter for insertion in the reading columns, and if he supplies the right kind of stuff the public will be pretty well informed on the leading features of the exhibition, and interested to the fullest extent before the event is pulled off. Window cards and posters are also a good thing, but a card cannot be seen through a frosted window.

The secretary of an association down in New York state determined a few years ago that he would crowd his exhibition to the doors, if he had to go out in the street and drive the people in with a gun to get them to come in. His was a local show. A couple of weeks before the show was held he sent out to every farmer in the district a program in which certain features in which farmers might be interested were specially emphasized. Along with each program went one ticket of admission, giving the bearer the privilege of the show during one day. As the tickets were arranged so that a fresh contingent of farmers was taking in the show free of cost each day, the secretary succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do; and as the management is following out the idea still it must have produced results.

The point in getting people to a poultry show is to have a crowd the first day. As the secretary of one exhibition says: "Get the people in the first day if you have to lock the door open and drive them in." They talk to others about it, and if the show is what it should be this is the most certain method of interesting the public.

Poultry shows have a large and important function to perform. They should be conducted so that the public not interested in the poultry business, may be induced to become interested. To this end they have to appeal to more than fanciers and breeders. More than the breeding and purebred interests have to be catered to. Keep that fact in mind and arrange the program of your fair to this end. Then by advertising the event and, if necessary, working some of the special attractive features suggested here, or others which may be suggested by your own conditions and the class of public your show is appealing to, there should be no difficulty in working up interest in and drawing a crowd to the exhibition. But don't depend on a few fancy birds in coop and nothing much else, to develop interest in the show with the general public. Not much interest can be developed that way.

Scratching Material for Winter Layers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is almost a universal custom to use straw or dead leaves as litter in which to feed hens in winter. These are well adapted to the purpose, but everyone who has observed hens at all closely knows that they have a decided preference for soft dirt. They delight to roll in it, to be in it when the sun is bright and to dig in it at all times.

No success in producing winter eggs can be attained unless one succeeds in keeping his hens constantly active in cold weather. An examination of the organs of reproduction in a laying hen shows the veins distended and full of blood, like the veins in the other parts of her body. A similar examination of the organs of reproduction in a hen which is not laying shows the blood vessels contracted so that they are scarcely to be seen. This secondary circulation system is not necessary to a hen's life and lies dormant except when circumstances are favorable to its activity. The whole problem of producing winter eggs lies in supplying the necessary food to give the hen the materials needed in making eggs and in keeping the secondary system active. When a hen is well fed and this system is inactive she fattens; if this secondary circulation is active she puts the feed into eggs. When the main circulation is sluggish, as when a well fed hen stands about idle, the secondary circulation naturally becomes inactive under the stimulus of a rapid pulse and strong

action in the main system the secondary system becomes active.

Supplying the necessary food is the expensive part of the process of keeping hens, but it requires the least effort. Keeping them active is least expensive, but requires much more care and watchfulness. For this reason a great many farmers would discover, if they kept an exact record of expense and profit with their hens, that it costs as much to feed them while they are non-productive as is obtained for the eggs in the summer while they are laying.

I have found that if hens are fed grain in straw and well fed some of them will work most of the day, while others will dig for what they absolutely need, and then stand around till they get hungry again. Some will say that the solution of the difficulty would be to kill off the inactive ones and keep the scratchers. This would be just the thing if eggs were the only product required, but as the large hens almost invariably do the standing around and the small ones do the scratching this method would soon do away with the meat side of the poultry business. A stronger inducement to scratch is needed. It is provided, by dividing the scratching place by a low partition just high enough so that the hens won't scratch the straw over it and putting straw on one side and perfectly dry sifted dirt on the other. This means time and effort, but it means money as well, for any healthy hen will scratch for grain raked into soft dirt; but it is well to have straw too, for hens, like people, need a change frequently to keep up their interest.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

HORTICULTURE

Plums for the North

By D. W. BUCHANAN, ST. CHARLES MUNICIPALITY, MAN.

The old idea that fruit could not be grown to advantage in the prairie provinces of Canada is gradually being dispelled. Thanks to the work of a few enthusiastic horticulturists, it has been proven that many species and varieties of fruits can be profitably grown in these provinces. Such fruits as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and bush cherries thrive in most parts of the country. In planting any of these the important point is the selection of suitable varieties. There is a vast difference in the hardiness of varieties of the same species.

In tree fruits we are making progress. Hardy varieties of crabs and cross-bred apples succeed in many parts of the country, and even with the large apples a considerable measure of success has been achieved. It is certain that new varieties of apples will be originated here that will be safe for planting in sections where apples have not yet succeeded.

In the line of tree fruits, the prospect for plum growing is particularly good. The plum is sometimes called the tree fruit of the north. This is, in a sense, true. There is no native form of wild apple in Manitoba, but wild plums of good quality abound in many parts of the country. These wild plums vary greatly in size, form, color and date of ripening. This wonderful variation in the native plum is an important feature, as it indicates that improved varieties will be more readily secured by growing seedlings. Where the type of a plant is fixed, the chance of securing improved varieties is not as certain. Our wild plums vary so readily, that in growing say 100 trees from the seed of the same tree, we are likely to have 100 trees, no two of which would be very closely alike. We have a valuable asset in our native plums, from which we will in time secure some really good varieties. In fact, we now have several forms of the native plum which are well worthy of general cultivation, and which possess size and quality, and ripen early enough in the season to succeed in most parts of the three prairie provinces. While the plum is found wild only in the eastern and southern portions of Manitoba, the species succeeds under cultivation in most parts of the three western provinces.

The named varieties of plums grown in the northwestern states are closely related to the wild plums of Manitoba. In fact, some of them, like the Atkin, Cheney and Odegard, are exactly the same species as our native wild plum. There are several distinct species of plums native to

America. The most northerly form is the wild plum of Manitoba, botanically known as *Prunus Nigra*, or the Canada plum. This species is distinguished by its early flowering habit and more upright form. The word *Nigra* comes from the generally dark color of the wood.

Going northward we find another form of plum, known as *Prunus Americana*. This species is found throughout a wide section of country in the northern States of the neighboring republic. The varieties of the species-bloom usually from one to two weeks later than *Prunus Nigra*, and the tree has a more spreading habit. A great many named varieties of the *Americana* plum are cultivated throughout the northwestern States. Some of these are simply selected varieties, as they were found growing wild. Others have been originated by growing seedlings and selecting the best. Many varieties of *Americana* plums seem fairly hardy in Manitoba, but they do not ripen early enough to be valuable for general planting. The number of varieties that are tolerably certain to ripen here is limited to a very few. These plums have been sold extensively to our farmers by nursery agents from the northern States, very greatly to the discouragement of fruit growing in our provinces, for plums that do not ripen are, of course, of no value.

Farther north again we have another form of plum known as *Prunus Hortulana*. The Miner, the Wayland and the Wild Goose groups of plums are generally classed as forms or sub-groups of the *Hortulana* plum. This form can scarcely be regarded as of any value in the Canadian prairie region. One variety of the Miner group of *Hortulanas* has fruited in Manitoba. This is the variety known as Surprise. It can readily be distinguished from the *Nigra* and *Americana* plums by the light, green, glossy appearance of the foliage. The Surprise plum, however, is probably out of its latitude in Manitoba.

There are several other species of plums found on this continent, such as the Chicasaw plum of the northern Mississippi valley; *Prunus Maritima*, or Beach plum, of the Atlantic Coast, and the dwarf Sandhill plum of the southwest. These varieties need not be considered here, as they are not suited to our climate.

The plums grown largely under cultivation in the milder portions of Eastern Canada, British Columbia and southward in the United States, belong generally to two species: *Prunus Domestica*, the European plum, and *Prunus Triflora*, the Japan plum. As no variety of either of these species are recommended for cultivation in Minnesota and the Dakotas, by the plum authorities of those States, they may be dismissed as far as their value for planting in the Canadian prairie provinces is concerned. The writer has succeeded in wintering varieties of both the Japan and European plums for a few years, but in time they have all disappeared, without in any case reaching a fruiting condition.

This reference to the various species of plum, native and imported, that are cultivated in America, indicates that so far as our own Western prairie provinces are concerned, we are practically confined to the first two species, namely, *Prunus Nigra* and *Prunus Americana*. Of the two we regard the former of the greater importance, mainly owing to its extreme hardiness and early ripening habit. While there are many more varieties of *Americana* plums under cultivation in the northern States than there are of the *Nigra* form, the latter species, we think, is quite as capable of improvement. There is an extensive field for interesting experiment in the improvement of our native plums. Extra good varieties found growing wild, should be introduced into cultivation. This can be done by securing root cuttings or suckers from the wild tree. Plants grown from root cuttings on suckers will produce the same fruit as the original tree, while the quality will be somewhat impressed by cultivation. Seed from the choicest specimens may be planted, from which improved forms frequently are secured. The possibility of improving our native plums may be imagined from the statement made by authorities that our native plum, in its wild state, is superior to the *Domestica* plum of Europe in its wild form. What has been accomplished in improving the European plum may be done with our native fruit.

When improved varieties of plums are secured by growing seedlings, the improved form may be perpetuated and propagated by budding or by grafting. The roots of native plums should be used exclusively for budding or grafting, so as to give entire hardiness of root. The reason why

plum trees brought here from the United States usually fail, is owing to the fact that they have been grafted on tender roots. This fact applies with equal force to apples, crabs and all tree fruits brought from Eastern Canada or the United States. In almost every case the roots upon which the trees are grafted are not hardy enough for our climate, and the first time the trees are exposed to a low temperature without a good covering of snow, they are liable to root-kill, in which case the entire tree is lost.

In purchasing named varieties of plums, it is very important, as already shown, to secure only varieties that ripen in a short season. During the past two years (1908 and 1909) the Red River Valley district in Manitoba has experienced a very long season, with the result that practically all varieties of *Nigra* and *Americana* plums have ripened. About 30 varieties have produced and ripened large crops for two years in succession. In an average season, however, many of these varieties would not have ripened. The following varieties given in the order of ripening, have never failed to ripen when properly cared for: Atkin, Cheney, Mankato, Rixby, Odegard. These varieties ripen in the Red river valley of Manitoba between August 20 and September 10, in an average season. Some native wild forms ripen a week or more before the Atkin. The Desoto plum, a variety grown extensively in the northern States, has been sold largely throughout these provinces by United States nursery agents, but, like most other varieties grown in those parts, it will not ripen here in an average season, and is therefore worthless for general planting.

On the 24th of August, 1909, 82 samples of native plums, grown under cultivation, were picked in our grounds. These were all quite ripe and every sample represented a distinct form. This gives an idea of the date of ripening of our native plums, and also of the great variation in form of these plums.

Following is a description of the earliest varieties: Atkin (*Nigra* group)—First to bloom and ripen, thoroughly hardy; never injured from cold; fruit very large, red; moderately productive, fair quality.

Cheney (*Nigra* group)—Fruit large, firm, good quality; one of the very best of the American plums for canning; tree hardy, upright, prolific.

Mankato (*Americana* group)—Fruit large, dark red, sweet, juicy, quality good; tree strong grower; hardy.

Rixby (*Americana* group)—Fruit large, oval, dark red; very handsome plum, of good quality.

Odegard (*Nigra* group)—Fruit large, oblong, red, good quality; tree strong grower for a *Nigra*.

FIELD NOTES

This Year's Motor Contest

An agricultural motor competition will be held again this year at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in July. Three prizes, consisting of gold, silver and bronze medals, are offered for each of four classes in a contest open to the world. The classes are: (a) Internal combustion engines, 20 brake h.-p. and under; (b) internal combustion engines, 21 to 30 brake h.-p.; (c) internal combustion engines, over 30 brake h.-p.; (d) steam engines. Important features of the struggle include brake, hauling and plowing tests for which the points allotted are 150, 100 and 200 respectively. In addition, 50 points are allowed for design and construction. The engineers in charge will be Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, who supervised last year's competition, and Prof. L. J. Smith, of Manitoba Agricultural College.

World's Sugar Production

Census and Statistics Monthly says that a report by the president of the French Customs Valuation Committee, published as a supplement to the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* of October 14, 1909, states that the total sugar production of Europe during the season 1908-09 is estimated at 7,151,000 short tons, as compared with 7,233,000 tons in 1907-08. The largest producers of beet-root sugar in Europe are for 1908-09 Germany with 2,271,000 short tons, Austria-Hungary with 1,543,000 tons and Russia with 1,405,000 tons. The production of cane and beet sugar in extra-European countries is estimated at 8,559,000 tons in 1908-09, as against 8,101,000 tons in 1907-08. Thus the world's total production of sugar during the 1908-09 season was about 15,711,000 tons, as compared with 15,335,000 tons in 1907-08.

Manitoba Seed Fairs

Dates of grain fairs in Manitoba have been arranged as follows: January 5th, Deloraine; 6th, Boissevain; 7th, Cartwright; 7th, Stonewall; 15th, Springfield; 18th, Minnedosa; 20th, Neepawa; 26th, Killarney; 28th, Meadowlea; February 2nd, Cypress River; 4th, Reston; 2nd, Hamiota; 2nd, Swan River; 4th Gladstone.

Elevator Question

The committee appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to discuss the elevator question with the Manitoba Government present the proposed solution before the cabinet on January 5. The Grain Growers' representatives are: D. W. McCuaig, president of the association; R. C. Henders, vice-president; R. McKenzie, secretary; and R. J. Avison, F. W. Kerr, Peter Wright, Geo. H. Malcolm, J. S. Wood, and R. M. Wilson, directors of the association. In addition, the committee has added T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg.

Stock-Yards Problem

Once again there is talk of stock-yards being established in St. Boniface. The Union Stock Markets Company has submitted new clauses in the agreement laid before the council, and indications are that definite steps will be taken immediately to furnish reasonable accommodation for live-stock. As yet, however, it has been found impossible for the company and the city council to come to an agreement on some important points.

The estimated cost of a large trunk sewer from the yards to the Red River is \$200,000. The council proposes to submit a by-law regarding this expenditure to the people. In addition there is a probable expense of \$45,000 in paving the road leading to the proposed site.

The company agrees to begin work on a \$250,000 plant while the sewer is being built and to operate an open stock market. The matter will be dealt with further at a meeting of the city council on January 10.

Grain Crops in Ireland

The season of 1909 proved most favorable to the grain crops of Ireland. The estimated rates of yield for wheat, oats, barley and rye are the highest on record as regards quantity, and are also much above the average in quality. In the south and midlands, and also in the earlier districts of the north and west, the crops were finely saved, but in parts of Ulster and to a less extent in Connaught serious damage was done by wind and rain. The samples of wheat and barley have been excellent in quality. In the case of the barley crop an exceptionally high percentage has proved up to malting standard. The oats and rye crops also, where saved in good condition, have yielded a fine sample. Beans and pease, though now very limited in area, were likewise above average. The average rates of yield in grain crops in 1909 as compared with 1908 and the ten-yearly average are as follows:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Beans	Pease
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1908	20.4	17.2	19.8	14.6	21.5	13.1
1909	21.6	18.7	21.9	15.5	23.9	16.4
Ave. '99-'08	18.4	16.2	17.9	13.5	22.2	14.4

In 1909 there has been an increase of 6,929 acres in the area of wheat, a decrease of 24,566 acres in the area of oats, an increase of 8,504 acres in the area of barley, a decrease of 586 acres in the area of rye, a decrease of 168 acres in the area of beans, and a decrease of 33 acres in the area of pease. The total yield of wheat in 1909 is 939,815 cwts., an increase of 192,868 cwts. as compared with 1908; of oats 19,399,503 cwts., an increase of 1,159,745 cwts.; of barley 3,574,193 cwts., an increase of 516,846 cwts.; of rye 115,658 cwts., a decrease of 1,932 cwts.; of beans, 38,874 cwts., an increase of 288 cwts.; and of pease 4,050 cwts., an increase of 89 cwts.

Features at Regina Convention

A provincial seed grain fair will be held in connection with the agricultural societies' convention which will take place in Regina on January 25 to 28, inclusive. The premium list, which has just been prepared, offers \$750 in cash prizes and a splendid championship trophy. Briefly summarized, the rules are:

Entries will be received from agricultural societies, where societies are formed, and the exhibits that won prizes at local fairs may be sent to the provincial fair, but not more than three entries for wheat, two for barley, two for oats, and one each for flax, timothy, brome, western rye and clover seed will be received from any society. The members of a society that did not hold a seed grain fair may enter the grain through the secretary of the agricultural society. Where no agricultural society exists, entries will be received direct from individual farmers. There is no entry fee, but no individual farmer may enter more than one exhibit of each kind of grain

and grass seed and clover seed. All entries must be in the hands of the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Regina, by January 20, 1910.

All exhibits must be sent by express or freight so as to reach Regina not later than January 21st. Prize-winning exhibits will become the property of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the prizes for which any farmers may compete, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association have offered special prizes for competition by their members, which, in Saskatchewan, number about one hundred.

In order to give the farmers in the northern part of the province the same opportunity as those in the south a division of the province has been made to form a northern and southern district. The boundary line is the Qu'Appelle Valley as far west as Last Mountain Lake, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway westward from Nokomis.

A number of large prizes have been offered, including a handsome trophy with which goes a cash prize of \$50.

Only one bushel of each kind of grain is required as an exhibit, but the exhibitor must be prepared to make a declaration that he has or has sold at least fifty bushels or grain equal in quality to the exhibit.

All applications must be made through secretaries of agricultural societies where societies are found, and direct by persons from districts where there is no agricultural society. The Department of Agriculture has sent entries to all agricultural societies, and copies may be obtained from the Department by any person desiring them. In connection with the convention and seed grain fair a short course for farmers will be held. A very complete program is being prepared, and demonstrations in judging grain and live-stock will be conducted, and addresses will be given by leading agriculturists.

Convention rates will be in force on the certificate plan from all C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations in Saskatchewan which with an attendance equal to that at the last convention will insure a return trip for the price of a single fare.



THEY GREW VEGETABLES AT HANSON, SASKATCHEWAN LAST SEASON, AND LOOK FORWARD TO ENOUGH TREES TO AFFORD REASONABLE SHELTER

Alberta Seed Fairs

Seed fairs have been arranged in Alberta during January as follows:

Viking, January 15; Vegreville, January 18; Camrose, January 20; Sedgewick, January 21; Irma, January 22; Daysland, January 24; Lacombe, January 26; Bowden, January 27; Olds, January 28; Didsbury, January 29; Irvine, January 20; Taber, January 21; Lethbridge, January 22; Cardston, January 24; Nanton, January 26; Okotoks, January 27; Strathmore, January 29.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Post Office Department have arranged for a flat rate of 12 cents per pound on parcels between Canada and the United Kingdom. The maximum limit of weight is 11 pounds. These rates came into effect January 1st.

The number of American immigrants to Western Canada in 1909 is officially estimated at 90,148. These settlers brought with them in cash and effects approximately \$90,000,000. In 1908 the total immigration from the United States was 59,000.

The Department of Marine have already received upwards of a hundred applications for positions in the Canadian navy, indicating that plenty of men will be willing to enter the service. A cruiser is expected from Britain early in June, which will be used as a training ship.

The Ontario government will establish a reformatory at Guelph and have acquired 600 acres of land for that purpose. The reformatory is along the line of prison reform which the present provincial secretary is introducing. The institution will accommodate from 450 to 500 men.

The Supreme Court of Alberta in a test case brought by the government to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay taxes on its lands along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton railway between Strathcona and the international boundary, has decided that the government have the right to impose and collect taxes on such lands. The railway company will probably appeal the case to the Supreme Court of Canada and to the Privy Council in England.

Report of construction work on the National Transcontinental Railway for 1909 shows that from 16,000 to 17,000 men have been employed all year, that over 700 miles of track have been laid and grading has been completed for approximately 400 miles more, thus leaving about 800 miles yet to do of the line from Moncton to Winnipeg. The expenditure during the year was \$20,000,000, making the outlay since construction work began approximately 70,000,000. This refers to the government section of the road. It is expected that this section will be completed by the end of 1911.

Final estimates of the Dominion Census and Statistics office for 1909 show that the total area under field crops in the Dominion last year was 30,058,556 acres, which produced a harvest valued at \$532,992,100, as compared with 27,505,663 acres under crop last year valued at \$432,534,000. The total value of the wheat harvest in the Northwest provinces is \$121,560,000 and in the rest of the Dominion \$19,760,000, as compared with \$72,424,000 and \$18,804,000 last year.

The condition of the new crop of Fall wheat this year was 93.33 of a standard, as compared with 75 per cent. last year. In Alberta there is an increase of 21 per cent. of Fall wheat seeding in Ontario, an increase of 9 per cent. over the area sown last year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

At the ninth congress of Zionists held recently at Hamberg, Germany, plans were discussed for definitely securing possession of Palestine for the Jewish people.

The centenary of W. E. Gladstone was celebrated December 29th, 1909, the observation of the hundredth anniversary of his birth concluding the most imposing list of centenaries observed in any one year before.

A terrific storm swept in from the northeast and did considerable damage to property and shipping on the Atlantic coast last week. A number of lives were lost in American cities and some shipping destroyed. New York experienced the worst blizzard and tie up of years.

Italy seems preparing to reclaim her position as a naval power. For several years little building has been done and the Italian navy has dropped far down the list in size and efficiency. Now the government is preparing to spend fifty millions in the building of six Dreadnoughts, to be launched in 1911.

More fighting than usual occurred in the latest revolution in Nicaragua. As a rule actual battles do not occur in these revolutions, save hot air conflicts between tin horn "generals." This time however at least one brush occurred between the government, and revolutionary forces in which some 900 men are reported slain. Women are said to have fought in the trenches with the men. Latest advices are the President Zelaya has fled to Mexico.

Relations are becoming strained between Russia and Japan. The cause is the aggressiveness of the Japanese in Manchuria. The Russian government is rushing troops to the far east and Japan has inquired of St Petersburg as to the meaning of the move. Students of international affairs are of the opinion that another war is required to decide the question of the control of Manchuria. In the meantime Russia is badly hampered financially, ordinary expenditure for next year being estimated at \$1,315,000,000. Russia's national debt requires in interest each year \$203,000,000.

Nothing new developed in the British election campaign last week. The Unionist party lack leaders, Balfour being confined to his bed and Lords Milner and Curzon having both been forced to withdraw from active campaigning. In the meantime Lloyd-George is leading on the government side, Premier Asquith being almost lost sight of in the battle that's raging. It is safe to say that never before in the history of elections in England has such a campaign been witnessed as is now in progress. Guessing as to results is in order but the estimates differ widely. The first elections will be held on Saturday, January 15th.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The past two weeks have been difficult ones in which to estimate market values of farm commodities. Grain, which at this season is ordinarily a pretty stable market commodity, has fluctuated rather widely in value in some markets, and in others has not been inclined to move at all. In the leading wheat market in the world there were four holidays between December 24 and January 2. In the largest American wheat market the end of December witnessed the closing out of that option in one of the largest squeezes that have been engineered for some time. Winnipeg market has been dull and inactive. At the present the large feature of the wheat market is the Argentina situation, an official review of which is published on this page. From Australia and India nothing but favorable reports come. The past week was one more in which bear news predominated, but in spite of which values strengthened and made some little advance.

In live-stock the situation so far as the Western Canadian trade is concerned is practically unchanged. Packers and dealers on the other side of the line and in the East profess to be unable to meet the extraordinary demands of consumption, and it is freely predicted that despite present high values live-stock will touch higher levels still. Consumption demand for meat products in America was never greater than at present. It is rather remarkable, therefore, that markets in this country are as little affected by prevailing conditions as they are. It would be interesting to know what manner of conditions affect live-stock prices in Western Canadian markets.

GRAIN

Wheat markets opened after the Christmas holiday dull and a fraction higher. Liverpool was closed on the Monday following the holiday. Canadian and American markets making prices higher on the strength of light offerings from Argentina. Other than this all the price-making factors were bearish. World's shipments were ahead of the week before by 3,280,000 bushels. This marked increase came as a surprise to traders. Broomhall, the British grain statistics expert, having predicted a serious decrease.

RUSSIA A HEAVY SHIPPER

Russia continues to ship wheat in surprising quantities. For weeks market experts have been figuring that the Russian provinces would have to cut down shipments. But Russia ran ahead two million bushels last week, shipping that quantity more than in the preceding week, and approximately four million bushels more than she shipped in the same week last year.

Similarly the Danubian country is disgorging itself of more wheat than crop statisticians were figuring it would be able to sell. Shipments from this quarter were nearly a quarter of a million ahead of the week before and approximately twice the quantity shipped a year ago.

OTHER COUNTRIES SELLING STRONG

Practically every wheat shipper increased shipments last week. The Argentine increase was not marked, but India shipped three-quarters of a million, as compared with nothing a year ago. Australian shipments are coming forward better, and reports are received that the condition of wheat crop in the Island continent is most satisfactory.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week	Last year.
Canadian.			
Wheat	8,988,029	9,182,059	6,132,366
Oats	4,472,518	3,832,292	3,175,699
Barley	773,808	755,296	693,733
American.			
Wheat	27,862,000	28,019,000	54,676,000
Oats	11,106,000	11,520,000	10,248,000
European.			
Wheat	77,192,000	76,248,000	56,800,000
Wheat on passage totals	27,128,000		as against 24,056,000 a year ago.

STOCKS IN WESTERN TERMINALS

	1909.	1908.
Wheat	4,022,278	4,332,977
Oats	1,379,924	2,082,281
Barley	368,932	450,393
Flax	441,791	569,882

Total wheat shipments for the week were 499,750 bushels, against 712,445 last year.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
America	4,440,000	3,568,000	3,544,000
Russia	5,022,000	3,336,000	1,056,000
Danube	664,000	888,000	368,000
India	760,000	120,000	
Argentina	380,000	376,000	660,000
Australia	680,000	440,000	376,000
Various	200,000	136,000	64,000
Total	12,146,000	8,866,000	6,068,000

WEEK BADLY BROKEN

Markets were more or less demoralized all week, due to the holiday. Liverpool closed on December 24 and did not open again until the Tuesday after Christmas. Canadian and American markets closed for Christmas day, but as the day preceding a holiday makes for quiet trading, and as the leading market in the world was closed practically four

days in the week, since New Year's day and the Monday following were both observed in Liverpool, the actual condition of markets was difficult to gauge. Strength, however, was maintained in the face of serious bear material, and, if the situation in American markets is rightly summed up, a better tone is soon to be expected.

AMERICAN MARKET SITUATION

The wheat situation in the chief American center is thus summed up in a dispatch from Chicago:

Wheat is next in line as a bull favorite, and it will require a great deal of the cash article to hold off the men now accumulating the May future. Those who believe in the above month as a purchase are unable to see any good in the July; in fact, they are putting out short lines of the hot weather month in the way of a "hedge" against the long May. Harvest news from the southern hemisphere was unfavorable, a special cable from Buenos Ayres reporting the wheat already threshed of rather inferior quality. The bulls in wheat have been strong enough in their position to oust the bears every time that the latter have attempted to make a decided stand, and, being sanguine of continued success will refuse to step down and out even in the face of the predicted increased movement in both great wheat belts.

A report was received from a leading grain house of Duluth that the Durum and Manitoba wheat held in the East was about all sold, and that the situation suggests rail shipments from Chicago to meet the eastern and foreign demand early next month.

ARGENTINA AN ENIGMA

The usual line of conflicting dispatches continue from the South. The Argentina crop is rated in so many different ways that little information is to be gathered from reports. Offerings, however, at Buenos Ayres are light. There is a tendency in most quarters to depreciate the Argentina crop, and sentiment rules strongly against, much influence being exerted by cables of the situation in that quarter. Estimates of the exportable surplus range now as low as 74,000,000 bushels.

OFFICIAL ARGENTINA REPORT

A report issued by the Argentina Government places the yield of wheat for 1900-1910 at 157,000,000 bushels, against 161,700,000 last year, and 192,489,000 in 1907-1908. The statistical agent of the Buenos Ayres exchange says that these figures are susceptible to an increase, but the general trade does not believe there will be any increase over the above figures. Since January 1st, 1909, shipments have been: Wheat, 95,626,000, last year, 139,862,000; corn, 87,612,000, 69,338,000; flax, 38,153,000, 45,588,000. Argentina visible supply of wheat 1,420,000; week ago, 1,240,000; year ago, 1,480,000; two years ago, 880,000. A report from Buenos Ayres shows wheat market firm and advancing, with demand good. Arrivals from interior increasing slowly, but quality satisfactory. Corn is steady but irregular, with moderate demand, arrivals from interior light, quality satisfactory.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO

The close of the December option produced something of a sensation. Theodore Waterman, of New York has been playing the Chicago wheat market for some time, having pulled off two coups during the present season. His line of December was acquired when that option was selling in Chicago at around \$1.07. Gradually the option advanced, until at the close of the exchange, December 30, it stood at \$1.18, so on Friday it was merely a matter of forcing the shorts to cover. The market opened December 31st at \$1.18, and immediately began to sag, closing finally at \$1.12. Waterman, however, had closed out his line, and dealers in the December option in Chicago had contributed a one million dollar rake-off to the Eastern speculator.

FLAX, OATS AND BARLEY

Nothing new can be said of the situation in regard to these grains. Traders are unable to account for the continued upward movement in flax. This grain made further advances during the week on the strength of improvement in Duluth quotations, and now stands at high-water mark. Further advances are anticipated. Oats and barley are practically unchanged.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	101½	100¾	100¾	101½	102
January	101½	100¾	100¾	101½	102½
May	104½	103¾	104¾	105½	106
Oats—					
December	34	34½	...	35½	34¾
January	...	34½	...	34½	34¾
May	37½	36½	...	37	37
Flax—					
December	167	169	171½	175½	179½
January	168½	169	172	175½	179
May	174	176	178½	183½	186½
CASH PRICES					
No. 1 Nor.	101½	100¾	100¾	101½	102
No. 2 Nor.	98½	97½	97½	98½	99
No. 3 Nor.	95½	94½	95	96½	96½
No. 4	92	91½	92	93	94
No. 5	88	88	88	89	89

No. 6	81	82	81
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	96	95	96
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	95	94	95
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	95	94	95
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	93	92	93
Rej. 1 Nor., for seeds	95	94	95
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	93	92	93

Oats—					
No. 2 white	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
No. 3 white	33½	33	33	32½	32½
Barley—					
No. 3	45	45	45	45	43
No. 4	43	43	43	43	43
Flax—					
No. 1, N.-W.	167	168	...	175	179
No. 1 Man.	165	166	...	173	177

LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor., spot	117½	118½	119½	118½
No. 2 Nor., spot	116½	116½	117½	117½
No. 3 Nor. spot	114½	115½	116½	116½
December	117½	117½	118½	118½
March	115	115½	116½	116½
May	112½	113½	115	115

FIELD NOTES. Mac.

LIVE STOCK

Locally live stock markets are dull. Receipts at the C. P. R. yards have been light for some time. Last week, on account of the holidays, the run was lighter than it usually is for the winter season. Practically no exporters are now moving. All stock received was from Manitoba points, and the quality was ordinary. Quotations on exporters show them to be worth \$4.25 top, other grades running in order at around last week's figures. Hogs are a trifle stronger, about ten per cent. of receipts touching \$8.15.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, frt. assumed	\$4.10	to	\$4.25
Good export steers, frt. assumed	4.00	to	4.15
Choice export heifers, frt. assumed	3.65	to	3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25	to	3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	2.75	to	3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50	to	3.00
Choice hogs	8.00	to	8.15
Choice lambs	6.00	to	6.50
Choice sheep	5.00	to	5.50
Choice calves	3.00	to	3.50
Medium calves	2.50	to	3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

Hogs—	No.	Ave. Wt.	Price.
517 Medium hogs	177		\$8.00
66 " "	192		8.15
CATTLE—			
7 Calves	340		4.00
4 " "	297		3.75
4 " "	338		3.50
38 Steers	1204		4.00
13 " "	1044		3.60
12 Steers and heifers	987		3.50
3 Heifers	850		2.65
16 Cows	948		3.75
24 " "	947		3.50
3 " "	1008		3.40
1 " "	1150		3.25
17 " "	922		3.10
3 " "	1040		3.00
1 Bull	1830		3.50
1 " "	1200		3.00

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.30; bulls and cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; butchers' cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.25; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.00; stockers \$2.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.65; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.25; hogs, feed and watered, \$8.00; weighed off cars, \$8.25.

CHICAGO

Beeves, \$4.10 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 to \$5.30; calves, \$7.50 to \$8.25; westerners, \$4.35 to \$6.50; sheep \$3.50 to \$5.75; lambs, \$5.00 to \$8.00; hogs, \$8.20 to \$8.65.

BRITISH

Latest Liverpool cables quote rangers at 10c. to 11c; Canadian steers, 12c. to 12½c., and American steers, 12½c. to 13½c. At Glasgow Canadians are quoted at 10c. to 10½c. and native steers, 12c. to 13c. London cables Canadian steers 11½c. to 12½c; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c.

EASTERN HORSE MARKETS

At Toronto considerable trade has been done on Western account, but Western buyers are going through the country districts themselves to a considerable extent and are depending less on filling their requirements at Toronto. Farm and draft horses are in good demand for Western shipment. Heavy drafts are selling at from \$1.25 to \$2.40 each and good sized farm horses at from \$110 to \$190.

From Montreal a somewhat active trade is reported. Drafters in this market are quoted \$225 to \$300; light drafters, \$180 to \$240.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

Greece is going to hold a tuberculosis congress next year, and the mayors of all the Greek cities have been invited to attend, as well as the physicians from big and small places.

There is a plan on foot to establish a museum in the house of Ajaccio where Napoleon was born. It is a little yellow villa covered with stucco, and its blinds are kept closed most of the time.

A new anæsthetic, a compound of stovaine and strychnine, which causes temporary paralysis in the part of the body in which it is injected, has been tested successfully in operating on an epileptic for tumor of the skull.

Mr. Andrew Elvins, of Toronto, an active member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and of which association he is sometimes called the father, can well remember seeing Halley's comet on its last visit to the earth in 1835. Mr. Elvins is now in his 87th year.

It is reported in the German press that in the course of excavations, conducted by the Museum of Silesian Antiquities at Ottiz, near Ratibor, a clay figure, representing a nude female divinity, was unearthed in a Stone Age dwelling. The figure is over 4,000 years old, and is the most ancient representation of the human form in existence.

On June 18 every year, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington is bound to present to the sovereign a small flag, which is the annual rent in "petit sargeanty," by which the estate of Strathfieldsaye is held of the crown. The flag must be a miniature tricolor or eagle of the Napoleonic army, fringed with gold, with a gilded eagle on the head of the staff and the number of the year embroidered at the top corner of the flag near the eagle.

A great stir has been caused in the religious Mussulman circles in Constantinople owing to the theft by burglars of one of the most precious relics of the prophet Mahomet from the dervishes' convent at Eski-jèbir. The relic is a lamp of Arab workmanship of the tenth century, set with diamonds and other precious stones, and is valued at £100,000. It is the general belief that the robbery was engineered by the sect known as the Wohabite Mussulmans.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate needed British legislation as to divorce has on it, very properly, two women. It particularly will consider the inequality which makes it possible for the rich, but not the poor, to obtain divorces. Every year more than 7,000 separations are granted, at little expense, but they are not divorces, and these separated parties cannot remarry, and their condition is a menace to good morals, it is thought. It is hardly fair to grant divorce to those who can afford it, and refuse it to others.

Here is a curious case in verbal history. In Kobe, Japan, a boy in school pronounced the word *melancholy*, with the wrong sound of *ch*. The boys took it up, shortened and changed the word further, and as *chori* used it as a slang term for the blues. It spread further, and in a girls' school a pupil in an exercise used it innocently, supposing it to be good Chinese until her teacher, who had not yet heard it, asked what she meant by it. What a puzzle an etymologist of fifty years hence would have had to find its derivation. — The Independent.

Some of the finest art treasures in existence may come into the market through the death of George Salting, in London, and art circles are greatly stirred over the prospects. Salting was a Dane

and inherited a great Australian fortune. His whole life and income were devoted to the acquisition of works of art, and he became one of the best known collectors in Europe. Apart from this passion, Salting was miserly. He lived frugally in two rooms, which were crowded with priceless treasures, and spent nothing unnecessarily. One of the connoisseur's eccentricities was a reluctance to make a will, and it is not known whether he ever made one. If he did not his precious collection may be disposed of through the auction rooms.

A wonderful torpedo which picks up sound and tracks it down is reported to be in the hands of the British Admiralty, by whom it will be subjected very soon to exhaustive trials. The "torpedo with a brain," as the new weapon has been dubbed, is fitted with a delicate mechanism which is controlled by a microphone attached to the torpedo's rudders. When the microphone picks up a sound it deflects the rudders in such a manner as to guide the torpedo straight to the source of the sound waves. Properly aimed, the inventors claim that the torpedo will pick up unfailingly the noise made by the propellers of an enemy's vessel. Further than this, it is claimed that the mechanism can be so adjusted that the torpedo will strike, not at the immediate origin of the sound, but thirty or forty yards to the right or left of the propellers at the will of the manipulator.

Wednesday, December 22, was the occasion of a very auspicious event in the history of the Pine Creek school and community—a Christmas tree and entertainment provided by the people of the district. Special interest was added to the evening's entertainment by the presence of Dr. Armstrong, M.P.P., and Mr. Geo. Barr, mayor of Gladstone, the former very ably filling the position of chairman. Pine Creek has apparently won a reputation which has spread beyond its own borders, and if we may judge by the congratulatory remarks of the visitors that reputation was ably sustained. An interesting feature of the evening's program was the presentation of a silver medal won by Miss Myrtle Bennett, in a writing contest open to the municipalities of Norfolk, Westbourne and Portage la Prairie, shown at the Portage exhibition. Dr. Armstrong gave a very complimentary and enjoyable address in presenting the medal, which was followed by hearty cheers for the winner, the school and the teacher.

M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent scientist, writes contradicting the allegation that life on Mars has been ended by a terrible cataclysm. "During the last three months," writes M. Flammarion, "the planet has been within great proximity of the earth and has afforded an excellent opportunity for observation. What has principally struck is the constant and swift variation of the surface aspect. These changes cannot as yet be accounted for, but they are not of the nature of cataclysms, for they are neither brusque nor sudden. "The dislocation of the poles, which appears to cause so much anxiety, is an annual occurrence. Certain features of Mars are quite enigmatic, for instance, the changes in the Martian country known by aerographs under the name of Lake of the Sun. This is a spot, round or oval, and about the size of France. Sometimes this spot appears quite round, sometimes oblong, sometimes simple and homogeneous, or perhaps double, triple, quadruple or even multiple. In addition, it is connected with its surroundings by numer-canals; and these are also variable according to the seasons. These variations have been very noticeable this year, but they do not explain everything, and we find no plausible hypothesis to satisfy us. Is it water or vegetation, more or less abundant? Out of all this we may infer, not the end of Mars, but on the contrary, a prodigious vital activity. Mars is a living world, but unfortunately we are not yet able to observe it sufficiently closely."

Issues in the Campaign

The present political campaign in England is unique in this respect: The country is being asked in one election to pass judgment on more questions of first national importance than it has ever passed upon in one election before. The government appealed to the people on the budget and the veto of the House of Lords. The opposition party has come out definitely for tariff reform; the nationalists claim that victory for the government means Home Rule for Ireland, and Irish electors are asked to swallow the whisky tax in the budget on that account; the Labor party is assured by both government and opposition that sweeping reforms are contemplated, in which poverty and destitution will disappear and work for everybody that ought to labor will be the order. But the great question is the question of the Lords. What is Britain to do with her hereditary second chamber? That is the question the government wishes to present squarely to the electors. Cabinet ministers are asking the country by what right this hereditary governing class override the acts of the people's parliament. And the opposition are attempting to evade the issue by talking tariff reform. The election, however, will practically decide the status of the House of Lords. If the Liberals are returned the veto of the Lords on legislation and finance must go. If the opposition comes into office the Lords will remain as they are, and we may expect to hear no more of them until a Liberal government is again in power, for the Lords get their political views as they do their right to govern. It is hereditary and nearly all of them are Conservatives.

Below is a verse of the song which was sung by a huge concourse of 5,000 people on the night of November 25 in front of the houses of parliament:

The Land! The Land! 'Twas God who gave the Land!
The Land! The Land! The ground on which we stand!
Why should we be beggars, with the ballot in our hand?
"God gave the Land to the People!"

Has President Taft Made Good?

American magazines and periodicals have been examining President Taft's record of performance during his first year in office and seem to be pretty well agreed that he hasn't made good. In the first place they say he has broken faith with the party that elected him, in that he did not carry out, apparently did not seriously attempt to carry out, the first and all important plank of the Republican platform of 1908.

Taft was elected to reform the tariff. He called a special session of congress to revise the tariff schedules; congress revised the schedules and the president signed the bill. Then it was discovered that the revision had been upward in most cases and not downward as the country expected. So Mr. Taft thought it best to take a trip among the people and explain his position. His explanation doesn't seem to have helped matters. The country is becoming doubtful of the president's ability to carry out the policies he is pledged to. Of course Taft has been in office scarcely a year yet and the tariff is the only thing he has attempted to reform. Still it does not augur well for the success of other legislation he may contemplate, or was elected to carry out, that in the largest question that can come up during his executiveship, he failed so signally as he did in his revision of the tariff. The people haven't exactly condemned him yet for what has been done, but something will have to be accomplished during the present congress besides throwing pap to the protected industries of New England, or they will.

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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

WHEN A BRAMBLE IS KING

In the ninth chapter of the Book of Judges is a quaint parable which describes the efforts of the trees to find a king to reign over them. The olive tree refused to be promoted over the other trees, the fig and the vine followed suit. Then all the trees appealed to the bramble (in the margin it is the "thistle"), saying, "Come thou, and reign over us." The bramble willingly agreed, calling them to come and put their trust under his shadow, but warning them that fire would probably come out of him and devour the cedars of Lebanon.

Do you know something of the folly of letting the bramble or thistle rule in your life? Perhaps you have had a quarrel with someone. It may have begun about some trifle, but neither party was willing to take the difficult but splendid step of a move towards a reconciliation. "It was all his fault. I never did anything to vex him." How often these words are spoken by one who knows, deep down in the sub-consciousness, that there was originally fault on both sides, and that the sin of not trying to be reconciled, belongs to both parties. And so the bramble is invited to rule in the heart, though it causes nothing but unhappiness. It tears and scratches, in true bramble fashion, giving no pleasure to anybody. Nothing is gained by standing aloof from a neighbor, nothing but soreness of heart and a dull pain, which shows the presence of disease.

Once two girls in one of my settlement classes refused to speak to each other. They had been "inseparables," and one neglected to call for the other one evening when going to "night school." It was a small offence to begin with, but hard words soon made it worse. Things came to a climax when the girls refused to speak to each other in a play they were getting up. On examination, it was discovered that both were very unhappy and would rejoice in a reconciliation—but neither would take the first step, hold out her hand and say the first word. Those of us who know by experience the priceless value of a friendship that began in youth and has glorified the rest of life, can see the sadness of throwing away such treasure at the bidding of the bramble-ruler, Pride. Happily in the case mentioned, the unhappy captives of that haughty, ignoble king, were induced to break loose from his control. The interrupted friendship went on as pleasantly as before. But when people get out of their teens, a quarrel is not so easily mended. Many and many a heart has been tortured for years by the bramble, Pride, a ruler who gives no advantages in return for his stern commands. If he should ever say to you: "Don't stoop to make the first advances!" look in his face and see what a miserable sham his appearance of greatness is. Why, it requires no nobility of soul at all to be proud and obstinate! The most ordinary person can refuse to take the first step towards reconciliation. It is the grand and heroic soul only that can break through the barriers piled up by pride, can "stoop to conquer," can destroy an enemy by the splendid plan of changing him into a friend. If you are submitting to be ruled by the bramble, then fire will come out of it and burn up the cedar of Lebanon—the great cedar called Friendship. Are you willing to sacrifice the cedar at the bidding of the malicious, useless thistle?

"One night upon mine ancient enemy
I closed my door,
And, lo, that night came Love in search
of me,
Love I had hungered for,
And, finding my door closed, went on his
way
And came no more.
Pray you take counsel of this penitent
And learn thereof;
Set your door wide, whatever guests be
sent,
Your graciousness to prove.
Better to let in many enemies
Than bar out Love."

If it takes "two" to make a quarrel "one" can generally end it, if he is resolute and persistent in his efforts.

Then there is another kind of bramble which is often invited to take full control over a life. In Isaiah II., we read that God forsook His people because the land was full of silver and gold, treasures of all kinds, and idols. Soon came a day of great destruction, and these people, who thought themselves so rich and secure, discovered their mistake. Their idols were despised as worthless, and thrown "to the moles and to the bats." (Isa. ii.: 20.) If you read the marginal rendering of that verse, you will see it is "the idols of his silver, and the idols of his gold." Anyone who makes idols of his silver and his gold,

that crushes them, and bow willingly to be under its rule.

Now, I am not foolish enough to deny the value of money—we all know that it is worth having, and that it can be converted into real power. But it is one thing for you to have money, and quite another thing to allow money to have you. To submit to be ruled by an idol of silver or an idol of gold, is to place the glorious cedar of Lebanon (your spirit) under the control and at the mercy of the bramble Mammon. Sometimes this bramble-king commands a subject to sell his honesty for dollars, and he knows himself to be disgraced and dishonored before God and his own conscience. To gain a few dollars and lose one's honor—what a miserable bargain! Sometimes the tyrant demands even more, and insists that his slave shall commit murder for money's sake. Generally, he does not show his thorns so openly, but by slow degrees hardens the loving heart and crushes the generous enthusiasm of youth. The desire

find much happiness in its possession, "He that loveth silver; shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase . . . the sleep of a laboring man is sweet . . . but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep."—Eccles. v.: 10-12.

The old Cornishman who said gleefully: "I've served the Lord for forty years, and, praise the Lord, it never cost me a cent!" was the penny-wise and pound-foolish. His economy was utter folly. A religion that costs nothing is worth nothing. The man who boasted that his religion only cost him a shilling a year, was assured that it was "more than it was worth."

I have not room to-day to speak of other bramble kings, but we all need to be on our guard lest we sacrifice the greater things to the lower, allowing the weeds of sin to kill the glorious cedars of righteousness. As Browning expresses it:

"For I say, this is death and the sole death,
When a man's loss comes to him from his gain,
Darkness from light, from knowledge ignorance,
And lack of love from love made manifest;
A lamp's death when, replete with oil,
it chokes;
A stomach's when, surcharged with food, it starves."

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

A DAUGHTERLESS HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—Do you know any way to make sausage meat from beef, using liver and head meat chiefly; no pork to be introduced? Can any member give some simple recipes for cooking young mutton? I get such good information from your pages that I feel like trying again. Can some one tell me how to make a non-intoxicating drink from ginger, and a good way to make brown bread? The crust of what I make from yeast is always hard.

Does anyone know of an orphan girl (one 10 or 11 years old) who wants a home, and would be willing to help, according to her size and strength, around the house? She could go to school and grow up learning housework. We would do our best to bring her up right. More particulars, if such can be found, and I am sure there are many if we knew them. I have five boys in ages from 11 to 14 years. We lost our only little maid some years ago after a brief stay of 3½ years, and I feel I need a girl to help me. Any information about a little homeless girl of respectable manners will be gladly received. Yours faithfully

EMERALD GEM.

(If you will write to R. B. Chadwick, Superintendent of Children's Aid Society, Edmonton, Alta., he may be able to find just the very little girl you want. I think you are doing a doubly good deed to put a little girl in your home. You are giving some girl help and love and training, and you are doing your boys a good turn, for boys need a sister's influence in their development. Will you let me know what success you have?

I haven't any recipe for porkless sausage but somebody has it put away among her recipes, I feel sure, and will search it out for your benefit. I know where to get a good recipe for brown bread and will try to get it in time for this issue, or, at any rate, for the next. Some of our English members ought to have some good recipes for cooking mutton. The ginger beverage is not in my books, either.—D. D.)

A REWARD OF MERIT

Dear Dame Durden:—After reading Bella Coola's description of the fair she is entitled to the information asked for, and am pleased to offer my seller of the boxes. I am glad to see one of our readers trying to have the balance at the year's end on the right side, by selling direct from producer to consumer, the only right and proper way to make a business pay. But also I would advise



GRAND RAPIDS ON THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.

exalting them to the most important place in his daily thoughts, will find one day that he is serving a bramble—a kind not only powerless to help in the real crisis of life, but one that is cold and heartless at the best of times. An African explorer describes a strange custom of one of the tribes of the Upper Congo. He says that the brass rods, which are the favorite currency, are made into great rings which are welded securely round the necks of the married women. The richer they are, the heavier the load which must be carried. Some poor "rich" women are doomed to struggle miserably through life under thirty pounds of brass. At first, the neck is rubbed into sores, but it gets callous in time. Sometimes, when the women increase in size after the rings are fastened on, they are nearly strangled by their riches. And yet they are proud of the heavy, useless burden,

to grow richer and richer leaves no time for cultivating mind or soul or heart. Reading and meditation do not uplift, because they are only concerned with money-making. The sweetness and richness of fellowship cannot thrive in such a choking atmosphere. A man is terribly poor and wildly extravagant who becomes a millionaire, if he finds to slip out of his life, or if he has not cultivated his mind. And when God's strong messenger calls him to drop all his gold, what a plunge into beggary death will be, if he has laid up no treasure in heaven and has nothing but his name to show for the time wasted on earth. "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches."—Prov. xiii.: 7.

The bramble cares little about the pleasure of its slaves, and the people who love money above nobler things, seldom

her to see that she places no eggs weighing less than 2 oz. each, or 8 eggs to the pound, all one color, perfectly clean and bright looking. The buyer will do the rest.

Any further information in a similar line will be willingly given.

MERE MAN.

(Many thanks for your help. I have forwarded the address you gave to Bella Coola, and will give it to any one else who asks. Glad to have you visit us again.—D. D.)

FORGETS HER OWN GRIEF

Dear Dame Durden:—While writing the editor I thought I would drop you a line, as it is such a long time since I wrote. But I have read with pleasure the letters from yourself and the other members, and if I had penned all the letters I have written in my mind you would have heard from me often. But I seem to have had a long chapter of troubles. I will say nothing of them here, as I can see from other letters that others want cheering up instead of listening to my troubles, suffice it to say I have been so discouraged that I haven't even written to my own people for months at a time. Poor Sarah must think I am mean. She sent me two photos of her little girls. They look very sweet indeed, and I hope they have a school to go to now. She must be a brave little woman. She was telling me a little of how she helps her husband, and I thought she did well, seeing she is so newly from England where, no doubt, she found things different. I got my little folks' picture taken and was going to send her one, but somehow they never got finished. I have another little girl, so sometime I will get their picture taken and send Sarah one. My new baby is nearly a year old. I just got word of poor Alberta A.'s death when my own baby was five days old. I assure you tears of gratitude welled up in my eyes as I thought of how I was spared to my little ones. I was very sorry when I read of Nameless having lost her home by fire. I hope she now has a better home than ever and no more be homeless as well as nameless. She was saying a while ago that she had a cross baby, so she will be able to sympathize with me. For my baby has never had a well day since she was born until just about a month ago, and, oh, now it seems like life is really worth living after all!

You wanted us to tell something of what we did with such things that children ought not to handle. The way I manage, and have no trouble, is to always satisfy the little ones by letting them see everything of the kind and telling them all about it. If it is poison I tell them so, and I never lock anything away. That only sets little ones hunting, I think, and does more damage.

A while ago we got some nice lessons in the Nook on attractive dishes for the table. They weren't expensive, but I thought there would be lots of homes as well as my own where they could not be got for a while yet. Still I like to see a table look nice, even if one only has bread and butter and a stew. When we have that I fix mashed potatoes around a platter, leaving a hole in the center large enough to hold the stew, and with a fork I make the potatoes look pretty. One can make things look nice even if it isn't safe to wash the frying pan for fear of not having grease for it the next time. But you will want me to take a long time again before I write if I don't stop, so good-bye for the present.

HEATHER HILLS.

(It is a long time since you wrote—too long altogether to please us. The members you mention will be comforted by your kind sympathy.—D. D.)

NEW USE FOR THE FIRELESS COOKER

Besides for actual cooking I find my "Fireless Cooker" invaluable for just bread and water. Instead of having the bread take all the morning to rise, and yourself watching its progress every now and again, put it to bed in the Fireless, and forget all about it until breakfast time. Your round loaf will be then ready to bake. Should you wish it, have a round pan of rolls, as well, and they will serve for breakfast

Only be careful that the pan of water on which you have placed your bread is not too hot. About 80 or 90 degrees, is plenty warm enough.

In the winter any one who wishes it can have a pot of warm water brought to the bedroom to make the bath genial in freezing weather, or better, a small nest in a tin bucket, in a lined and air-tight box would be handier still. The bucket for the water should fit snugly inside the other one, and of course brought to boiling point before put away for the night.

When a separator is run on the premises, and water (almost on the boil) is wanted by the punctual dairyman, to rinse it out at a given minute

by the clock, the Fireless Cooker is a boon. Supper being almost entirely got ready in the morning, it is a bother to have to light your fire so early just for the separator. In making your preparations, have this time your soapstone very hot, the water boiling, and a little slab of iron heated too on the top of it. An old flat iron without a handle will do for this purpose.

In about four hours time, the dairyman will find his water near upon 200 degrees, and there won't be one grumble word at the Fireless Cooker. This has been our experience. Should you find it hard to get a soapstone, an old stove-plate, heated up in the oven will answer its purpose.—Exchange.



A FINE PLAYER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner. We have seven big horses and three colts.

I am taking music lessons. I go to school, and I am in grade four. Our teacher's name is Miss L. S. We have a mile and a half to walk to school. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are: Agnes, Dorothy, George and Howard. I am nine years of age. We have a kitten which we call Josie. We call it our pet; it is very pretty. We live four miles from Luunsden. We have the telephone in all along the line, joining all our neighbors. My sister and brother and myself go to school. My brother is in the primary book. My sister is in the same book as I am. Howard has a pet dog named Rex. We have an organ. Our hired man has an accordion, and he can play it fine.

Wishing your corner every success.

Sask. (a). Jean M. Burrows.

PLAYFUL CATS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I did not see my last letter in print, I thought I would write again.

We live one mile from town where my sister and I attend school. We have a lady teacher, and like her very

much. I have three cats and they are playful, but sometimes get into mischief.

I am eight years old and am in the second book.

My sister is taving music lessons and is getting along fine.

As my letter is getting long, I will close for this time.

Sask. (b). Snowflake.

TRAINING THE COLTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Having seen my first letter in print I am going to write another one to you. I liked the button very much. I thank you very much for it. We are having pretty cold weather here now; had a slight fall of snow, but it is nearly all gone now. We are teaching two of our little colts to lead. They are pretty stupid at first, but soon get onto the way of coming ahead when they are wanted to. Our school out here has closed for the winter. It only goes till the last of November.

Sask. (b). Ivan Burrows.

HAD THE WHOOPING COUGH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little boy six years old and I cannot write myself, so my sister is writing it for me. I went to school for two months in the summer and I liked it

very much. I am in the first book at school. I took the whooping cough and could not go any more. I have a dog called Tige. We have a pony that we drive to school. I enclose a self-addressed envelope and stamp for a button. My sister has one, and I like it very much.

Sask. Harold Downie.

A STOCK OWNER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am six years old. I have two sisters, Marjorie and Dorothy, and one little brother one week old. I have a cow called Mabel, and a yearling heifer called Rose, and a calf called Frank. I enclose a two-cent stamp for a button, if you please.

Sask. H. McP.

A READER OF GOOD BOOKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received my button quite a while ago, and have not written since. It is very cold and stormy out to-day, and we had a very bad drifting storm yesterday. I will be ten years old next Wednesday. Our school will close in two weeks, and I will be glad, for it is so cold. Have you ever read "The Mill and The Floss"? I have read "The Adventures of a Brownie," too, and a good many more. How would "Wild Daisy," be for a pen name?

Alta. (a) Wild Daisy.

SEVEN TURKEYS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been reading the letters your little cousins have been writing, and I thought I would like to be one of your cousins, if I may join your club. We like the "Advocate" real well.

We are just half a mile from school. It is not a big one; there is an average of twenty at school. Our teacher is leaving at Christmas. I am in the grade six.

I raised seven turkeys this year. The setting of eggs were given me by a friend. We have just killed one. I have two sisters and one brother. I am eleven years old and will soon be twelve. Wishing the club all good wishes and success.

Man. (a). A. Frances Collins.

ALL SORTS OF PETS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the letters, and I think it nice for so many to write. I go to school and am in the sixth grade. There are thirty-five going to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Q—. I have two sisters and two brothers. I have a cat and two kittens for my pets; their names are Bessy, Betsy and Billy Bouncy. I have a little red calf called Cherry and a black cow called Bessie. My brothers had some friends down skating and we had a fine time. One of my brothers caught twelve muskrats. I hope this will escape the waste paper basket. Well I will close with a riddle: How can you take 45 from 45 and the remainder be 45?

Ans. 987654321
123456789

864197532

Man. (a). THE WESTERN TUFF.

LONGS FOR THE COUNTRY.

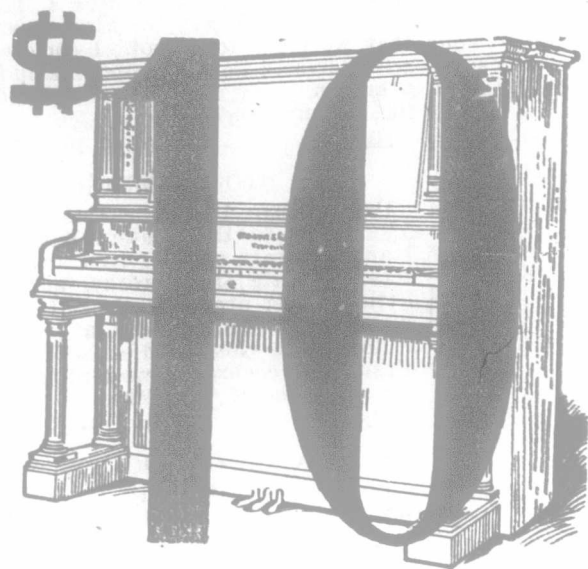
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My last letter appeared in print, but I did not see it. I do not like living in Winnipeg as well as in the country, because we have not a quarter of the freedom we used to have. Since the snow has fallen, I wish I was near our old coasting hill, where we used to have so much fun.

I go to the John M. King School. It is by no means the nearest, but the nearest one is south of Portage Avenue and we live north. At school we have sewing and painting, besides the usual subjects, and the boys have manual training as extra work. They have been drilled a lot, and were reviewed by Earl Grey when he was in the city.

Our class did such good work our sewing teacher is having us make furnishings for a model bedroom to show at the Centennial Fair.



THE PET.



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We have to walk nearly a mile to school, so on these stormy days we have to take our lunch. What part of the city do you live in? I live in the West End. I am still taking music lessons, papa gets books from the Carnegie Library, but I have not much time for reading because I have so much home work for school.

We have another farm on the Red river to which I hope to move next summer. It is nine miles from the city. I like the farm.

Wishing the club every success.

Man, (a) BOOKWORM.

(I live west, too, but not very far out—C. D.)

A TRUE BEAR STORY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am nine years old and in the third book at school. I have three sisters and one little brother three weeks old. We are all girls in our family but the baby. His name is Wallace Lenwood. He is quite cute.

We have forty-five acres of land broken. We had twenty-two acres of wheat and the rest of oats. Our wheat turned out about thirty bushels to the acre, and oats eighty-five bushels to the acre. We live close by a coulee and there is lots of fun sliding down the banks in the winter time. We live five miles from Quill Lake.

I was born ten miles from Walkerton, Bruce County, Ont. Then I went to Owen Sound, then to Regina and now at Quill Lake. I will close with a true story that happened down in Bruce county.

A SAVAGE BEAR.

One day Mrs. L— came to see Mrs.

S—. In the afternoon Mrs. L— and Mrs. S— started home to Mrs. L's—. They had to cross a large bush, when they came to a river, where Mrs. L's— son had promised to come to the river and meet them and row them across the river. The women waited there for a while, but as the son did not come they started home but took the wrong road. The road which they took led them farther into the bush. As they were walking along they came to a big turn up (a tree torn up by the storm) As they were passing this tree a large female bear sprang out and attempted to seize the small baby which Mrs. S— was carrying. Mrs. S— kicked it away and it sprang at Mrs. S—'s small boy who was walking behind the woman. Catching it up the bear ran away with the little boy, who was crying "Oh, mamma, mamma, take me!" Mrs. S— started after it but could not get near it. That night a search party went out to find the boy. The father found him about dead and he died the next morning. A neighbor shot the bear.

Sask. (a) MARION BLACK.

TRAVELLING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing so many nice letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write too. We have a saw mill about sixty miles north of here. We will be going up to it in about two weeks. I went up there in July, just to see what it was like. I liked the road and the place very well. We had a team and a democrat. We had to cross a lot of creeks. The trees and the flowers were very beautiful. We could hear the song of the birds in every tree.

I have a 22 calibre single shot rifle and I can shoot anything I aim at. I

can trap wolves, weasels, muskrats and mink. I like to go out fishing. I am a good horseback rider. I can ride any horse I see.

I am sending a two cent stamp, for which please send me your membership button.

Sask. (b)
A FARMER'S MERRY WHISTLER. (12)
A PRIZE PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam and I hope to see it in print. I am nine years old but I am tall for my age. I have a shetland pony and call it Bonnie. I have a little red cart I use in the summer and a little cutter in the winter. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and I like very much to read the little letters in the Western Wigwam. My father has a farm three miles from the city and I go out on Saturdays with my pony. My sister has a pup and she calls him Tip. Last year my pony took first prize at the exhibition.

Sask. (b) WESTERN BOY.

WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well I am writing to your Wigwam again, but it won't be a very long letter this time.

I have not been at school these last two weeks because our teacher has been sick with jaundice. Her skin all turned yellow.

Rivers (the town nearest us) has sprung up very quickly during the last two years. There has been a hard fight there this last little while, because some people have been trying to get a license for selling liquor, and they had it for a little while but the temperance people have won at last, and I, for one, am very glad. There have been quite a few wrecks on the railroad too.

Nearly every week or so a wrecked train comes into town and there have been quite a few people killed.

I hope some day to be able to go to Winnipeg and see you, Cousin Dorothy. At school I am in Grade Six, but I will soon be into Grade Seven, except in Arithmetic. It is my hardest subject, and I can hardly do it.

We have a Sunday School in Rivers and the largest attendance we have ever had is seventy-seven.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, you will soon get tired if I keep on writing.

Man. (a) BROWN THRUSH.

WELL DIGGING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing my last letter in print I thought I would help your corner, though I am inclined to think it is pretty crowded every week. How many members has it now, Cousin Dorothy? The cold weather is beginning to start up here and we feel it more than we do in mid-winter, I believe. We have a well digging outfit at our place now. They have gone about forty feet and have not struck water yet. We have a large bunch of horses. Some of their names are Queen, Bessie, Nellie, Bunny, Maud and Beauty. Captain and Jeff are our democrat horses. Paddy and Dick are our Ponies.

Our work horses are Jim, Charlie, Lizzie and Rock. We have more horses too. One of my sisters has not written to your corner yet, but she always reads the letters. We finished our threshing since I wrote before and all the grain turned out well. We took threshed.

Alta (a) AUTUMN.

SONGS WANTED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I come again! This week there were 15 members' letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I think Pocahontas writes good letters. They are so interesting. I have read Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, and quite a few more books.

I would like to correspond with any of the members, if I only knew where to write to. I am going to take drawing lessons, and then I will send in a drawing. I am sending a good recitation for any girl or boy the next time I write. Here is a riddle: On a high hill there is a green house. In the green house there is a white house. In the white house there is a red house. In the red house there are a lot of little black men. Ans.—A watermelon.

Do any of the members know the songs of "Somebody's waiting For You," "My Wild Irish Rose," or "Where the Sunset Turns the Ocean Blue to Gold.?"

Sask. (b) NELLY G. LEE.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.
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CHAPTER XLIV.

THE INTENDANT'S DILEMMA.

"Did I not know for a certainty that she was present till midnight at the party given by Madame de Grandmaison, I should suspect her, by God!" exclaimed the Intendant, as he paced up and down his private room in the Palace, angry and perplexed to the uttermost over the mysterious assassination at Beaumanoir. "What think you, Cadet?"

"I think that proves an alibi," replied Cadet, stretching himself lazily in an armchair and smoking with half-shut eyes. There was a cynical, mocking tone in his voice which seemed to imply that although it proved an alibi it did not prove innocence to the satisfaction of the Sieur Cadet.

"You think more than you say, Cadet. Out with it! Let me hear the worst of your suspicions. I fancy they chime with mine," said the Intendant, in quick reply.

"As the bells of the Cathedral with the bells of the Recollets," drawled out Cadet. "I think she did it, Bigot, and you think the same; but I should not like to be called upon to prove it, nor you either,—not for the sake of the pretty witch, but for your own." "I could prove nothing, Cadet. She was the gayest and most light-hearted

of all the company last night at Madame de Grandmaison's. I have made the most particular inquiries of Varin and Deschenaux. They needed no asking, but burst out at once into praise and admiration of her gaiety and wit. It is certain she was not at Beaumanoir."

"You often boasted you knew women better than I, and I yielded the point in regard to Angelique," replied Cadet, refilling his pipe. "I did not profess to fathom the depths of that girl, but I thought you knew her. Egad! she has been too clever for you, Bigot! She has aimed to be the Lady Intendant, and is in a fair way to succeed! That girl has the spirit of a war-horse; she would carry any man round the world. I wish she would carry me. I would rule Versailles in six weeks, with that woman, Bigot!"

"The same thought has occurred to me, Cadet, and I might have been entrapped by it had not this cursed affair happened. La Pompadour is a simpleton beside Angelique des Meloises! My difficulty is to believe her so mad as to have ventured on this bold deed."

"'Tis not the boldness, only the uselessness of it, would stop Angelique!" answered Cadet, shutting one eye with an air of lazy comfort.

"But the deceitfulness of it, Cadet! A girl like her could not be so gay last night with such a bloody purpose on her soul. Could she, think you?"

"Couldn't she? Tut! Deceit is every woman's nature! Her wardrobe is not complete unless it contains as many lies for her occasions as ribbons for her adornment!"

"You believe she did it then? What makes you think so, Cadet?" asked Bigot eagerly, drawing near his companion.

"Why, she and you are the only persons on earth who had an interest in that girl's death. She to get a dangerous rival out of the way,—you to hide her from the search-warrants sent out by La Pompadour. You did not do it, I know: ergo, she did! Can any logic be plainer? That is the reason I think so, Bigot."

"But how has it been accomplished, Cadet? Have you any theory? She can not have done it with her own hand."

"Why, there is only one way that I can see. We know she did not do the murder herself, therefore she has done it by the hand of another. Here is proof of a confederate, Bigot,—I picked this up in the secret chamber." Cadet drew out of his pocket the fragment of the letter torn in pieces by La Corriveau. "Is this the handwriting of Angelique?" asked he.

Bigot seized the scrap of paper, read it, turned it over and scrutinized it, striving to find resemblances between the writing and that of every one known to him. His scrutiny was in vain.

"This writing is not Angelique's," said he. "It is utterly unknown to me. It is a woman's hand, but certainly not the hand of any woman of my acquaintance, and I have letters and billets from almost every lady in Quebec. It is proof of a confederate, however, for listen, Cadet! It arranges for an interview with Caroline, poor girl! It was thus she was betrayed to her death. It is torn, but enough remains to make the sense clear,—listen: 'At the arched door about midnight—if she pleased to admit her she would learn important matters concerning herself—the Intendant and the Baron de St. Castin—speedily arrive in the Colony.' That throws light upon the mystery, Cadet! A woman was to have an interview with Caroline at midnight! Good God, Cadet! not two hours before we arrived! And we deferred starting in order that we might rook the Seigneur de Port Neuf! Too late! too late! Oh cursed word that ever seals our fate when we propose a good deed!" and Bigot felt himself a man injured and neglected by Providence.

"Important matters relating to herself," repeated Bigot, reading again the scrap of writing. "The Intendant and the Baron de St. Castin—speedily to arrive in the Colony." No one knew but the sworn Councillors of the Governor that the Baron de St. Castin was coming out to the Colony. A woman has done the deed, and she has been informed of secrets spoken in Council by some Councillor present on that day at the Castle. Who was he? and who was she?" questioned Bigot, excitedly.

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"The argument runs like water down hill, Bigot! but, par Dieu! I would not have believed that New France contained two women of such mettle as the one to contrive the other to execute, a masterpiece of devilment like that!"

"Since we find another hand in the dish, it may not have been Angelique after all," remarked Bigot. "It is hard to believe one so fair and free-spoken guilty of so dark and damnable a crime." Bigot would evidently be glad to find himself in error touching his suspicions.

"Fairest without is often foulest within, Bigot," answered Cadet, doggedly. "Open speech in a woman is often an open trap to catch fools! Angelique des Meloises is free-spoken and open-handed enough to deceive a conclave of cardinals; but she has the lightest heels in the city. Would you not like to see her dance a ballet de triomphe on the broad flagstone I laid over the grave of that poor girl? If you would you have only to marry her, and she will give a ball in the secret chamber!"

"Be still, Cadet! I could take you by the throat for suggesting it! But I will make her prove herself innocent!" exclaimed Bigot, angry at the cool persistence of Cadet.

"I hope you will not try it to-day, Bigot," Cadet spoke gravely now. "Let the dead sleep, and let all sleeping dogs and bitches lie still. Zounds! we are in greater danger than she is! you cannot stir in this matter without putting yourself in her power. Angelique has got hold of the secret of Caroline and of the Baron de St. Castin; what if she clear herself by accusing you? The King would put you in the Bastille for the magnificent lie you told the Governor, and La Pompadour would send you to the Place de Greve when the Baron de St. Castin returned with

the bones of his daughter, dug up in your Chateau!"

"It is a cursed dilemma!" Bigot fairly writhed with perplexity. "Dark as the bottomless pit, turn which way we will. Angelique knows too much, that is clear; it were a charity, if it were a safe thing, to kill her too, Cadet!"

"Not to be thought of, Bigot; she is too much in every man's eye, and cannot be stowed away in a secret corner like her poor victim. A dead silence on every point of this cursed business is our only policy, our only safety." Cadet had plenty of common sense in the rough, and Bigot was able to appreciate it.

The Intendant strode up and down the room, clenching his hands in a fury. "If I were sure! sure! she did it, I would kill her, by God! such a damnable cruel deed as this would justify any measure of vengeance!" exclaimed he, savagely.

"Pshaw! not when it would all rebound upon yourself. Besides, if you want vengeance, take a man's revenge upon a woman; you can do that! It will be better than killing her, much more pleasant, and quite as effectual."

Bigot looked as Cadet said this and laughed: "You would send her to the Parc aux cerfs, eh, Cadet? Par Dieu! she would sit on the throne in six months!"

"No, I do not mean the Parc aux cerfs, but the Chateau of Beaumanoir. But you are in too ill humor to joke today, Bigot." Cadet resumed his pipe with an air of nonchalance.

"I never was in a worse humor in my life, Cadet! I feel that I have a padlock upon every one of my five senses; and I cannot move hand or foot in this business."

"Right, Bigot, do not move hand or foot, eye or tongue, in it. I tell you

the slightest whisper of Caroline's life or death in your house, reaching the ears of Philibert or La Corne St. Luc, will bring them to Beaumanoir with warrants to search for her. They will pick the Chateau to pieces stone by stone. They will drag Caroline out of her grave, and the whole country will swear you murdered her, and that I helped you, and with appearances so strong against us that the mothers who bore us would not believe in our innocence! Damn the women! The burying of that girl was the best deed I did for one of the sex in my life, but it will be the worst if you breath one word of it to Angelique des Meloises, or to any other person living. I am not ready to lose my head yet, Bigot, for the sake of any woman, or even for you!"

The Intendant was staggered by the vehemence of Cadet, and impressed by the force of his remarks. It was hard to sit down quietly and condone such a crime, but he saw clearly the danger of pushing inquiry in any direction without turning suspicion upon himself. He boiled with indignation. He fumed and swore than his wont when angry, but Cadet looked on quietly, smoking his pipe, waiting for the storm to calm down.

"You were never in a woman's clutches so tight before, Bigot," continued Cadet. "If you let La Pompadour suspect one hair of your head in this matter, she will spin a cart-ropo out of it that will drag you to the Place de Greve."

"Reason tells me that what you say is true, Cadet," replied Bigot, gloomily. "To be sure; but is not Angelique a clever witch to bind Francois Bigot neck and heels in that way, after fairly outwitting and running him down?"

Cadet's cool comments drove Bigot beside himself. "I will not stand it;

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by St. Maur! she shall pay for all this! I, who have caught women all my life, to be caught by one thus! she shall pay for it!"

"Well, make her pay for it by marrying her!" replied Cadet. "Par Dieu! I am mistaken if you have not got to marry her in the end! I would marry her myself, if you do not, only I should be afraid to sleep nights! I might be put under the floor before morning if she liked another man better!"

Cadet gave way to a feeling of hilarity at this idea, shaking his sides so long and heartily that Bigot caught the infection, and joined in with a burst of sardonic laughter.

Bigot's laughter was soon over. He sat down at the table again, and, being now calm, considered the whole matter over, point by point, with Cadet, who, though coarse and unprincipled, was a shrewd counsellor in difficulties.

It was determined between the two men that nothing whatever should be said of the assassination. Bigot should continue his gallantries to Angelique, and avoid all show of suspicion in that quarter. He should tell her of the disappearance of Caroline, who had gone away mysteriously as she came, but profess absolute ignorance as to her fate.

Angelique would be equally cautious in alluding to the murder; she would pretend to accept all his statements as absolute fact. Her tongue, if not her thoughts, would be sealed up in perpetual silence on that bloody topic. Bigot must feed her with hopes of marriage, and if necessary set a day for it, far enough off to cover all the time to be taken up in the search after Caroline.

"I will never marry her, Cadet!" exclaimed Bigot, "but will make her regret all her life she did not marry me!"

"Take care, Bigot! It is dangerous playing with fire. You don't half know Angelique."

"I mean she shall pull the chestnuts out of the fire for me with her pretty fingers, until she burns them," remarked Bigot, gruffly.

"I would not trust her too far! In all seriousness, you have but the choice of two things, Bigot: marry her or send her to the Convent."

"I would not do the one, and I could not do the other, Cadet," was Bigot's prompt reply to this suggestion.

"Tut! Mere Migeon de la Nativite

will respect your lettre de cachet, and provide a close, comfortable cell for this pretty penitent in the Ursulines," said Cadet.

"Not she! Mere Migeon gave me one of her parlor-lectures once, and I care not for another. Egad, Cadet! she made me the nearest of being ashamed of Francois Bigot of any one I ever listened to! Could you have seen her, with her veil thrown back, her pale face still paler with indignation, her black eyes looking still blacker beneath the white fillet upon her forehead, and then her tongue, Cadet! Well, I withdrew my proposal and felt myself rather cheapened in the presence of Mere Migeon."

"Ay, I hear she is a clipper when she gets a sinner by the hair! What was the proposal you made to her, Bigot?" asked Cadet, smiling as if he knew.

"Oh, it was not worth a livre to make such a row about! I only proposed to send a truant damsel to the Convent to repent of my faults, that was all! But I could never dispose of Angelique in that way," continued the Intendant, with a shrug.

"Egad! she will fool any man faster than he can make a fool of her! But I would try Mere Migeon, notwithstanding," replied Cadet. "She is the only one to break in this wild filly and nail her tongue fast to her prayers!"

"It is useless trying. They know Angelique too well. She would turn the Convent out of the windows in the time of a neuvaine. They are all really afraid of her," replied Bigot.

"Then you must marry her, or do worse, Bigot. I see nothing else for it," was Cadet's reply.

"Well, I will do worse, if worse can be; for marry her I will not!" said Bigot, stamping his foot upon the floor.

"It is understood, then, Bigot, not a word, a hint, a look is to be given to Angelique regarding your suspicions of her complicity in this murder?"

"Yes, it is understood. The secret is like the devil's tontine—he catches the last possessor of it."

"I expect to be the last, then, if I keep in your company, Bigot," remarked Cadet.

Cadet having settled this point to his mind, reclined back in his easy chair and smoked on in silence, while the Intendant kept walking the floor anxiously,

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because he saw farther than his companion the shadows of coming events.

Sometimes he stopped impatiently at the window, beating a tattoo with his nails on the polished casement as he gazed out upon the beautiful parterres of autumnal flowers, beginning to shed their petals around the gardens of the Palace. He looked at them without seeing them. All that caught his eye was a bare rose-bush, from which he remembered he had plucked some white roses which he had sent to Caroline to adorn her oratory; and he thought of her face, more pale and delicate than any rose of Provence that ever bloomed. His thoughts ran violently in two parallel streams side by side, neither of them disappearing for a moment amid the crowd of other affairs that pressed upon his attention,—the murder of Caroline and the perquisition that was to be made for her in all quarters of the Colony. His own safety was too deeply involved in any discovery that might be made respecting her to allow him to drop the subject out of his thought for a moment.

By imposing absolute silence upon himself in the presence of Angelique, touching the death of Caroline, he might impose a like silence upon her whom he could not acquit of the suspicion of having prompted the murder. But the certainty that there was a confederate in the deed—a woman, too, judging by the fragment of writing picked up by Cadet—tormented him with endless conjectures.

Still, he felt, for the present, secure from any discovery on that side; but how to escape from the sharp inquisition of two men like La Corne St. Luc and Pierre Philibert? And who knew how far the secret of Beaumanoir was a secret any longer? It was known to two women, at any rate; and no woman, in Bigot's estimation of the sex, would long keep a secret which concerned another and not herself.

"Our greatest danger, Cadet, lies there!" continued the Intendant, stopping in his walk and turning suddenly to his friend. "La Corne St. Luc and Pierre Philibert are commissioned by the Governor to search for that girl. They will not leave a stone unturned, a corner unransacked in New France. They will find out through the Hurons and my own servants that a woman has been concealed in Beaumanoir. They will suspect, if they do not discover who she was. They will not find her on earth,—they will look for under the earth. And, by St. Muir! it makes me quake to think of it, Cadet, for the discovery will be utter ruin! They may at last dig up her murdered remains in my own Chateau! As you said, the Bastille and the Place de Greve would be my portion, and ruin yours and that of all our associates."

Cadet held up his pipe as if appealing to Heaven. "It is a cursed reward for our charitable night's work, Bigot," said he. "Better you had never lied about the girl. We could have brazened it out or fought it out with the Baron de St. Castin or any man in France! That lie will convict us if found out!"

"Pshaw! the lie was a necessity," answered Bigot, impatiently. "But who could have dreamed of it leading us such a dance as it has done! Par Dieu! I have not often lied except to women,



Western Canada Pioneer's Seed Pilot

Compiled by a Western Agriculturist and a Western Horticulturist. GET HOLD OF THESE VARIETIES AND THESE METHODS—All described in the entirely new and beautifully illustrated catalogue of

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CANADA

Write for it NOW.

and such lies do not count! But I had better have stuck to truth in this matter, Cadet. I acknowledge that now."

"Especially with La Pompadour! She is a woman. It is dangerous to lie to her,—at least about other women."

"Well, Cadet, it is useless blessing the Pope or banning the devil! We are in

for it, and we must meet La Corne St. Luc and Pierre Philibert as warily as we can. I have been thinking of making safe ground for us to stand upon, as the trappers do on the great prairies, by kindling a fire in front to escape from the fire in the rear!"

"What is that, Bigot? I could fire the

Chateau rather than be tracked out by La Corne and Philibert," said Cadet, sitting upright in his chair.

"What, burn the Chateau!" answered Bigot. "You are mad, Cadet! No; but it were well to kindle such a smoke about the eyes of La Corne and Philibert that they will need to rub them to ease their own pain instead of looking for poor Caroline."

"How, Bigot? Will you challenge and fight them? That will not avert suspicion, but increase it," remarked Cadet.

"Well, you will see! A man will need as many eyes as Argus to discover our hands in this business."

Cadet started, without conjecturing what the Intendant contemplated. "You will kill the bird that tells tales on us Bigot,—is that it?" added he.

"I mean to kill two birds with one stone, Cadet! Hark you; I will tell you a scheme that will put a stop to these perquisitions by La Corne and Philibert—the only two men I fear in the Colony—and at the same time deliver me from the everlasting bark and bite of the Golden Dog!"

Bigot led Cadet to the window, and poured in his ear the burning passions which were fermenting in his own breast. He propounded a scheme of deliverance for himself and of crafty vengeance upon the Philiberts which would turn the thoughts of every one away from the Chateau of Beaumanoir and the missing Caroline into a new stream of public and private troubles, amid the confusion of which he would escape, and his present dangers be overlooked and forgotten in a great catastrophe that might upset the Colony, but at any rate it would free Bigot from his embarrassments and perhaps inaugurate a new reign of public plunder and the suppression of the whole party of the Honnetes Gens.

CHAPTER XLV.

"I WILL FEED FAT THE ANCIENT GRUDGE I BEAR HIM."

The Treaty of Aix La Chapelle, so long tossed about on the waves of war, was finally signed in the beginning of October. A swift-sailing goelette of Dieppe brought the tidings of New France, and in the early nights of November, from Quebec to Montreal. Bonfires on every headland blazed over the broad river; churches were decorated with evergreens, and Te Deums sung in gratitude for the return of peace and security to the Colony.

New France came out of the struggle scathed and scorched as by fire, but unshorn of territory or territorial rights; and the glad colonists forgot and forgave the terrible sacrifices they had made in the universal joy that their country. Their religion, language, and laws were still safe under the Crown of France, with the white banner still floating over the Castle of St. Louis.

On the day after the arrival of the Dieppe goelette bringing the news of peace, Bigot sat before his desk reading his despatches and letters from France, when the Chevalier de Pean entered the room with a bundle of papers in his hand, brought to the Palace by the

(Continued on page 27.)

Stay Inside While You are Outside



You be the Judge of it

IN ORDER TO ASSIST YOU IN GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE

Dysthe Face Protector

WITHOUT FIRST SENDING THE MONEY you can deposit \$1.00 with your nearest bank or post office, have the Banker or Postmaster sign the order for it, and you send it in to me, as per blank below.

If you, after the trial, rather have your dollar than the protector, return the protector and get your money where you left it.

Martinius Dysthe

Order for a 10 days' Free Trial of one Dysthe Face Protector. Date.....

Mr. P. O. A Prov.

Above have this day deposited with me \$1.00 on a 10 days' free trial of one Dysthe Face Protector, and be it understood, that I hold the money for 10 days after the date of mailing the protector at Winnipeg. If above shows postal receipt for return of the protector in that time he is to receive his money back in full from me. If not I am to pay it to M. Dysthe, 351 Beverly Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Banker or Postmaster.

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

DEPARTMENTS

- HORSES
- SHEEP
- POULTRY
- CATTLE
- SWINE
- GRAIN

JUDGING COMPETITIONS

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

INDUCEMENTS

SINGLE FARE RATES.

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

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

The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.

FERRY'S SEEDS

always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1910 SEED ANNUAL Free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.



BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Has the "Black Knight" come to your home?

Let him show you the quick and easy way to shine the stoves.

"Black Knight" takes all the hard work and dirty work out of stove polishing.

It's a paste—so there is no watery mixture to be prepared.

Just a few rubs with cloth or brush brings a mirror-like shine that "you can see your face in". And the shine lasts!

Most dealers handle and recommend "Black Knight" Stove Polish. If your dealer cannot supply it, send 10c. for a big can—sent postpaid.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
Hamilton, Ont. 18

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

CARELESS JACK AND JILL

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
Like dutiful son and daughter;
Now Jack has typhoid, Jill is ill—
They didn't boil the water.

MAPLEINE HARD SAUCE

One-half cup sugar, one large tablespoonful of butter; cream these together well and add a few drops of Mapleine to flavor.

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

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
Berlin, Ont., Can.

GOSSIP

MCCALLUM'S SHIPMENT COMING

W. J. McCallum writes us from Dumfries, Scotland, to the effect that owing to insurance companies refusing to insure stock through to Manitoba at this time, he will be forced to delay, for a couple of weeks, shipping his recently purchased consignment of Clydesdales. Mr. McCallum is bringing out about fifty head of horses, notice of arrival of which will appear in due time in the advertising columns of this paper. The horses will be sold at Virden, Man. Watch advertisement for further particulars.

GRAHAM'S HIGH-CLASS CLYDES

Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, arrived from Scotland on the 10th of December with what has been passed on by good judges as one of the best lots of Clydesdales that has reached Western Canada. Mr. Graham went to the Old Land with the avowed determination of bringing out something better than is usually brought to this country. The lot consists of thirteen females, a two-year-old and a yearling stallion. There are five mares rising four years, two of which are by Baron's Pride, one by Baron Hood, and one by the Darnley horse, Carthusian. The other is Lady Gold, by Guinea Gold by Marcellus. Her dam is by Prince Robert, the sire of Hiawatha. These are all in foal to such horses as Prince Sturdy, Iron Duke, Up to Time, Pride of Williamson and Baron of Burgie. There are six fillies rising three years, carrying the best blood of the breed, everyone of which shows excellent quality. All are of large size and some of them will mature into mares weighing close to a ton. Two Yearling fillies, one by Douglas Chief, a Prince Thomas horse, out of a Baron's Pride mare; the other is by Baron's Pride, her dam by Macgregor, and her grandam the famous champion mare, Fickle Fashion Princess, by Cedric, one of the Prince of Wales' best sons. This filly is a full sister to Baron Cedric.

The two-year-old stallion, Johnston Count, is by the celebrated Balmada Queen's Guard, one of Baron's Pride's best sons, out of Balmada Queen Mab, by Royalist, by Darnley. Johnston Count's dam is the great show mare, Lady Freda, by Royal Favorite, sire of Scotland Yet, Lady Rotha, and many others that rank among the breed champions. Johnston Count is bred in the purple, and is as good as his breeding. If this colt comes on right he will be heard from in the future. Scotland Ever, the yearling colt, is black with white markings. His sire, Sir Marcus, was twice champion at Toronto, and once champion at the Chicago International. Sir Marcus is by Sir Simon, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. Mag of Ross, the dam of Scotland Ever, is by Patrician, one of the best sons of Prince of Wales, grandam by Edenburgen, by Top Gallant, by Darnley. This is a beautiful, smooth-turned colt, with plenty of size, and he is a capital goer.

Mr. Graham has a few home-bred Clydes and some good light horses for sale. His advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS

Men and women and boys who desire to adopt a profession could do no better than to learn the great art of stuffing and mounting birds, animals, game heads and all other trophies. The call for the skillful taxidermist is almost unlimited.

It requires almost no capital at all to hang out a sign as a professional taxidermist when the profession is once learned, and every taxidermist who is skilled in his work gets more to do than he can take care of.

Such taxidermists get work from all over the world, for there are many specimens worth thousands of dollars when they are well mounted, and the people who secure such specimens don't want to take the chance of having them spoiled by having someone who isn't skilled do the work.

Taxidermy is now taught successfully by mail by the N.-W. School of Taxidermy, Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb. This school guarantees success to its students or no tuition is charged. Write to this school to-day and get free a beautiful illustrated book entitled: "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals." Mention the name of this paper.

HOW CAN CATTLE BREEDERS MAKE MORE MONEY?

Many cattlemen are discouraged by high-priced feed, costly labor, and small returns. They would like to know how to get money out of their business, instead of always putting some in. It is a serious problem when prices on grain and mill feed go sky-rocketing out of reach, and prices on beef and milk hold nearly stationary. Two things are sure—feed isn't going to come down in the face of the present tremendous demand, neither will it pay to use cheap feed.

Is it possible, then, for the hard-pressed stockman to make a better use of his costly grain? Can he follow any "feeding system" that will give a greater return? Science helps the cattle feeder as it does other branches of farm effort. Science says that a large percentage of grain fed to fattening cattle or milch cows is lost through incomplete digestion. If farmers would dip into chemistry a bit and do a little analyzing out in the stable, they'd learn something. They would find the manure heap rich with food elements, which should be putting fat on the ribs of their steers; and if they could compute the loss, they would find it amazing. Science points out the leak, and science also points the remedy—give your feeding stock power to digest the maximum amount of all rations fed. It can be done. It is done by thousands of feeders who are successful in spite of hard conditions. These men speak of the system which they follow as "The Dr. Hess Idea." It teaches a sensible way of strengthening the digestive organs in stall-fed cattle so that the percentage of undigested nutriment is almost nothing.

These men use a tonic preparation, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), which contains tonic elements as strength givers; iron for blood building; and nitrates to act as cleansers. This preparation is called Dr. Hess Stock Food, but it really is not a food. No one would give it for any food value in itself. Rather, it makes food available; helps the animal turn food into blood, tissue, bone and fat. This Stock Food is not a theory, either—the men who make it, and the men who use it, don't think it will prove a help. They know it will prove so, because they're reaping benefit from it every day. And any feeder who tries Dr. Hess Stock Food and is not satisfied gets his money back.

CONTRIBUTORS' ADDRESSES

Frequently our readers write us for post-office addresses of contributors. While this can fairly be considered a compliment to our correspondents, it would be out of the question for us to accede to our readers' requests. The post-office addresses are omitted from our columns to avoid contributors being flooded with correspondence.

However, since "The Farmer's Advocate" lends its columns to the exchange of ideas, it is in order for those who wish more light on any question discussed by our staff of contributors to send us a letter asking for further particulars on certain points.

Please do not ask us for post-office addresses.

GALBRAITH'S BOOKLET

A very handsome booklet has been issued by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, the noted breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Percherons. Stockmen in the Old Country, in the United States and in Canada, recognize in Mr. Galbraith one of the most reliable horsemen in the business. Sound, strong animals of quality, coupled with square dealing and fair prices have built up a large business. Referring to conditions and outlook

The Brandon Tannery

Successors to
CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Custom Tanners



Send for our new illustrated, descriptive catalogue of tanning charges, Galloway and sheep-lined coats, robes, gauntlets, etc.

Tannery, Brandon

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WESTERN

EXCURSIONS

Single Fare

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

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

VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS

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

HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

in regard to draft horses, the booklet says: "Prospects for the coming season in the draft horse business are exceedingly bright. Crops, generally, have been good, prices for everything the farmer sells are very high. Industrial business is thoroughly re-established and prosperous. Draft horses are in active demand at higher prices than ever and the keen rivalry to possess "top notchers" is unprecedented. Horse buyers are scouring the country and don't stop to ask about the breed, or scarcely even the age of a horse. If he is sound and his shape, quality and weight are satisfactory, the buyer never "haggles" over the price. Farmers who use good judgment or even ordinary intelligence in their breeding operations and feed their colts liberally and judiciously are making larger profits than from any other branch of farming or stock raising. It is important, of course, that the parent stock be good and also well bred, if the best results are to be had."

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER
(Continued from page 9.)

These have, in a great majority, gone to Canada, and have been chiefly yearling and two-year-old fillies. The breeders have been getting about £35 apiece for them, so that this trade has brought to the tenant-farmers of Scotland something like £49,000 to £50,000. That is a very substantial sum, and naturally we hope the Clydesdale will hold his own.

HOLDING HIS OWN.

The question is, What is the Clydesdale's own? He is the favorite—one might almost say, the only draft horse bred in Scotland and the North of England. He is by many thousands the most popular horse in Canada. In New Zealand he far outnumbers the Shire, and the same holds true, although perhaps in less proportions, in Victoria and New South Wales. He is bred extensively in South Australia, and he is not unknown in South Africa. He has been exported in hundreds to Germany and Russia during the past 20 years. The only country in which, up to this time, he has not held his own—that is, he has lost, rather than gained in popularity—is the United States of America. The causes of this are not known to the writer. He is not sufficiently well acquainted at first hand with the history of horse breeding in the United States to dogmatize, but he may be permitted to speculate. The Clydesdale is primarily a farmer's horse. He is a horse for agricultural purposes. By breeding him for weight—that is, up to 1,800 or 2,000 pounds, and above that—he becomes invaluable for street traffic. He is a horse for quick walking, and although he can break into a trot when wanted, his natural gait is a speedy walk. The street traffic of cities like Glasgow and Liverpool calls for such a horse, and in these centers no species of draft horse is more popular. Traffic in the cities of the United States is only to a limited extent conducted along these lines. There the horse in favor is the trotting express horse, the heavy-bodied animal, with clean and comparatively light limbs. The Percheron and the Percheron cross, whether with Clydesdale or Shire, fills the bill and has the trade. The Clydesdale for a time seemed to make good headway in the three central States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Whether he holds his own there, I am unable to say. He has a good footing in Pennsylvania, through the action and favor of Scots settlers and their descendants. He is known in the same way in Wisconsin and Michigan, and recently he has been exported in considerable numbers to Virginia and New Jersey. In most cases Scotsmen have been his importers, and it remains to be seen whether he will make further conquests in these territories. But, on the whole, it is possible the Clydesdale may be said to have held any territory won in the eighties, even in the United States.

My own impression, however, is that both in the United States and South America the Clydesdale has been sorely wounded in the house of his friends. I have been familiar with the export trade for nearly thirty years. In 1880

I first made the acquaintance of the American and Canadian buyers, some of whom still survive, and are reckoned by me among friends who have never failed. But another class of men entered the trade to both of these countries. They shipped horses from here in hundreds—I might almost say thousands—which were never intended to land. If they did land, they were worse investments than if they died at sea, when well insured. Such animals did incalculable harm to the breed. They were utterly unworthy representatives; many of them were notoriously unsound bad-doers, unfruitful, and in every way the very rubbish of the land. It was impossible that such animals could do anything else but bring disgrace and dishonor upon our horses. And they did that most effectively. Then, many of the Americans who came to this country to buy knew nothing at all about a horse. Their one question was: What is his weight? And their one test, color and action. They did not in the least understand the difference between action which came naturally and action which was the result of disease, and they had no more idea as to the points of a draft horse than a child unborn. Why a Clydesdale must have sound feet, springy pasterns, well-defined fetlocks, broad hocks, close action behind and in front, a well-laid shoulder, and high withers—these were matters that they neither knew nor cared to understand. Yet every one of these points is essential to utility and success in draft. When the Clydesdale dealer found his American customer buying draft horses by color, action and pounds avoirdupois, he gave him what he wanted. The class of animal he was seeking after required no effort to breed. You get that kind without effort or intelligence, and in the end of the day you discover that you have lost your way, and the horse you were seeking after is a bitter disappointment.

The type of horse wanted by the Clydesdale judge is the ideal for draft. His great difficulty is that, in striving to secure the best points of a draft animal, he is sometimes tempted to risk the loss of some other points, essential but secondary. No Clydesdale breeder desires to breed an under-sized animal. He wants to breed them as big as he possibly can, but he will not sacrifice in showyard judging mere weight, which is secondary—because more easily obtained—to wearing properties of feet and legs, which are all-important, and difficult to obtain. In the showyard, emphasis is put upon what is most valuable and most difficult to secure in the draft horse. You can get weight by crossing different breeds, just as you can get early maturity in cattle and sheep by crossing representatives of the different breeds; but, in order to secure the cross, you must have in the pure-bred the idealized properties which make for success in commerce when blended. Whenever men come to understand the true relation of the show test to the commercial market, they cease to cavil at the predilections of the Clydesdale judge, and recognize that, in placing the emphasis where he places it, he is paving the way for the production of draft horses that will wear in street traffic, and it is the horse that wears that pays both breeder, dealer and street-contractor in the long run. The Clydesdale will not only hold his own, he will forge ahead and conquer new territory, according as men come to understand the points of a draft horse, and the reason why these points are so invaluable in breeding commercial stock. Baron Fyvie, an unbeaten Clydesdale stallion here, went to New Zealand a few years ago. At first he was himself condemned as undersized. The judges who did not know put him in the background, but his merits could not be hid. To-day his produce hold the winning cards in New Zealand. He has come to his own. Quality of feet and limbs, with close action, will always tell, and nothing can beat the horses which possess these qualities, when the labor test is applied. Do not forget weight, but you can more easily get pounds avoirdupois than wearing feet and limbs. The Clydesdale will hold his own against the world in respect of these points.

"SCOTLAND YET."



**This Is
The Salt
That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter**

And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making.

Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time.

At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

7% GUARANTEED

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

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

**More bread and Better bread
—And the Reason for it**

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

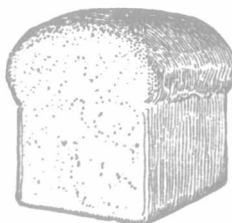
But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



**PURITY
FLOUR**



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
Office, Winnipeg, Man. Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon.

40 We Handle One Class Only and That the Best 40

OUR LAST IMPORTATION

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

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

RAW FURS

We are offering Special prices for MUSKRAT SKUNK LYNX Also highest market prices for all other raw furs. Our assortment is the best. Write us to-day for price list. C. PIERCE & CO. LIMITED 509 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, QUE.

References: Dominion Bank or any Commercial Agency.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—GARDENER, thoroughly experienced possessing botanical knowledge of both vegetables and flowers. Capable of making exhaustive field notes. Box A, Farmer's Advocate.

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

R. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

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

REMEMBER that the Farmer's Advocate can secure buyers for your poultry. Write us for our new illustrated book of advertising rates.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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fresh made bricks	29	to	30
Eastern, in boxes	27½	to	29
Manitoba, in boxes	27½	to	29
DAIRY BUTTER			
Dairy tubs, according to grade	15	to	18
CHEESE			
Manitoba	12½		
Eastern	13½		
EGGS			
Manitoba, fresh gathered and candled	22		
Guaranteed, new laid, per doz.	50	to	55
Ont. storage, per doz. (cases included)	28	to	28½
POULTRY			
Spring chickens	11		
Fowl	8		
Ducks	12		
Turkeys	15		
Geese	9		
EASTERN POULTRY			
Turkeys, per lb.	21	to	22
Spring chicken, per lb.	18	to	19
Boiling fowl, per lb.	14	to	15
Ducks, per lb.	18	to	19
Geese, per lb.	16	to	16½
LARD			
Lard, in tierces, per lb.	17½		
50-lb. tubs	8	80	
20-lb. pails	3	60	
10-lb. pails in cases	10	85	
5-lb. pails in cases	10	95	
3-lb. pails in cases	11	00	
DRESSED CARCASSES			
Steers and heifers abattoir killed	7	to	7½
Hindquarters	9		
Forequarters	6		
Dressed mutton	12		
Dressed Lamb	14		
Dressed hogs	12		
Dressed veal	8		
CURED MEATS (smoked)			
Hams (medium)	17½	to	17½
Hams (large)	17		
Breakfast bacon (backs)	22		
(bellies)	19		
HIDES AND TALLOW			
Frozen hides	9		
No. 1 tallow	5½		
No. 2 tallow	4½		
Sheepskins	30	to	75
Seneca root	50		
COARSE GRAINS AND FEED			
Millfeed, net, per ton			
Bran	17	00	
Shorts	19	00	
Chopped Feeds			
Barley, per ton in sacks	22	00	
Oats	25	00	
Barley and oats	24	00	
Hay, track, Wpg.	10	00	to 11 00
Timothy	12	00	to 14 00
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS			
Potatoes, per bus.	50	to	60
Cal. cucumbers, per doz.	2	40	
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head	1	25	
Native lettuce, per doz	40		
Native onions, per doz.	40		
Native radishes, per doz.	50		
Parsley and mint, per doz.	40		
Mint, per doz.	75		
Leeks, per doz.	50		
Salsify, per lb.	8		
Cal. celery, per crt.	6	00	
Cal. celery, per doz.	1	00	
Tomatoes, Cal., per crt. of 4 bskts.	3	50	
Eggplant, per doz.	2	00	
Florida spinach, per lb.	15		
Cal. Brussels sprouts, per qt.	40		
Cabbage, per cwt.	1	50	
Native carrots, per 100 lbs.	1	50	to 2 00
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	1	00	
Native turnips, per bus.	50		
Spanish onions, per large crate	3	25	
Spanish onions, per small crate	1	25	
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	2	00	to 2 25
Hubbard squash, per lb.	2½		
Vegetable marrow, per doz.	1	00	

Sweet potatoes, per bbl.	5	00
American horse radish, per lb.	20	
Herbs, per doz. bunches	35	
Apples, per barrel		
No. 1 Spies	5	50
No. 2 Spies	4	00 to 4 50
Kings	5	00
Baldwins	4	25 to 5 00
Wagners	4	00
Russets	3	50 to 4 25
Greenings	3	50 to 4 00

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THE GOLDEN DOG (Continued from page 24)

chief clerk of the Bourgeois Philibert, for the Intendant's signature.

The Bourgeois, in the course of his great commercial dealings, got possession of innumerable orders upon the royal treasury, which in due course had to be presented to the Intendant for his official signature.

On the present occasion he sat down muttering ten thousand curses upon the Bourgeois, as he glanced over the papers with knitted eyebrows and teeth set hard together.

The chief clerk, a sturdy, gray-haired Malouin, was nothing daunted by the angry look of the Intendant.

"Pardon me, your Excellency!" replied the chief clerk, "I was only going to observe that His Excellency the Governor and the Commander of the Forces both have decided that the officers may transfer their warrants to whomsoever they will."

"You are a bold fellow, with your Breton speech; but by all the saints in Saintonge, I will see whether the Royal Intendant or the Bourgeois Philibert shall control this matter! And as for you—"

"Tut! cave canem! let this cur go back to his master," interrupted Cadet, amused at the coolness of his chief clerk.

"I shall certainly advise my master not to come himself, Sieur Cadet," replied the chief clerk; "and I am very certain of returning in three days with more army bills for the signature of his Excellency the Intendant."

"Get out, you fool!" shouted Cadet, laughing at what he regarded the insolence of the clerk.

"Don't be angry at him, Bigot, he is not worth it," said Cadet. "Like master, like man," as the proverb says.

Bigot was excessively irritated, for he was lawyer enough to know that Cadet's fear was well founded.

"She prefers love to honor, as all women do!" remarked Bigot; "and likes money better than either."

Philibert skims the cream off the trade of the Colony. This peace will increase his power and make his influence double what it is already!"

"Egad, Bigot!" replied Cadet, who sat near him smoking a large pipe of tobacco, "you speak like a preacher in Lent. We have hitherto buttered our bread on both sides, but the Company will soon, I fear, have no bread to butter! I doubt we shall have to eat your decrees, which will be the only things left in the possession of the Friponne."

"My decrees have been hard to digest for some people who think they will now eat us. Look at that pile of orders, Cadet, in favor of the Golden Dog!"

The Intendant had long regarded with indignation the ever increasing trade and influence of the Bourgeois Philibert, who had become the great banker as well as the great merchant of the Colony, able to meet the Grand Company itself upon its own ground, and fairly divide with it the interior as well as the exterior commerce of the Colony.

"Where is this thing going to end?" exclaimed Bigot, sweeping from him the pile of bills of exchange that lay upon the table. "That Philibert is gaining ground upon us every day! He is now buying up army bills, and even the King's officers are flocking to him with their certificates of pay and drafts on France, which he cashes at half the discount charged by the Company!"

"Give the cursed papers to the clerk and send him off, De Pean!" said Bigot.

De Pean obeyed with a grimace, and returned.

"This thing must be stopped, and shall!" continued the Intendant, savagely.

"That is true, your Excellency," said De Pean. "And we have tried vigorously to stop the evil, but so far in vain. The Governor and the Honnetes Gens, and too many of the officers themselves, countenance his opposition to the Company. The Bourgeois draws a good bill upon Paris and Bordeaux, and they are fast finding it out."

"The Golden Dog is drawing half the money of the Colony into his coffers, and he will blow up the credit of the Friponne some fine day when we least expect it, unless he be chained up," replied Bigot.

"A mechant chien court lien," says the proverb, and so say I," replied Cadet. "The Golden Dog has barked at us for a long time; par Dieu! he bites now!—ere long he will gnaw our bones in reality, as he does in effigy upon that cursed tablet in the Rue Buade."

"Every dog has his day, and the Golden Dog has nearly had his, Cadet. But what do you advise?" asked Bigot.

"Hang him up with a short rope and shorter shrift, Bigot! You have warrant enough if your Court friends are worth half a handful of chaff."

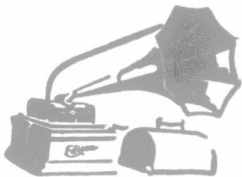
"But they are not worth half a handful of chaff, Cadet. If I hung the Bourgeois there would be such a cry raised among the Honnetes Gens in the Colony, and the whole tribe of Jansenists in France, that I doubt whether even the power of the Marquise could sustain me."

Cadet looked quietly truculent. He drew Bigot aside. "There are more ways than one to choke a dog, Bigot," said he. "You may put a tight collar outside his throat, or a sweetened roll inside of it. Some course must be found, and that promptly. We shall, before many days, have La Corne St. Luc and young Philibert like a couple of staghounds in full cry at our heels about that business at the Chateau. They must be thrown off that scent, come what will, Bigot!"

The pressure of time and circumstance was drawing a narrower circle around the Intendant. The advent of peace would, he believed, inaugurate a personal war against himself. The murder of Caroline was a hard blow, and the necessity of concealing it irritated him with a sense of fear foreign to his character.

His suspicion of Angelique tormented him day and night. He had loved Angelique in a sensual, admiring way, without one grain of real respect. He worshipped her one moment as the Aphrodite of his fancy; he was ready to strip and scourge her the next as the possible murderess of Caroline. But

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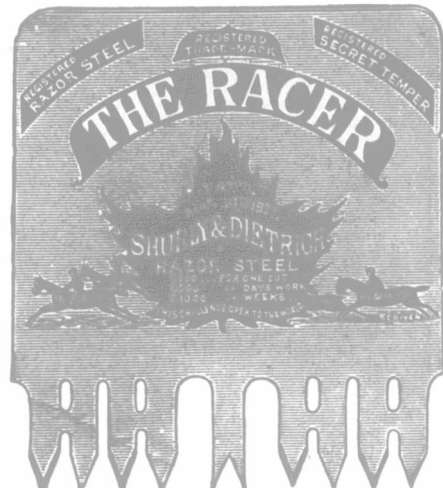
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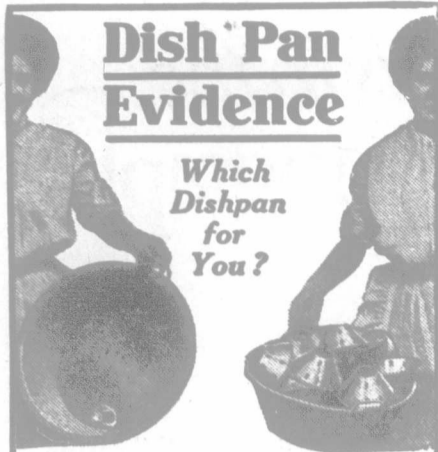
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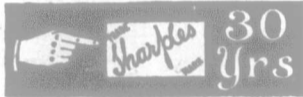


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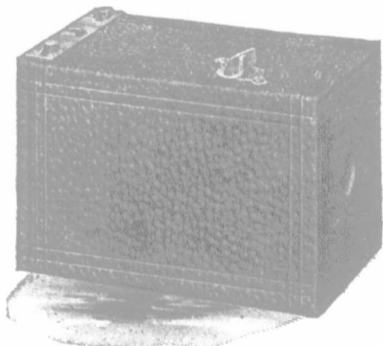
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Bigot had fettered himself with a lie, and had to hide his thoughts under degrading concealments. He knew the Marquise de Pompadour was jealously watching him from afar. The sharpest intellects and most untiring men in the Colony were commissioned to find out the truth regarding the fate of Caroline. Bigot was like a stag brought to bay. An ordinary man would have succumbed in despair, but the very desperation of his position stirred up the Intendant to a greater effort to free himself.

He walked gloomily up and down the room, absorbed in deep thought. Cadet, who guessed what was brooding in his mind, made a sign to De Pean to wait and see what would be the result of his cogitations.

Bigot, gesticulating with his right hand and his left, went on balancing, as in a pair of scales, the chances of success or failure in the blow he meditated against the Golden Dog. A blow which would scatter to the winds the inquisition set on foot to discover the hiding-place of Caroline.

He stopped suddenly in his walk, striking both hands together, as if in sign of some resolution arrived at in his thoughts.

"De Pean!" said he, "has Le Gardeur de Repentigny shown any desire yet to break out of the Palace?"

"None, your Excellency. He is fixed as a bridge to fortune. You can no more break him down than the Pont Neuf at Paris. He lost, last night, a thousand at cards and five hundred at dice; then drank himself dead drunk until three o'clock this afternoon. He has just risen; his valet was washing his head and feet in brandy when I came here."

"You are a friend that sticks closer than a brother, De Pean. Le Gardeur believes in you as his guardian angel, does he not?" asked Bigot with a sneer.

"When he is drunk he does," replied De Pean; "when he is sober I care not to approach him too nearly! He is a wild colt that will kick his groom when rubbed the wrong way; and every way is wrong when the wine is out of him."

"Keep him full then!" exclaimed Bigot; "you have groomed him well, De Pean! but he must now be saddled and ridden to hunt down the biggest stag in New France!"

De Pean looked hard at the Intendant, only half comprehending his allusion.

"You once tried your hand with Mademoiselle de Repentigny, did you not?" continued Bigot.

"I did, your Excellency; but that bunch of grapes was too high for me. They are very sour now."

"Sly fox that you were! Well, do not call them sour yet, De Pean. Another jump at the vine and you may reach that bunch of perfection!" said Bigot, looking hard at him.

"Your Excellency overrates my ability in that quarter, and if I were permitted to choose—"

"Another and a fairer maid would be your choice. I see, De Pean, you are a connoisseur in women. Be it as you wish! Manage this business of Philibert discreetly, and I will coin the Golden Dog into doubloons for a marriage portion for Angelique des Meloises. You understand me now?"

De Pean started. He hardly guessed yet what was required of him, but he cared not in the dazzling prospect of such a wife and fortune as were thus held out to him.

"Your Excellency will really support my suit with Angelique?" De Pean seemed to mistrust the possibility of such a piece of disinterestedness on the part of the Intendant.

"I will not only commend your suit, but I will give away the bride, and Madame de Pean shall not miss any favor from me which she has deserved as Angelique des Meloises," was Bigot's reply, without changing a muscle of his face.

"And your Excellency will give her to me?" De Pean could hardly believe his ears.

"Assuredly you shall have her if you like," cried Bigot, "and with a dowry such as had not been seen in New France!"

"But who would like to have her at any price?" muttered Cadet to himself, with a quiet smile of contempt.—Cadet thought De Pean a fool for jumping at

a hook baited with a woman; but he knew what the Intendant was driving at, and admired the skill with which he angled for De Pean.

"But Angelique may not consent to this disposal of her hand," replied De Pean, with an uneasy look; "I should be afraid of your gift unless she believed that she took me, and not I her."

"Hark you, De Pean! you do not know what women like her are made of, or you would be at no loss how to bait your hook! You have made four millions, they say, out of this war, if not more."

"I never counted it, your Excellency; but, much or little, I owe it all to your friendship," replied De Pean, with a touch of mock humility.

"My friendship! Well, so be it. It is enough to make Angelique des Meloises Madame de Pean when she finds she cannot be Madame Intendant. Do you see your way now, De Pean?"

"Yes, your Excellency, and I cannot be sufficiently grateful for such a proof of your goodness."

Bigot laughed a dry, meaning laugh. "I truly hope you will always think so of my friendship, De Pean. If you do not, you are not the man I take you to be. Now for our scheme of deliverance!"

"Hearken, De Pean," continued the Intendant, fixing his dark, fiery eyes upon his secretary; "you have craft and cunning to work out this design and good will to hasten it on. Cadet and I, considering the necessities of the Grand Company, have resolved to put an end to the rivalry and arrogance of the Golden Dog. We will treat the Bourgeois," Bigot smiled meaningly, "not as a trader with a baton, but as a gentleman with a sword; for, although a merchant, the Bourgeois is noble and wears a sword, which under proper provocation he will draw, and remember he can use it too! He can be tolerated no longer by the gentlemen of the Company. They have often pressed me in vain to take this step, but now I yield. Hark, De Pean! The Bourgeois must be insulted, challenged, and killed by some gentleman of the Company with courage and skill enough to champion its rights. But mind you! it must be done fairly and in open day, and without my knowledge or approval! Do you understand?"

Bigot winked at De Pean and smiled furtively, as much as to say, "You know how to interpret my words."

"I understand your Excellency, and it shall be no fault of mine if your wishes, which chime with my own, be not carried out before many days. A dozen partners of the Company will be proud to fight with the Bourgeois if he will only fight with them."

"No fear of that, De Pean! give the devil his due. Insult the Bourgeois and he will fight with the seven champions of Christendom! so mind you get a man able for him, for I tell you, De Pean, I doubt if there be over three gentlemen in the Colony who could cross swords fairly and successfully with the Bourgeois."

"It will be easier to insult and kill him in a chance medley than to risk a duel!" interrupted Cadet, who listened with intense eagerness. "I tell you, Bigot, young Philibert will pink any man of our party. If there be a duel he will insist on fighting it for his father. The old Bourgeois will not be caught, but we shall catch a Tartar instead, in the young one."

"Well, duel or chance medley be it! I dare not have him assassinated," replied the Intendant. "He must be fought with in open day, and not killed in a corner. Eh, Cadet, am I not right?"

Bigot looked for approval from Cadet, who saw that he was thinking of the secret chamber at Beaumanoir.

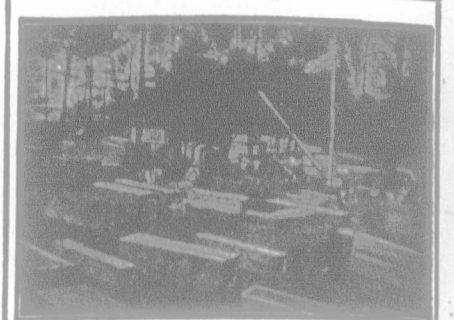
"You are right, Bigot! He must be killed in open day in a corner. But who have you as capable of making sure work of the Bourgeois?"

"Leave it to me," replied De Pean. "I know one partner of the Company who, if I can get him in harness, will run our chariot wheels in triumph over the Golden Dog."

"And who is that?" asked Bigot eagerly.

"Le Gardeur de Repentigny!" exclaimed De Pean, with a look of exultation.

(To be continued next week.)



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Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

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Land the very Best. Level as a Prairie Farm. No Rocks or Stones. Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts. Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like. Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost. Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

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

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

TESTING ANTITOXINS

In recent years the use of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, etc., has become a feature in the treatment of diseases, both of men and domestic animals. As a large number of such preparations have appeared on the market, some being of uncertain strength and others worthless, the United States Congress wisely authorized the Department of Agriculture to buy samples in the market and test the various preparations recommended for veterinary use, and publish the results.

Among the antitoxins on the market for veterinary use is that prepared for use against tetanus the disease commonly spoken of as "lockjaw." The animals most commonly attacked by this disease are horses and mules. The fact that many unsatisfactory results have followed the use of such antitoxins has led the Department to test the preparations put on the market by several manufacturers, both American and foreign, and the results have just been published in Bulletin 121, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The striking feature of the results is the great variation in the strength of these antitoxins. It should be noted that the antitoxin for use on human beings is required by law to be of a certain known strength, so that the physician using it knows exactly what he is doing. But the veterinary who uses a preparation of unknown strength often fails to save the animal treated.

The tests showed that the "veterinary tetanus antitoxins vary extravagantly

vincing, and thousands of farmers have been led to apply the tuberculin test to their herds, after observing its accuracy as shown by animals killed at the demonstrations. At points in the State where such demonstrations have been held, the demand for tuberculin testing has been greatest.

The tuberculin test has been applied under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Veterinarian representing the State Live-stock Sanitary Board, and by co-operative organizations of farmers in certain localities. Since tuberculin testing was begun, in 1892, a total of 72,638 animals have been tested, 46,121 by the Experiment Station, and 26,517 by the State Veterinarian. The increase in number of tests made has been most rapid during the last two years, as in 1908 the Experiment Station made 27,202 tests, and the State Veterinarian 13,791—a total of 40,993. The State has paid to owners two-thirds the appraised value of reacting animals and has received in return whatever was received for the carcasses of these animals passed by Federal inspectors.

The extent of infection is indicated by the tests that have been made, although they do not represent average conditions, since the more seriously-infected herds were naturally tested first. There has been a decline in the per cent. of animals reacting, from 1.7 in 1906, to 5.6 in 1908. The serious phase of the situation is the comparatively large number of herds infected. In 1906, about 48 per cent., or almost half of the herds, were infected; while, in 1908, about 24 per cent., or less than



MILKING BY THE LANTERN.

in their unit of strength, and some are comparatively weak in antitoxic potency." The results indicate the need for strict Government supervision of such preparations for the benefit of the interests of the country.

DEATH OF MORTIMER LEVERING

Stock-breeders throughout Canada, as well as the United States, will regret to learn of the death, which occurred on December 3rd, of Mortimer Levering, Secretary of the International Live-stock Association, the American Shropshire Association and the American Shetland Pony Club. Mr. Levering was a man whom to know was to admire and to love, for his genial manner and gentle disposition. He was sagacious, fair-minded and courteous, a born gentleman, a man of splendid business ability, while possessed of a rich fund of wholesome humor which served to render him a charming story teller and a most agreeable and entertaining companion. The news of his passing will cause genuine sorrow to a host of admiring friends, who will miss him in the gatherings of stockmen, in which he was a prominent personality.

WISCONSIN FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS

An educational campaign against bovine tuberculosis has been conducted in Wisconsin for the last three years, by means of addresses, printed bulletins, and post-mortem demonstrations. The demonstrations have proved most con-

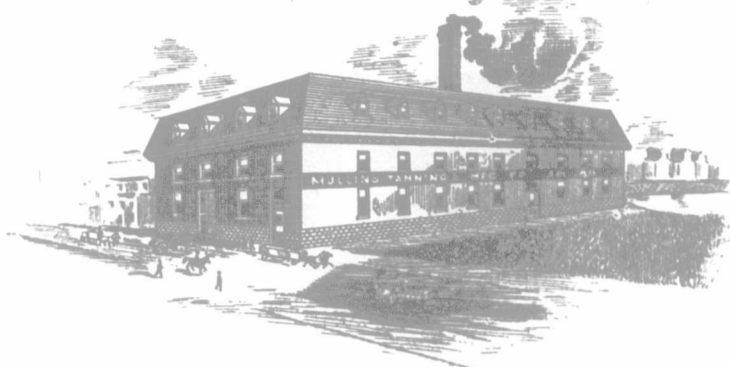
vincing, and thousands of farmers have been led to apply the tuberculin test to their herds, after observing its accuracy as shown by animals killed at the demonstrations. At points in the State where such demonstrations have been held, the demand for tuberculin testing has been greatest. The evidence collected shows that the most common mode of herd infection is through the purchase of infected animals. Of 363 herds found infected in 1908, 263, or over 72 per cent., were infected through purchase.

It is much more prevalent in the southern part of the State. In the southern third, over 43 per cent. of the herds are infected, while less than 18 per cent. in the northern two-thirds of the State have the disease. In the south, over ten per cent. of the animals are infected, while in the north only three per cent. are infected.

Immediate action is needed to stop the further spread of the disease. Bovine tuberculosis has just begun to get a foothold in the new northern sections, and steps must be taken at once if it is to be kept out. A law requiring a clean bill of health to go with each sale is badly needed, as well as a law requiring the pasteurization of factory by-products. No district where the production of breeding animals is important can afford to neglect to take up this matter at once. By testing the herd and removing the infected animals at once, and then buying only tested animals, the herds can be kept free from the disease.— State Experiment Station bulletin, by Russell and Hoffmann.

SHIP YOUR HIDES

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



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

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Planet Jr Farm and Garden Implements do more and better work, and last longer than any other farm implements made. They are fully guaranteed. Over 35 years' actual farming and manufacturing experience is put into every Planet Jr.

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Planet Jr 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer is a wonderful tool for berry-growers and market-gardeners. Works deep or shallow, without throwing earth on the plants, and pulverizes the soil thoroughly. Invaluable wherever fine close work is needed.

Write today for the 1910 illustrated Planet Jr catalogue. It is free. S L Allen & Co Br 1109B Philada Pa

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,594 Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$49,471,594 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,800,151

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

Table listing branches in Western Canada, categorized by province: MANITOBA (Brandon, Carberry, Gladstone, Griswold, Macgregor, Morris, Napinka), ALBERTA (Acme, Tapeoat P.O., Botha (Sub.), Calgary, Camrose, Carleton Place, Castor, Dayland, Edmonton, Namayo Ave., Killam, Lacombe, Ledou, Lethbridge), SASKATCHEWAN (Aroola, Carnduff, Gainsborough, Maple Creek, Kisbey, Melville, Oxbow, Whitewood, Unity), and BRITISH COLUMBIA (Vancouver, Sidney, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster).

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

THERE'S NOT A FLAW

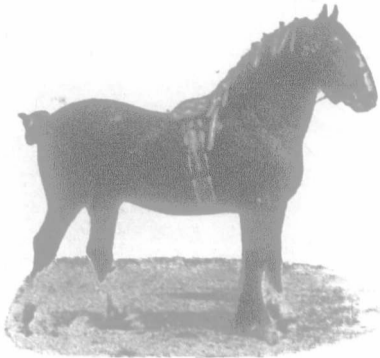
In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Keop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

TRAYNOR BROS.' GLYDESDALES



ARE TOP NOTCHERS

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

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

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

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

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

Stockman's Notice

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

Plunkett & Savage

SEEDSMEN

CALGARY, ALTA.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S"
In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

GRAIN INSPECTION to NOVEMBER 30

The Department of Trade and Commerce have issued a statement showing the number of cars of grain and total quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western division for the three months ending November 30 with comparisons for the same period in 1908. The figures are as follows:

	3 months ending Nov. Same period	
	30, 1909	1908
Grain—		
Wheat.....(cars 49,688 41,750	(bus. 52,172,400 43,837,500	
Oats.....(cars 6,029 4,344	(bus. 10,852,200 7,819,400	
Barley.....(cars 2,195 1,968	(bus. 2,634,000 2,361,600	
Flaxseed.....(cars 2,102 831	(bus. 2,102,000 831,000	
Rye.....(cars 8 5	(bus. 9,600 6,000	
Total grain (cars 60,022 48,898	(bus. 67,770,200 54,855,300	

Figures showing wheat inspections are as follows:

	3 months ending Nov. Same period	
	30, 1909	1908
Wheat, Spring—		
1 Hard..... 235 139		
2 Nor..... 19,994 9,276		
3 Nor..... 18,049 10,729		
No. 4..... 6,044 9,173		
Feed..... 1,086 3,328		
Rej. 1..... 16 383		
Rej. 2..... 1,146 1,387		
No grade..... 774 1,260		
Rej. 1..... 160 783		
Rej. 2..... 1,273 1,374		
Condemned..... 12		
No. 5..... 200 1,503		
No. 6..... 82 732		
Goose 2..... 1 53		
White Pife..... 6		
No grade..... 8		
Total.....(cars 49,074 40,138	(bus. 51,527,700 42,144,900	

Winter Wheat—		
1 Alberta Red 40 352		
2 Alberta Red 185 438		
3 Alberta Red 208 357		
1 White Winter 3 17		
2 White Winter 1 20		
3 White Winter 30 30		
4 White Winter 3		
1 Mixed Winter 3 29		
2 Mixed Winter 5 13		
3 Mixed Winter 1		
Rej. 1..... 15 87		
Rej. 2..... 6 72		
No grade..... 2 5		
Rej. 1..... 1		
No. 4 R.W..... 93 119		
No. 5 R.W..... 49 22		
Total.....(cars 614 1,612	(bus. 644,700 1,692,600	

Total.....(cars 49,688 41,750	(bus. 52,172,400 43,837,500	
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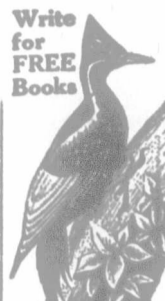
SHIPPERS OF FIRST GRAIN

Writing to "The Farmer's Advocate" with reference to an article in our special issue of December 15, C. J. Turnbull, manager of Steele Briggs Seed Co., says:

"In your Christmas number, page 1750, there appears an article headed 'Handled First Wheat of the West,' in which claim is made that the Ogilvie Milling Co. were the shippers and owners of the first wheat taken from Western to Eastern Canada. It is quite evident that the Ogilvie Milling Co. are laboring under misapprehension. This same claim was made last year, and we then took occasion to correct it through the columns of the daily press. Evidently that explanation escaped the notice of the milling company.

"We regret having to appear again in this matter, but it should be set right from the standpoint of historical fact. As Canadians with in-born pride we do not care to stand idly by and let others make claims to which they are not entitled. The position of original pioneer shippers of wheat from the West belongs to our company (then under the style of Steele Bros. & Co.). The date of the shipment was October 21st, 1876 (two years before Ogilvie's shipment, as stated by them), and it holds the indisputable record of being the first

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We guarantee to teach you how to mount birds, animals, fish, game heads, tan skins for rugs, robes, etc. Easy, fascinating work for men, women and boys. Quickly learned, by our exclusive system, teaching only the latest and best methods. Make handsome presents for your friends and beautifully decorate your own home, or make big money mounting for others. **Spartan and Naturalists** everywhere should know this wonderful art. You learn in a few lessons how to mount all your own trophies and specimens as well as a professional. **BIG PROFITS** Good taxidermists are scarce and in great demand. Many of our graduates are making \$12.00 to \$20.00 a week in their spare time or \$2,000 a year and more as professionals. You can do as well. **FREE** Elegant new catalog and Taxidermy Magazine sent absolutely free. Write today. **NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY** 5701 Elwood Building OMAHA, NEB.

The POWER'S Well-Boring and Drilling Machine

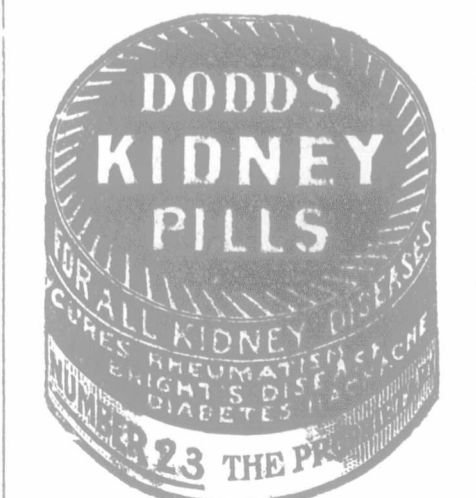
Bore 100 feet in 10 hours, and drills through the hardest rock, all done with the same machine, which is mounted on wheels and run by horse power, no hired help required. Twenty years use have proven this the lightest draft, easiest to operate, and most profitable of any well rig. Easy terms; write for free catalog. **Lisle Mfr. Co.** Box 739 Clarinda, Iowa.

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Are you ambitious? Write us to-day **Free 40 Page Book** We will teach you, by mail, the Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance business and appoint you our **Co-Operative Representative** in your own town. We are the oldest and largest co-operative real estate company in **CANADA** Representatives are making \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year without capital. One student, upon completing his course, and without capital, made a profit of \$274 in his first month's work. **Be Your Own Master** Good judgment and ordinary education and ambition with our course of instruction, will quickly win for you an independent life. Free legal advice to each representative.

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CENTRAL OFFICE: TRADERS BANK BLDG. TORONTO, ONT. WESTERN OFFICE: McDougall Block. CALGARY, ALTA.

Bronx—That's a handsome umbrella you've got there, old man.
Lenox—Yes, isn't it?
Bronx—About what does it cost to carry an umbrella like that?
Lenox—Eternal vigilance!—The Circle Magazine.



There is no doubt about what is in

Genasco Ready Roofing

It is Trinidad Lake Asphalt. We are not afraid to tell you.

There's no doubt about whether this asphalt will last. It has already lasted twenty-five years in streets and roofs.

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Smooth and mineral surface. Backed by a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Look for the trade-mark. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

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

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Sole Distributing Agents.

WINNIPEG

CRANE CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

shipment of wheat from Western to Eastern Canada, as well as the first shipment out of the country to any part. "What we have we hold."

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR

Announcement is made elsewhere in this issue of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show to be held in Brandon, March 5 to 11, 1910. It will amply repay every farmer and breeder to visit the great show. There are few more valuable educational influences than a well conducted live-stock show and the rapid progress made by the Manitoba Winter Fair during the past few years indicates that the forthcoming show will more than maintain its traditions.

The management have acted wisely in their selection of judges. It is of the utmost importance that men of outstanding ability should be appointed. The following names will merit the confidence of exhibitors generally. Horses, Carl W. Gay, professor of animal husbandry, University of Pennsylvania; beef cattle and hogs, Professor R. J. Kinzer, Kansas State Agricultural College; sheep, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

The prize list will contain many new items of interest and special inducements are held out to farmers who have not exhibited before.

The secretary and manager is Charles Fraser, Brandon, who will be pleased to furnish a prize list and all information on application.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

OUT-CLASSED RECORD HORSES WANTED

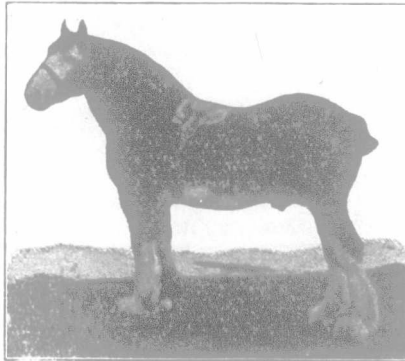
In your issue of November 24th I notice an article "Out-classed Record Horses Selling Low." Could you assist me in securing one or two of this class of horses? I want a nice attractive driver, must be well bred, fast and drive nice on the bit. If you could assist me in securing one of this class of horses I certainly would be pleased. J. H. A. Sask.

Ans.—The article referred to was contributed by our correspondent in Chicago and refers to the selling of out-classed race horses in that city. This circumstance probably will make it impossible for you to purchase, as the Chicago market is a long distance away, and the expense of bringing horses from that quarter too great. Your best course would be to get in touch with some horseman in your nearest large town. In nearly every town in the West are some who are interested in trotting or running horses; sometimes a few, and always sufficiently informed on race horse matters in their own district to know where a discarded racer may be obtained.

We would hardly advise you to buy in any other way. You want to see the horse you put your money in and know something about him. As a rule you can learn this better by dealing locally than by buying in a larger market. As a matter of fact we wouldn't advise buying out-classed record horses anyway. "Has beens" of any kind are rarely worth much, and are usually high priced, no matter what is paid for them.

NEIGHBOR REFUSES TO FENCE

This is not a herd law country. Frequently my cattle get into my neighbor's field, through, or, rather, over his fence along the road. As he is near town he drives them through his quarter-section on road allowance and then through the other quarter on to the town premises or



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

HILLCREST STUD

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

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

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

TABER & PLUMMER

CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

W.E. & R.C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



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

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

SOME OF Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings



Sunnyside Inez, champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam, grand champion over all breeds at Portage also champion Angus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

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that the subscription price of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL is \$1.50 a year or about 3 cents a week. Tell this to your neighbors and get their subscriptions and at the same time REMEMBER our large list of premiums that are yours for the trouble. START NOW.

TO INT DS

Teach you the success animals, Fish, for rugs, robes, work for men, fly leasings, teaching only is. Make hand-ends and beas-home, or make others.

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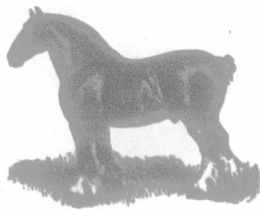
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SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

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



James M. Ewens

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM **BETHANY, MANITOBA**
Bethany, C. N. R. **Minnesota, U. S. A.**

FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

J. F. MITCHELL **Burlington, Ont**



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
Oakner P. O. **On the G. T. P.**

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1288, **Saskatoon,** Phone 375
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's** **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
46 Church St., **Toronto, Ontario**

McDonald's Yorkshires



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

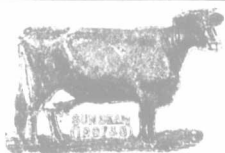
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



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

G. F. LYALL **STROME, ALTA.**



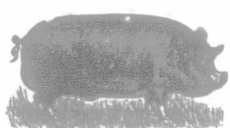
BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

B. H. BULL & SON, **BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

Mountain View Berkshires



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

H. B. MOORE, **INNISFAIL, ALTA.**

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Only 15c. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 872, Freeport, Ill.**

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS



The greatest thing for stock. Now is the time to get posted. Write today for free sample and circular.

F. G. AMES, Bowmanville Ont

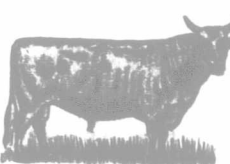
MILK FEVER OUTFITS, De-borners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc: Received Only Award World's Fair, Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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



J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of Ayshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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

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

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

rather corporation, and when there drives them to the pound stable. Had an argument with him about it. He says he does not have to make his fence along the road to prevent my cattle going into his field, that I have to keep them out. It does not seem right to me that he doesn't have to make his fence and has the right to drive the cattle to the pound. Would like your opinion or rather the law of Alberta in regard to this trouble.

Ten Years a Subscriber.
Alta.

Ans.—In this case you would be governed by the Fence Ordinance, which has been described several times in "The Farmer's Advocate"; that is to say, there would be no redress for the party suffering injury by cattle unless he had a lawful fence. There are so many different kinds of fences allowed (which have been described from time to time), that we fancy you will be familiar with them. It is also possible that you may be in a "pound district." If so, then the party suffering injury would be permitted to drive the animals to pound, but the question of damages would again have to be settled with reference to whether he had a lawful fence or not. Under the circumstances we think it would be better if you consulted a local solicitor, stating all the facts to him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A filed on a homestead in July, 1908. The following June he hired 30 acres of breaking done on it and erected a stable, but did not reside on it. In August a cancellation is filed against him and he is given 60 days in which to begin residence on his claim. On the 59th day he settles on his homestead.

1. For how long a period may he leave homestead without being liable to cancellation?
2. Must he reside on it for 6 months continuously, starting from the date on which he begins residence?
3. If he left it for a short time would he be given notice in case a second cancellation were filed against him?

Ans.—The law requires a homesteader to live six months in each year for three years on his homestead. He is supposed to live the full six months from the time he begins residence, but he may at any time get leave of absence from his homestead for good cause by writing to the Department of Interior at Ottawa, but he should not be away from the homestead at any time more than one year. Temporary absence, such as he suggests, would not be counted against him, so long as he is doing the improvements and the homestead is his place of residence. If a second application is made to cancel his homestead he would get notice in the same way as in the first instance.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY.

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

LAME HORSE

A horse, after being warmed up, stiffens in hind legs when put in stable or stood outside for a short time. What is cause, and what remedy do you prescribe?
C. J.

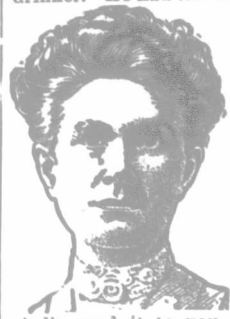
Ans.—Possibly your horse has bone spavins on one, or perhaps both legs. Examine his hocks carefully. If he is sprained the treatment would be firing and blistering. We cannot make a positive diagnosis from the very meagre description given.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



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

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

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

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page, 16th Annual Poultry Book.
R. F. NEUBEERT, Box 816 Mankato, Minn.

Mother—You were a long time in the conservatory with Mr. Willing last night, my child. What was going on?

Daughter—Did you ever sit in the conservatory with papa before you married him?

Mother—I suppose I did.

Daughter—Well, mama, it's the same old world



When women have back-ache they often attribute their suffering to other disorders and do not realize that the kidneys are diseased.

Neglect usually means the development of Bright's disease.

You know how dreadfully painful and fatal that is.

There is quick relief from back-ache and thorough cure for kidney disease in the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills

This medicine has a truly wonderful record of cures and is known in nearly every home as the most effective treatment obtainable for liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers of Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Look out for imitations and substitutes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. If send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Ring-
Bone**



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

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

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information,
with special attention to the treatment of
blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and
illustrated. Make a right beginning by
sending for this book.

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

A little girl and her mother were walking down the street when they came to a place where straw had been spread over the pavement to deaden the noise, because of the illness of a woman living in that square.

"Oh, look, mamma," cried the little girl. "What's all that hay doing out in the street?"

"That's because Mrs. E—has a tiny baby, which God has just sent her," said her mother, gently.

After a moment's pause, the little girl said slowly:

"Gwacious, she must have been packed well!"

**Troubled With
Constipation
For Years.**

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HYPODERMIC MEDICINES
Please give full information for hypodermic drugs for horses, what drugs are used and what amounts for a dose. Are Polycarp and Eserine mixed and how much of each? Is there anything else that is used?
W. E.

Ans.—Drugs used hypodermically, are the alkaloids, or active principles of medicinal plants. These alkaloids are very powerful poisons and are extremely dangerous to use, excepting by the expert physician. We could not give you the desired information, on account of the danger pointed out. The dose in many instances is very minute, as an example, 1-100 of a grain, or in larger doses 1 4 of a grain, and so on.

LAME HORSE
Horse that has been raced goes lame occasionally on right hind leg. When lameness is present, it is worse when going down hill. When standing, he rests his foot on the toe.
L. F. D.

Ans.—The symptoms given are not sufficiently definite to enable a man to diagnose definitely. I would advise you to have him examined by a veterinarian. Cases of obscure lameness are often very hard to locate, even when a person has the opportunity of making an examination. The irregularity of the lameness, and the fact that the symptoms are much worse when going down hill, indicate foot trouble. I would advise long rest and blistering the coronet every month during the winter.
V.


MANAGING MARES AND FOALS
Will you kindly tell me the best book to get for the care of a mare before foaling and how to raise the colt?
Alta.
A. W. B.

Ans.—There is no particular book that can be recommended. Almost any work on horses deals with the subject of caring for the mare and raising the foal. Feeding and management of mares and foals differs to some extent as between horses of different types; that is, heavy and light horses, and the work they are adapted to—that is whether for speed or the shifting of weights—but any book on horses treats of these subjects in a more or less general way, and you should be able to get what information you require from any of them. "Heavy Horses: Breeds and Management," \$1.00, through this office, is worth reading on this point. You will find, however, that the most valuable information on subjects of this nature is furnished by the agricultural press. Books on live stock and agriculture are well worth reading, and nobody ever read too many of them, but perhaps the best way to keep informed on agricultural questions is by reading the farm papers. On this question of managing mares and foals, "The Farmer's Advocate" has published at one time or other a good deal of matter, the particular value of which is that, unlike the matter found in live-stock books, it has been written by men in your own circumstance, and the advice offered is applicable in your own case.

URTICARIA—ECZEMATOUS LEGS
Give me a prescription for my horses. They are heated in the skin, dry in the hair, very itchy, especially on the inside of the hind legs, and have some pimples on the body. We fed very heavy during the fall plowing. Three of my mares are in foal, so I did not care to give them saltpetre or any other drugs as it might cause trouble. One mare had a big leg, but they are in general good health, excepting for itchy skin.
W. H. W.

Ans.—Your horses had an attack of "urticaria," which is a similar disease to "nettle rash" in the human being. It is caused by some error in diet, which produces a disturbance of the digestive system. The legs are eczematous, from the cause above set forth. Those that are not in foal should be prepared

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lohori.

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

A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

JOHN GRAHAM
THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

Three (3) importations made since January, 1909, and the last to hand on November 1st, totalling 23 head of stallions and mares.

If you are in the market to buy, don't miss seeing my stock before closing any deal; can give you the best Scotland produces or an equally well-bred horse at a small price. Have a selection to suit all buyers.

I have such crack show horses on hand as the following: Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha that stood reserve for the Bridon Shield in 1907, besides winning many other first prizes; Lord Guthrie that as a 3-year-old was first in his class, and champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, besides other winnings to his credit; Silver King that was 1st as a yearling, 2, 3, and 4-year-old at Dublin and Belfast.

Will be pleased to have you inspect my stock whether you buy or not.

CARBERRY, MANITOBA

Bow River Horse Ranch
[Established 1880]

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

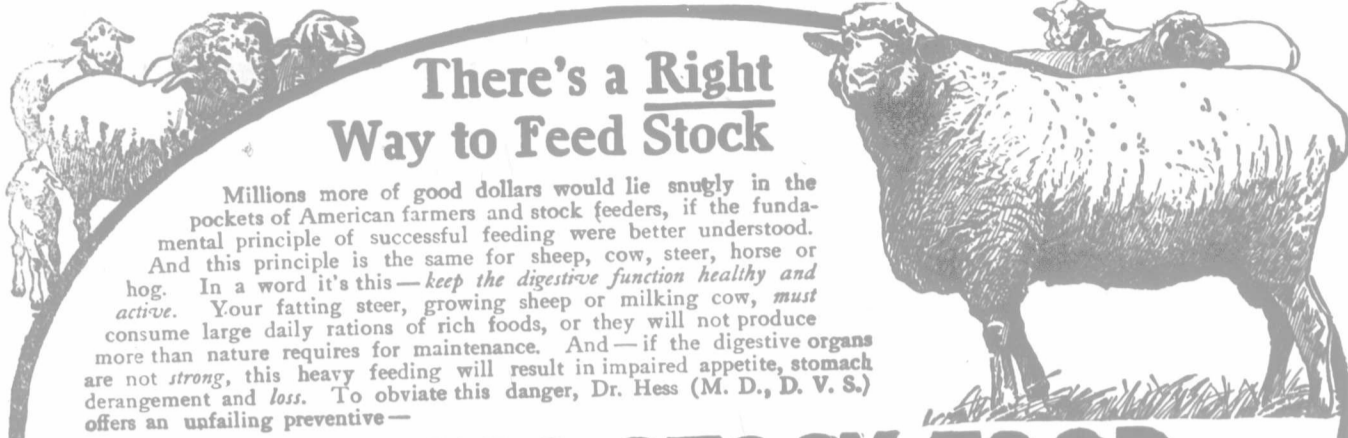
Are Your Horses in Good Condition?
IF NOT

BITTER LICK will give them a keen appetite, regulate disorders and keep them healthy.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED SALT BRICK is made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs and is proportioned to make stock healthy and keep them so. The animal gets the medicine with the salt, and you avoid much doctoring.

Full particulars from
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate



There's a Right Way to Feed Stock

Millions more of good dollars would lie snugly in the pockets of American farmers and stock feeders, if the fundamental principle of successful feeding were better understood. And this principle is the same for sheep, cow, steer, horse or hog. In a word it's this—*keep the digestive function healthy and active.* Your fattening steer, growing sheep or milking cow, must consume large daily rations of rich foods, or they will not produce more than nature requires for maintenance. And—if the digestive organs are not *strong*, this heavy feeding will result in impaired appetite, stomach derangement and *loss.* To obviate this danger, Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) offers an *unfailing preventive*—

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Not a food ration, but a *tonic*, which acts upon the digestive organs, and not only keeps them at healthy, normal activity, but gives *added power*, so that a feeder may steadily *increase* the mess up to the capacity of the animal. This is "**The Dr. Hess Idea**" of feeding, and to follow it on the farm means more milk from the cows; bigger, fatter steers; thrifty, growing sheep; vigorous, handsome horses, and fat, sweet, wholesome pork. Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee. The dose is small and twice a day is often enough to give it.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time by asking. Send to stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A does away with the *doubtful* side of poultry keeping, and who uses it. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a aids digestion, promotes assimilation, makes pure blood and *good health.* Fed in small portions once a day in soft feed as Dr. Hess directs, it *increases* egg production as no other known preparation will. It is not a condiment but a tonic, and is as beneficial to growing chicks as to laying hens. It helps through the moulting period and feds old fowls in a short time. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

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

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

It Made a Man of Me

Read What P. Deslors, of Ralph Station, Sask., Says :



"Dear Sir,—I am very thankful for the good your Belt has done me. I can work now, and feel that the restoration of my health is complete. All I can say is that your Belt cured me after the failure of doctors. If there are any men broken down in health like I was there is only one thing that can make them men again, and that is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It has cured me and will do the same for you. If anyone doubts you, let them write to me.

Mr. Timothy Leadbeater, of Lethbridge, Alta., writes as follows: "Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others, and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day. My belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you nervous or sleepless? Have you Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not.

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say "I'm a man," do it and don't waste time thinking about it.

CALL TO-DAY—Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.

NAME
ADDRESS

with bran mashes for two days, and given a physic ball, composed of powdered Barbadoes aloes, from 8 to 10 drams, according to size of the horse; calomel, 1 dram; soft soap, sufficient to combine. Roll in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mash until they commence to purge. Then feed half their usual allowance of grain and hay, increasing to full allowance until purging ceases. Also give each animal a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in their drinking water three times a day. This may also be given to those in foal. The legs should be well scrubbed with warm water and soft soap; then the following applied vigorously with an old corn brush once a day; creolin, 1 ounce; formalin, 2 drams; soft water, 2 quarts. The mare with the large leg should be exercised every day, and, if possible, while in the stable be kept in a loose box. Her diet should be of a laxative nature. While she is not working, her grain allowance should be restricted.

MARE SWEATS EASILY—PRESCRIPTION TRANSLATED

Draft mare, weight about 1,300, foaled last June, colt very good one, and still in good condition, weaned about two months. Presume mare is in foal again. Mare was running out for about a year previous to last April, when I put her to pretty hard work, hauling loads long distances. Recently she began to lose flesh in an alarming manner, and would sweat without apparently any cause. Even a mile walk, pulling an empty democrat, would cause profuse sweating. There is no cough; she has excellent appetite, but has become very nervous of late. I consulted my veterinarian, who made up a prescription. He also ordered practically continuous feeding with oats; in fact, as much as she would take, and a complete rest for two months. He persistently avoids giving a plain answer to my very pertinent query, as to nature and cause of complaint. On the first lot of medicine running out I succeeded in obtaining a prescription for a repeat of the said preparation. Dose: Twice a day, a tablespoonful in oats. This prescription I enclose. Please let me have your reading of this prescription, your estimate as to cost of medicine and your opinion as to what is really the matter with the mare and whether the prescription fits your diagnosis. **MAKESURE.**

Alta.
Ans.—Your mare is in a very debilitated condition, but what may be the primary cause of her trouble we are unable to say. Possibly the reason for the profuse perspiration may be a very heavy coat. If you find this to be the cause it would be advisable to clip her, but always wear a blanket under the harness to prevent her being chilled. Or it may be that your stable is lacking in proper ventilation. This is a very prolific cause of such conditions. Your veterinarian has a decided advantage over us, as he has seen the animal, examined her, and should be able to express an opinion as to her ailment. To make a correct diagnosis, it is necessary for us to be acquainted with many details; for instance, the condition of her heart, pulse, respirations, temperature, color of her visible mucous membranes, etc. It is possible she has tuberculosis, and this could be positively determined by the application of the tuberculin test by a qualified veterinarian. On general principles we advise treating this mare with a course of tonic medicine: Powdered cinchona, 6 ounces; powdered hydrastis, 4 ounces; powdered aux vomica, 2 ounces. Mix, and give a tablespoonful mixed with damp feed three times a day. The first two lines of the prescription read: Epsom salts, 1 lb., and oil of tar, 1 dram. The third line is illegible. We cannot tell the cost, as we do not know the third ingredient, but the Epsom salts and oil of tar are not very expensive. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease. The only way to prevent it is to isolate or destroy sick animals, and thoroughly disinfect the premises.

BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make is the kind we sell. Write today for

FREE CATALOG

We're from the Old Country ourselves and know all about the Pipes.

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc., in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

Write for Catalog to-day.



ORME

OTTAWA ONT.

GOSSIP

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

The Canadian National Horse Show Association, whose annual spring show in Toronto, owing to inability to secure suitable quarters, was last year withdrawn, have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements for the use of the Armories in which to hold the show next spring, the dates fixed being May 3rd to 7th. The cavalry regiments of Toronto will combine with the Canadian Horse Show Association, and the event will be not only a horse show, but also a military horse show, under the direction of a joint executive composed of representatives of the Toronto Garrison and the Canadian Horse Show Association.

ALFALFA AND BEES

Alfalfa raisers find it to their advantage to have a few stands of bees. As the original cost is slight, and the bees provide their own food, go after the raw material for the manufacture of honey, demand but slight attention and make such bountiful returns, bee culture has come to be a valuable "side line" for the farm. As blooms are to be found in alfalfa districts every day from early May to late October, the bees have a constant opportunity for service.

Alfalfa honey is white and clear, in an extremely delicate comb, has a delicious flavor, and an aroma that is delightful. One authentic report from a Western Kansas county is of a single hive that contained nearly 200 pounds and of another having ninety-six pounds. The owner of these had twenty-five acres of alfalfa which in one year yielded him over one hundred tons of choice hay, besides the honey. The next year he increased his apiary to fifty stands.

While the average yield per hive elsewhere varies from fifteen to thirty pounds, the average in the alfalfa-growing territory is far higher. Thus, the financial returns of alfalfa may be greatly increased, and in some instances doubled, by having, say two colonies of bees for each acre. Or, if only a part of the alfalfa raisers in a neighborhood kept bees, this ratio could be doubled or trebled by those who do. Unlike other trespassers on neighbors' fields the bees do the neighbors a distinct favor, by fertilizing their alfalfa. From Colburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Never have you been made such a broad-minded proposition as the one on the Dysthe Face Protector in this issue. Read it.

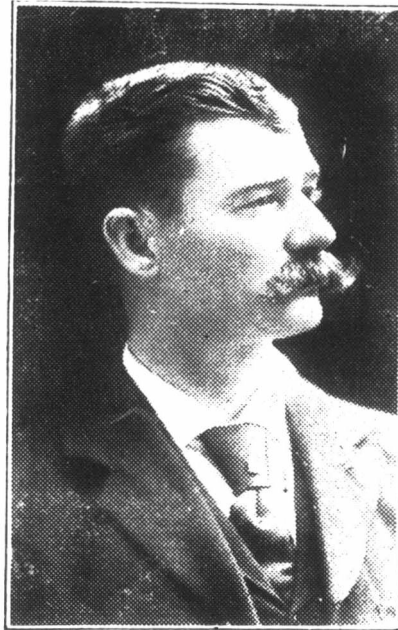
A GROWING INSTITUTION

This expression is belittlingly exemplified by the A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., Brandon and Calgary, if we must judge from the appearance of their seed catalog just issued. When we turn over the pages of their 1910 annual, a wonderfully artistic and most handsome book, and recall catalogs many years back, each bringing forth expressions of its beauty and improvement, we wonder what next to expect. The half-tone illustrations, photographic reproductions from life, portray the wonderful possibilities of pure seed, and make us appreciate that this is, indeed, a land of opportunity. Such possibilities give promise that no apology will be necessary for the appearance of the garden or the farm.

Their work as seedsmen has been of material advantage to the Canadian West. Their success is, no doubt, due to the co-operation, confidence and approval of appreciative customers. This is indicated by the hundreds of letters from gratified customers dispersed throughout the catalog, for only an appreciative and highly pleased public would take the trouble and pains to attest to the success, purity, results, adaptability and other merits mentioned.

Every buyer of seeds, whether for profit or pleasure, owes it to himself to see this catalog before purchasing. Drop a post card to Brandon or Calgary. It is free for the asking. Do not forget to mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range from two to four years. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite lovers of good horses to see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price. I sell them cheaper than any other importer for these reasons:—(1) I select my horses personally in the Old Country; (2) I purchase for cash; (3) I do my own selling at the barns; (4) I have no partners to divide profits with; therefore any reasonable business man will understand why I can sell cheaper than any importer in the business. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock and get prices before you buy. A reasonable guarantee given with every horse, sold; and a quarter million dollars behind the guarantee.

For further particulars, write—

J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

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THE BOY CROP

How's the boy crop, neighbor?
What's the chances uv it?
Is it rootin' deep an' sound
In Life's rich an' meller ground?
Is it growin' rank an' strong
Is it comin' right along
With fair skies above it?

What's the boy crop, neighbor?
Is the rains the growin' kind?
Do they keep in yer mind?
Do you ever stop to see
If it's growin' thriftily?
Do you sort of love it?

Got a boy crop, neighbor?
Air ye thinkin' uv it?
Air ye givin' it a show
Fer to thicken up an' grow
Into manhood strong and true
Such that you'll be proud that you
Was the grower uv it?

"Friend," asked a traveller who had lost his way, "where is Mugg River?" I expected to find it somewhere along here, but I don't see any signs of it."
"Mugg River, sir," said the man in the doorway of the log cabin, pointing to a dry gully a short distance ahead, "has been postponed this year on account of the weather."



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

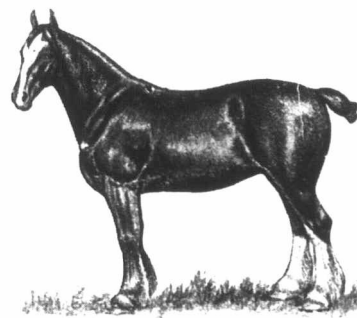
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

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

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

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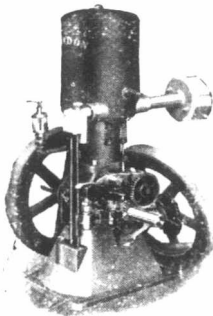
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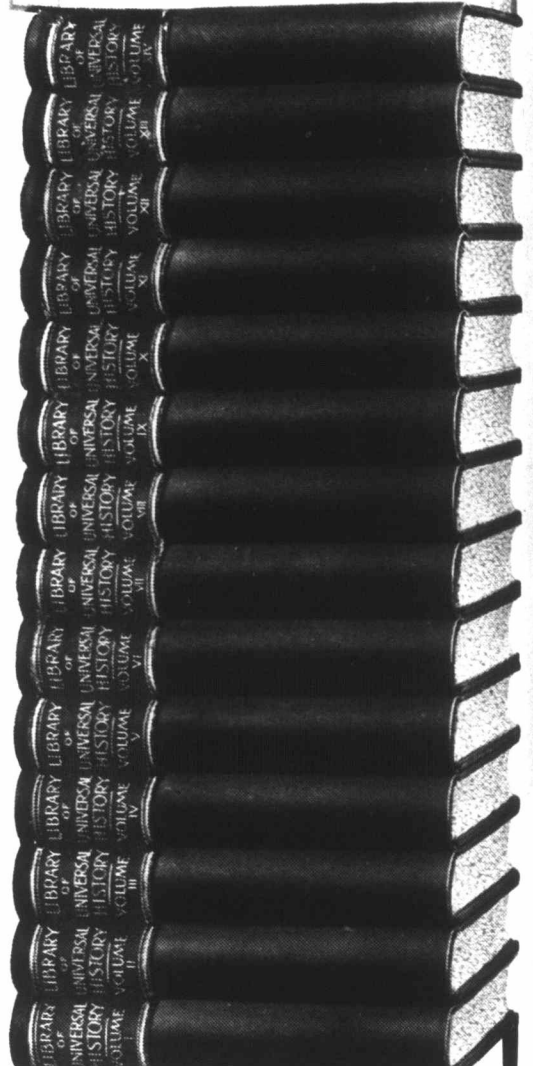
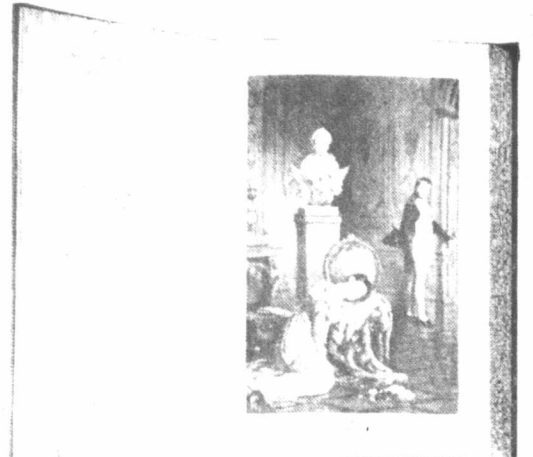
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