

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

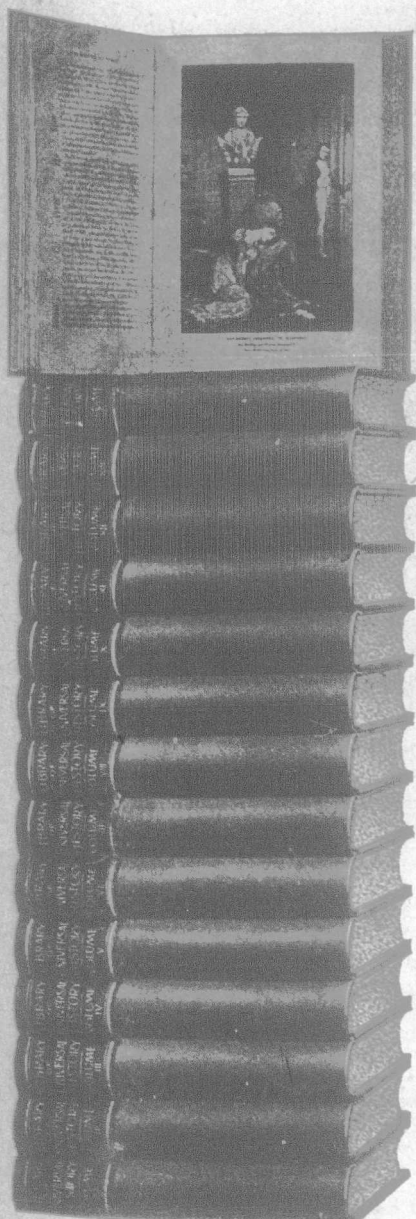
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Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 24, 1909

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INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR WINS IN EUROPE

ONE MORE VICTORY ADDED TO ITS SEASON OF ACHIEVEMENT.

AT THE European (all comers—all nations) Tractor Plowing Competition, which took place this month at the Amiens (France) Exposition, an International tractor won the cash premium of 2,000 francs offered by the Automobile Club of France for the tractor doing the best work. In addition, a Diploma of Honor and two Gold Medals were awarded the company.

The conditions of this competition were the most severe ever imposed in any contest. The tractor was required to work two consecutive days without stopping a single instant.

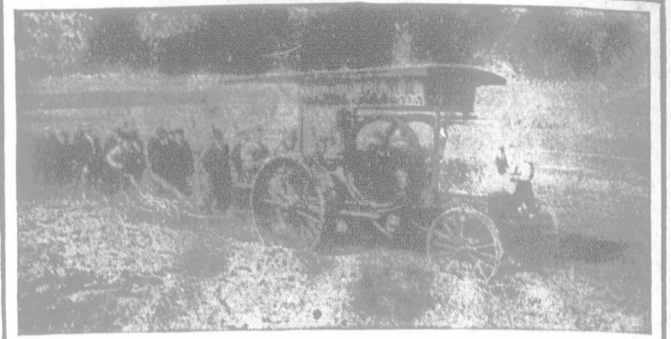
An International tractor performed this task under the most difficult conditions to the entire satisfaction of the special committee appointed by the Automobile Club. This victory crowns a series of unparalleled successes accredited to the engines sold by this company.

International tractors won four prizes and carried off the Sweepstakes Gold Medal for the best all-round work at the Farm Motor Contest, held at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

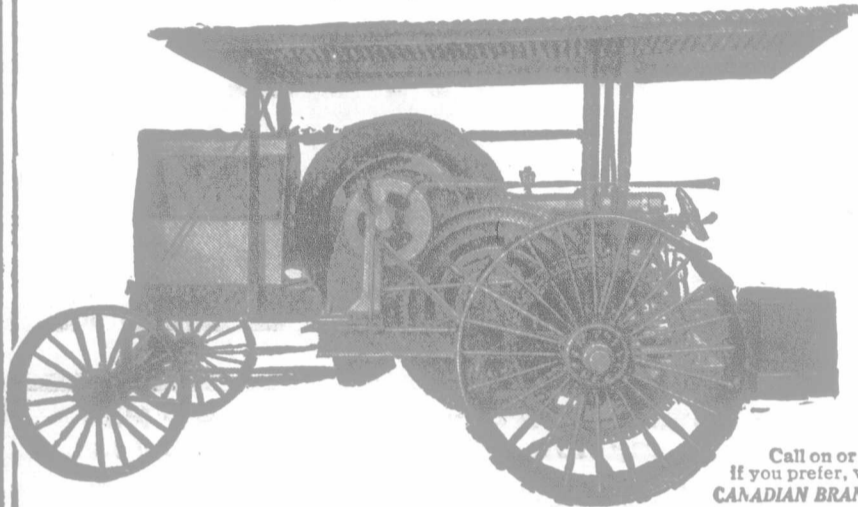
International tractors won three Medals at the Farm Motor Contest, held at Brandon, Manitoba. International tractors won the Loving Cup offered at the Plowing Contest, held at Aurora, Illinois. International tractors won the First Prize against all comers at the contest held at Amiens, France.

The unspoken argument to farmers in all these victories is to show that when they buy an International tractor they can know positively that it will do the work for which a farm tractor is made.

The tractors winning these prizes are not "de luxe" engines, built especially for these contests.



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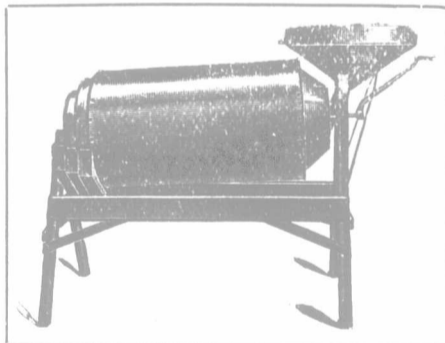
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R. W. Hodson, Secretary-Treasurer

Live Stock Commissioner's Office

Dept. of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

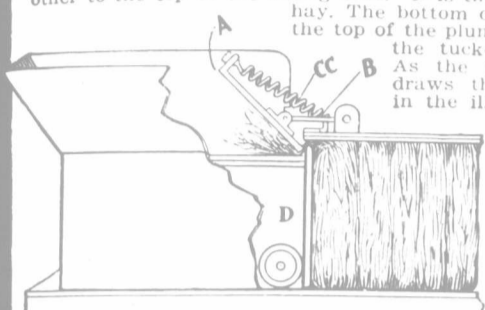
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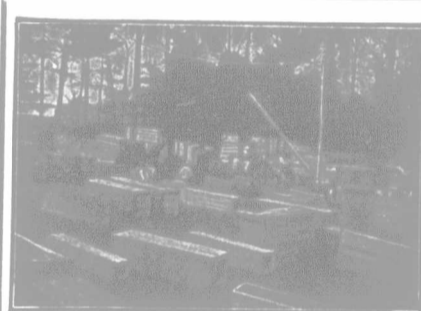
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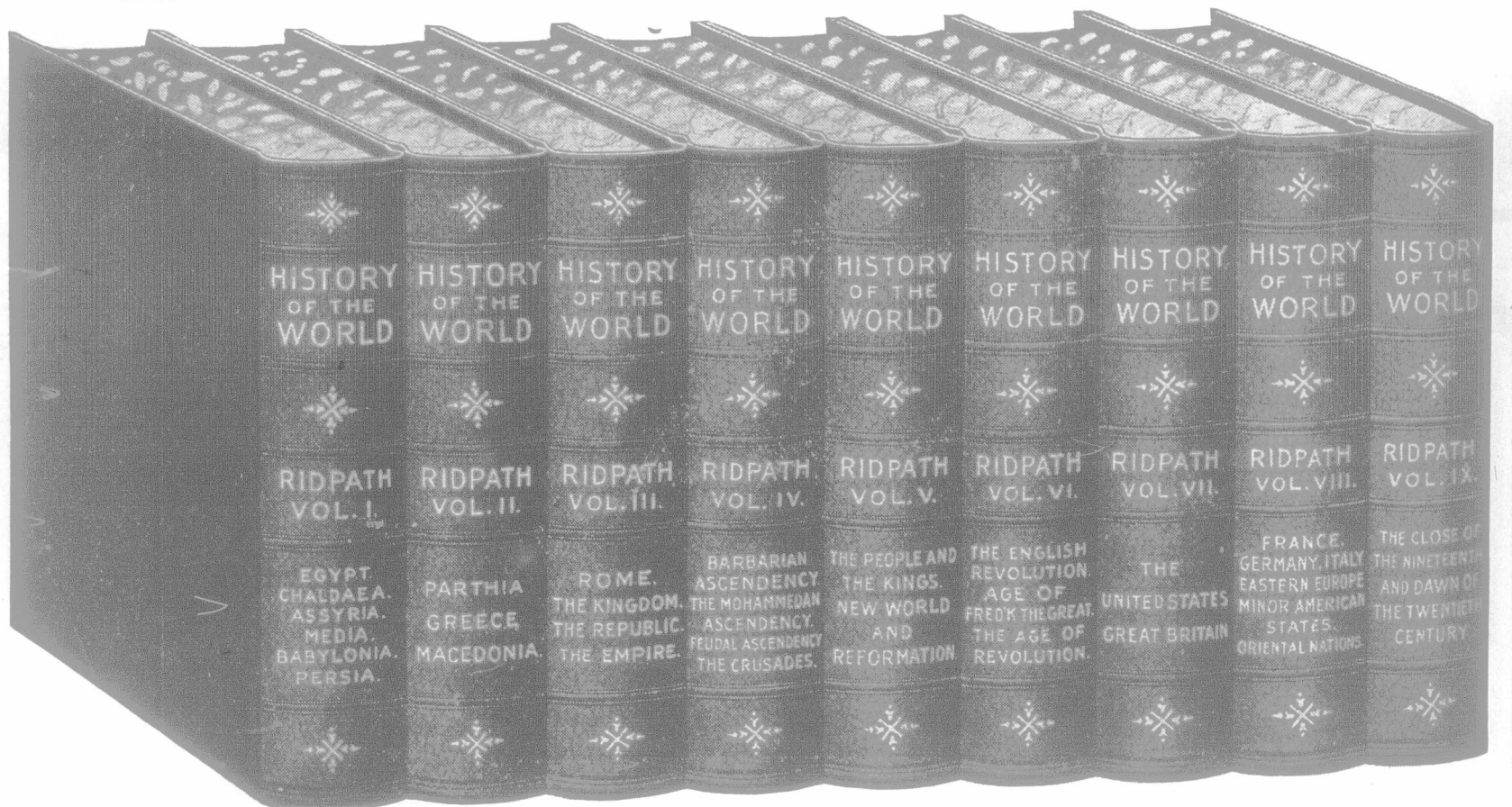
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 24, 1909

No. 896

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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is the more general use of mechanical power in farm work.

In connection with this some interesting matter is being published just now in our columns on the use of the gasoline tractors. Readers may be surprised at the number of contributions recently published on this question. As a matter of fact the gasoline tractor is coming into use more generally than had been supposed. And from what users say seems to be giving pretty general satisfaction. Gasoline power seems to offer what the authority quoted above states is required in the further extension of grain farming. From the number of farmers who have recently added gasoline tractors to their equipment, it would appear that this opinion is concurred in to quite an extent.

Details of Drainage

Perhaps no line of work on the fields requires more regard to details than drainage. Experts with special instruments are well equipped, but the average farmer is not inclined to pay the cash demanded by these trained drainage men. On another page of this issue a description is given of handy instruments that are designed to be of valuable assistance to those digging ditches or drains. The information is supplied by Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, a man who has done much to impress upon farmers the necessity of thorough drainage, if maximum crops are to be harvested.

Up to the present farmers of the West have given little attention to draining their land. Government ditches have done much to bring low places under cultivation, and in most instances farmers are satisfied to wait until the land is dry enough to make it safe for horses to haul the necessary implements over its surface. To those, however, who have realized that intelligent drainage will make it possible to get the seed in earlier, and thus, generally speaking, give an increased yield, the suggestion given in Professor Day's article may be interesting. All will do well to study it.

Agricultural Reading

At this season of the year members of families in rural parts are prone to discuss the question of suitable reading matter dealing with agricultural affairs. In many cases there is a long list from which to select. Even general newspapers announce a special agricultural page. Then there is a host of books and the truly agricultural journals.

Every intelligent purchaser of any article likes to get value for money given; he wants reliable goods; he wants goods that are not secondhand. A supply of reliable agricultural reading matter first hand is found only in carefully edited agricultural journals. They have trained agriculturists in their offices who keep in touch with all phases of the farming industry, and obtain particulars regarding methods and practices of practical farmers. Other publications are valuable from a news standpoint; from the standpoint of the agriculturist seeking reliable information, however, they cannot be depended on.

Several books dealing with the different branches of farming operations are valuable. Experts have written on the feeding, care, management and breeding of the different classes of live stock. Others have made a study of soils and crops and put their observations in book form. Then, there are special books on dairying, poultry raising, horticulture, etc., all of which have a place.

But to be uptodate and in thorough touch with agriculture in your province or country an agricultural journal is essential. There-

Summer Fallowing Suggestion

A correspondent in another part of this issue draws attention to what he considers important points in connection with grain growing. One of these is fall cultivation of the summer-fallow. The usual practice in summer-fallowing is to let the land lie after the previous crop is removed until such time next season as it is convenient to begin plowing and cultivating it. Cultivation immediately after the crop is removed, or some time during fall, would serve two purposes: Land so cultivated would retain more of the winter's moisture, and would be in the best possible condition to stimulate weed growth in the spring. Such system of summer-fallowing would entail more work than the system ordinarily employed, but it would undoubtedly pay, that is if farmers could find time in fall to cultivate the land intended for summer-fallow.

Over 1000 Clydesdales Sold

So far in the year 1909 the sales of pure-bred Clydesdales in Scotland have totalled over one thousand. A goodly number of these have come to Canada. With climatic and crop conditions such as we possess there is no reason why we should not supply at least part of this great annual demand for superior specimens of this worthy breed. Canada already has a fair reputation for producing good animals, but the numbers are not large enough to attract leading buyers from other countries.

Prices that have prevailed at the leading Scottish sales show that the horseman does not go unrewarded. For animals of merit high figures available are awaiting. The sooner Canadian farmers develop the horse raising industry to such an extent as to attract buyers from other countries, the sooner will they get a share of the handsome returns. Canadian stables should supply at least a part of the export demand for heavy horses.

EDITORIAL

Consolidated Schools and Good Roads

A general improvement in roads is said to be one of the benefits of the consolidated school system. The West needs better clay roads and in some districts more thoroughly organized effort at keeping the highways passable in winter. In a few localities good work has been done. If a consolidated school system ensures better roads it would be a good thing for many districts from that standpoint if from no other.

Gasoline Tractors for Farm Work

A close student of agricultural affairs in Western Canada says that the cultivated area is increasing faster than means are being provided to work it properly. Farm labor, he says, is decreasing in quantity and is becoming less efficient. The improvements being made in farm machinery are not keeping pace with the demands made upon the mechanical equipment to cope with a larger cultivated area and with a continually decreasing labor supply.

What is to be done about it? This observer states that two solutions to the difficulty are possible. The first is to go in more for mixed farming, and the second is to use manual labor more economically. The first suggestion needs no comment here; the second is rather more interesting. It is in brief to increase the usefulness of manual labor by increasing—doubling or trebling—the capacity of the machinery with which men work. There is a limit to the work one man directing a horse outfit can do in a given number of hours, but according to this authority, increase in grain farming can be carried out only by making the maximum amount of work one man is capable of accomplishing, greater than it is under existing methods. This suggestion

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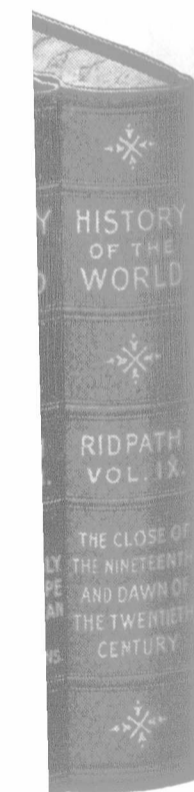
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fore, when an agent of another paper tells you that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be dropped from your list because his paper carries an agricultural page do not forget *reliability* and *first-hand news*.

Why Boys Leave the Farm!

An American poet-philosopher says that the trouble with agriculture in the United States is that those engaged in it have to work too long and too hard. He proceeds to harangue his fellow countrymen about it, pointing out that rising in the small hours, working in the fields from sun up till dark, and then burning kerosene for several hours doing chores, tends to dissatisfy the younger generation with farm life.

While there is such a thing as poetic license and versemakers are allowed a good deal of liberty in laboring with their themes, they are supposed to keep as near the truth as they can without interfering with the jingle of their lays. This one evidently overlooked that point and made facts to suit his rhyme, instead of making his rhyme conform with facts, for according to United States agricultural authorities, the hours of labor on the farm are steadily decreasing, and farmers on the average work fewer hours per year than workers in most other lines. It would appear, therefore, that the boys who quit farming because they have to work too hard, and migrate to the cities in search of soft snaps are being badly fooled. Some of them certainly are. Agriculture, in the matter of hours of labor, bears favorable comparison in these days with any industry or profession. Not only that, but manual work is decreasing in agriculture more rapidly than in any other line.

Cost of Producing Farm Crops

Few farmers are in the habit of calculating the cost of producing crops, raising stock, feeding hogs or keeping poultry. It is comparatively easy to figure returns from a wheat crop, and at present prices a farmer can be fairly certain that wheat growing is profitable without going to the trouble of figuring up the cost of production. But one cannot be so certain of the profits accruing from other lines. And despite the fact that calculations may be readily made, few farmers can say definitely what the difference is in returns from crops of oats, barley or wheat. To find the soundness or unsoundness of his position the farmer has to make estimates of the costs of production for himself, using everyday practices as the basis of his calculation. Estimates made at experiment stations, or compiled from data gathered by the census takers are correct to a certain extent, but the man who wants to know his position exactly has to calculate from his own operations.

There is a wide difference sometimes in the cost of producing crops on farms lying side by side and similar in every outward feature. There is considerable difference at times in the cost of manufacturing the same commodity, in mills similarly equipped and equally advantageously situated. The questions of profit or loss depends very largely on the man, and it is for the man to know by calculations of his own the exact condition of his business. Nothing is more instructive, or will suggest better methods in management than the careful estimation of the cost of production.

Peep Sights for Drainage Levels

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

For general drainage a homemade drainage level suitable for farmers' use in determining the rise or fall of the ground along the proposed course of a ditch, and for finding the grade of the ditch, and also for digging to that grade is very much needed. We now have a valuable improvement to that instrument in the form of peep-sights, that make it much more speedy and accurate. To best explain them and their use, it will be necessary to revert to the use of the instrument itself.

Figure I. shows the design of the homemade drainage level, and figure II. its use. If the fall between two points, say stake 0 and stake 100, is to be determined, the upright is sunk firmly into the ground as nearly perpendicular as possible about half way between the two stakes, and in line with them, and the cross-piece made horizontal by means of the spirit level and thumbscrews. Two men are required to do the "levelling," A to sight, and B to hold the staff (or measuring pole), and place a target (pencil, or something similar) across the staff, where directed. The staff is first placed on the ground at stake 0, and A sights backward along the top of the level, and directs B to place the

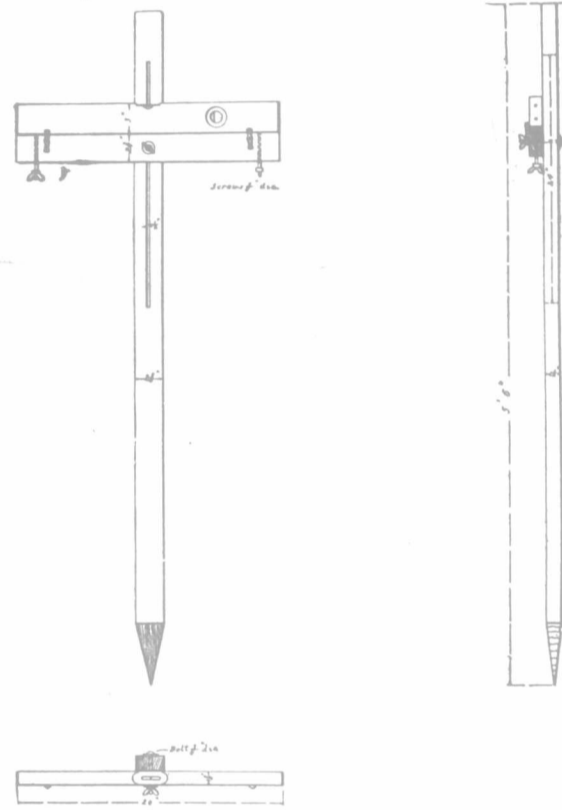


FIG. 1.—HOMEMADE DRAINAGE LEVEL.

target across the staff, and raise or lower it until it is in line with the level; and when correct, B makes a note of the number of feet and inches the target is from the ground. B then moves forward to stake 100, and stands the staff on the ground there, and A, without moving the level, turns round and sights forward to the staff, directing B as before. When the target is just level with the instrument, B again notes the reading. In figure II. the back reading was 4 feet 10 inches, and the foresight 4 feet 1 inch. In both cases the target was level with the instrument, consequently the difference in reading must be due to the rise in the ground, and, therefore, the amount of rise must be nine inches. The height of the instrument is immaterial; the difference between the two readings will be the same, no matter whether it is on high or on low ground. When the rise or fall from stake 0 to stake 100 has been determined, the level is next placed about half way between stakes 100 and 200, and the rise or fall between them determined in the same way. The level is next set between stakes 200 and 300, and the same operation repeated, and so on over the whole course of the ditch. When this is completed, all the rises or falls, as the case may be, may be added together, giving the total rise or fall. If there are both rises and falls along the same ditch, as frequently occurs where a knoll or a hollow has to be crossed, the difference between the sum of the rises and the sum of the falls will give the net rise or fall. And when the net rise or fall is known, and also the length of the drain, it is an easy matter to find the rise or fall per rod or per 100 feet.

This is a simple instrument and a simple method, and yet we find that many have diffi-

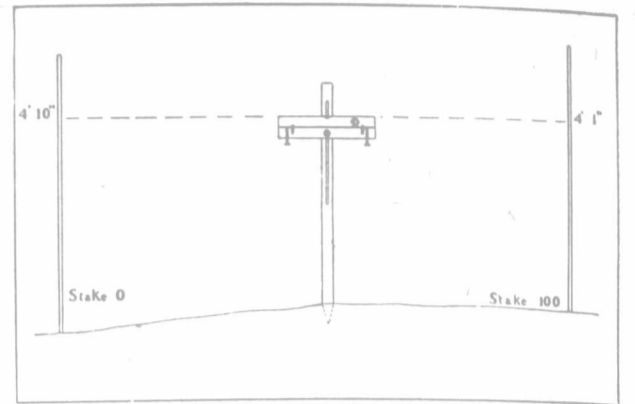


FIG. 2.

culty in using it, because: (1) They are not trained in sighting, and it is difficult to sight accurately along a straightedge; (2) on a warm day, the sun beating down on the spirit level heats it, and it in turn heats the air, which is thus made less dense, "thinner," we would say, using a colloquial term, than the air beyond the ends of the level, so that the rays of light coming from the target to the eye are bent—refracted, to use the technical term—in passing from the dense air at the end to the "thin" air over the level, and consequently we see the target higher up than it really is, and thus get a false reading. We are all familiar with refraction; even the youngest schoolboy has put a stick in a pail of water, or maybe a pond, and wondered why the stick was "bent." The rays of light coming from the submerged part of the stick are refracted or bent in passing from the dense water to the less dense air, making the stick appear too high in the water. Similarly, the light from the target, in passing from the dense to the less dense air, is refracted, giving a false reading. The trouble may be overcome in a measure by sighting along the corner of the level, instead of over the top, but even then it is very difficult to eliminate the error entirely, and very hard on the eyes, both of which facts those who have tried to sight over a spirit level on a hot day know full well. Since the homemade drainage level was first put in use we have been striving to devise a simple set of sights that would overcome the difficulty, and we have now succeeded. Figure III. shows a pair of them. The chief point to note is that each has a peep-hole and a cross-wire. When in use, they are clamped on a spirit-level, so that the peep-hole of one is opposite the cross-wire of the other. With these the line of sight is raised sufficiently above the level to avoid the error of refraction, and the most inexperienced can sight accurately with them, as, looking through the peep-hole, it is very easy to tell when the target is in line with the wire.

At this point it might be well to remark that a dark lead pencil, or anything dark, makes a poor target for use either with or without the sights. Something pure white is much better, and for a simple reason: Both the level and the wire are dark in color, and the white target gives more contrast, and is, therefore, more easily seen, more accurate, and easier on the eyes as well. A little strip of wood painted white, and which may be carried in the vest pocket, makes a splendid target. We make ours about six inches long, and one-half inch wide for half its length, and an inch wide for the remainder. The narrow end is used when sighting short distances, up to 50 feet, and the wide end for longer

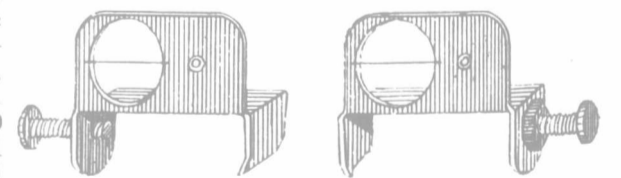


FIG. 3.—PEEP SIGHTS.

distances. We also cut a slot up the center of the target for use with the sights, and note the reading through the slot. This is more correct than reading the top or bottom of the target. Distances of 150 feet on either side of the level can be read accurately, and if a wider target were used, greater distances still might be read, but here comes in another difficulty: One cannot be certain when the spirit level is absolutely level, for it has no graduations on the glass by which one can tell when the bubble is exactly centered. By frequently testing spirit levels with a surveyor's instrument over various distances, we know that they cannot be relied on for more

than 50 feet each way, and consequently we advise against using the homemade level over greater distances than 50 feet.

The body of the sight is made out of one piece of sheet brass, bent into the shape shown in figure III. It is punched and drilled as required, the wire soldered in, and a nut soldered on one end for the set-screw. At first we hoped they were so simple that farmers might have their tinsmiths make them up. Every set we made was correct on first trial, but, after testing with our surveyor's level several sets made by tinsmiths, we found that it was a pretty difficult thing for them, not understanding the value of absolute accuracy, to get the two peep-holes and the two cross-wires all exactly the same height, and that a small variation made a considerable error in the readings, and that, therefore, it was necessary to have every set tested, and corrected, if in error, before they could be relied on. Convinced, however, that the sights would be of great practical value to those wishing to do drainage work, I submitted the idea to a firm which has facilities for making the sights accurately and testing them, and they consented to make a small trial lot, and, if the demand is sufficient, to make more and keep them in stock for sale.

As these sights must often be carried about in the pocket when not in use, and as the cross-wires are very fine, and, therefore, somewhat frail, it was necessary to devise some simple means by which the latter might be protected. When not in use, the two sights should be clamped face to face by a small brass keeper. In this position the wires are absolutely protected, and the sights may be conveniently carried in the pocket. I am hoping that these sights, in actual practice, will prove as helpful as they promise.

O. A. C., Guelph.

WM. H. DAY.

HORSE

Canadian Horses at New York

Eastern Canadian breeders scored some signal victories at the Madison Garden Horse Show, New York, last week. Among the winners were Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Crow and Murray, Toronto; Hon. Adam Beck, London, and Miss K. Wilks, Galt. Graham & Renfrew were first in the three-year-old Hackneys on halter, with H. B. Critic. Messrs. Crow & Murray and Adam Beck were in for the honors in the Corinthian class for hunters and jumpers. Miss Wilks won first prize on Mograzia, in the four-year-old stallion class.

The New York Horse Show this year is rated successful as regards the number and excellence of exhibits and the patronage of the public. W. H. Moore, Chicago, known in all horse rings in America, won easily in the race for first honors. He has won more first awards than any exhibitor at any show during the past 25 years.

Canadian exhibitors were fairly successful, as the above report shows, though exhibits from this side were scarcely as large as they have been on former occasions.

The Veterinary Correspondence School—a Fake

Various methods have been devised and operated for separating the farmer from his hard earned coin, and while the amount taken by means of the above-mentioned scheme may run from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, it rarely exceeds that sum.

Why is it a fake, and, therefore, to be condemned? We shall as tersely as possible endeavor to outline the reasons for denominating an educational (save the mark!) scheme a fake, and in so doing will be enabled to point out the right way to secure the knowledge sought and paid for, but not obtained. The method followed by the fakirs is a very simple one—the unsophisticated patrons get in return for the sum paid, a badly-written book, with practically no illustrations, containing information moth-eaten by its age, the outside value of which is two dollars and a certificate of no more value than wall paper. The so-called diploma, even granting the person owning it had sufficient knowledge, does not confer the right to practice, to prescribe for or treat animals in any country; further, one cannot by mere reading become expert

enough to be an animal nurse, let alone a veterinary surgeon; in order to become so, extensive clinical (bedside) experience is necessary and essential. It is nonsensical for any person to think that a veterinary education to fit one for a professional career, or even to diagnose and prescribe for valuable live stock, can be compressed between the two covers of one book. It is quite possible that the book may contain all its authors know of the subject, but even so such a limited range is not wide enough to qualify any person to fill the role of a modern veterinary surgeon. Unfortunately, the average layman does not possess a discriminating knowledge of the value of diplomas, and consequently is quite likely to mistake the bogus for the real parchment, and may go so far as to employ a person holding one of the fake certificates to treat his live stock. If the disease is a simple one, recovery will take place and the owner will be lucky and escape loss—for in treating his live stock with drugs "a little knowledge is a most dangerous thing."

The worst feature to my mind of the veterinary correspondence school is the fact that a farmer, or a farmer's son, who, becoming fired with an ambition to obtain knowledge, render himself more useful to his fellowman and thereby increases his earning capacity, is diverted from the right path into devious ways, arriving at the goal of the spurious in place of the real. The mere money loss is a small matter compared with the injury resulting from the misdirection of an innocent person, whose anxiety to rise furnishes the opening for rogues to despoil him, and through him the public; and if he be not of strong moral fibre the suggestion is thus made to him to enter a life of falsehood and fraudulent dealing. The chicanery of the person pretending to teach veterinary science in a few weeks by mail is best exemplified by a short description of what an up-to-date veterinary course must comprise. First, it must of necessity cover a period of time actually and solely spent in study and practice under proper professional supervision, of twenty to thirty months, including a course at college of three terms, of at least six months each. In addition to lecture, dissection a-plenty in order to become thoroughly familiar with the animal, in parts of a whole; laboratory practice also in the compounding of chemicals and in identification of bacteria and their methods of disease production. Abundance of clinical experience should be had in box stall and operating theatre, even going to the further extent of spending the six or twelve months' vacations in the field with a first class practitioner, by these means becoming familiar not only with the best methods of handling and taking care of live stock, but also in the business methods of taking care of one's clients. The above condensation to alkaloidal minuteness is sufficient to show the absurdity, to term it nothing worse, of the pretensions of

veterinary correspondence school promoters consequently, as it has been proven, at least fair-minded or unprejudiced persons will admit, that the V. C. S. cannot give value for the money it receives, and, therefore, must be placed in the category of unsavory methods used to flim-flam the farmers! The veterinary correspondence school is one of the worst frauds being perpetrated on the agricultural public today.

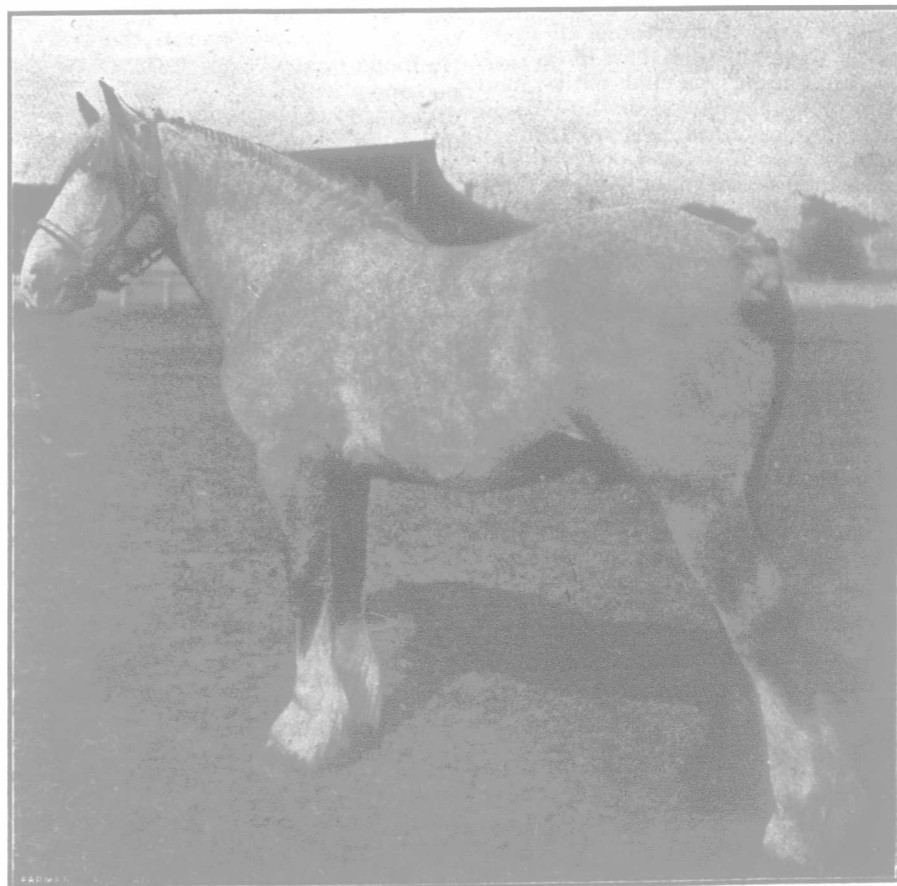
SASKATCHEWAN.

Laminitis, or Founder

DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

In a recent article an attempt was made to point out some of the signs which would enable us to say which part was affected. Now I wish to say a few words about a disease with which every horseman has unfortunately more or less acquaintance. Inside each hoof are from 500 to 600 tiny plates of horn, known as lamina. They much resemble (but on a smaller scale) the teeth of a comb. Then fitting between these is the same number of similarly shaped small fleshy processes containing blood vessels, nerves, etc. Now it is easy to understand that if too much blood goes to these microscopic blood vessels they will naturally try to swell or expand, but I have just said that each fleshy process fits in, or is imprisoned between, two practically unyielding horny plates. This expansion therefore cannot take place, the result being that the nerves are pressed upon and the effect is intense agony,—agony so great that I doubt if there is any parallel in any other disease. We too have these plates or laminae under our nails, but much smaller in number, and we know that when we accidentally run a splinter or sliver under our nails the amount of pain this produces. But this foreign body presses upon only a very few of the nerves in these plates. Just imagine that, in the case of the horse suffering from laminitis, there are 500 or 600 of these platelets, each one containing one or more (many more really) sensitive nerve endings; then multiply the pain suffered by us through the splinter under the nail by hundreds at least, and perhaps thousands, and a faint idea of the intense agony borne by our horse will be gained.

Nor is this all. Unless prompt measures be taken to drive away this blood, the next stage may be that some of the fluid from the blood vessels will escape between the fleshy and horny plates, forcing them apart and producing just the same throbbing, burning agony as we experience when we have a felon under the nail or when the nail is coming off, but much increased by the number of plates in the hoof, by the unyielding nature of the hoof itself and by the fact that the horse when standing has his weight bearing upon these hundreds of painful points. Because these laminae or plates are inflamed we term the disease



"PROPORTION," A SHIRE WITH SIZE, STYLE AND QUALITY.

They are not to sight on a warm spirit level which is thus said, using the ends coming from acted, to use the dense level, and er up than it ng. We are the youngest of water, the stick was rom the subed or bent in e less dense high in the he target, in dense air, is The trouble ighting along ver the top, eliminate the eyes, both of sight over a ll. Since the out in use we set of sights and we have pair of them. i has a peep-ise, they are peep-hole of other. With iently above tion, and the arately with p-hole, it is in line with

remark that rk, makes a without the much better, evel and the target gives more easily the eyes as d white, and ocket, makes s about six for half its remainder. ng short dis-nd for longer



center of the ote the read-orrect than target. Dis-the level can target were be read, but One cannot olutely level, iss by which tly centered. with a sur-istances, we on for more

laminitis, but years ago before the cause was known horsemen, from the peculiar unwilling action of the beast and from its almost inability to proceed, thought there was some similarity between this action and the action of a ship when sinking or foundering and so termed it founder. It is important for us to know the cause in order that we may avoid it, for we all know that prevention is better than cure.

Whenever an organ is used an extra supply of blood is rushed to it to enable it to do its work. This is really congestion, but we limit the name congestion to those cases where the blood stops in that organ after the work is completed. If it goes away slowly, all may be well after 24 or 48 hours, but often it will not go away, and then we have this followed by inflammation, *i.e.*, laminitis or founder.

From the above, then, it is evident that running or trotting may produce this disease, as they will if the animal is *out of condition*. This is the chief cause of founder in light horses. After a rest the horse should be exercised steadily and regularly. A country-bred horse going into the city, and unused to the concussion between its feet and the hard pavements, requires much care for a time. Increase in weight of a rider upon a running horse or toe weights in a trotting horse may also produce the disease, if suddenly applied and speed demanded at the same time.

The next great cause is exhaustion, for naturally the body is weakened then and if the weakened feet, already exhausted, are required to do further work in supporting the animal they may not be able to control the congestion of blood in them, and inflammation will result. If a horse, therefore, lies down after a journey it would be folly to make him stand.

Drinking cold water when hot may produce founder. The cold water rapidly chills the internal organs and the blood vessels are, of course, contracted. The result is that the blood is driven in greater quantities to the extremities and skin. This may do no harm perhaps where perspiration can take place, but it is not possible in the feet. The result again is congestion, followed by inflammation. If water, after a journey, is absolutely necessary, give it in small quantities and with the chill taken off. This will do good and cannot possibly do harm.

There is still one other cause, and, though it may appear peculiar to an unprofessional horseman, there is no doubt about its accuracy. There appears to be some close connection, a kind of sympathetic feeling or action, between the feet and feed, or better, between the laminae and the digestive organs, and to a smaller extent between them and any of the internal organs, and what will affect these organs, may cause founder. Barley and wheat, given as food, are often followed by laminitis. It is wise to be careful about making any sudden change in the feed. Very strong physic, such as croton oil, or giving a second dose before the first has acted, may also produce it. I have known the same effect to follow a difficulty over the delivery of a foal. Sometimes, too, an animal affected with pneumonia, bronchitis or inflammation of the bowels, may suddenly develop laminitis, perhaps through weakness or, as just stated, from the sympathy which exists between these internal organs and the feet.

I need say little about the symptoms, as they are unfortunately only too well known to most horsemen. The first thing noticed is, of course, the lameness. If we feel the feet they appear to be hot. (One foot only may be affected; it is then easy to make the comparison.) If we tap them the horse flinches. If the artery of the fetlock, or better, that which runs down the cannon bone, be felt it will be firmer, more prominent than usual and will distinctly throb. Naturally, as more concussion comes on the fore feet than on the hind ones, laminitis is oftener found in front, but if not caused by concussion it may appear in any feet.

The horse will endeavor to relieve the painful member by making the other limbs carry most of the weight. If one foot is affected that one will be extended, and will be repeatedly raised from the ground. If both fore feet are affected, the hind feet will be brought forward, nearer the middle of the body, which will be arched. This is done to take the weight off the fore feet. If the horse be made to move (I say "made" because he will not voluntarily move on account of the pain) he will show great pain, but this wears off in a few steps. If an attempt is made to back him he will readily move his hind limbs, and appear

to lean back until he rests upon the heels of his fore feet, but he is apparently afraid of moving these feet. Here he gives us the point we want to notice. He uses his heels more than usual, both in standing and in walking.

There are many other symptoms, *e.g.*, the pulse is quicker and stronger, the temperature raised to between 102 and 105; he breathes quicker and almost pants, and his nostrils are widely opened and more highly colored than usual; his face has a peculiar appearance as though suffering in pain; his eyes are set and staring, and his body often covered with sweat; he will have great thirst but may have no appetite.

Now for treatment. Remember this, the treatment must be energetic and there must be no hesitation. If the disease is caused by intestinal trouble a dose of physic should be given at once but not a physic ball. Linseed oil is good. Personally I use hypodermic injection of arecoline. If the bowels can be got to move freely and quickly, the attack may be aborted and nothing farther required. But as we are not always sure of these I generally prescribe the following:

Tincture of aconite, 3 drams; fluid extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; fluid extract of colchicum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; nitrate of potash, 4 ounces. Dissolve and mix all the ingredients in 24 ounces of water, and give 4 tablespoonsful in 6 ounces of water every 2 hours.

Remove the shoes at once, and if they require it trim the feet. Apply hot water for a time then suddenly change to cold. At night put on poultices, and during the day time let him stand on something cold and wet—wet clay or sawdust. The more cold applied to his feet and fetlocks the better. If he lie down do not try to make him get up, but apply the cold water while down.

Tempt him to lie down by giving him a good bed. I have known some to throw the horse down, and when he feels the great ease from this position he will generally want urging to get up. Blanket him warmly. If he should lie down see that no bed sores form. In some cases it is advisable to blister the coronet. This will never do harm.

When convalescent shoe him with a rocky motion shoe. If this is not understood, shoe him so that there is no pressure at the toe.

If there is any hesitation over the treatment the result may be serious. At the best then we can only hope for the disease to take the chronic form. In this case he will always be sore or tender, or have "fever" in his feet, and travel with a short gait. He will be liable to develop another acute attack whenever put to work.

But we may not get off so lightly as this. The coffin bone inside the hoof may become diseased, and the horse consequently incurably lame and useless. The sensitive structures inside the hoof may become separated and the hoof fall off, or they may become partially separated and allow the coffin bone to change its position, which results in dropped sole at the best. I have seen the bone pierce through the sole. The hoof may become affected and we have that crumbling condition known as pumiced sole. There are many other evils which follow neglect, but the above is sufficient to show its seriousness.

How France Encourages Horse Breeding

The French government distributed last year 21,000,000 francs, or approximately \$4,200,000, as prizes at horse shows and otherwise in fostering the horse industry. The encouragement given horse breeders in France takes the form of cash, and other prizes offered for stallions and breeding stock at shows and bounties to the owners of approved stallions standing for service at moderate fees. In addition to this the government maintains 3,500 well bred stallions of its own, which last year were bred to 150,934 mares. The approved stallions on which bounty was paid served 92,482 mares, making a total of 243,416 mares bred in France in one season under government supervision. France is more advanced than any nation in Europe in encouragement extended to horse breeders. The object of the government's care is to ensure an adequate supply of horses at all times for military purposes. The payment of prizes and bounties, however, is not confined to breeds adapted for cavalry use. The draft breeds share in the government system of bounties, and are bred very largely under government supervision.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter

Cheese shows and Shorthorn sales have kept us pretty busy during this weary month of October, but farmers who had the misfortune to have their crops out in the fields had an anxious time. The month has been one of the wettest on record. Rain fell with the force of a deluge, and farmers whose crops were still in the fields had a sore time. The harvest of 1909 will long be remembered, and if it was not everywhere as desperate as that of 1879, it was in some districts almost equal to that record year of misery. The last week of October witnessed an improvement, and much grain that seemed almost lost has been saved in a kind of a way. We had very hard frosts during the nights, and it was well on in the forenoon before anything could be "led" but in the end of the day the four or five hours of bright sunshine were found to have wrought a great change, and with plenty of workers, much grain can be saved in that time. After a week of hard, cold, frosty weather, there is again a break, and today, Nov. 1st, we have conditions about as miserable as may be. Potato-lifting proceeds apace, and the dry, hard weather of this week has been conducive to rapid progress here also.

CHANGE IN CHEESE TASTE

Cheese shows at Frome in Somerset, London and Chester, have revealed a hopeless divergence in the public taste for cheese. The hard, dry, good-keeping cheese which was in favor in Scotland, is no longer the leading article. The kind wanted is soft and meaty, something that fills the stomach and gives one the impression that he has had a big feed. An English and a Scotch Cheddar judge spent a day at the London show endeavoring to come to a decision, and in the end had to give it up, and call upon other two—a Scotch and an Englishman—to place the lots for them. This they did, and the English cheddars won. The demand is for a soft, "meaty" cheese, one that melts away in your mouth. One of the judges at the Kilmarnock show told us that the first prize Dunlop white cheese, if made after the Cheddar shape, was what he wanted. If such is to be the type of cheese wanted, there must be a big change in the method of making Cheddars. The problem seems to be how to preserve the "meaty" character of the cheese without producing too much acidity. The dairy school and the itinerant instructors have been challenged by the merchants to alter their methods, and so far at least, the net result is in favor of Canadian cheese. In spite of its long ocean travel and equally difficult land transit, the wonder is to find Canadian cheese competing so keenly with what is produced at home. Cheshire cheese which is little better than ill-digested curd, is in great demand. It is shown bound in cloths, and must entail heavy expense in marketing. It commands a very high price in spite of the immature state in which it is put before the public.

SHORTHORN INTERESTS BRISK

Shorthorns have had a wonderful innings this month. Great sales have taken place in the north of Scotland, and symptoms of depression are not to be discerned in the ranks of the patrons of the red white and roan. In Cumberland Mr. Barnes, a tenant farmer, got 665 gs. for the two-year-old bull, Good Friday, the buyer being Mr. Miller, La Belen, Berkinhead, the well known buyer for the Argentine. At Haugh, in Perthshire, the herd built up by the late Alexander Robertson, was dispersed, 80 head of all ages, and both sexes, made the fine average of £61 14s. 3d. Figures like 280, 270, 180, 150, 100, 210 and 185 guineas, mainly for cows and young cattle, with very few bulls, indicate how lively the bidding was. Mr. Robertson was a fine judge of Shorthorns; he had a capital eye for the type wanted, and the dispersion sale was attended by Shorthorn patrons from far and near.

Perhaps the price of £25 1s 1d. realized for 44 at a mixed sale held in Perth in the afternoon of the same day, was a better index to the actual value of commercial Shorthorns. In the following we made a day of it; at the Duthie-Marr sale of calves, held at Tillycairn near to Oldmeldrum, 24 bull calves, bred by Mr. Duthie, made an average of £251 1s. 7d. each. Seven bull calves, bred by John Marr, of the famous

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farm of Uppermill, made £70 16s., and seven heifer calves, also bred by Mr. Marr, drew an average of £31 13s. The highest prices for bull calves were 720, 700, 620, 480, 400 and 350 gs. The best calf in the sale was a white bull calf which would have made any price had his skin been red or roan. As it was, he made 350 gs. in spite of his white skin. The young three-year-old bull, Golden Promise, was the sire of most of the highest priced bull calves. The average for six got by him was £374 10s., and the average for nine got by the red bull, Jubilant, £254 16s. Golden Promise has been sold by Mr. Duthie for exportation to Buenos Ayres. He is of Augusta descent, and a marked feature of the sales this year has been the "run" on Augusta blood. The Augustas were reared by the late James Bruce, of Inverquhomery. He was a firm believer in them, yet it was not until after his death, which took place about ten years ago, that they sprang into popular favor, and they now share with the Clipper race the honors of first place among Aberdeenshire Shorthorns.

A joint sale was held at Newton-Insch, on the day following the Tillycairn sale. The weather was miserable in the extreme, yet there was a lively sale; 53 head of varying ages made the splendid average of £74 10s. 7d. 390 gs. were paid for a bull calf, and 300 gs. for a heifer calf. Another joint sale was held at Oldmeldrum, when a large number of choice cattle from tenant farmers' herds in Aberdeenshire were sold; 72 head on that occasion made £33 1s. 10d. Yet another joint sale was held at Aberdeen when 124 head made £39 10s. 5d. On the last day of the sales an adjournment was made to Inverness, where a good selection was offered from Ross-shire herds, and herds in Inverness-shire and neighboring counties. These are very healthy, choice cattle, and the results were that 92 head made £26 18s. 6d. The best average was made by Balnakyle, his figure being £55 8s. 9d. for five.

DECLINING POPULARITY OF THE OLD BREEDS.

By way of contrast the prices made for Highland cattle at the two great sales held at Stirling and Oban may be mentioned. At the former 52 head realized £13 9s. 9d., and at the latter £30 was the highest price realized. This was paid for a three-year-old heifer from Kilberry in Argyleshire. The old breeds have no chance against the modern improved early maturity sorts.

DOES NITRATE FERTILIZING AFFECT SYSTEMS OF ANIMALS ?

I don't know whether Canadians try to grow big crops of hay by administering doses of nitrate of soda to the crop. Here there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether hay dressed in such fashion sets up kidney trouble in stock, and especially in horses. Opinion is sharply divided, and no trials have been carried out conclusive enough to satisfy some stockowners

that such a top-dressing is injurious. Some years ago at a show of the Highland and Agricultural Society, certain valuable animals were seized with kidney trouble of some kind, and as a result, one prize Shorthorn bull died. The owner set up a claim for damages and maintained it was due to the hay supplied in the showyard, which was supposed to have been grown on a meadow dressed with nitrate of soda. The farmer who had the contract was well known to be a gentleman who cultivated his farm intensively, using large quantities of manure. It was taken for granted that he had dressed the hay with the suspicious Chilean manure. But the bottom went out of the theory when it was blandly indicated that knowing the prejudice, the farmer in this particular year had deliberately refrained from applying nitrate of soda to the hay. This was a fine case of the logical fallacy *post hoc, propter hoc*. In this case the nitrate was found "not guilty." All the same, there is a case for inquiry and exhaustive experiment, and in the end something may be learned that will be of use. Mr. Speir, of Newton, one of the best informed and most observant farmers in Scotland, is an out and out supporter of the application of nitrate of soda to the hay crop on land which is well manured and in good heart. The truth seems to be that in dealing with nitrate of soda as with all other manures, brains must be added to the chemical combination. A successful breeder of Blackface sheep was once asked at a public meeting whether the geological formation of the soil had not a good deal to do with the success of sheep farming? He admitted that it might be so "but far more depended on the geological formation of the sheep-raiser's head!" This aphorism applies to much more than sheep farming.

SUCCESSFUL CLYDESDALE SEASON

Talking about Clydesdales, we have had a wonderfully successful season, and exports have gone well over the thousand head for the year 1909 so far as it has gone. Recently there have been some auction sales at which useful averages have been realized. At the Seaham-Harbor foal sale eleven filly foals realized an average of £37 7s. 6d., and fifteen colt foals realized an average of £38 7s. 11d. At Elgin, in the north of Scotland, a colt foal, by Marcellus, 11110, made 155 gs., a first-rate paying price.

"PESTIFEROUS VERMIN"

Amongst other things now troubling us are rats and sparrows. Are these vermin common in Canada? In some parts of Scotland there is a saying among farmers "that it is a fell healthy sign to see a wheen rats about a house." Personally, I cannot share the opinion. The most loathsome of all rodents to me is the rat, and there is reason to believe that the loss sustained through them on farms is enormous. The fecundity of the female rat is something to be afraid of. She breeds at an appalling rate, and

the plague has become so pronounced that crusades against the rodents are being organized in many districts. In former days it was customary to poison the rats wholesale, but there are difficulties connected with this method of waging war upon the vermin. You cannot very well set poison for Mr. Rat without imperiling the lives of much more valuable members of the farm stock, and besides you are never sure that Mr. Rat will take the poison. His sagacity is almost human, and many stories are told of his abstemious policy when he smells danger. A new method has, therefore, come into favor. This takes the form of setting up an epidemic among the vermin by means of a virus. This is given in food. The first animals which partake of it die. The rat is a cannibal. Those which consume the dead bodies of their comrades in due season contract the disease and die off, only to be the means of contagion to others, and so on. But even this method sometimes fails. The rat becomes suspicious when he sees such a wholesale death-rate among his comrades, and he flits. Therefore, it is agreed that in order to be successful, the attack by means of the virus must extend over a wide area. War has been declared by many farmers' clubs, but whether it will be prosecuted to the bitter end is a little doubtful.

Sparrows are by many regarded as more destructive than rats. How to attack them successfully is a very grave problem. Poisoning is effective, but dangerous, and it is possibly illegal. They, too, multiply at a terrible rate, and they can destroy grain while in the ear to an extent surprising to those who are made acquainted with their ways for the first time. There are other winged farm pests, such as wild pigeons and rooks, but the sparrow is an easy first in mischief, and destructive proclivities. "SCOTLAND YET."

Hog Feeding in Winter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

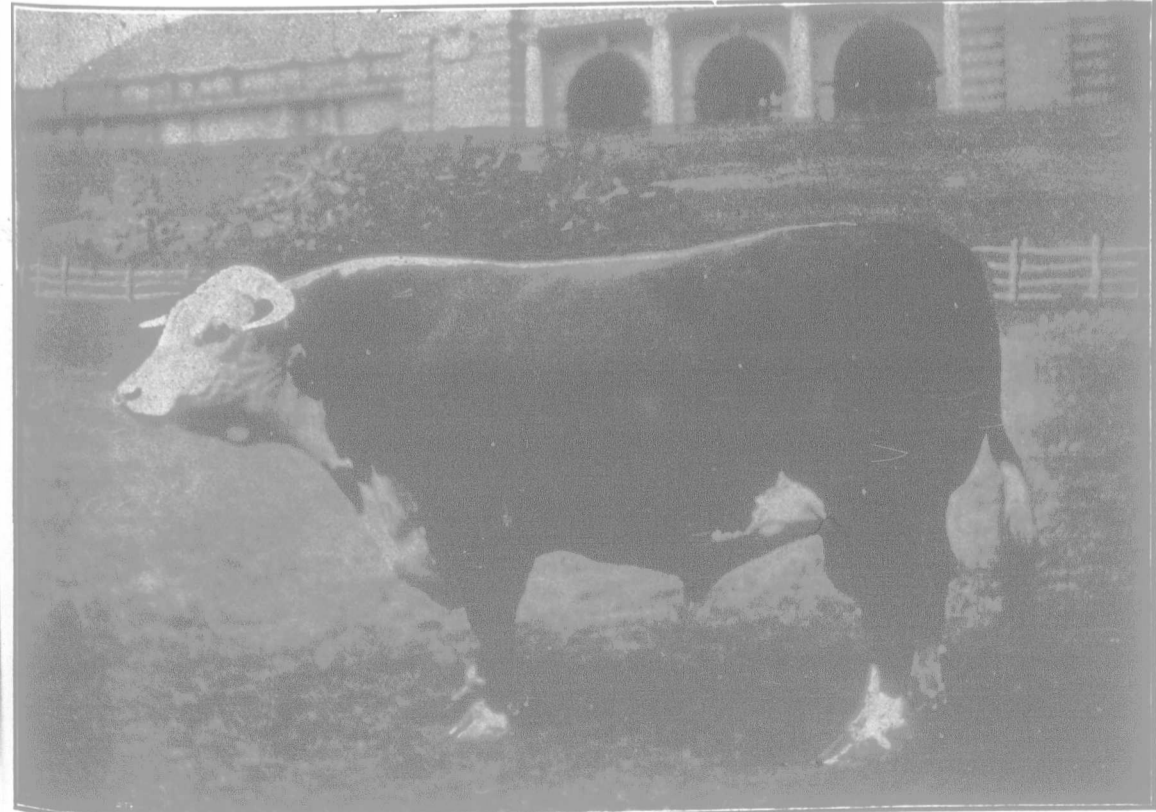
Finishing of hogs for market begins as soon as they are littered. I feed shorts and a little bran mixed with milk, if I have it, and if not I use water to make a rather thick slop. In addition I always give plenty of water in a separate trough until the pigs are about 10 weeks old. I then start feeding oat chop or whole oats and shorts for another ten weeks and then begin mixing barley chop along with the oats and shorts. I have found that barley alone is not a good feed to use at any age. I never feed the pigs all they can eat of this mixture, but in summer have a pasture of either mixed grain or grain and rape sown together, which they can run in all the time. This fall I had fodder corn and turnips that I threw over the fence and found them to be excellent feed.

In the winter I use turnips or mangolds to take the place of pasture, but use the same grain ration. In summer they have a thick bush pasture to run in, which keeps off the hot sun, but this is all the shelter I think that is required. I fattened hogs last winter after it froze up. They had a yard about 200 feet square and a log pen with ground floor. I put in a load of straw and when it became damp and started to heat I cleared it out and put in dry straw again. They had a self-feeder full of grain mixture given above but no green feed. If I found they were getting dry and costive I mixed a little salt with the dry animal.

I do not think it matters so much about the weight you get a pig up to, but it does matter about the condition he is in. He must be broad across the back, full in the flank and able to do a day without feed, without showing it too much. If he is in this condition it matters very little whether he weighs 150 or 250 pounds.

I am busy building a pen for brood sows to litter in and to winter some young pigs. I am building it at the bottom and up against the side of a bank. I have cut a root cellar back into the bank with a door opening from the feed alley into the cellar. The floor of the cellar and floor of the pen are on a level.

Man. D. E. COLLISON.



MASSIVE AND BREEDY TYPE OF HEREFORD.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice 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 subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

December 1.—*What do you feed to supply animal matter to the hens during the winter months? How do you prepare and feed it, and have previous results shown it to be satisfactory?*

December 8.—*Give directions for killing, cutting up and curing pork or beef on the farm.*

December 15.—*As our special Christmas number is being issued on this date no regular discussion will appear. If any of our readers feel they have a special message we shall endeavor to find room for it and pay regular space rates.*

December 22.—*How would you set about preparing a sample of grain for display at a seed fair? The possession of a high quality of grain being assumed, what information can you offer regarding the cleaning or selection of the sample to enable the exhibitor to stand a chance of getting near the top in close competition?*

Lessons of the Past Season

What fact in connection with your work has been most impressed upon you during the past season? From the contributions received the two that follow have been selected for publication. A. E. Wilson touches upon two questions of importance to the grain farmer, suggestion fall cultivation for summer fallows, that is cultivation the fall previous to the season the land is fallow, and the drainage of sloughs. A. Cooper deals with another phase of agriculture. He lives in part of the West where mixed farming is beginning to displace grain growing, and is one of the staunchest advocates of mixed farming in Manitoba; not only an advocate either, for he is following mixed farming successfully himself.

Impressions of the Season 1909

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The most important fact that has been impressed upon me from work and observation during the past season, both in my own neighborhood and on somewhat extensive trips, as far as the Western boundary of the province and north along the C. N. R. is this: That the weed problem is the largest problem Western farmers have to face. I look upon its importance as lying in the fact that whatever tends to reduce the average yield permanently, is a heavy discount on that margin of profit for which the farmer is investing large amounts of capital in labor, horses and machinery. The evil is not one that is with us this year and passes by the next, but has become a permanent and growing mortgage on the wheat lands, reducing the yield, increasing the dockage and is, I believe, largely responsible for the millers' complaint that the milling value is getting less. If the weed evil is not removed or checked, the wheat growing area of our farms will eventually be much reduced, by having a large proportion

of each farm deflected for a course of years to some form of diversified farming, for which perhaps it may not be so well adapted.

The chief objects of our summer fallowing operations are the cultivation of the land, the destruction of weeds and, especially in this province, the conservation of moisture. After the most painstaking efforts in this direction we still find among the growing crops a prolific supply of noxious weeds and wild oats robbing the land of that moisture which is so essential to the growing plants, and reducing and sometimes totally vanishing that portion of the average yield which is the farmer's margin of profit. Especially is this the case in the older portions of the province, where the land has been longer under cultivation. With the newer portions of the province it is only a question of time until similar conditions will prevail.

Of course the weed problem is no new question, and the solution, where it can be readily adopted, is mixed farming; but on the heavy lands of the open prairies in this province wheat is still king, and I believe will remain so till we have exhausted every means of keeping our land fairly clean and conserving its moisture. To accomplish this a new solution must be looked for. Hitherto we have depended chiefly on the summer season for summer fallowing operations and find we are unable to propagate and destroy a sufficient quantity of weeds. The season for this work must, if possible, be lengthened, by getting on to the summer fallows the previous fall and fall plowing or top cultivating all land to be summer fallowed the succeeding year.

The open fall we have had this year has enabled us to do a considerable amount of fall plowing, but the average fall would be altogether too short to perform this with horses, and motor power must of necessity be substituted. The gasoline engine seems likely to solve this portion of the problem. They are by no means perfect and the price is altogether too high for the horse-power developed, but I believe that in the near future they will be so improved that they will materially reduce our stock of horses, and render the fall plowing of an extensive summer fallow a question of days instead of weeks. This would considerably lengthen the season for growing and destroying weeds.

Fencing and keeping a flock of sheep during the summer months on land that is being summer fallowed would not only be remunerative, but would save labor and to some extent pack the land and enable it to resist the "blows" so damaging in the spring.

Another product of our fields, on which there is no margin of profit, and which in some respects might be bracketed with weeds and wild oats, is the unsatisfactory and immature sample of wheat we get from sloughs and land which is periodically flooded. In the majority of cases this can be made good by drainage. If the natural fall of the land can be ascertained when there is a surplus of water, an open ditch, made by plow and scrapers, will be found very effective and the sides may so slope that they offer no serious obstacle to binders or other farm implements.

Sask.

A. E. WILSON.

An Old Fact Re-Emphasized

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The need of more live stock in order to not only maintain but increase soil fertility is an old fact which is yearly re-emphasized. Present high prices for grain make it an almost hopeless task to preach the doctrines of live stock raising, and generally speaking the Western farmer is naturally disinclined to give serious attention to mixed farming. This seems to be a feature in the development of the agriculture of every new country, and a phase which, though temporary, is nevertheless still sufficiently evident to cause alarm in Western Canada.

Another prominent reason for the languishing state of the live stock industry and consequent dearth of good cattle and hogs is popularly attributed to unsatisfactory markets, low prices, poor transportation and stock yard facilities.

Still another hindrance to the proper development of live stock raising is the inability of a large number of the immigrants, which Western Canada is depending on for population, to adapt themselves to any mode of agriculture other than grain growing. However, the rapid expansion which is taking place in all lines of industry is providing other employment for those who are not gifted by nature with proper farming instincts. To

such people the incessant care and attention required to practice an extensive system of farming would be wearisome, for real tangible success is often only obtained after years of tedious effort.

Perhaps the traditional antipathy which the Western farmer has to live stock is founded on a strange and dangerous belief common to the pioneer in all new countries. This is the belief that the land he occupies is so exceptional in its composition that the laws of nature, which history proves are of universal application in all other sections, are not in operation on his own farm or district, and consequently it will never become infertile, even when the crudest methods are employed.

It is a condition of things which is inevitable, and perhaps at the beginning almost necessary in the development of the agriculture of every new country, because grain-raising is along the lines of least resistance, and, barring accidents, gives the quickest and surest returns.

Though the Western climate undoubtedly has many drawbacks, the feeling that it is unsuitable for the production of choice live stock has been outgrown. We may never be able to grow as great a variety of feeds as is done in the East and South, but our coarse grain is produced more cheaply than elsewhere and it has been abundantly proved that remarkable yields of fodder corn and roots can be obtained. Other feed crops are being gradually introduced and will no doubt be grown extensively in the future.

With these materials and the requisite suitability of mind and purpose to make the best use of them, true permanent husbandry, with live stock as its basis, will take the place of the present happy-go-lucky simple form of agriculture. In spite of all obstacles, however, many farmers can be found who are adapting their operations to the requirements of diversified agriculture, realizing that by more extensive methods only can the producing power of the farm be increased and the business built up and maintained on a permanent basis. To these men live stock are as necessary to their contentment as the companionship of the family and all other human friends. They love the farm, its surroundings and atmosphere, and by concentrating their thoughts and studies on every branch of their work, acquire special knowledge to enable them to conduct their operations profitably.

To such men the amount of profit, though never lost sight of, is of minor importance. It cannot always be counted in dollars and cents, for the belief that wise and prudent methods are being employed brings profits which, though not as discernible as cash, can by the trained eye be readily seen to exist in other forms.

Man.

A. COOPER.

Breaks for Less than Fifty Cents per Acre

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I purchased a 20 h.-p. gasoline tractor in July last. I broke 215 acres, at a cost of \$125.00, with good results. I also double disked about 800 acres, pulling four seven-foot disks, and doing about 50 acres per day. The actual expense for gasoline was about \$100.00.

The greatest advantage of owning an outfit is that you can thresh your crop as soon as it is ready and start plowing back. In my opinion it would certainly be to the advantage of a farmer, mechanically inclined, working a half-section or more, to purchase one of these outfits.

About 24 gallons gasoline is required for a day's run. With my rig, I run both engine and separator, and this saves the wages of an engineer, fireman, tank team and straw team. I have threshed 46 days so far, doing from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of wheat, or 2,200 bushels oats per day.

Sask.

M. W. RANDALL.

Grain Crops on Brandon Experimental Farm

The following interesting notes on the season's work with the three staple grain crops on the Brandon Experimental Farm have been prepared by Superintendent James Murray:

Farm work generally being pretty well closed up for the season on the Experimental Farm as on all others through the west, brief consideration of some of the results secured may be of interest. The season has been unusual in several respects, in that the spring was very cold and

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A. COOPER.

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respects, in that the spring was very cold and very little until the 10th of May, and the late summer and fall months were very dry. The late start in the spring no doubt had its disadvantages, but since the weather was so unusually favorable after growth started, crops of all kinds seemed to be but little behind their usual stage of development by the middle of June. After this date in some parts of Manitoba, lack of rain began to be felt, but in the Brandon district, as in some others, there was ample until the middle of August. During August the weather was so extremely dry and excessively warm, that grain ripened too quickly and yields were less than they would have been under less trying conditions.

WHEAT VARIETIES

We had this year only fifteen varieties of wheat under test, and of these there are only a few of general interest. The highest yielder was a bearded variety called Pringle's Champlain, closely resembling Preston and suitable for the same conditions. The number of days from planting to ripening, and the yield per acre of several of the most important varieties follows:

| Variety. | No. of days maturing. | Yield per acre Bush. | Lbs. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------|
| Pringle's Champlain. | 100 | 50 | 10 |
| Preston | 100 | 48 | 30 |
| Riga | 98 | 45 | 50 |
| White Fife | 106 | 44 | 20 |
| Marquis | 99 | 43 | 20 |
| Red Fife | 104 | 40 | 10 |
| Chelsea | 96 | 37 | 10 |

Of the varieties here mentioned, Riga, Marquis and Chelsea are probably least known. Riga is a very early wheat that usually yields less than it did this year and is suitable for sowing only where better varieties are likely to be frozen. Chelsea is a wheat of fairly good quality, stiff straw, early and with a longer, thinner kernel than Red Fife. Marquis is a bald red wheat closely resembling Red Fife in appearance, but last year was nine days earlier and this year was five days earlier. It is a wheat of good milling quality, and from limited trials has an unusually good record.

In the field lots of wheat we had this year six varieties. Since these fields were not all under uniform conditions the yields are not strictly comparable. The highest yield was from four acres of Marquis, where over 200 bushels was harvested; a similar field of Chelsea yielded about 37 bushels per acre. Practically all of the crop on summer-fallowed land was lodged, and was not only more difficult to harvest but was also a poorer sample than it would have been had the crop been lighter. The finest piece of wheat on the farm was grown on corn stubble, six acres yielding 238 bushels. The corn land is not plowed or cultivated after the corn crop is removed, but in the spring is harrowed once or twice, and the grain sown without distributing the stubble. When the grain crop comes off the stubble has practically all rotted away. A good grain crop on corn stubble treated in this way is dependent upon having applied manure to the corn crop and cultivating the corn during the growing season to clean the land.

TESTS WITH OATS

Twenty-five varieties of oats grown this year varied in yield from 119 bushels 2 pounds per acre, to 66 bushels, 16 pounds per acre. The highest yielder this year was Improved American and the lowest Storm King. The five highest yielding varieties at this farm for a number of years past are:

| | Bushels. | Lbs. |
|--------------------|----------|------|
| Improved American. | 123 | 29 |
| Banner | 122 | 3 |
| White Giant | 118 | 15 |
| Danish Island. | 117 | 15 |
| Golden Beauty. | 116 | 18 |

None of these are early varieties and the last named is a very late sort. Daubeney is a good early oat that has been grown here for several years. It is not as heavy a yielder as the varieties above mentioned, but is well adapted to sowing very late in the season in a mixture with barley, or in a district where late varieties do not mature. Orloff, another early variety tried this year for the first time, gave very satisfactory results.

SOIL PACKERS WITH OATS

In order to gather some information regarding the use of soil packers, two different makes have been used under different conditions during

the past year. Among other trials, a piece of land that was in millet in 1908 was divided into six equal parts, spring plowed and packed in different ways, and one part being left as a check. Following are the results:

| Preparation of Land. | Yield per acre. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| | Bushels. | Lbs. |
| Surface after sowing. | 111 | 26 |
| Surface, once, before sowing. | 106 | 16 |
| Sub-surface, twice, before sowing. | 104 | 4 |
| Sub-surface, once, before sowing. | 100 | 20 |
| Not packed. | 90 | |

This land was a heavy clay loam situated in the river valley, and is quite retentive of moisture. The rainfall was ample for growing purposes until early in August. It is unfair to draw conclusions from the results of one trial, but incomplete as they are, they do not lack interest.

BARLEY RESULTS

The field crops of barley are all of six-rowed varieties, Mensury and Odessa, but a number of two-rowed sorts are tried also in smaller lots. Canadian Thorpe is at the head of the list of the two-rowed kinds this year, but Swedish Chevalier has given a higher average yield. Mensury among the six-rowed varieties continues to give a good account of itself. The average yield of this variety is 61 bushels 22 pounds, and that of Odessa 63 bushels 40 pounds. Mensury is rather earlier and has a somewhat stiffer straw than Odessa. We have had a new variety, O. A. C. No. 21, under trial two years, and it has given very good results. In 1908 it was the only variety we had under trial that was not lodged, and yielded 56 bushels per acre. This year its stiff straw was not so apparent, as many varieties were not lodged, but it headed the list in yield at the rate of 73 bushels 36 pounds per acre. This variety is a selection by Prof. Zavitz, of Guelph, from Mandscheuri barley, and has given excellent results in Ontario and elsewhere.

SOIL PACKERS WITH BARLEY

The packing experiment conducted with oats was repeated under the same conditions with barley with the following results:

| Preparation of land. | Yield per acre. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| | Bushels. | Lbs. |
| Surface after sowing. | 67 | 44 |
| Surface, once, before sowing. | 62 | 14 |
| Surface, twice, before sowing. | 59 | 8 |
| Sub-surface, once, before sowing. | 56 | 12 |
| Sub-surface, twice, before sowing. | 59 | 28 |
| Not packed. | 54 | 38 |

DAIRY

Interest in Figures

Farmers, do you keep records? It is doubtful if there is any one thing that will add more to the interest of farm labor, or make its usefulness more apparent in shorter time than one simple method of figuring. For instance, supposing that mixed farming is followed, an answer is desired to the query: Which pays best, sheep, poultry, cows, steers or grain? It may be found after a year's record that the farm is best adapted for dairying. Then will naturally follow the investigation, which cow pays best? This phase of the question has not yet appealed to all owners of dairy herds, but is in truth at the very foundation of profitable dairying.

Every farmer is interested in cutting out all unprofitable features of his business; he wants to produce plenty of good milk at the least cost, and to this end dairy records are indispensable. Why? Simply because they enable the watchful owner to detect those cows that give the most milk and fat in proportion to the feed consumed. Which cows will respond to a little extra grain? Which cow can I least afford to sell? Are any in my herd not paying? Will it pay me to get a good pure-bred sire? The dairyman needs to know such points definitely, hence he must keep records of feed and milk. Forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Defects of Farm Butter-Making

After making a special study of farm butter-making the dairy department of the New Hampshire Experiment Station prepared a lengthy bulletin, No. 141, pointing out conditions found to exist in that State and discussing important factors in such way as to correct some of the most common, faulty practices. The general conclusions arrived at were:

1. A large quantity of butter is still made on New Hampshire farms, principally due to: (1) poor transportation facilities, making it difficult to ship milk; (2) a widely scattered population, making creameries difficult to operate; (3) the small dairy herds kept; and (4) a special demand for good dairy butter at high prices.

2. The demand in nearly all localities is greater than the supply.

3. The price obtained for butter varies from 20 to 40 cents per pound, with an average price for the state of 28.5 cents.

4. The cost of equipment varies from \$15 to \$600, the most common cost varying from \$90 to \$150.

5. A good deal of the farm butter made, although often selling for a high price, is of low grade, especially lacking in uniformity and keeping quality. The principal reasons being:

a. Lack of equipment, especially in the way of suitable building or specially equipped rooms. Only eight per cent. of the farms visited had a special room or building used exclusively for the dairy work.

b. Lack of cleanliness in the stables and during milking. In a number of cases people did not realize that the care and cleanliness exercised in the stable and during milking is fully as essential to the production of good butter as the care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture of the butter.

c. Insufficient control of temperature. Only 33.3 per cent. of the buttermakers made provision for ice, 4.1 per cent. had running spring-water, while the rest had no means of regulating the temperature of the cream during storing and ripening, nor the temperature of the wash water. Altogether too little use was made of the thermometer.

d. Cream too old and too sour. Reports received from buttermakers show that 25.8 churned once, 58.4 twice, 11.2 per cent. three times, and 4.6 per cent. either four or six times a week. It is exceedingly difficult to make good butter when churning is done only once a week, as the cream gets too old and often too sour before churning. It is recommended to churn at least twice a week, and even then it is necessary to be able to control the temperatures of the cream either by using ice or cold spring water in order to make good butter.

e. Too high churning temperature. The churning temperature being too high is often responsible for the dull appearance, poor body and poor keeping quality of the butter, and also for an excessive loss in the buttermilk. Losses in buttermilk varied from .05 to 1.5 per cent.

f. Overchurning and overworking. By churning the butter into large lumps, a great deal of buttermilk is incorporated, causing a rapid deterioration of the butter. Overworking, although not as commonly practiced, tends to give the butter a dead, worn appearance and a poor body. In no case should the hands touch the butter during working and packing.

6. The overrun (pounds of finished butter in excess of pounds of butterfat) varied from 4.7 per cent. to 19 per cent. with an average of 13.4, which is 3 per cent. below the estimated amount of 16.4 per cent., or 1 1/4 pounds of butter from each pound of butterfat.

7. The most common defects in farm butter are (1) rancidity, due to the cream being too old or sour, too high ripening temperature, or the butter not being sufficiently protected from heat and light and (2) poor flavors, absorbed by the cream, during storing and ripening, and by the butter when kept near strong smelling food stuffs, (3) mottles, as a result of too much buttermilk being incorporated, the action of the casein on the salt producing the uneven color.

Influence of Forest on Climate and Water Supply

On this continent nearly all statements as to the influence of the forest on climate and water-flow are general. In Europe more extended and detailed observations have formed a basis for definite conclusions.

The discussion first began in France, when in 1789 the success of the Revolutionary party led to the removal of the restrictions on the cutting of private woodlands, and a subsequent wholesale clearing of large areas. As early as 1792 a change in the climatic conditions was observed, and shortly after that time investigations by two distinguished scientists, Becquerel and Krutsch, were begun in France and Germany. For a long time results were not satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of taking observations, but about forty years ago a system was devised of having observing stations within the forest, and similar stations at some distance from the forest, so that results might be compared. By this means the difference between the heat and the moisture in the forested country and that in the open country may be learned. Where all other conditions are equal, the difference is ascribed to the presence of the forest.

Climate is the average weather condition, and is dependent upon the distance of the locality from the equator, the elevation above sea level, the distribution of land and water, the character of the country, whether level or mountainous, whether vegetated or barren, the winds, and the moisture of the atmosphere. The factors which the forest may influence are the surface cover, moisture and wind. Upon the surface cover, which influences the heat, and upon the moisture and wind are dependent the changes in climate which are most evident to human beings.

The influence of the forest on these climatic factors is evident in the following ways: The forest as it stands prevents the sunshine and rain from freely reaching the earth, is a barrier to air currents, and diminishes the radiation of heat from the earth at night. The trees and the vegetation which accompanies them produce large quantities of vegetable mould or duff, which checks and reduces extremes of waterflow in the ground.

These forest influences extend more or less to the temperature of the air, the evaporation and transpiration of water from the earth, the rainfall and disposal of rain water after it has reached the earth.

Many scientists will not admit that the temperature is affected by the presence of forest growth. Such observations as have been made go to show that it is only affected to a few degrees, and only by the presence of so much vegetable matter as is contained in the forest. The trunks, branches and leaves of a tree contain a large proportion of water, the leaves being 50% to 75% water. Water vapour rises more readily than air, and is cooled by its expansion, almost any distance, and is condensed, forming a cloud. Thus, while bare

soil or rock would be heated under the influence of the sun, the leaves and trees, largely water, would absorb the heat without showing much change in temperature; consequently, while the hot soil or rock is radiating and heating the air, the forest cover is still absorbing heat and keeping the air beneath it cool. Further, the leaves of the trees and all vegetation give off

of the ground into the country, and thus local breezes are formed, and the influence of the forest felt at some distance. At night the currents are reversed, the forest checks the radiation of the earth's heat, and the air in the forest becomes warmer than that in the open. The colder air then flows from the open country to the forest; thus the forest checks extremes of temperature both at night and day. When this cooling of the air has been measured it has been found greatest in summer and of more effect in the mountains than on the level plains.

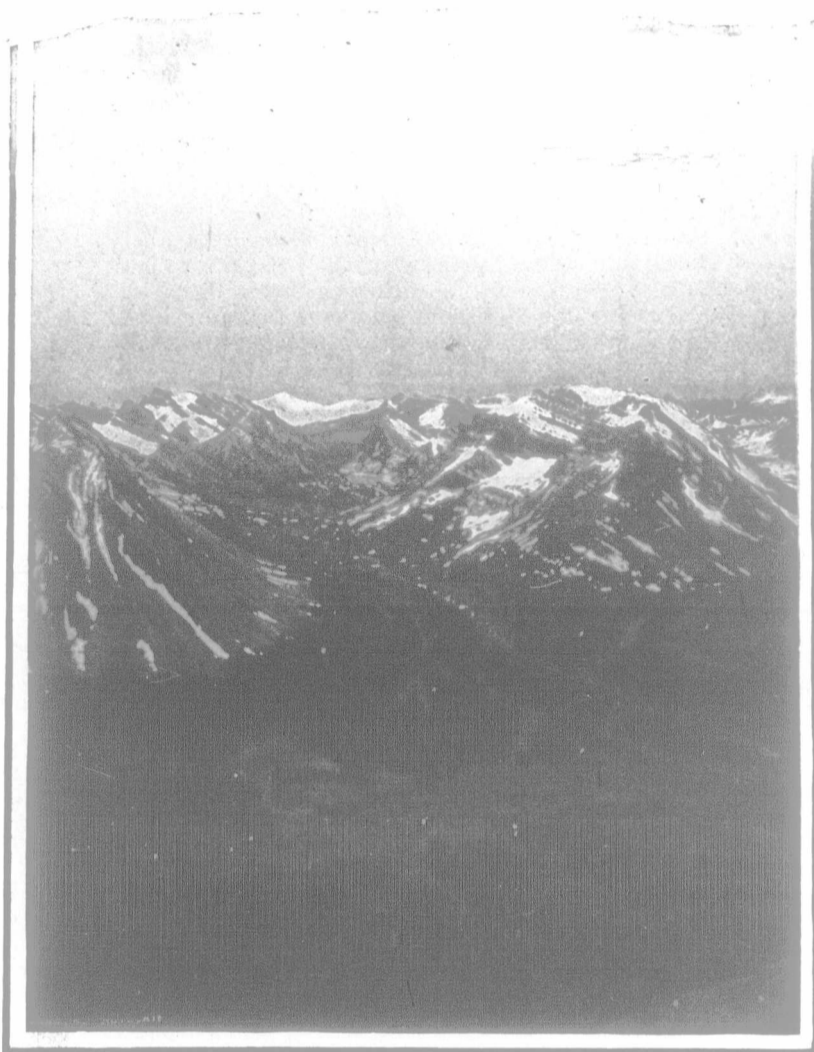
Results of investigation in Bavaria show that the lowest daily temperature for a year was 2 degrees higher in the forest than in the open country, while the highest daily temperature was on an average lower by 4 degrees. The same observations showed that the hottest day in summer was 7½ degrees cooler in a forested country, and that the coldest day in winter was 3 degrees warmer.

The figures are for Central Europe; there are none for America, but the same principles govern on both continents, and as we are in a country of greater extremes and more rapid changes of climate, we may expect to find that the forest has even more influence here in Canada than where the question has been studied in Europe.

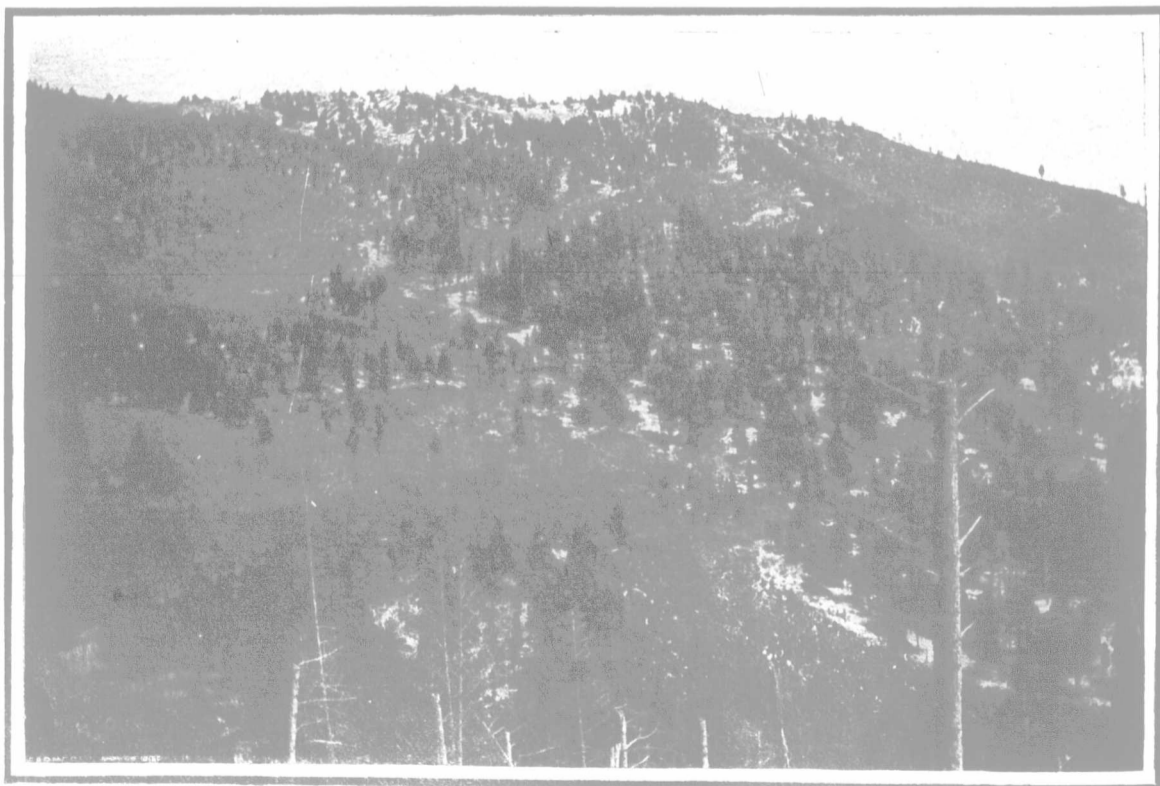
The humidity of the air in the forest is greater than that of the air outside. The actual weight of water vapor in a cubic foot of air is the same as that of a cubic foot of air in the open country under similar conditions—but as the forest air is cooler, its capacity to contain moisture is less. Swiss experiments show that the relative humidity of forest air is 3% to 10% greater than outside air. This is the reason that dew is more frequent near timber than at a distance.

The presence of forest has but little influence on the quantity of rainfall in a district. The chief causes of rainfall are the great currents of warm and cold water in the ocean, the presence or absence of large bodies of water and mountain ranges, and the direction of the prevailing winds. Forests are cooler than the surrounding country and obstruct the winds, and consequently, may influence local showers. European and Indian observations encourage the belief that forests in this manner increase the annual rainfall by about 10 percent.

The forest has a greater effect in preventing the evaporation of water than in increasing the rainfall. The air of the forest being cooler cannot absorb moisture as quickly as the warmer air of the open country. The forest also retards air currents and obstructs winds, which, when blowing quickly, dry the plains and open fields. In this respect, the forest is of far more influence than the wind-break commonly planted. Bavarian experiments show that the evaporation from an open surface of water in a forest is only 40% of that from the same body



EFFECT OF EROSION.
Absence of timber leaves nothing to protect the soil or hold the water.



TREES RETARD EVAPORATION AND RUN OFF.
Where there are no trees the snow has melted and run off; where trees give shelter snow still remains. This photograph was taken in Crow's Nest Valley, Alta.

Supply

and thus local influence of the At night the cur- checks the radi- air in the forest the open. The open country to cks extremes of at night and cooling of the ured it has been summer and of mountains than

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of water in the open. The influence of the forest to prevent evaporation increases with the elevation of the country above sea level. This furnishes justification or reason for the Government reserving the forests at the headwaters of streams in mountain regions. In the Rockies a large proportion of the water evaporates before it reaches the streams; especially is this the case when the snow is going off in the summer. Large snowbanks evaporate without wetting the ground around them. Experiments by the United States Geological Survey have proven that when exposed to the sun the snow evaporates at least four times faster than water. Where water is important for irrigation this is a serious consideration.

The chief influence of the forest is in modifying the run-off of the water after it has fallen. From 10% to 25% of the rain falling in a forested country is held by the branches and the leaves of the trees. This is later evaporated, and tends to keep the air moist. The water which reaches the ground is absorbed by the decayed vegetable matter and soft permeable soil, as it would be by a sponge two inches to two feet thick spread over the whole surface of the land. Such a soil will hold a five-inch rainfall before it becomes saturated. The water thus held slowly soaks into the subsoil, is held as a reservoir to support vegetation, or seeps away to feed springs and streams. None of it is wasted or lost. When rain falls upon a bare slope, the result is different; it does not sink into the ground half so readily, but immediately runs off the surface in rivulets and creates floods. Investigations by the United States Forest Service show that a forested watershed in California discharged its water only one-half as fast as a denuded watershed in the same region; that the stream from the forested watershed maintained an equable flow, while the stream from the denuded watershed was flooded after rains and dry in the summer, because of the failure of the water to soak into the ground.

Floods, as well as decreasing a stream's value for water supply and water-power, wash from the unprotected country large quantities of silt and gravel, and in preventing this the forest plays its most important part, say that of supplying wood. Flowing water has been a great influence in modifying the earth's surface—it has worn down mountains and built up plains, and yearly carries huge quantities of earth from the fertile fields out to fill the river valleys, the lakes and harbors. The forest binds the soil together and prevents the rapid washing of the earth into the streams. When the rate of flow of water in a river is doubled, its power to carry sediment is increased sixty-four times; it becomes able to carry a weight of rocks and earth greater than the rate of the water itself. Thus when the presence of leaf mould, roots and forest growth retard the water in its run-off by one-half, the eroding of the stream is decreased sixty-four times. Everyone has noticed where the removal of the timber covering has been followed by the deep gullying and rapid washing away of soft loam and loose sand. All soil material washed away is carried down stream and deposited where the speed of the water decreases. Thus storage dams and ponds are quickly filled and rendered useless when constructed on streams with denuded watersheds, particularly if the tributaries of the streams flow through agricultural land, or any type of country excepting bare rock. Thus while the construction of storage reservoirs may be necessary to maintain an even flow and prevent floods on such rivers as the Ottawa and Saskatchewan, forests will be necessary on the upper tributaries if the reservoirs are to be kept from filling with silt.

An investigation of the great Kansas River flood of 1903, which destroyed \$22,000,000 worth of property, showed that where timber stood along the banks the overflow into the neighboring farms was gentle, and resulted only in a deposit of fine silt, enriching the land; but that where the banks were unprotected by trees and the soil not knit together by roots, the river cut new channels through valuable farm land, washed some farms full of huge channels, and buried others several feet deep beneath sand and gravel. As a result of this lesson farmers and municipalities along the valley are planting along the river banks narrow belts of willow, cottonwood, catalpa and walnut. If willow, cottonwood and walnut were planted along rivers which regularly flood, they would be of great assistance in protecting the banks and neighboring fields from destructive erosion.

H. R. MacMILLAN,
Asst. Inspector Dominion Forest Reserves.

POULTRY

Suburban poultry-keepers whose time is not otherwise occupied, may busy themselves to advantage now getting something ready for their birds to scratch in during the winter. Exercise is essential for good results in winter eggs, and burying feed in litter is the ideal way to insure it. Leaves or chaff suit very well, and the resulting compost has a not inconsiderable fertilizing value.

* * *

From now until Christmas lean, scrawny poultry, will deck the grocery counters with their skinny, blue-white, pin-feathery carcasses. After having gone to the trouble and expense of raising chickens, then to market them at a stage when they represent a maximum of bone and offal, with a minimum of edible flesh, is simply shameful. It is defiance of all the laws of economics and business policy. It takes so much food to grow the frame, feathers and vital organs. It is the extra feed, going to pad out that frame with flesh and fat, that increases its weight, quality and value. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has stated that they have made 50 cents an hour fattening chickens at Ontario Agricultural College. How many farmers make that much out of their time?

Barley for Laying Hens

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Variety of food is essential in successful feeding for eggs, especially in winter. Barley used sparingly with other foods has its use to add to the variety, but when fed liberally during the winter and spring it is always a cause of infertile eggs. Hens, especially of the lighter breeds may lay well in winter when fed a considerable quantity of barley, but I have never known a flock fed on barley largely during the winter and spring, to lay eggs as fertile as they should be. Barley is the most heating and fattening of the small grains. Anything which tends to fatten the hens tends to produce infertile eggs. If fertile eggs are sought, hens should be fed as varied a diet as possible without introducing any fattening food as at least very little of it in proportion to nourishing but non-fattening foods.

Alta. W. I. THOMAS.

Colony Houses for Poultry

According to Farmers' Bulletin, No. 374, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture the main requirements of a good poultry house are good ventilation and protection from storms and cold winds. Hens will not lay when weather conditions prevent them from scratching and exercising. Many poultry houses have failed because the variations in night and day temperatures were too great. At many of the experiment stations it has been found that open-front houses are more successful than houses with glass windows.

J. Dryden and A. G. Lunn, in a circular of the Oregon Experiment Station, state that:—

"Ventilation can best be furnished by leaving one end of the house open or covered with burlap or canvas, using no glass windows unless necessary for light. The idea of building a warm house should be abandoned. It is shelter that is needed. The house should be built in such a way that the fowls will not roost near the open front where they would be exposed to winds; nor should it face the prevailing winds. A long house is more expensive to build, for a given capacity, than one more nearly square. A long, narrow house is also a cold house, having more exposed surface for a given capacity than a square house.

The size of the house necessary for a certain flock will vary in different sections. Where there is little or no snow and where the fowls can be outdoors every day in the year, two square feet of floor space per fowl will be ample. Where the climate is such that the fowls will seek shelter part of the year, rather than go outdoors on the range, considerably more space should be provided, say four to five square feet per fowl. The idea should be not to crowd them so much that their activity will be interfered with. Whether the shelter is provided by enlarging the house or providing cheap scratching sheds is immaterial. Two square feet per fowl, or even less, is ample for roosting quarters.

"Poultry keeping is most successful where the colony system prevails. The colony system means the housing of fowls in small houses, preferably portable, where the fowls have free range. The chief advantage is that the fowls are more active or busier than when confined in yards; second, there is less danger from outbreaks of disease, as it is possible to keep the houses on clean ground by moving them occasionally; and third, the fowls require less feeding and care, as they pick up considerable food on the range. Another advantage of this system is that the fowls will rid the farm of many injurious insects, such as grasshoppers. Then, the colony system will fit in with crop rotations and for part of the year the fowls will live on the stubble fields.

"In the construction of the colony house the runners are made of 3-inch by 6-inch by 14-foot rough material and act as side sills for the house. They should be beveled at ends, in order to slide easily. The cross sills are 3 inches by 4 inches by 7 feet. They are set 2 inches into the runners and 12 inches from the ends, and fastened with 1/2-inch bolts. When the siding is put on vertically there is no studding used. The plates are 2 inches by 3 inches by 12 feet, halved at each end. To the plates are nailed the 1-inch by 12-inch by 5-foot side boards, and these are battened with 1-inch by 3-inch. The siding is nailed flush with the top of plate and laps 3 inches on runners. The roof is one-third pitch, or 2 feet 4 inches at peak from top line of plates. There are five pairs of rafters, cut with a 1-inch plumb cut at plate. The roof boards are 1-inch by 3-inch material, set 3 inches apart. The roof is shingled and laid 5 inches to the weather. The front is covered with 1-inch mesh net wire. The cornice is made of 1-inch by 8-inch boards and projects 5 inches outside of walls. The frieze board, 1 inch by 4 inches, is nailed up tight against the cornice. The door is 2 feet by 2 feet and made from 1-inch by 3-inch material. The nest platform is 2 feet from the ground. It is nailed to a cleat on the side of the house and braced from top of runner. The platform is 22 inches by 5 feet. The nests are made of 5-gallon oil cans, the top and part of front being cut out; 2 inches is left of front to hold in nest material, and a small strip at top which acts as a brace. Over the nests is fitted a sloping top, which keeps the chickens from standing on nests, and helps to darken the nests. The dropping platform is made of 1-inch by 8-inch ship-lap, is 2 feet 6 inches from floor in front and 2 feet 9 inches in rear. The slope permits the board to be cleaned more readily. For the same reason the boards should be put on from front to rear. The perches are made of 2-inch by 3-inch material, set flat. They should also be level and about 12 inches from dropping board in front. The roosts are set 18 inches apart."

FIELD NOTES

The receipts of cattle during September and October in the principal western markets in the United States were about 9 per cent. greater than during the same months last year; the receipts of hogs, however, in western markets during September and October were nearly 20 per cent. less than during the same months last year. Prices of hogs at western markets averaged on or about November 1 nearly 30 per cent. higher than a year ago, and cattle approximately 18 per cent. higher.

* * *

Again this year the Commissioner of Immigration has selected sample grain from the Carstairs district for sending to the United States and European countries as samples of Canada's product. Recently Messrs. Simon Downie & Sons shipped to the immigration department at Winnipeg five carloads of sheaf oats and wheat. The grain was selected by the Government's representative from the farm of W. H. Wood, a few miles northeast of Carstairs. The quality of the grain excited the admiration of all who saw it.

City's Interests in Good Roads

The city of Winnipeg has shown an interest in good roads for the surrounding municipalities by offering Kildonan gravel for road construction free of charge. Gradually the city fathers learn that good roads on leading highways from rural parts are essential to the progress of both country and city. Kildonan already has taken steps to provide good roads, and last year paid five cents a yard at the pit for gravel used in road construction. The city's offer will likely be taken advantage of.

EXPERIMENTS AT LETHBRIDGE

Carefully listed results of experiments conducted with grain, roots, etc., of different varieties on the non-irrigated area of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge have been prepared by the superintendent, W. H. Fairfield. The past season has been a good one and fair results are shown in most instances.

In spring wheats those at the top were Percy A. (31 bu. per acre), Preston (31 bu.), Marquis (31 bu.), Red Fife (29 bu.), Chelsea (28.5 bu.), White Fife (28.5 bu.), and Pringle's Champlain (28 bu.). The seed was put in April 8, the crop maturing in from 123 to 128 days.

WINTER WHEAT DISAPPOINTING

The results with winter wheat have been quite disappointing this season. All of the plots and fields were winter-killed more or less. It has been very difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for the cause of this winter-killing, which was not confined to the Experimental Farm, but occurred quite commonly over many parts of the province. The most generally expressed opinion is that it was due to the dry fall and to the unfavorable conditions during the early part of April, when considerable hard freezing alternating with warm weather prevailed. At any event the majority of the fields were in fairly good condition up to the middle of March.

One of the most interesting results of the unusual season from an experimental standpoint was the fact that out of ten varieties of winter wheat sown, only those of the Turkey Red type, or as it is commonly called, Alberta Red, lived through. There were two of these, Kharkov and Turkey Red No. 380, but even on these plots 50 per cent. or more of the stand killed out. The Kharkov yielded at the rate of 22 bushels per acre, and the Turkey Red No. 380 at the rate of 14 bushels and 30 pounds per acre. In studying the conditions that might influence the winter-killing the experiment in which the winter wheat was sown at different dates is interesting.

The experiments with different dates of seeding were as follows:

WINTER WHEAT—KHARKOV

| Date of sowing | Yield, 1908 | | Yield, 1909 | | Average for 2 years | |
|----------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | Bu. | Lbs. | Bu. | Lbs. | Bu. | Lbs. |
| July 15 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aug. 1 | .. | .. | 23 | 50 | .. | .. |
| Aug. 15 | 46 | 51 | 27 | 50 | 37 | 21 |
| Sept. 1 | .. | .. | 26 | 20 | 40 | 10 |
| Sept. 15 | 38 | 48 | 16 | 30 | 27 | 39 |
| Oct. 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 20 | 22 | 10 |
| Oct. 15 | 28 | 32 | 18 | 50 | 23 | 41 |
| Nov. 1 | 25 | 44 | 14 | 10 | 19 | 57 |
| Nov. 15 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 43 |
| Dec. 1 | 11 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

It will be noted that the wheat sown on July 15th yielded but six bushels to the acre, and it should be mentioned, that this plot came up well and made a vigorous growth before winter set in. The next two dates of seeding, August 1st and 15th, also made a good growth, but not quite so strong as the first sowing. That sown on September 1st did not come up very well, and was somewhat thin in the fall. The increased yield from the plot sown October 15th is of interest, though rather difficult to explain. The wheat sown on this date germinated but did not show above the ground, so it would indicate the importance of a farmer examining his winter wheat fields very carefully in the spring before reseeded. A very good way is to dig up a square foot of soil, containing a drill row without disturbing the plants, late in March or early in April, and put it in a box in the house to gain some idea of the vitality of the plants. It is very reasonable to suppose that though this plot yielded less than nineteen bushels, still with more favorable conditions during April the yield might have been very materially increased.

In regard to the proper amount of seed of winter wheat to sow the tables giving these tests which appear later on in the report, are worthy of close study. Although 75 pounds or a bushel and a peck appear to give the maximum yield the past two seasons, it is better not to be governed too implicitly by these experiments, owing to the fact that they cover but two years and the weather conditions prevailing may not be representative of the average season, for the general consensus of opinions of those who have been growing winter wheat for the last six or eight years in the district would indicate that a bushel to the acre is often as much as is safe to sow, for in a season where growth is good in the fall and considerable stooling takes place, followed by a very dry spring and summer, fields with a heavier seed rate than sixty pounds to the acre may not do so well.

YIELDS OF WINTER WHEAT

Plots of winter wheat broken from the native prairie in 1908 and 1909 were not back-set.

| Year | Acres | Bu. | Lbs. |
|------|-------|-----|------|
| 1908 | 2.7 | 32 | 45 |
| 1909 | 1.0 | 24 | .. |
| 1910 | 6.9 | 16 | 47 |
| 1911 | 1.1 | 23 | 55 |

A field of winter wheat was "stubbled" in after harvest in September, 1908, after a crop of winter wheat had been harvested. No preparation for a seed bed was attempted. The seed was sown with a single disc drill. The soil was dry at time of seeding and the yield was 10 bushels and 20 pounds per acre.

The results with careful tests of other grains show standard varieties to hold their own. In oats the heaviest yielders were Improved American, Lincoln, Banner, Kendal White and Abundance. Six-rowed barley found Claude, Mansfield and Odessa at the top, with Mensury standing sixth.

Field peas were not satisfactory, but the superintendent points out that from observations made last season he has concluded the yield can be increased by inoculating the land. Experiments along this line are planned for 1910.

Out of seventeen varieties of field corn Champion White Pearl, Early Mastodon, Selected Leaming, Comptons Early and Longfellow headed the list in tons per acre. The average yield from seed put in drills was over one ton more than that from hill sowing.

Several varieties of early strains of sweet corn were planted in the garden and gave very favorable results. Squaw corn ripened perfectly quite early in the fall which was much the earliest variety tested. Of the varieties tested this season the Golden Bantam was much superior in quality and flavor, although it was not quite as early as some of the others but was ready for use by September 11th.

FIELD ROOTS AND POTATOES

Root crops and potatoes also were tested. In potatoes about 59 per cent. were considered marketable. The varieties with highest yield were Empire State, Late Puritan, Vick's Extra Early, Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coin.

ALFALFA, CLOVERS AND GRASSES

Several experimental plots of Alfalfa were sown on backsetting without a nurse crop in the spring of 1908. The plants were clipped off once during the summer and were left on the ground, but the growth was not large. Our results from these plots this season have been quite encouraging as will be noted from the following tables — the first cutting was made June 28th and the second cutting was made August 13th:

| Amount of seed per acre | Innoculated | | Uninnoculated | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | First Cut | Second Cut | First Cut | Second Cut |
| Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 5 | 5355 | 980 | 4320 | 630 |
| 10 | 5425 | 875 | 3285 | 468 |
| 15 | 4690 | 980 | 3375 | 360 |
| 20 | 3955 | 980 | 3015 | 495 |

Some alfalfa was planted in the spring of 1908 in rows 28 inches apart, which was cultivated twice with an ordinary garden cultivator during the summer of 1908. It was planted in this manner with a view of raising seed. A small plot on one side of this plot was cut for hay this summer. Two crops were obtained. The first yielded at the rate of two tons 140 pounds per acre and the second yielded a few pounds less than a ton to the acre, or a total for the season of three tons and 120 pounds per acre. The yield of seed from that allowed to ripen was about 90 pounds to the acre.

A small plot of red clover was planted in 1908, without a nurse crop on backsetting. It was cut July 28th and yielded at the rate of 1600 pounds per acre. A plot of alsike clover planted at the same time and in the same way yielded at the rate of 900 pounds per acre. There was a small amount of winter killing in both of these plots. White clover planted under the same conditions in 1908 winter killed very badly and there was not enough left to make it worth cutting.

One-half acre of brome grass was planted in the spring of 1908 on backsetting. One cutting was made which yielded at the rate of one ton 1050 pounds per acre. One-half acre of western rye grass was planted in the spring of 1908 on backsetting. One cutting was made which yielded at the rate of two tons 250 pounds per acre. One-quarter acre timothy was planted under the same conditions as the above grasses and yielded at the rate of one ton 449 pounds per acre.

* * *

Saskatchewan Legislature opened November 18. Amongst the government bills which will be submitted is a bill relating to public health, bills respecting drainage and water courses, a bill providing for inspection of factories, a bill concerning the law of libel and a bill to enable the granting of petitions of right.

* * *

Dominion Parliament opened November 11. Estimates for the coming fiscal year have been introduced, and call for a total vote of \$127,671,943. This includes \$27,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway. This is an increase in expenditure for the new route by \$3,000,000; military appropriation, \$2,000,000 higher than last; \$18,000,000 to be voted for survey work on the Hudson's Bay Railway.

Holland as a Wheat Market

A recent number of *The Trade and Commerce Weekly Report* draws attention to the fact that Canada is selling very little grain in Holland, and suggests the possibility of extending markets in that quarter. In 1908 Canada sold \$2,500,000 worth of cereals, and the United States, with the country, \$28,000,000 worth, a table is given in the report showing the value of the grain and grain products imported into Holland in 1908 and the value of the proportions supplied by Canada and the U. S. This country sells the Dutch no wheat flour, no buckwheat, no corn, no beans, no oats and no peas, and only about one-thirtieth the quantity of wheat the United States does.

The inference is that the Dominion is ignoring a splendid market for commodities which none is more able to supply. Both countries so far as the tariff is concerned stand upon even footing since all grains and grain products are on the free list. If the United States can export grain and grain products to such an extent, Canadians should find the prospects in this direction equally alluring. A Canadian Trade Commissioner has just been appointed to the Netherlands, and the government looks for improvement in our trade in that quarter.

Outclassed Record Horses Selling Low

There was a time in the United States when race horses with an outclassed record were in fair demand showing the change in sentiment within the past year the detailed report of a sale of racing stock held recently in Chicago is of interest. The feature of the sale was decline in prices as compared with 12 months ago.

These horses can no longer race successfully in their class and their present value is represented by their usefulness as matinee performers and pleasure drivers. The public like prospects and smooth, promising gaited young undeveloped trotters sold for better prices than outclassed record horses. The well-bred, sure-gaited young trotter offers a possibility of developing extreme speed and racing in green classes where large purses are offered. The chance of improvement and increase in value offer special attractions to the speculator in harness speed that are entirely eliminated in outclassed record horses. It was noted that the good-gaited green prospects outsold the outclassed trotters and racers in this sale, for the prospect offered a brilliant future, while the outclassed record horse had no earning value as a racing proposition.

Automobile Schools the Latest

Automobile schools are the latest development of the automobile business in the United States.

The driving, care and management of automobiles has become a profession. It is only a question of a brief period before chauffeurs to obtain licenses to operate automobiles on the public thoroughfares of the United States will have to produce certificates of graduation from incorporated automobile schools. Among other accomplishments taught at automobile institutions are the ethics of the road and obedience to the laws governing the safety of life and property. An automobile instead of being a pleasure vehicle is easily transformed into a huge engine of destruction that menaces life and limb. The rights of the road of citizens who still admire the horse for pleasure use should be respected and special consideration shown to nervous horses hitched to carriages occupied by women and children.

Expect to develop Trade in China. According to a bulletin just issued by the United States government unusual opportunities are offered at present for trade extension in China. It is pointed out that the Chinese during the past decade, at least a good number of them, have been raised to a higher standard of living, and are now demanding better food, clothing and houses than they formerly did, together with labor-saving machinery, better livestock and more modern transportation facilities. The wonderful material and moral development in progress in China is claimed to be due to the establishment of a limited monarchy in lieu of autocracy that has endured so many centuries. Changed conditions have given the people new ideas and have led to a demand for Western products that are worth taking advantage of.

Canal Projects of Great Magnitude

Press dispatches from across the water on November 12 announced the retirement from public life of Sir Robert Perks, M.P., whose business is digging canals, building railroads and other contracting work of like nature. He is said to be coming to Canada to push forward the canal project known as the Georgian Bay Canal, a work the cost of which is estimated at \$125,000,000, and the time required for construction 10 years.

Another ambitious canal project that has received recent publicity is proposed by John Armstrong, engineer in charge of surveys for the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Armstrong's suggestions were published last week in the annual report of the federal department of railways and canals.

He directs attention to the possibility of the construction of a canal from Hudson's Bay up the Nelson

river to Lake Winnipeg, and in this connection furnishes some interesting information.

The Nelson river is described as about 400 miles in length, extending from Lake Winnipeg. It discharges an immense volume of water, deriving the same from the summit of the Rocky mountains, through the North and South Saskatchewan rivers and draining all the water of the province of Manitoba and an immense area of North Dakota, Minnesota and Western Ontario.

From Lake Winnipeg where these waters are gathered, to Hudson Bay the fall is set down at about 710 feet. Though not likely to come within the scope of practical consideration for many years, the possibility of the building of such a canal at some future time exists and it is undoubtedly wise to hold it in view in the selection of a terminal for any Hudson Bay railway. The possibility for ships utilizing this grand waterway for transport of goods and grains from the head of Manitoba to the great sea at the north and so to the ocean is an alluring one and altogether with other other developments of western river waters centering in Lake Winnipeg may some day form one of the engineering features of the progress of Canada's inland provinces.

Ontario's Provincial Police

The Ontario government has taken steps to organize a more efficient police system for the province. Hon. J. J. Poy, Attorney-General for the province, has announced the following appointments in connection with the reorganization and consolidation of the Provincial Police Force:

Superintendent of Provincial Police, Inspector Joseph E. Rogers; Senior Inspector of Criminal Investigation, Inspector Wm. Greer; Inspector for the Northern Division, Chief George Coldbeck, of Cobalt; Inspector for the Southern Division, Chief Wm. H. Mains.

In making the announcement the Minister explained that it was the desire to instal some systematic method in the administration of justice throughout the province, operated from a central and judicial authority.

"At present", he says, "the member for the riding undertakes to say when a policeman is necessary. This is neither right nor wise, and it is proposed to put the work on a businesslike basis. The department is deluged with applications for policemen. The new force will do work for all the Departments of Government. The members will co-operate in the enforcement of the license and game laws."

Exporter on Wheat Situation

James Carruthers, of Montreal, the well known grain exporter, was in the West last week and gave his views on the wheat situation. He expects wheat to go higher very soon, basing his opinion on world conditions in supply and demand. Mr. Carruthers said:

"I feel that wheat prices are bound for higher levels. I base my belief on a number of points which are now affecting the market. European stocks are at a low ebb. Prices have been so high for the past two years that foreigners have accumulated no surplus but have only taken enough wheat to satisfy immediate demands.

"Now, in spite of manipulation, wheat prices eventually come to a supply and demand basis and that is the prime factor we must look at to determine the future trend of the market. The Argentine crop will play a great part.

"We have seen during the past week what damage reports from that country will do to prices. They have been responsible for a big bulge. Should these reports be substantial later, it will have a living effect.

"Then another thing, look at the situation in the States. Europe figured on being able to get a big lot of wheat from below the line. But it does not look at present as if they were going to get much. Prices there are at least six cents higher than those which would make the grain available for export. Yet premiums on cash wheat keep well above the December option with no signs of breaking. This means that Europe will have to come to Canada for her supply and eventually put our prices higher."

Railway Owned Demonstration Farms

The idea is growing among railway managements in the United States that it is good business on the part of the railways to have demonstration farms located at convenient points along their line. A number of Western railways first adopted the practice, and it paid. The agricultural possibilities of the land in each locality were demonstrated. The farms helped those farmers to farm better who were located near them and were the best advertisement possible for the district to attract to it outsiders who demanded to be shown what the soil would do before they invested any money in it.

Thus far Canadian railroads have not assumed such responsibility as this in the opening up of the country, but the success that has attended the venture on the other side, considered with the larger possibilities offering here to carry on the same work, may induce our railroads in time to take this

kind of hand in developing the country. Railways with as much farm land as some of our lines have would benefit most largely anyway from anything that would increase the number of farmers or lead to improved farming methods.

W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, speaking recently on the question of railway owned demonstration farms, said:

"I am going to recommend to the owners of the roads with which I am connected, the purchase of farms, to be operated as experimental farms, according to the most advanced methods of seed selection, fertilization and cultivation, at the expense of the road, but under the auspices of the agricultural college of the state in which the farm is located. If this recommendation is adopted I shall hope to see it followed by a majority of the roads of the country. This system would multiply farms and multiply prosperous farmers, because eighty acres intelligently tilled will produce as much as 160 acres produce under our present slack and ignorant methods."

Is Montreal Losing Grain Trade?

The *New York Herald*, in a recent editorial gloats over the fact that American ports are getting Montreal's grain export trade, because the insurance rates on grain cargoes are 20 per cent. less than those on freight from Montreal. New York, Boston and Portland are said to be getting a larger share of the Canadian grain trade this season than last the cheaper rates from Montreal being offset by the fact that insurance on cargoes is less. Western grain exporters are thus profiting nothing from the fact that Montreal is the logical outlet for Western grain, nor from the cheaper rates offered on cargoes from that port, and indirectly, the extra cost of insurance via the St. Lawrence route, is being borne by grain producers. In this connection the construction of proper dry docks on the St. Lawrence is being advocated, together with such improvements to the route as will reduce insurance rates to normal figures. As the matter stands at present Montreal has natural advantages as a grain port that should make the cost of shipments via the St. Lawrence less than via any port on the American coast, but these advantages are offset by the marine insurance companies holding cargoes up for higher insurance rates. The matter is one that directly concerns grain growers in Western Canada.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Report

The fourth annual report of the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan covers the work of the department during 1908, and includes the reports of the deputy commissioner of agriculture, chief of the bureau of information and statistics, superintendent of fairs and institutes, superintendent of dairying, chief weed inspector, bacteriologist, provincial health officer, Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association and brand recorder. With these are included addresses delivered in different parts of the province by institute speakers, the minister of agriculture, deputy commissioner and others. The complete report makes a fair sized volume and is the latest and most authoritative word on agriculture in Saskatchewan. We presume it is for general distribution, having been printed by the order of the Legislative Assembly, and every farmer in the province should write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and secure a copy. Agricultural literature is none too plentiful in this country, and when a department of agriculture compiles as much information on live-stock, grain growing, dairying, and poultry raising as is contained in the volume under review, farmers owe it to themselves to possess a copy. The report contains but one illustration, that of the late deputy commissioner of agriculture, A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A., who held office from October 1, 1906, until June 26, 1908. An obituary notice testifies to the esteem in which the late deputy commissioner was held, and gives a brief sketch of his career.

Making Lumber from Straw

According to reports in American papers a New York man, who has been experimenting in making lumber out of straw, has been successful, and at a meeting of farmers held recently in North Dakota he exhibited lumber made from straw that appeared as hard as hardwood. At this meeting the inventor of straw lumber told farmers that he would soon be in a position to buy straw at \$5.00 a ton and manufacture lumber from it at a cost of from \$15 to \$20 per thousand feet, a ton of straw, according to him, making 2,000 feet of quarter-inch lumber. He claimed that a plant capable of manufacturing 75,000 feet per day would cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000. He said the lumber was worth \$60 a thousand. Dakota farmers are being urged to form a company for the manufacture of the product.

Annual Meeting of Industrial Fair

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association was held November 17. The annual report showed a surplus of \$2,000. Election of officers resulted as follows: A. A. Andrews, Dr. Chas. Little, Wm. Brydon, A. C. McRae, D. C. Cameron, J. McDiarmid, P. W. Drewry, I. M. Ross, W. Sanford Evans, H. G. Spurgeon, A. A. Gilroy, D. E. Sprague, G. H. Greig, H. Sutherland, C. W. Graham, W. Whyte, G. F. Galt.

Draft Horse Prices in Various Markets

In American markets heavy horses have been selling off for some time. In Chicago fancy drafters are quoted at from \$250 to \$275, but these prices are for extra choice animals. The American demand is rather narrow just at present, with little prospect of improving until the beginning of the new year.

In Eastern Canadian centers a fair demand exists for draft horses. Good drafters are ranging from \$180 to \$225. A good share of the horses selling in Toronto is being taken by dealers in Western Canada. Dray companies and certain of the larger commercial houses in Winnipeg have been purchasing freely at these figures in the East for some time. General purpose horses are quoted in Toronto at \$150 to \$170, and lighter animals for express or wagon use at \$150 to \$190.

The regular season for the horse dealer in the West opens in about a month, when the market situation will be reviewed weekly in our regular market page. The outlook at present is for a more active demand than prevailed a year ago, and demand for draft horses in the winter and spring of 1909 was a record one. Prices are expected to rule higher for sound draft and general purpose horses, but they must be in selling condition to bring the best figure.

Manitoba Grain Shows

The programme of seed fairs and grain shows to be held under the auspices of the Agricultural Societies in Manitoba is now well under way. The first one was held at Morris on November 15. Others now arranged are: Dec. 8th, Swan River; Dec. 10th, Swan Lake; Dec. 14th, Strathclair; Dec. 14th, Carman; Dec. 15th, Morden; Jan. 5th, Deloraine; Jan. 6th, Cartwright.

Arrangements have been made to have the grain judged in the morning of the date of the show, the afternoon being devoted to a discussion of live topics of interest to farmers. The prize winners will be called upon to give a short talk, explaining the method adopted in producing their prize-winning samples. Speakers will be present at each meeting to deliver addresses on various phases of farm work.

Saskatchewan Seed Fairs

Arrangements have been made to hold seed fairs in Saskatchewan on the following dates: Grenfell, Nov. 24 and 25; Mortlach, Nov. 30; Francis, December 9; Stoughton and Milestone, December 10; Arcola, Alameda and Prince Albert, December 11; South Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, Oxbow and Carlton, December 14; Indian Head, Foam Lake and Duck Lake, December 15; Dubac and Rosthern, December 16; Yorkton, December 17; Saltcoats, December, 18; Churchbridge, December 20; Vonda, December 22; Provincial Show at Regina, January 25 to 28, 1910.

Events of the Week

A fierce gale of wind accompanied by snow centered over Lakes Superior and Huron from November 14 to 16, and did considerable damage to shipping. Three steamers are reported lost, one of which was the "Ottawa," loaded with 112,000 bushels of wheat. Her crew of 22 men managed to escape in the boats.

One of the worst disasters in the history of coal mining in the United States occurred at Cherry, Ill., on the afternoon of November 13. The loss of life is estimated at from 300 to 500. Fire started in the mule stables and rapidly spread to the main shafts of the mine, rendering it impossible for those on lower levels to escape. The miners were smothered by smoke like rats in a trap. Their bodies were found about the base of the main shaft around which they had clustered in hope of succor. It was seven days after the fire before the flames were sufficiently under control to permit removal of the bodies.

The gravity of the political situation in England was realized last week when the House of Lords made the move which means rejection by that body of the Lloyd-George Budget, the probable resignation of the Asquith Government, and ensured for a certainty an early election, perhaps the stormiest election ever held in England. The Lords will reject the Budget, that much is certain. In doing so they will raise some grave constitutional questions. If the Upper House has authority to veto the financial measures of the Commons, democracy in Britain will have received a setback and the authority of those who rule by hereditary right instead of by the suffrage of the people, will have been emphasized. Within the past six weeks, according to unbiased observers in England, there has been a most remarkable change in the popular mind. Labor men, socialists, radicals and advanced liberals are talking republicanism more than it has been talked in England for generations. What the outcome of the Budget controversy will be is problematical. If the Asquith Government go to the country on the constitutionality of the Lord's veto and are returned it will probably mean the overthrow of the House of Lords. If the Opposition win out, their remedy is fiscal reform, protection for British industries.

Market

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OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets have been strong. Every center seemed influenced by short crop rumors from the South, and though visible seemed ample and shipments were millions of bushels larger than they have been in any week for months, rumors emanating from nobody knew where, to the effect that the wheat crop of the largest producing country in the Southern Hemisphere had been damaged, gave values no opportunity to diminish. Wheat sold all week strong and sure. The prognosticators are divided in opinion as to what will happen next, but the majority seem inclined to the belief that wheat is going higher.

Live stock have been selling well locally and in foreign markets. Toronto is reported strong. Prices in Chicago have been touching the high spots. Old Country markets are firm and stock in good demand. The hog crop looks short for the entire continent. In the United States and Ontario hog sellers are not as plentiful as they were expected to be. The same seems likely to be true of sheep and lambs. High-priced pork, scarcity of lamb and mutton, and an increased per capita consumption of beef are looked for to stiffen cattle prices. There is a feeling that cattle are going to sell at record prices before the live-stock industry adjusts itself to existing conditions.

Grain

Wheat has had another uneventful week. The market opened Monday under strong bull influences. The Argentine furnished bull rumors in plenty but aside from that conditions were decidedly bearish. There was a jump of nearly 5,000,000 bushels in world's shipments, which, had persistent rumors not been circulated regarding the damage done to Argentina crops by grasshoppers, would, very likely, have reduced values. As it was prices were maintained and improved on during the week.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

| | Last Week. | Prev. Week. | Last Year. |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Wheat | 11,974,598 | 12,098,588 | 7,069,319 |
| Oats | 3,639,310 | 2,800,230 | 1,700,084 |
| Barley | 772,787 | 890,440 | 701,781 |

The world's visible Nov. 13 was estimated at 79,724,000 bushels, as against 77,220,000 last week, and 68,000,000 last year.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on Nov. 12, 1909, was 7,043,718, as against 97,189,341 last week, and 5,944,919 last year. Total shipments for the week were 3,846,849, last year 525,206. Oat stocks totalled 1,581,269, against 1,438,590; barley, 470,265, as against 565,345, and flax, 516,924, as against 166,317.

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

| | To-day. | Last week. | Last year. |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| North American | 6,512,000 | 4,568,000 | 5,352,000 |
| Russian | 8,776,000 | 6,144,000 | 2,024,000 |
| Danubian | 1,280,000 | 1,016,000 | 760,000 |
| Indian | 328,000 | 368,000 | 56,000 |
| Argentina | 144,000 | 368,000 | 480,000 |
| Australian | 112,000 | 88,000 | 560,000 |
| Various | 134,000 | 248,000 | 112,000 |
| Total | 17,336,000 | 12,800,000 | 9,344,000 |

| | To-day. | Last week. | Last year. |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat on passage | 32,264,000 | 30,472,000 | 31,096,000 |

THE ARGENTINE A STRONG FACTOR

The feature of last week was the strength of The Argentine as a bull factor, and showed the extent to which the South controls the world's wheat situation. The crop in The Argentine is now at its critical stage, so that renewal of the rumors of damage from locusts was all the more effective in maintaining wheat prices. Professional traders are banking more on reports from the south than they are on shipment increases or deliveries in Europe and America. In another column the views are given of a prominent Canadian exporter who forecasts that The Argentine will be unable to deliver up to what has been estimated for her and that in consequence prices are pretty certain to gather strength from this on. One thing is certain, if the damage done by drought or grasshoppers in the South is at all serious, values are likely to stiffen within the next month. For the present it is difficult to determine what conditions are in that quarter. The reports that come through are mostly from agents of British and American grain firms, and are colored to suit the operations of these traders. The information is not forthcoming.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES NOT RELIABLE

The latest official estimate of the Argentine crop was 172,300,000 bushels. In October, 1908, the government published an estimate for 1908-9 of 211,600,000 bushels, but last week showed only 161,700,000 bushels. The government's official estimates are likely to be exaggerated, as the area under crop this season is reported to be 1,000,000 acres less than last year, and the reports have been numerous, it is also

likely The Argentine will contribute considerably less to the world's wheat supply during the present cereal year than she did in 1908-09.

OUTLOOK EXCELLENT IN AUSTRALIA

Latest advices from Australia are favorable and the prevailing opinion regarding crops is optimistic. Excessive rains are reported to have reduced prospects in Victoria, but not to any serious extent. Australia is expected to be a heavier exporter than last season, large increases having been made in the area under wheat. Reports from India also are favorable. There is an increase of 10 per cent. in acreage under wheat and the Monsoon rains have been exceptionally heavy.

GOOD EXPORT MOVEMENT

Export demand at Winnipeg has been good. Business during the past week has been active, and promises to be well maintained until the close of navigation, which occurs December 5th. Oats and barley show little change in values. Flax is in about the same condition, prices ruling high, with no weakening tendency showing.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

| Wheat | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|
| Nov. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Dec. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| May | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ |

| Oats— | Nov. | Dec. | May |
|-------|------|------|-----|
| | 35½ | 35 | 35 |
| | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| | 36 | 35½ | 35½ |

| Flax— | Nov. | Dec. |
|-------|------|------|
| | 158½ | 159½ |
| | 151 | 153 |

CASH PRICES, WINNIPEG

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. 1 Nor. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| No. 2 Nor. | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| No. 3 Nor. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| No. 4 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| No. 5 | 85½ | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 85½ |
| No. 6 | 79 | 78½ | 78 | 79 | 79 | 78½ |
| Rej. 1, 1 Nor. | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 93½ | 93½ | 93 |
| Rej. 1, 2 Nor. | 91½ | 91 | 91 | 91½ | 91½ | 91 |
| Rej. 2, 1 Nor. | 91½ | 91 | 91 | 91½ | 91½ | 91 |
| Rej. 2, 2 Nor. | 89½ | 89 | 89 | 89½ | 89½ | 89 |
| Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds. | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds. | 91½ | 91 | 91 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| No. 2 White. | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| No. 3 White. | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33 | 33 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Barley— | | | | | | |
| No. 3 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| No. 4 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| Flax— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 N.-W. | 158½ | 159 | 158½ | 159 | 158 | 158 |
| No. 1 Man. | 156½ | 157 | 156½ | 157 | 156 | 156 |

LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| No. 1 Nor. spot | 116 | 117 | 116½ | 117 | 118½ | 116½ |
| No. 2 Nor. spot | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | exhausted | | |
| No. 3 Nor. spot | 113½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114 | 115½ | 114½ |
| Futures— | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 114½ | 115½ | 115½ | 116½ | 117 | 116½ |
| Mar. | 111½ | 111 | 111½ | 111 | 111½ | 111½ |
| May | 109 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |

Live-Stock

Live-stock markets are figured stronger than a week ago. Demand in American and British markets is good, and prices stand at about the same level. At Winnipeg receipts are dwindling. Export stock are running light in numbers and less desirable in quality, the bulk of the best stuff having gone forward. Butcher stuff is being received in fair volume. Prices for all grades remain about the same, which means that the stock coming in is selling to better advantage, since it is of lower quality. Values are expected to remain about present levels or to stiffen as the season advances.

HOGS SELLING AT \$7.75

The predicted after harvest increase in hog deliveries which was to break values has not materialized, nor from the appearance of things is it likely to. Hogs are a remarkably scarce commodity, and deliveries are not increasing. Values advanced a quarter during the week, most of the receipts changing hands at \$7.75. There is no immediate prospect of a slump in prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS QUIET

Sheep receipts from the prairie country are light and irregular. A car lot or so are brought in each week from the East to meet retail demand for mutton. Western stuff is being handled at from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Lambs are arriving in light numbers. A small shipment of extra choice ones reached the yards last week, and was handled at \$7.00 per cwt. Ordinary run of lamb carcasses would not bring this figure.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Choice export steers, freight assumed | \$4.00 to \$4.15 |
| Good export steers, freight assumed | 3.85 to 4.00 |
| Good export heifers, freight assumed | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Medium mixed butcher cattle | 2.50 to 2.75 |
| Choice hogs | 7.25 to 7.75 |
| 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

| No. | Ave. Wt. | Price |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| HOGS— | | |
| 217 Medium hogs | 172 | \$7.75 |
| 267 " " | 165 | 7.60 |
| 70 " " | 167 | 7.50 |
| 61 " " | 191 | 7.35 |
| 32 " " | 154 | 7.25 |
| CATTLE— | | |
| 1 Steer | 1350 | 4.50 |
| 36 " " | 1250 | 4.10 |
| 37 " " | 1079 | 3.70 |
| 36 Steers and heifers | 1113 | 3.75 |
| 17 " " | 1026 | 3.50 |
| 24 " " | 838 | 3.15 |
| 15 " " | 1110 | 3.10 |
| 16 Steers and cows | 906 | 3.40 |
| 41 " " | 968 | 3.25 |
| 10 Cows | 1070 | 3.10 |
| 14 " " | 1080 | 3.00 |
| 12 " " | 955 | 2.70 |
| 10 Bulls | 1339 | 2.50 |
| 11 Calves | 364 | 4.00 |
| 45 " " | 295 | 3.75 |
| 36 " " | 306 | 3.65 |
| 10 " " | 324 | 3.60 |
| 21 Lambs | 98 | 6.50 |
| 1 Sheep | 120 | 5.50 |

Toronto Markets

Export cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.60; prime butcher, \$4.80 to \$5.00; butcher, \$3.75 to \$4.50; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$7.85.

Chicago Live-Stock

Prime beef cattle, \$4.35 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; texans, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.15; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.70; hogs, \$6.15 to \$8.25.

British Markets

Latest Liverpool cables quote Canadian steers at 11½c. to 12½c.; ranch cattle, 10½c. to 12c.; cows and heifers, 11c. to 12c.; bulls, 9½c. to 10c. At London, last report, 1,150 American and 170 Canadian cattle were on sale. Ontario's were going at 12½c. to 13½c.; ranchers, 9½c. to 11½c. per lb. At Glasgow, top steers are quoted at 12½c.; ranchers, 11½c. to 12c., and bulls, 10c. to 10½c.

Winnipeg Produce Prices

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Bran, per ton | 18.00 |
| Shorts, per ton | 20.00 |
| Barley, chopped | 22.00 |
| Oats, chopped | 25.00 |
| Barley and oats, chopped | 24.00 |
| Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled) | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| Timothy | 10.00 to 11.00 |
| Red top | 11.00 |
| Baled straw | 4.00 to 5.00 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| CREAMERY BUTTER— | |
| Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs. | .23 to .24 |
| Fresh made bricks | .30 |
| Eastern in boxes | .26 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| DAIRY BUTTER— | |
| Dairy tubs, according to grade | 15 to .19 |
| CHEESE— | |
| Manitoba, Sept., per lb. | .12 |
| Eastern | .13 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| EGGS— | |
| Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling | .24 to .26 |
| POTATOES— | |
| Potatoes, per bushel | .45 to .50 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| POULTRY—LIVE WEIGHT | |
| F. O. B. Winnipeg. | |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 14 |
| Spring chicken, per lb. | 11½ |
| Boiling fowl, per lb. | 7 |
| Old roosters | 4 |
| Young Ducks, per lb. | 8 |
| Geese, per lb. | 9 |

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

A cheque for \$5,000 was recently mailed to Robert W. Service, the poet of the Yukon, to cover royalties on his two books of verse, "Songs of the Sourdough," and "Ballads of a Cheechako" for the past twelve months.

The women all over Alberta are to have their franchise for municipal elections, the same as those in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, where all holding property are given a vote.

A New Jersey farmer has discovered that music pays in the dairy business. He employed a Swiss milkmaid who yodeled, and the daily supply of milk increased. The milkmaid left, the cows moped and the milk supply decreased. He bought a phonograph and installed it in the stables and when he put in the kind of music the cows liked they gave down freely. Some tunes made them dry up.

At the initial service in connection with his winter Bible Classes in Edinburgh, Dr. Whyte offered the following characteristic prayer: "We thank Thee, O God, for the means of Grace in this our city, for the university and the colleges we thank Thee; for all professorships and lectureships; for all libraries and booksellers' shops. Grant we beseech Thee, that over all of them may be inscribed 'Holiness to the Lord.'"

Mme Bjoernson is 70 years old, and she and her husband have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, but she is not content that he should have all the work for himself, but acts as his sole secretary. When the poet-politician writes something it is his old wife who transcribes it. She copied his drama, "The Lord's Ways," six times. Her husband never talks to her about the work in hand, and she copies a drama sometimes without even knowing its name. She is the mother of five children.

Of the actual work of Gordon's hands there remains but a rosebush in the palace garden, which, hewn down by the malice of his enemies, sprang to life again with the coming of spring. It is affectionately tended by an old Soudanese sergeant who was one of Gordon's men, and stands in the midst of an earthly paradise. This rose tree was found blooming beside the ruins when on the second day after its red victory at Omdurman a British army was drawn up, in the full pomp of war, beside the last earthly habitation of Charles George Gordon, to give him, in the religion of the three kingdoms, the most solemn funeral service ever read over a general killed in battle.

Standards of Success

Professor Brander Matthews, writing in *The Forum* for October on "Standards of Success," says: Probably many Americans who have made colossal fortunes have not been urged by avarice, by the naked desire for gain; rather have they been taken captive by the lure of the game itself, unwilling to draw out so long as they could sit in at the table. Perhaps some of them may be victims of the false reasoning which justifies a belief that as a moderate fortune helps us to enjoy life, a fortune ten times as large will provide ten times as much enjoyment. To argue in this way is to ignore the law of diminishing returns; and it is to commit the grosser blunder of supposing that pleasure can be bought with a price. But we all know that there is no shop where pleasure is sold—at least there is none where the products are guaranteed under the pure food law. Pleasure cannot be purchased, and it cannot even be sought for with any chance of success in the

pursuit. If we go gunning for pleasure we are certain to come home with an empty bag, as well as with empty pockets, and the man who seeks that kind of sport generally starts out with an empty soul.

The truth is that pleasure is a by-product of work. The man who has something to do that he wants to do intensely and that he is able at last to do, gets pleasure as a fee, as a tip, as an extra allowance. Perhaps the keenest joy in life is to accomplish what you have long sought to do, even if you feel that the result might be a little better than you have achieved. Possibly the most exquisite gratification comes from the consciousness of a good job well done. The foolish talk about the "curse of labor" is responsible for much of the haste to gain wealth that we may retire into idleness. But if we are honest with ourselves we know that labor is never a curse, that it is ever a blessing. The theory that work in itself is painful, or that it is the duty only of inferiors, is essentially aristocratic and fundamentally feudal; it is hostile to

The Barred Door

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.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON.

the democratic ideal. Work is what sweetens life and gives delight to all our days. That man is happiest and gets the utmost out of life who is neither poor nor rich and who is in love with his job, joying in the work that comes to his hands. And that man is truly accursed who is refused the privilege of congenial toil because he has too much money.

The Saint of Spinster Ladies

Since old maids have given place to bachelor girls one saint in the calendar is due to suffer neglect—St. Catherine, whose feast is celebrated on November 25th. The neglect has not extended as yet to old Quebec, where old maids never were fashionable and the bachelor girl is unknown. It is among the French-Canadians made an excuse for a day of jollity. The country storekeeper lays in extra supplies of good things, almost as if it were Christmas, and especially orders a good stock of the best molasses for the making of "latire," a delectable taffy made and "pulled" after the guests arrive. The guests comprise whole families, babies and all, who have had an early tea, bundled themselves up in shawls and been transported to their host's home in the big box sleigh, regardless of the bumps received on a road full of pitchholes. Lovers are privileged to go by themselves and the equipages displayed by the young men are a brave show of robes and bells. The candy-pulling is the great feature, mixed with a great deal of joking and teasing and hearty laughter. When every one is sufficiently sweet and sticky an impromptu dance lends appetite for the bounteous supper the hostess has provided. Then the sleeping babies are gathered up again into the box sleighs and the party breaks up.

A Visiting Comet

A matter of interest to others beside astronomers is the return of Halley's comet into the earth's ken after an absence of nearly seventy-five years. The comet received its name from the British astronomer, Halley, who proved by it that these bodies can go on long journeys from the sun and return to it again. This particular comet takes three-quarters of a century on its trip and once during that time comes within ten million miles of our own little earth. That will occur next May when its brilliance will be plainly discernible to the naked eye, at a time soon after sunset and low in the western sky. At present it is some three hundred millions of miles away, but has already been sighted and photographed by Professor Wolf, of the Konigstuhl Observatory at Heidelberg.

Like the aurova borealis and other awe-inspiring natural phenomena, comets were supposed by the ancients to be attributable to a special decree of providence and to presage some marvellous event. Halley's comet was no exception. It was visible to the earth in the year of the destruction of Jerusalem. When William of Normandy landed in England in 1066, it appeared in the sky and a representation of it was woven in the Bayeux tapestry. In 1456 its visit was popularly supposed to be in support of the Turks who were then at war. While it is the proper thing in this advanced age to scoff at signs and portents, there will be much quiet observation of events for the coming year.

Lovers of Music

The work of the Southern Alberta Musical Association should be an incentive to other sections of the Canadian West to form similar organizations. It is surprising to those who have never belonged to a musical or choral society how much pleasure and profit can be gained from a winter's work. The second annual festival of the above-named association will take place in Claresholm, Alta., next April and preparations for it are already being made. The following program of selections for competition has been arranged, and other particulars can be learned from the secretary, Rev. Peter Henderson, Claresholm:

The second annual festival, under the auspices of the Southern Alberta Musical Association, will take place in Claresholm, in April in 1910. Preliminary arrangements are now being made by the committee in charge in Claresholm. Following is the programme of pieces for competition:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Mixed Chorus—Hail Bright Abode | Wagner |
| Male Chorus—Crossing the Plains | Price |
| Ladies Quartette—Legends of Orient | Mohring |
| Male Quartette—Forsaken | Koschat |
| Mixed Quartette—Shepherd of Souls | Jones |
| Duets— | |
| Female voices—I heard a voice | Glover |
| Male voices—Crucifix | Faure |
| Solos— | |
| Soprano—Silently blending | Mozart |
| Contralto—He was despised | Handel |
| Tenor—The Soft Southern Breeze | Barnby |
| Baritone—Lord God of Abraham | Mendelsohn |
| and The Death of Nelson | Brahms |
| Bass—Out of the Deep | Marks |
| Children's Solo—The Little Dustman | Brahms |
| Piano Solos— | |
| Senior—Spring Song | Henselt |
| Waltz—Opus 64, No. 1 | Chopin |
| Junior—Minuet | Paderewski |
| Valse—E. Flat | Durand |
| Piano Duet or Trio—Any standard Overture | |
| Piano Competition—A prize will be offered for the best composition played by the composer or other person. | |

Prizes will be awarded in the form of shields for the choruses and quartettes and medals for the solos, duets and piano pieces. Entries may be made from any town in Alberta, south of Calgary, excluding the city of Lethbridge.

Founded 1866

\$4.00 to \$4.15
3.85 to 4.00
3.50 to 3.75

3.00 to 3.50
2.50 to 3.00
2.50 to 2.75
7.25 to 7.75
6.00 to 6.50
5.00 to 5.50
3.00 to 3.50
2.50 to 3.00

ASES
e. Wt. Price
172 \$7.75
165 7.60
167 7.50
191 7.35
154 7.25

1350 4.50
1250 4.10
1079 3.70
1113 3.75
1026 3.50
838 3.15
1110 3.10
906 3.40
968 3.25
1070 3.10
1080 3.00
955 2.70
1339 2.50
364 4.00
295 3.75
306 3.65
324 3.60
98 6.50
120 5.50

butcher, \$4.80
port ewes, \$3.75
\$7.85.

ws and heifers,
; sheep, \$3.25
\$6.15 to \$8.25.

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1.00 to 5.00

.23 to .24
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.26

15 to .19
.12
.13

.24 to .26
.45 to .50

14
11½
7
4
8
9

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

THE CONSECRATED KITCHEN

With good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing each one doeth, the same shall he receive again from the Lord, whether he be bond or free.—Eph. vi.: 7, 8 (R. V.).

"O, little room, wherein my days go by,
Each like to each, yet each one set apart
For special duties—nearest to my heart
Art thou of all the house—in thee I try
New issues, when the old ones go awry,
And with new victories allay the smart
Of dismal failures; and afresh I start
With courage new to conquer or to die!
O, simple walls, no pictures break thy calm!
O, simple floor, uncarpeted below!
And duty done is solace for all woe,
And every modest tool that hangs in view
Th' inward eye has visions for its balm
Is fitted for the work it has to do."

When I speak of the "kitchen," I mean the place where the ordinary routine of daily work is carried on—it may be the stable or field, it may be the store or school. Wherever it is that you are called to work, remember that your service can be consecrated to God, becoming holy and glorious, even though it may be paid for by man in commonplace dollars and cents.

Buxton says: "Let us begin each new day by putting it and all its events into God's hands, by saying—'Lord, undertake for me!'—and we shall be led in the right way. Let us consecrate our work to Jesus. Some people swear over their work, others pray over it. Some do it in a discontented, half-hearted way. If we pray over our task, we shall do it twice as well, and twice as easily. We should touch our labor, however common, as we would touch a consecrated chalice; it is holy unto the Lord."

The prophet, Zechariah, speaks of a time when the horses' bridles shall be holy, and every pot in Jerusalem and Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of Hosts. It is a grand promise and we are right in the glory of the rainbow—let us realize our godly heritage. A rainbow is made by the sun shining on common drops of water, and it is beautiful with all the colors there are. And when we look up and lift up our heads, we see the glory of the Sun of Righteousness making the common work we are engaged in holy and beautiful. Don't let us leave our Royal Guest in the lonely parlor, He wants to go with us wherever our work is calling us—and He wants to help us do it. Do you think that St. Paul was speaking only of spiritual building when he said: "We are laborers together with God?" Perhaps he was, but I feel sure that our Master—Who worked so cheerily "with hammer, saw and plane"—has, by His holy touch consecrated the everyday labor of the world. I am sure He helped His mother in her kitchen, and He will help you in yours—if you open the door and make Him welcome.

We may think it would be a great privilege to visit the "Holy Land"; but it is only "holy" because God Incarnate—God in human flesh—once walked there. That was nearly 2,000 years ago, but He is ready to consecrate your kitchen by His presence today, and His help is at your disposal. We have little need to wish

"For often time and holier shores," when He is always Emanuel, God with us.

I think it was Abraham Lincoln who said that "God must have a special affection for common people, or He would not have made so many of them." We might also take it for granted that He must be especially interested in the common work of every day, because that fills up most of the time of everyone. He has given us six week days to one Sunday, and even on Sunday most people find a lot of so-called "common" work which has to be done. In an army, there are only a few officers to hundreds of private soldiers, there are only a few battles, and hundreds of days of monotonous drill. In a choir, the most important part of the music is not the part of the soloist, but the varying parts of the other singers—bass, tenor, alto and soprano, blending together in one rich harmony. God wants us all to be singers in His choir, and the song of praise in the heart (in the kitchen) is sweeter to His ear, very often, than a beautifully-rendered solo addressed to a critical congregation. I never can understand why a soloist in church, professing—one might naturally suppose—to be singing to God, should turn around and face the people instead of voicing their feelings for them while gazing up into God's Face. But that is aside from our subject.

Those who make Christ welcome in the midst of common work, bring

Him into touch with others' lives unconsciously, and far more effectively, than any sermon—spoken or written—can do. Seeds are sown every day which fall unnoticed into fruitful soil, and spring up without the knowledge of the sower. One of the biggest things in our daily drill is the control of temper. We bring dishonor on our Master and on our Christian profession when we allow the least shade of crossness to creep into the voice, or the least sign of bad temper to disfigure the face. Gloom, complaint, fretfulness, unkind criticism, ingratitude towards God, and many other common faults, do more harm than many apparently greater sins. They can spoil the peace and happiness of a home very thoroughly, and they slowly, but surely, drag down the character of one who allows them to go on unchecked.

It is always their thoughts that make men and women beautiful or ugly in soul. Let us try to keep our thoughts sweet and bright, let our hearts be always open towards God, so that He can fill us with His living power. Then the kitchen in which we work will be a holy temple and an influence for good will stream out from it to the ends of the earth. What anyone is like in the kitchen—that is, in the week-day hours—he is reality. We can't truly judge anyone by his sermons on Sundays, the real test is in his behavior when off his guard and he thinks no one will notice. It was said of a knight of old:

"The needy poor

Flocked to his castle for the careless gift
Of falling dole; but his esquire was faint
From his exacting service, day and night."

And many people who are very noted for their philanthropy abroad, are "difficult" at home. The man who "is a hero to his own valet," who is always pleasant to his wife and children and servants, may not be very heroic perhaps in his own eyes, but he is winning the victory over himself—and that is the biggest victory possible. To live for God is to work effectively for Him. One writes:

"It is a day of large giving, both of service and money, for the good of men, and often for the honor of God. It is to be feared that not a few imagine that their gifts or service will atone for wrong-doing in earlier days, or even excuse them for certain evil traits of character. It is one of those eternal truths that should be borne in upon every man most earnestly, that no amount of doing can excuse the lack of being. It is what we are, and not merely what we do, that makes the sum of character as God sees it. 'He is a mean fellow, but he gives lots of money away'; 'She is a hard worker, but you ought to hear her at home'; 'He is one of our best workers, but he is hard on his employees—they hate him.' What a pity there are so many incongruities in our lives. And the difficulty is that men excuse themselves for those incongruities by 'service.' The grace of giving is a

that "Christ, twice dead, is dead indeed."

"So, in the street, I hear men say!
Yet Christ is with me all the day."
Dora Farncomb.

A HISTORIC SPOT IN SCOTLAND

There is in the neighborhood of Sanquhar, in a lovely little glen on a steep hillside, the ruin of a small church called Kirkbride, within and around which are buried a number of the old covenanters, among them the "black Macmichael," a famed swordsman who crossed weapons successfully with the "bluidy Clavers." This spot is sacred to the people. The sougling of the wind on a Summer Sabbath seems the sound of Psalms. An old man when he was dying said, "Bury me in Kirkbride, for there's much of God's redeemed dust lies there," and on this saying the verses are founded.

Bury me in Kirkbride,
Where the Lord's redeemed ones lie!
The auld kirkyard on the green hillside,
Under the open sky—
Under the open sky,
In the breist o' the brae sae steep,
And side by side wi' the banes that lie
Striked there in their hinmost sleep.

This pure dune body maun sune be dust,
But it thrills wi' a sound o' pride,
To ken it will mix wi' the great and just
That are buried in thee—Kirkbride.

Wheesh't! Did the saft wind speak?
Or a yammerin nicht bird cry?
Did I dream that a warm hand touched
my cheek,

And a winsome face gaed by?
And a winsome face gaed by?
Wi' a far-aff licht in its e'en—
A licht that bude come frae the
dazzlin' sky,
For it spake o' the sternies' sheen.

Age may be donnert and dazed and blin',
But I'll warrant whate'er betide,
A true heart here made tryst wi' my ane,
And the tryst word was—Kirkbride!

Hark! frae the far hill-taps,
And laigh frae the lanesome glen,
A sweet psalm tune like a late dew
draps

Its wild notes doon the wind;—
Its wild notes doon the wind,
Wi' a kent soun' ower my mind,
For we sang't on the muir—a wheen
huntit men,

Wi' our lives in our hand lang syne;

But naething on earth can disturb this
sang,

Were it Clavers in a' his pride,
For it's raised by the Lord's ain
ransomed thrang
Foregathered abune Kirkbride.

I hear May Moril's tongue
That I wist na to hear again,
And there 'twas the black Macmichael's
sang

Clear in the closin' strain—
Clear in the closin' strain,
Frac his big heart bauld and true;
It stirs my souls as in days bygone,
When his guid braidsword he drew:

I needs maun be aff to the moors ance
mair,
For he'll miss me by his side;
In the thrang o' the battle I aye was
there,
And sae maun it be in Kirkbride.

Rax me my staff and plaid,
That in readiness I may be,
And dinna forget that The Book be laid
Open across my knee—
Open across my knee,
And a text close by my thoom;

And tell me true, for I scarce can see
That the words are, "Lo, I come!"

Then carry me through at the Cample
Ford,
And up the lang hill side;
And I'll wait for the comin' o' God the
Lord
In a neuk o' the auld Kirkbride.

—ROBERT REID.
(The above poem with the accompanying explanatory preface was kindly sent by Mrs. Scott, who believed it would be of interest to our many Scotch readers.—Ed.)



JUST AROUND THE BEND.

THE INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

A new friend asks what kind of cloth would make up No. 6410 prettily. I should think panama, serge or chevrot would be good, or a fine firm tweed.

GOT ON HER CONSCIENCE

Dear Dame Durden:— So many times lately you've asked questions in the Nook, and I and many more have sat with our mouths shut that I am getting pretty much ashamed of not speaking when I'm spoken to, so I will try to make tardy amendment.

Regarding the prospective bridegroom buying the house furnishings, another puzzled one had, strangely enough, asked my advice on that same question some few days previous to the arrival of your question per THE ADVOCATE. "I might get on buying chairs and a table," he remarked, most plaintively, "but how could I buy curtains and stuff? I'd take the first thing they showed me." My advice to him (and to all bewildered ones) was to buy only the most needful things and then let the "pair of them" purchase the rest together, all together or a bit at a time, as the purse allows. I'm sure it would seem more like her very own home to a girl if she had a hand and head and heart in the "fixing of it up." After all we are not dolls, to have everything done for us, and I think any true woman would far rather work side by side with the man she loves to make the home, even though the beginning were small, than eat her heart out in waiting until he has managed, unaided, to get a home which he considers worthy of her. By all means let the bride-to-be have more than a finger in the pie of home-making.

About that terrible responsibility of keeping necessary poisons in the house, safe from children, I have no children so I can only theorize. In the first place I would not keep any more than were absolutely essential. Very often some dangerous drug is procured for a special case. When the need for such is at an end any remaining drug should be destroyed, the bottle burned or buried. Then, again, some people in fancied economy take bottles to be re-filled often without even removing the original label. True, the druggist re-labels them, but the general appearance remains unchanged. Many druggists furnish the cork of a bottle containing poison with a fan-shaped, serrated piece of metal so that it is quite impossible to remove the cork without knowing the nature of the contents. It would be well if all druggists were obliged to do this. Then I would certainly keep all medicines under lock and key. Medicine cabinets are not expensive. Then, a mother with ailing little ones, or even well ones, would find a small lamp a great convenience. They have wicks about quarter of an inch in width so that the light is not so strong even as that of a candle. Not strong enough certainly to disturb a sleeper, but strong enough to let one see what one is doing instead of groping in the dark for matches, or, worse still, "guessing" at bottle and dose in the dark. The little brass lamp is, it seems to me, the perfection of a safe nursery lamp.

So much more I meant to say, but it's getting late so I must close. Couldn't get subscribers for THE ADVOCATE as I promised myself and you, as I have been too ill to visit much, and the ADVOCATE finds its way into every house near here. So glad for A Friend's "thankfully" letter.

HERBERTA.

(I don't want you to feel ashamed, yet I can't feel all sorry if that is what drove you to write this fine letter. Perhaps the questions I asked were not of general interest and the fault is mine. Won't you come again when you have time and say all the other things you "meant to say"?—D. D.)

REPLY TO READER OF SIGNS

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been going to write for some time to answer the letter signed Reader of Signs in September 15th issue, especially in

regard to the clause that men are what women make them. If the man has a mean, selfish disposition a woman has very little influence over him, for the more she humors and helps him the more she may. But if he is good-natured and she is cranky he is very apt to get bad tempered too. I think it means that men are what their mothers make them. If a mother has had good training and the father none the children will have a better chance to be brought up right than if the father has had good training and the mother none. But even father or mother have very little influence over the disposition, and often after being trained well at home the children get into bad company and are led astray.

The writer said that a giggling, talkative girl is most attractive to men. I would say she is lively and jolly. Some girls are too noisy at times when out because they have been kept down too much at home, and some because they have not been checked enough in the home. A jolly person puts life into the work. There is a joke or a pleasant word wherever there is a chance, and they do whatever there is to do without complaining about it. They are willing to give and take, which is the only way to keep human nature happy.

If Reader of Signs' heart had been scalded the way mine has by being surrounded with quiet, forbidding dispositions, she would not wonder at men giving their attention to giggling, talkative girls, and mothers and sisters

because it was less trouble than the others. They held several skirts and had to be wrestled with when removing one to keep all the others from falling on the floor. The hanger illustrated here hangs by the hook on a nail and the skirt can be folded and pinned to it by the band without moving the hanger at all. To make it requires 1/2 yard ribbon 2 inches wide, in any pretty shade, 6 inches of white elastic from three-quarters of an inch to an inch wide, a good-sized safety pin, a brass ring not more than an inch in diameter or the clasp from a discarded suspender, and a few threads of sewing silk to match the ribbon. Fold the ribbon into a double strip nine inches long. Sew the ends of the elastic strongly to the ring and the upper edge of the safety pin respectively. Slip the ribbon through the ring up to the middle and fasten it there, and then turn in the raw edges of the ends and sew them well to the safety pin, thus enclosing the elastic in a long ribbon bag. Run a fine running thread along the two sides of the ribbon just escaping the edge of the elastic.

DAME DURDEN.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Sea-Foam Fudge (Chocolate).—Put over the fire in a clean saucepan one cupful of light brown sugar, a half cupful of water and a third cupful of grated chocolate and boil without stirring until it spins a thread from a point of a spoon. Have beaten stiff the white of an egg; pour the boiling mixture upon it and stir until it begins to stiffen. Drop from a spoon on waxed paper in little bonbons, or pour into a greased pan before it begins to stiffen and mark

into squares with a buttered knife. Sea-Foam Fudge (Nut).—Put into a saucepan three cupfuls of light brown sugar, a cupful of cold water and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Bring this to the boil gradually and do not stir after it is once heated. Boil steadily, and when a little of it dropped into cold water forms a hard ball take it from the fire. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs and when the syrup has stopped bubbling pour on these and beat well. When it begins to stiffen, flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla and add a cupful of chopped nuts—pecan, hickory, pecan, or English walnut. Drop on paper or turn into a greased pan and mark off in squares or triangles.

"Divinity" Fudge.—I'll together two cupfuls of granulate sugar, one cupful of maple syrup or cupful of water and a tea spoonful of negar until a little of it has been dropped in cold water and then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and ta from the e. While this mixture has been cook, a cupful of granulated su should ave been put over the fire in the saucepan, with a half cupful of el ater, and boiled until the uar st a thread from the tip of a s should at this stage be bea he stifly whipped whites of two eggs, and this stirred into the first preparation, which should by now have cooled slightly. Beat the two hard until they begin to stiffen, when turn in two cupfuls of chopped nut kernels. Drop on paper or pour into pans and cut in shapes desired.

AN APPEAL TO A FRIEND

Dear Dame Durden:—I have not anything of interest or help to send to your valuable paper, only I would

encourage everyone having had trial and trouble to remember the grand old oak has passed through many severe storms before it could spread its branches and be a protection to both man and beast from heat and storm. Just so we find those who are most helpful to their fellowman are those who have passed through sorrow and suffering and learned wisdom to trust in the only One who giveth wisdom.

While I am so helpless myself I would be helped if your kind member would help me. One, "A Friend," wrote telling how to salt pork, which I hope to follow when next we kill. Does "A Friend" cut up hams and shoulders in small pieces of 4 or 5 inches square? Will she tell me why my hams went bad round the bone? The meat looked as though it would crumble. I rubbed salt petre on the bone. The rest of the meat was good in the same brine. How can one tell when the brine is sour?

With good wishes to yourself and all at Ingle Nook.

GLEANER.

(You must forgive us if we have some doubt about that opening sentence of yours after reading the encouraging message that follows it so closely. We are glad to have you, and I'm sure "A Friend" will answer as soon as she reads your request.—D. D.)

FATHER TIME

Dear Dame Durden:— Seeing you are so willing to help those in difficulty, I thought I would write and ask you to help me with mine.

We are preparing an exercise to be given at a Sunday School entertainment between Christmas and the New Year, in which Father Time takes a prominent part. Could you suggest how he should be dressed? I hope my request is not out of the scope of Ingle Nook.

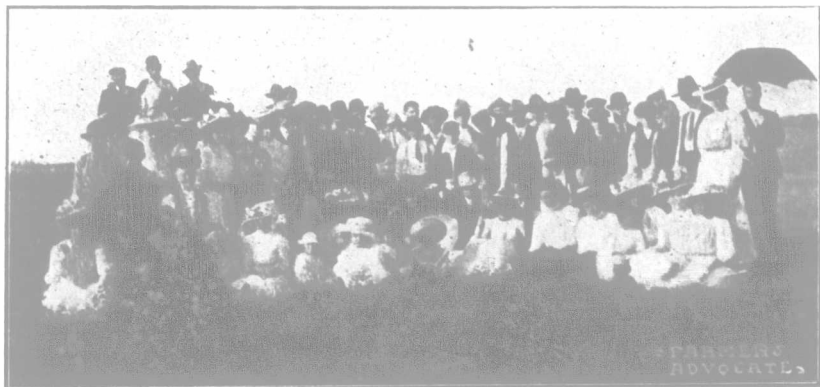
PRAIRIE VIOLET.

(The accepted appearance of Father Time is that of a tall, rather gaunt man with scanty grey hair and long grey beard. His long flowing robes may be either of black or white material. In one hand he carries an hour glass and in the other a scythe. If he speaks it will be in slow, solemn tones. We are glad something made you visit us and hope you will come again soon.—D. D.)

WELCOME BACK

Dear Dame Durden:— It is now quite a long time since I wrote to the corner, and as I see a couple of the members, my friend, "Mother or Four," among them, have mentioned me in their letters, I think I shall write a few lines; but I am afraid the lines may be many before I finish, as usual. I have had a delightful summer; visited around for three whole months, and I enjoyed every moment of it, but it was lovely to get back home again to the peace and quiet of the country. It does one a great deal of good to get right away from everything sometimes, one appreciates one's home so much more after. I wonder how many of the Nookers had the opportunity to visit the Seattle Fair. I spent seven weeks visiting in Seattle and saw everything there was to see at the fair; and it was beautiful. I spent days admiring the grounds and outside of buildings. The landscape gardening was truly grand, I never saw anything so lovely. The banks of flowers that met the eye wherever you turned were worth the entrance fee to look at. I never saw such a display of flowers. There were boxes, baskets and pots of growing plants, even up around on the outside of the buildings; and the cascade with its changing electric lights under the waterfalls at night was also worth seeing.

I cannot begin to tell of all the interesting things I saw there or I would fill the whole ADVOCATE, but I must say that Canada had a very pretty exhibit in its buildings. The orchard scene there was lovely; you might almost imagine you were among the apple pickers. Also the display of all kinds of game, from polar and grizzly bears to wild duck and grouse, was splendidly arranged. In fact I do not know what was the prettiest. Alberta had a very pretty grand display up there in the grand central building, and on that one day the U. P. R. had a lecture in a



A PICNIC PARTY IN SUNNY ALBERTA.

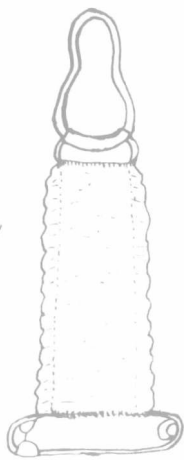
should show a girl what is before her instead of forcing her to marry a man they know very little about. But some people think that wealth is the key to happiness. What difference would it make to a woman's relations if she is a little poorer when she is of a loving, lovable nature in comparison to her true happiness?

F. M. P.

(I had to cut down your letter in some places for several reasons, the chief of which was that nowhere on your letter did you give your name and address and I did not care to stand sponsor for your postscript.—D. D.)

A SIMPLE USEFUL GIFT

A skirt hanger given me last Christmas proved to be a treasure. I had



A SIMPLE GIFT.

various kinds before, but the skirt I wore most was fastened to the new one

room where they showed moving pictures of different interesting facts and places along the line, and there I saw for the first time one of these immense wheat harvesters I have so often read about. The grain was cut and sacked before it left the machine. It was wonderful to me who has never seen a large wheat field, much less such machinery, and seeing it there on the pictures was the next best thing to seeing it in operation in reality. I was sorry Norway day came so late in August, for being a Norwegian I naturally felt interested in our day at the fair, but I was getting anxious to get back home.

Farmer's Advocate Fashions



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6430 Girl's Dress with Guimpe.



6442 Girl's Princess Dress, 8 to 14 years.

6430 Girl's Dress with Guimpe, 4 to 10 years.

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

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

The day was a splendid success and showed Norway and Norwegians up to very good advantage, I understand.

Our Bella Coola is going ahead slowly but surely. The doctor's residence is finished, the doctor and his family have moved in and the hospital is very nearly finished. Both houses will be a credit to the valley. The residents here subscribed about \$1600 toward the buildings. The different Ladies' societies will furnish the hospital; the money is now waiting in their treasuries for the purpose. The telephone line is also nearly completed and it will prove a great convenience to us all when it is in working order.

Our garden did beautifully this year in spite of the rain and cold which has been the usual thing this last summer. We have shipped a considerable amount of vegetables to Prince Rupert this summer for the first time, and the quality of our products astonishes

everyone who sees them, for it seems to be the opinion of all who live out on the coast that we are only boasting about the fertility of our valley. I do not know for what reason they think it. Now, however, that we have a market our products will speak for themselves. Can anyone tell me where pasteboard boxes are made in Canada? I want to get a pasteboard box with partitions in to hold 1 dozen eggs, if it is possible. I should like to put them up in some such way for the fancy private trade. If anyone would tell me where to write about this matter I shall be much obliged. Hoping I have not taken up too much time and wishing every one of the Ingle Nook all success (which they surely must have had this year after the price we poor mortals must pay for chicken wheat), I remain, very sincerely,

BELLA COOLA.



APPRECIATES KINDNESS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I read with interest every week the letters of the club, and I think they are very interesting, but did not have courage enough to write to you. I know the song that Myrtle Grummett put in the paper. I think it is very kind of her. I am in the fourth book at school, and I am getting along very well.

GRACIE HOUSE (11).

Man. (a).

MISSED THE PAPERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the "Wigs" and am sorry to say that I did not see the Advocate for three weeks after I wrote, as I was away, and I can't say whether it escaped the W. P. B. or not. I got my button all right. Thank you very much for it. I think it is very nice, and I wear it on my coat all the time.

As this is only my second letter I will close with a riddle, which all the "Wigs" will like: Why is a bad boy like a postage stamp? Ans.—Because one you "take a lick and then stick," and the other "take a stick and then lick."

FORGET-ME-NOT.

A REGULAR SCHOLAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. We have taken the THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and we like it fine. I read the letters of the Western Wigwam. We have half a mile to go to school, and I go pretty nearly every day. I am in the fourth book. I am sending an envelope and stamp, hoping to get a button.

ALTA (a).

THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I wrote to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while. I like to read the letters in it. I have two sisters and three brothers. One of my brothers and I go to school. We have about one mile to go. We are in the third class. The inspector was at school the day before yesterday. The name of our teacher is Miss R. I will send a two-cent stamp and get a button, please.

ALTA (a).

HARD STUDIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have taken the Advocate for a long time, and I like it very much. I am in the fourth book at school, and I am getting along very well.

had a very good time this summer, and hope that many other tenters have had the same. I started to school four weeks ago, and I think my studies are very hard, as I am studying for the first part of my third class. I passed my entrance at the last examinations.

I will now close, as I have other letters to write. Hoping to receive a button, I remain a faithful cousin,

Man. (a). JACK HUNTER.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I always like to read your letters, and to-night I thought I really would join your club. I have two miles to walk to school. My teacher is very nice, and her name is Miss W—. My father takes your paper, and he likes it very much.

Well, I must go to bed now. I would be very pleased if you sent me a button. Wishing your club every success.

Sask. (a). DONALD KENDRICK.

ABOUT THE FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I would like to join the club. I will tell you something about the farm. We have about eighteen head of horses and fourteen cattle. We live two miles from Baring, and about three miles from Glenavon. I hope you will send me a button, and I will write a long letter next time.

Sask. (a). RICHARD DOUX.

GOOD WRITER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your club before, but always read the letters in the Western Wigwam. Will you please send me a button? I am thirteen years old and go to school every day. My teacher says I am the best writer in the school. There are ten children come to school. I live two and a half miles from Baring. Two elevators have been built at Baring this summer. We start to thresh next Tuesday. I hope I shall see this letter in your paper, and that you will make me a member of your club. Best love to all cousins and yourself.

Sask. (a). ALFRED BENNETT.

FINE PETS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. When I sent my first letter I forgot to send a two-cent stamp for a button. Since I wrote I have another pet, a pure white rabbit which a friend gave me. It is so pretty. I call it "Stephen." It just stays around, and will come

You Needn't Catch Cold

if you use ordinary precaution—That does not mean that you must weigh yourself down with clothes and furs. It means you must keep your vitality high.

Bovril will do this, for it is the concentrated goodness of beef. It is assimilated immediately you take it—that is, it at once becomes good, rich, red blood carrying warmth and nourishment throughout your body.

You may avoid colds and their consequences by drinking

HOT

BOVRIL



BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

"Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness.

"Black Knight" is the easy-to-shine Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts.

It's ready to use—no mixing—no soiling hands—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger can for 10c.

Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's—or send 10c. for a large can free postpaid.

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

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



One day Elsie's mother sent her to find a switch with which to chastise her little brother, who had been teasing her. After a time she returned with a dozen or more pebbles in her apron. "I couldn't find any switch, mamma," she explained, "but you can throw these rocks at him."

MAPLEINE HOT BISCUIT

One quart of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, a pinch of salt, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful lard and one scant teaspoonful Mapleine.

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, rub in the butter and lard and use enough sweet milk with the Mapleine added to make a very soft dough. Roll gently to about one inch thickness, cut in small biscuits, crowd them together in pans and bake in a quick oven.

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

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COLUMBIA

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In beautiful oak cabinet with latest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required.

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

and \$4.00 Monthly

On seven days free trial if desired.

The only firm in the West selling on easy terms at this price. We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Lowest prices. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. No objectionable rules or references required. Return if not as represented and we pay freight.

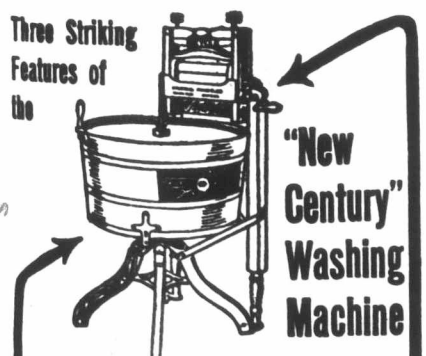
Here are some of our specials:

- Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last forever. Foreign records now ready. Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, 25c., were 40c. Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Four and Five Minute Cylinder Records, 50c., choicest selections. Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Columbia Improved Cylinder Graphophone and 12 selections, \$21.00. Disc Machine, with 16 large selections, \$27.50 and upwards. The disc style reigns supreme. Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records coming soon. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

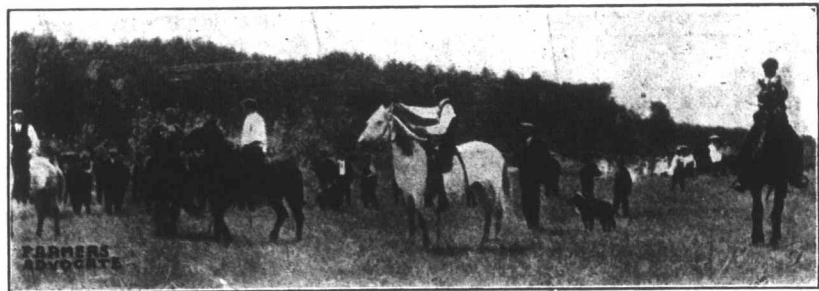
to me when I call it. Hero (our dog), the kitties and it are good friends. I have never gone to school—it is too far away, so I study at home. My sister, Mabel, goes to school in Souris. Sask. (a). PRAIRIE LILY (9).

A YOUNG HUNTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy, My father has just started to take the Advocate again, so I thought I would write you another letter. We are all through threshing, and we had splendid weather for it. Duck shooting season opened and I shot twelve with a 22 rifle. Prairie chicken are very scarce, as I have only seen one this year. I saw seven wild geese this fall. I have a pony, and his name is Sandy. He is a buck-skin. We drive him to school, and I ride him often. I have about twenty pigeons; five of them are blue; one is red, and the rest are white. They are good fliers. I go to Ray Field school, but I have not been lately, because of threshing. I am sending a stamped and addressed envelope for a button. ARTHUR H. WRIGHT. Man. (a).

CAMPING AT THE LAKE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I like the name of your club very much, and I think you have a pretty heading for your page. I am twelve years old, and I go to school. We have been having our holidays, but school starts next Monday. We have two cats, one dog, and lots of horses, cattle, pigs, hens, and some sheep and turkeys. We live on a farm ten miles northeast of Brandon. I am very fond of reading, and I have read a lot of books. My sister and I were camping at Pelican Lake this summer, and had a very good time. Wishing the club every success, and expecting a button, I will close. Man. (a). REDWING.



READY FOR THE START

AN AWFUL JOB

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have not written to your Wigwam for a long time I thought I would try and keep up my part in the club. My sister got a button, and I thought it was so pretty that I will get one too. I am going to send a picture of a rabbit which I drew myself, and as I have not enough room I thought I would draw the rabbit alone. We have been picking potatoes for a long time, but have just got over the awful job. I was in grade four at school before my examination, and now I am in grade six. The total number for five were 200 marks. I got 400 all but two. My father has an auto buggy which I can run fine, for the time we had it. I will close with a few riddles: 1. As round as an apple, as sharp as a lance, if you throw your leg over 'twill carry you to France? 2. A triangular square as black as a bear; if you don't guess this riddle I'll pull your hair. ONE OF YOUR INDIANS.

Sask. (a). (Those sound like hard riddles to me. Send the answers, won't you? Your drawing should have been with black ink.—C. D.)

A TRIP SOMETIMES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I enter your club? I am ten years old and live on a farm. We have fourteen pigs, six horses, four cows, about thirty sheep and a lot of chickens. Please excuse my writing; it's very poor. I like your club and also the name. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for several years and we all like it. I would like to get a button, so I will enclose a two-cent

stamp. We are digging potatoes now, but they are not very good. Do you get good trips into the country, Cousin Dorothy? I think I will close, wishing the club every success. FALCON (10)

GLAD TO BE A MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my first letter in print so I am going to write and be a member of your club. I received my button safe and it was very pretty. I am in the third reader. My brother is in the fifth reader and will try for his leaving now. I can not tell you much this time but will write again. MARY SMYTH (10)

TWO RABBITS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, but I thought I would come and join in with the other cousins. I am sending a two-cent stamp so I can get a button. I will be nine years old on the twenty-first of November. I am in the third grade. I live a mile and a half from school. I have a kittie named Tabby and a dog named Rover. We have two rabbits. I like living in Western Canada. We have to bring our milk cows off the range every night, and I enjoy that, for I like riding. Wishing the Western Wigwam very much success. CATHERINE BURWELL

STIRRING UP OLD MEMBERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to the "Western Wigwam." I didn't see my second letter in print, though I looked in all the Advocates. I hope next winter won't be so cold as last. But, never mind, Christmas is coming closer and closer every day! I go to school and am in the third standard. There are very few going to the school I go to. Often there are only six or seven. We live one and a half miles from school. I don't think the club is as interesting as before. Where

is Kitty Allen? She hasn't written for a long time. Every seems to miss Philadelphia. In my first letter I asked for correspondents but got none so far. I wrote to Cora Barker and expect an answer soon. I think she writes very interesting letters, too. I would like to correspond with Violette, if she will please write first. I suppose you are already getting ready for winter. I have lots of fun in winter, if it wasn't so cold. My sister, my brother and I slide down hills on my brother's sled. I like going for sleigh rides, for the sleigh goes so smoothly. All success to the club! JENNY WREN

A GOOD RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read most of the letters in the Western Wigwam. We are having cool weather now. I am going to school regularly every day. I would like to get a button. I am a member of another club and wish to join the Western Wigwam too. My teacher's name is Miss H.— I think I will close with a riddle:— A Riddle, a riddle, A farmer's fiddle, Alive at both ends and dead in the middle. Ans.—A plough. WILLIE MCPHERSON

"This is a most delightful place," said a tourist to an innkeeper in a small town in the north of France, "but it is certainly a strange idea to pave the roads with such terribly sharp flints." "Ah, yes," replied the landlord. "But what can you expect, monsieur? The mayor, he is a shoemaker!"—Tit Bits.

E. S. HARVEY

GROCER

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Asks for a trial order. READ WHY.

I have one of the most up-to-date exclusive grocery stores in Winnipeg, catering to a class of people who desire only the best quality of groceries. My immense list of customers means a big turnover every day and consequently my stock is always fresh and my prices reasonable. I am content with small profits and quick returns. If this interests you, and it should, I invite your trial order. I guarantee satisfaction, and if you order once I know you will be content to let me supply your groceries in the future. Inspect the prices below and send in your order without delay

- APPLES — Kings, No. 1, per bbl. \$4.75 Spies, No. 1, per bbl. 4.75 Baldwins, No. 1, per bbl. 4.75 Arrowroot, per lb. .15 Apricots, (evap.), per lb. .11 Alum, per lb. .15 Apples, evap. (New), per lb. .12 BAKING POWDERS — White Star, 1-lb. tins \$0.15 Red Cross, 1-lb. tins .15 BARLEY (Pearl and Pot) .05 Bath Bricks, 10c. or 3 for .25 BOVril — 2-oz. bot., 35c.; 4-oz. .65 BISCUITS — Plain Tea, per lb. \$0.15 Ginger Snaps, per lb. .10 Good Mixed Biscuits, per lb. .15 Best Mixed, per lb. .20 SALMON — Good Red, per tin \$0.10 Tiger Brand, per tin .12 Horseshoe, per tin .17 JAPAN RICE — Best quality, per lb. .05 CORN SYRUP — 2 lb. tins, per tin .12 5 " " " .30 10 " " " .60 20 " " " .90 PEEL — NEW — Mined or separate, per lb. .15 MINGEMEAT, per lb. .10 BLUE, Keens, is, 3 for .25 CANDIES, mixed, per lb. .10 Best Chocolates, assorted, per lb. .25 WAX CANDLES, per lb. .15 SARDINES, plain or in Tomato Sauce, Per tin, 5c.; 3 tins for .25 Herrings in Tomato Sauce or plain, per tin .12 CANNED FRUITS — Best Brands — 2 lb. Pineapple, per tin .12 2 lb. Pears, per tin .12 2 lb. Blueberries, per tin .10 2 lb. Peaches, per tin .17 2 lb. Strawberries, per tin .15 CANNED VEGETABLES — Best Brands — Tomatoes, per tin .10 Peas, per tin .10 Corn, 3 for .25 Wax Beans, 3 for .25 CANNED MEATS, Best Brands — Roast Beef, 1 lb. tins .15 2-lb. tins .25 Corned Beef, etc., 2 lb. tins .25 TOMATO CATSUP — 2-lb. tins, per tin .10 Qts. (Bottles) .25 ROLLED OATS — 80-lb. sacks, per sack 2.25 40-lb. " " 1.20 20-lb. " " .65 CHEESE, per lb. .15 CHOCOLATE — Baker's unsweetened, per lb. .50 Fry's, unsweetened, per lb. .35 COCOA, Bulk, per lb. .25 Fry's, 4-lb. tins .25 Baker's, 4-lb. tins .25 Cowans, 4-lb. tins .25 Epps, 4-lb. tins .25 COFFEE, Good — 4-lb. tins .25 Mocha and Java, 2 lbs. for .40 Green, 2 lbs. for .25 EVAP. CREAM, St. Charles Brand, per tin 10 CURRANTS — 3 lbs. for .25 Raisins, 3 lbs. for .25 Seeded Raisins, per lb. packet .10 DATES — NEW, per lb. .10 FIGS — Kings, per lb. .06 Table, per lb. .15 EVAP. FRUITS — Peaches .12 Pears .12 HONEY — 1-lb. jars, per jar .20 5-lb. tins 75c. and .90 ICING SUGAR — 3 lbs. for .25 BEST GRANULATED SUGAR — 19 lbs. for 1.00 JAMS — 7-lb. pails, per pail .55 NUTS — Any kind, per lb. .15 Shelled Almonds, per lb. .35 Walnuts, per lb. .35 PRUNES — Small size, per lb. .06 Medium size, per lb. .08 large size, per lb. .10 CAL. RAISINS — in 28-lb. boxes 2.25 TEAS — "Harvey's Special", Regular .40 in 1-lb. lead pkts. .35 good bulk Tea, per lb. .25 All Brands kept in stock. And a host of other good things to eat too numerous to mention here.

E. S. HARVEY

GROCER

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The breeding, feeding and caring for live stock, with special instruction in home treatment of simple diseases, will constitute a valuable feature of this course. The course is interesting and of great practical value — many times worth its cost.

The management of this Institute has planned and completed a special short commercial course which constitutes all that a farmer needs in penmanship, letter-writing, everyday arithmetic, bookkeeping and accounts. Instruction is given by correspondence also in any of these subjects.

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Better facilities than ever for teaching shorthand, typewriting and all business subjects. Send for a "Yard of names of Successful Graduates."

Students should now enroll for the winter term to begin December 1st. For further particulars apply to

Principal Geo. S. Houston
REGINA SASK.

CREAM OF CORN SOUP

Now that the cold weather is with us once more soups should figure largely on the menus of the housewife. If there is stock in the house clear soups are always delicious, but if not some sort of cream soup is excellent. These cream soups are too heavy for a long dinner, but all right for a simple home dinner or for lunch. This is the method of making cream-of-corn soup. Open one can of corn and turn from the can to the chopping bowl. Let stand twenty minutes and then chop. Put in a granite-ware saucepan and let simmer for twenty minutes. Then force through a puree strainer using a wooden potato masher. Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler with a slice of onion. Remove the onion and add the corn to the milk. Melt two table-

spoonfuls of butter and add two of flour, stirring briskly. Then pour on the hot milk slowly while stirring constantly. As soon as it reaches the boiling point flavor with salt and pepper and serve very hot. Many other sorts of vegetables can be used to make cream soups. Peas in particular make a delicious soup, using the same mode of procedure. Beans also, celery, potatoes, squash and tomatoes, these all make delicious soups. One housewife adds a little tapioca to her tomato soup which gives it an added richness. Another with a liking for celery puts a stick or two into most of her soups to give it a flavor. If soups are liked quite hot and peppery, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce gives the desired piquancy.

THE GOLDEN DOG

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

CHAPTER XLI.

A DEED WITHOUT A NAME

Caroline, profoundly agitated, rested her hands on the back of a chair for support, and regarded La Corriveau for some moments without speaking. She tried to frame a question of some introductory kind, but could not. But the pent up feelings came out at last in a gush straight from the heart.

"Did you write this?" said she, falteringly, to La Corriveau, and holding out the letter so mysteriously placed in her hand by Mere Malheau. "Oh, tell me, is it true?"

La Corriveau did not reply except by a sign of assent, and standing upright waited for further question.

Caroline looked at her again wonderingly. That a simple peasant-woman could have indited such a letter, or could have known aught respecting her father, seemed incredible.

"In heaven's name, tell me who and what you are!" exclaimed she. "I never saw you before!"

"You have seen me before!" replied La Corriveau, quietly.

Caroline looked at her amazedly, but did not recognize her. La Corriveau continued, "Your father is the Baron de St. Castin, and you, lady, would rather die than endure that he should find you in the Chateau of Beaumanoir. Ask me not how I know these things; you will not deny their truth; as for myself, I pretend not to be other than I seem."

"Your dress is that of a peasant woman, but your language is not the language of one. You are a lady in disguise visiting me in this strange fashion!" said Caroline, puzzled more than ever. Her thoughts at this instant reverted to the Intendant. "Why do you come here in this secret manner?" asked she.

"I do not appear other than I am," replied La Corriveau evasively, "and I come in this secret manner because I could get access to you in no other way."

"You said that I had seen you before; I have no knowledge or recollection of it," remarked Caroline, looking fixedly at her.

"Yes, you saw me once in the wood of St. Valier. Do you remember the peasant-woman who was gathering mandrakes when you passed with your Indian guides, and who gave you milk to refresh you on the way?"

This seemed like a revelation to Caroline; she remembered the incident and the woman. La Corriveau had carefully put on the same dress she had worn that day.

"I do recollect!" replied Caroline, as a feeling of confidence welled up like a living spring within her. She offered La Corriveau her hand. "I thank you gratefully," said she; "you were indeed kind to me that day in the forest, and I am sure you must mean kindly by me now."

La Corriveau took the offered hand, but did not press it. She could not for the life of her, for she had not heart to return the pressure of a human hand. She saw her advantage, however, and kept it through the rest of the brief interview.

"I mean you kindly, lady," replied she, softening her harsh voice as much as she could to a tone of sympathy, "and I come to help you out of your trouble."

For a moment that cruel smile played on her thin lips again, but she instantly repressed it. "I am only a peasant-woman," repeated she again, "but I bring you a little gift in my basket to show you my good-will." She put her hand in her basket, but did not withdraw it at the moment, as Caroline, thinking little of gifts but only of her father, exclaimed,—

"I am sure you mean well, but you have more important things to tell me of than a gift. Your letter spoke of my father. What, in God's name, have you to tell me of my father?"

La Corriveau withdrew her hand from the basket and replied, "He is on his

way to New France in search of you. He knows you are here, lady."

"In Beaumanoir? Oh, it cannot be! No one knows I am here!" exclaimed Caroline, clasping her hands in an impulse of alarm.

"Yes, more than you suppose, lady, else how did I know? Your father comes with the King's letters to take you hence and return with you to Acadia or to France." La Corriveau placed her hand in her basket, but withdrew it again. It was not yet time.

"God help me, then!" exclaimed Caroline, shrinking with terror. "But the Intendant; what said you of the Intendant?"

"He is ordered de par le Roi to give you up to your father, and he will do so if you be not taken away sooner by the Governor."

Caroline was nigh fainting at these words. "Sooner! how sooner?" asked she, faintly.

"The Governor has received orders from the King to search Beaumanoir from roof to foundation-stone, and he may come to-morrow, lady, and find you here."

The words of La Corriveau struck like sharp arrows into the soul of the hapless girl.

"God help me, then!" exclaimed she, clasping her hands in agony. "Oh, that I were dead and buried where only my Judge could find me at the last day, for I have no hope, no claim upon man's mercy! The world will stone me, dead or living, and alas! I deserve my fate. It is not hard to die, but it is hard to bear the shame which will not die with me!"

She cast her eyes despairingly upward as she uttered this, and did not see the bitter smile return to the lips of La Corriveau, who stood upright, cold and immovable before her, with fingers twitching nervously, like the claws of a fury, in her little basket, while she whispered to herself, "Is it time, is it time?" but she took not out the bouquet yet.

Caroline came still nearer, with a sudden change of thought, and clutching the dress of La Corriveau, cried out, "O woman, is this all true? How can you know all this to be true of me, and you a stranger?"

"I know it of a certainty, and I am come to help you. I may not tell you by whom I know it; perhaps the Intendant himself has sent me," replied La Corriveau, with a sudden prompting of the spirit of evil who stood beside her. "The Intendant will hide you from this search, if there be a sure place of concealment in New France."

The reply sent a ray of hope across the mind of the agonized girl. She bounded with a sense of deliverance. It seemed so natural that Bigot, so deeply concerned in her concealment, should have sent this peasant woman to take her away, that she could not reflect at the moment how unlikely it was, nor could she, in her excitement, read the lie upon the cold face of La Corriveau.

She seized the explanation with the grasp of despair, as a sailor seizes the one plank which the waves have washed within his reach, when all else has sunk in the seas around him.

"Bigot sent you?" exclaimed Caroline, raising her hands, while her pale face was suddenly suffused with a flush of joy. "Bigot sent you to conduct me hence to a sure place of concealment? Oh, blessed messenger! I believe you now." Her excited imagination overflowed even the inventions of La Corriveau. "Bigot has heard of my peril, and sent you here at midnight to take me away to your forest home until this search be over. Is it not so? Francois Bigot did not forget me in my danger, even while he was away!"

"Yes, lady, the Intendant sent me to conduct you to St. Valier, to hide you there in a sure retreat until the search be over," replied La Corriveau, calmly eyeing her from head to foot.

"It is like him! He is not unkind

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when left to himself. It is so like the Francois Bigot I once knew! But tell me, woman, what said he further? Did you see him, did you hear him? Tell me all he said to you."

"I saw him, lady, and heard him," replied La Corriveau, taking the bouquet in her fingers, "but he said little more than I have told you. The Intendant is a stern man, and gives few words save commands to those of my condition. But he bade me convey to you a token of his love; you would know its meaning, he said. I have it safe, lady, in this basket,—shall I give it to you?"

"A token of his love, of Francois Bigot's love to me! Are you a woman and could delay giving it so long? Why gave you it not at first? I should not have doubted you then. Oh, give it to me, and be blessed as the welcome messenger that ever came to Beaumanoir!"

La Corriveau held her hand a moment more in the basket. Her dark features turned a shade paler, although not a nerve quivered as she plucked out a parcel carefully wrapped in silver tissue. She slipped off the cover, and held at arm's length towards the eager, expectant girl, the fatal bouquet of roses, beautiful to see as the fairest that ever filled the lap of Flora.

Caroline clasped it with both hands, exclaiming in a voice of exultation, while every feature radiated with joy. "It is the gift of God, and the return of Francois's love! All will yet be well!"

She pressed the glowing flowers to her lips with glowing kisses, breathed once or twice their mortal poison, and suddenly throwing back her head with her dark eyes fixed on vacancy, but holding the fatal bouquet fast in her hands, fell dead at the feet of La Corriveau.

A weird laugh, terrible and unexpressed rang round the walls of the secret chamber, where the lamps burned bright as ever; but the glowing pictures of the tapestry never changed a feature. Was it not strange that even those painted men should not have cried out at the sight of so piteous a murder?

Caroline lay amid them all, the flush of joy still on her cheek, the smile not yet vanished from her lips. A pity for all the world, could it have seen her; but in that lonely chamber no eye pitied her.

But now a more cruel thing supervened. The sight of Caroline's lifeless

form, instead of pity or remorse, roused all the innate furies that belonged to the execrable race of La Corriveau. The blood of generations of poisoners and assassins boiled and rioted in her veins. The spirits of Beatrice Spara and of La Voisin inspired her with a new fury. She was at this moment like a pantheress that has brought down her prey and stands over it to rend it in pieces.

Caroline lay dead, dead beyond all doubt, never to be resuscitated, except in the resurrection of the just. La Corriveau bent over her and felt her heart; it was still. No sign of breath flickered on lip or nostril.

The poisoner knew she was dead, but something still woke her suspicions, as with a new thought she drew back and looked again at the beautiful form before her. Suddenly, as if to make assurance doubly sure, she plucked the sharp Italian stiletto from her bosom, and with a firm, heavy hand plunged it twice into the body of the lifeless girl. "If there be life there," she said, "it too shall die! La Corriveau leaves no work of hers half done!"

A faint trickle of red blood in threads ran down the snow-white vestment, and that was all! The heart had forever ceased to beat, and the blood to circulate. The golden bowl was broken and the silver cord of life loosed forever, and yet this last indignity would have recalled the soul of Caroline, could she have been conscious of it. But all was well with her now; not in the sense of the last joyous syllables she spoke in life, but in a higher, holier sense, as when God interprets our words, and not men, all was well with her now.

The gaunt, iron-visaged woman knelt down upon her knees, gazing with unshrinking eyes upon the face of her victim, as if curiously marking the effect of a successful experiment of the aqua tofana.

It was the first time she had ever dared to administer that subtle poison in the fashion of La Borgia.

"The aqua tofana does its work like a charm!" muttered she. "That vial was compounded by Beatrice Spara, and is worthy of her skill and more sure than her stiletto! I was frantic to use that weapon, for no purpose than to redder my hands with the work of a low bravo!"

A few drops of blood were on the hand of La Corriveau. She wiped them impatiently upon the garment of Caro-

line, where it left the impress of her fingers upon the snowy muslin. No pity for her pallid victim, who lay with open eyes looking dumbly upon her, no remorse for her act touched the stony heart of La Corriveau.

The clock of the Chateau struck one. The solitary stroke of the bell reverberated like an accusing voice through the house, but failed to awaken one sleeper to a discovery of the black tragedy that had just taken place under its roof.

That sound had often struck sadly upon the ear of Caroline, as she prolonged her vigil of prayer through the still watches of the night. Her ear was dull enough now to all earthly sound! But the toll of the bell reached the ear of La Corriveau, rousing her to the need of immediately effecting her escape, now that her task was done.

She sprang up and looked narrowly around the chamber. She marked with envious malignity the luxury and magnificence of its adornments. Upon a chair lay her own letter sent to Caroline by the hands of Mere Malheur. La Corriveau snatched it up. It was what she sought. She tore it in pieces and threw the fragments from her; but with a sudden thought, as if not daring to leave even the fragments upon the floor, she gathered them up hastily and put them in her basket with the bouquet of roses, which she wrested from the dead fingers of Caroline in order to carry it away and scatter the fatal flowers in the forest.

She pulled open the drawers of the escritoire to search for money, but finding none, was too wary to carry off aught else. The temptation lay sore upon her to carry away the ring from the finger of Caroline. She drew it off the pale wasted finger, but a cautious consideration restrained her. She put it on again, and would not take it.

"It would only lead to discovery!" muttered she. "I must take nothing but myself and what belongs to me away from Beaumanoir, and the sooner the better!"

La Corriveau, with her basket again upon her arm, turned to give one last look of fiendish satisfaction at the corpse, which lay like a dead angel slain in God's battle. The bright lamps were glaring full upon her still beautiful but sightless eyes, which, wide open, looked, even in death, reproachfully yet forgivingly upon their murderers.

Something startled La Corriveau in that look. She turned hastily away and, relighting her candle, passed through the dark archway of the secret door, forgetting to close it after her, and retraced her steps along the stone passage until she came to the watch-tower, where she dashed out her light.

Creeping around the tower in the dim moonlight, she listened long and anxiously at the door and window to discover if all was still about the Chateau. Not a sound was heard but the water of the little brook gurgling in its pebbly bed, which seemed to be all that was awake on this night of death.

La Corriveau emerged cautiously from the tower. She crept like a guilty thing under the shadow of the hedge, and got away unperceived by the same road she had come. She glided like a dark spectre through the forest of Beaumanoir, and returned to the city to tell Angelique des Meloises that the arms of the Intendant were now empty and ready to clasp her as his bride; that her rival was dead, and she had put herself under bonds forever to La Corriveau as the price of innocent blood.

La Corriveau reached the city in the gray of the morning; a thick fog lay like a winding-sheet upon the face of nature. The broad river, the lofty rocks, every object, great and small, was hidden from view.

To the intense satisfaction of La Corriveau, the fog concealed her return to the house of Mere Malheur, whence, after a brief repose, and with a command to the old crone to ask no questions yet she sallied forth again to carry to Angelique the welcome news that her rival was dead.

No one observed La Corriveau as she passed, in her peasant dress, through the misty streets, which did not admit of an object being discerned ten paces off.

Angelique was up. She had not gone to bed that night, and sat feverishly on the watch, expecting the arrival of La Corriveau.

She had counted the minutes of the silent hours of the night as they passed by her in a terrible panorama. She pictured to her imagination the successive scenes of the tragedy which was being accomplished at Beaumanoir.

The hour of midnight culminated over her head, and looking out of her window at the black, distant hills, in the

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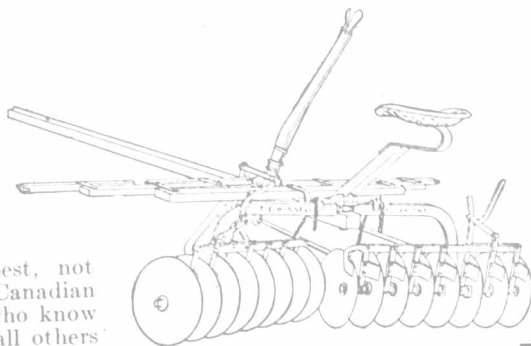
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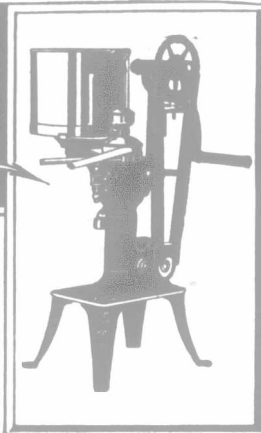
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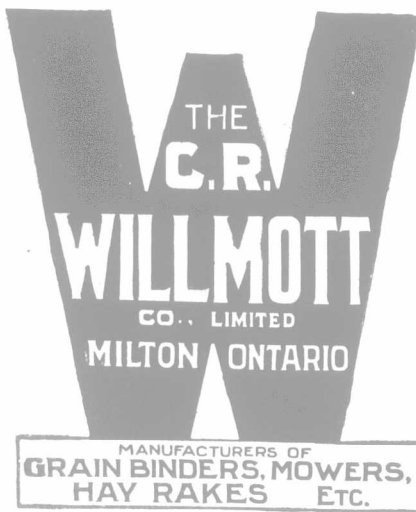
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recesses of which she knew lay the Chateau, her agitation grew intense. She knew at that hour La Corriveau must be in the presence of her victim. Would she kill her? Was she about it now? The thought fastened on Angelique like a wild beast, and would not let go. She thought of the Intendant, and was filled with hope; she thought of the crime of murder and shrank now that it was being done. It was in this mood she waited and watched for the return of her bloody messenger. She heard the cautious foot on the stone steps. She knew by a sure instinct whose it was, and rushed down to admit her.

They met at the door, and without a word spoken, one eager glance of Angelique at the dark face of La Corriveau drank in the whole fatal story. Caroline de St. Castin was dead! Her rival in the love of the Intendant was beyond all power of rivalry now! The lofty doors of ambitious hope stood open—what! to admit the queen of beauty and of society? No! but a murderess, who would be forever haunted with the fear of justice! It seemed at this moment as if the lights had all gone out in the palaces and royal halls where her imagination had so long run riot, and she saw only dark shadows, and heard inarticulate sounds of strange voices babbling in her ear. It was the unspoken words of her own troubled thoughts and the terrors newly awakened in her soul!

Angelique seized the hand of La Corriveau, not without a shudder. She drew her hastily up to her chamber and thrust her into a chair. Placing both hands upon the shoulders of La Corriveau, she looked wildly in her face, exclaiming in a half exultant, half piteous tone, "Is it done? Is it really done? I read it in your eyes! I know you have done the deed! Oh, La Corriveau!"

The grim countenance relaxed into a half smile of scorn and surprise at the unexpected weakness which she instantly noted in Angelique's manner.

"Yes, it is done!" replied she, coldly, "and it is well done! But, by the manna of St. Nicholas!" exclaimed she, starting from the chair and drawing her gaunt figure up to its full height, while her black eyes shot daggers, "you look, Mademoiselle, as if you repented its being done. Do you?"

"Yes! No! No, not now!" replied Angelique, touched as with a hot iron. "I will not repent now it is done! that were folly, needless, dangerous, now it is done! But is she dead? Did you wait to see if she were really dead? People look dead sometimes and are not! Tell me truly, and conceal nothing!"

"La Corriveau does not her work by halves, Mademoiselle, neither do you; only you talk of repentance after it is done, I do not! That is all the difference! Be satisfied; the lady of Beaumanoir is dead! I made doubly sure of that, and deserve a double reward from you!"

"Reward! You shall have all you crave! But what a secret between you and me!" Angelique looked at La Corriveau as if this thought now struck her for the first time. She was in this woman's power. She shivered from head to foot. "Your reward for this night's work is here," faltered she, placing her hand over a small box. She did not touch it, it seemed as if it would burn her. It was heavy with pieces of gold. "They are uncounted," continued she. "Take it, it is all yours!"

La Corriveau snatched the box off the table and held it to her bosom. Angelique continued, in a monotonous tone, as one coming to a lesson by rote,—"Use it prudently. Do not seem to the world to be suddenly rich: it might be inquired into. I have thought of everything during the past night, and I remember I had to tell you that when I gave you the gold. Use it prudently! Something else, too, I was to tell you, but I think not of it at this moment."

"Thanks, and no thanks, Mademoiselle!" replied La Corriveau, in a hard tone. "Thanks for the reward so fully earned. No thanks for your faint heart that robs me of my well-earned need of applause for a work done so artistically and perfectly that La Brinvilliers, or La Borgia herself, might envy me, a humble paysanne of St. Valier!"

La Corriveau looked proudly up as

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Write for booklet giving full information, or send cheque for \$45.00 and railway fare from Montreal to destination, with references, and a satisfactory maid will be sent at once—the money advanced to be deducted from her wages.

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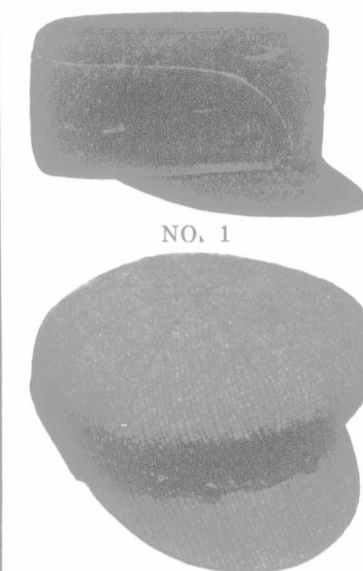
CHAMOIS LINED CAPS, made from best quality black or blue beaver cloth; has fur lined band. This is the best winter cap obtainable and at an exceptionally low price. In either style as illustrated, sizes 6 1/2-7 1/2.

Our price **\$1.49**

Sent post paid in receipt of price. Remember our money back guarantee. If this cap is not as represented and fails to meet with your approval, return to us and we will refund the money with charges incurred.

Send us a postal now for our new catalogue. It is free to you. No home should be without it.

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The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manuf'd only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



RAW Toronto, 1815. Walkerton, 1895

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FURS

in any quantity. Ship by freight express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

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Direct Exporter and Manufacturer,
WALKERTON CANADA

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We teach you right at home, by mail, how to mount all kinds of birds, animals, fishes, game heads, tan skins for rugs and robes, etc. Only school of its kind in the world.

Expert instructors, latest and most approved methods. **Success absolutely guaranteed or no tuition.** Pleasant, fascinating work for men, women or boys. Quickly and easily learned in your spare time. Decorate your own home with the unique specimens of your own handiwork or make beautiful gifts for your friends.

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SPORTSMEN and NATURALISTS— You can quickly learn in just a few lessons how to mount your own specimens and trophies as well as a professional.

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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

she said this, for she felt herself to be anything but a humble paysanne. She nourished a secret pride in her heart over the perfect success of her devilish skill in poisoning.

"I give you whatever praise you desire," replied Angelique, mechanically. "But you have not told me how it was done. Sit down again," continued she, with a touch of her imperious manner, "and tell me all and every incident of what you have done."

"You will not like to hear it. Better be content with the knowledge that your rival was a dangerous and a beautiful one," Angelique looked up at this. "Better be content to know that she is dead, without asking any more."

"No, you shall tell me everything. I cannot rest until I know all!"

"Nor after you do know all will you rest!" replied La Corriveau slightly, for she despised the evident trepidation of Angelique.

"No matter! you shall tell me. I am calm now." Angelique made a great effort to appear calm while she listened to the tale of tragedy in which she had played so deep a part.

La Corriveau, observing that the gust of passion was blown over, sat down in a chair opposite Angelique, and placing one hand on the knee of her listener, as if to hold her fast, began the terrible recital.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

LIVESTOCK SHOW

In a recent interview Dean Curtiss of the Iowa State College, expressed himself as follows on the subject of the International Livestock Exposition which is to be held this year from Nov. 27 to Dec. 15:

"The educational influence of a great livestock show such as the International cannot be fully estimated. The success of the International has been phenomenal. Each year it appeals to a wider constituency. It is truly international in its scope. The magnitude and excellence of its exhibits has been a marvel to foreign visitors. No other show on either continent brings together such an array of superior breeding stock and prime animals fit for the block as may be seen at this show. This feature is particularly interesting and instructive. The block test, turn-bes the final proof of excellence and affords a standard to measure the value

Founded 1866

knew lay the grew intense. La Corriveau of her victim. Was she about fastened on ast, and would ht of the Ind d with hope; me of murder ras being done. he waited and of her bloody She knew by a as, and rushed

and without a lance of Angel-La Corriveau story. Caro-s dead! Her Intendant was ry now! The is hope stood the queen of No! but a l be forever of justice! It as if the lights laces and royal on had so long dark shadows, inds of strange r. It was the own troubled s newly awak-

hand of La shudder. She her chamber hair. Placing oulders of La dly in her face, exultant, half ? Is it really eyes! I know

relaxed into surprise at the which she in-e's manner. by the manna d she, starting ring her gaunt ght, while her s, "you look, I repented its

now!" replied ith a hot iron. is done! that ous, now it is dead? People are not! Tell ing!"

t her work by ither do you; nce after it is all the differ-lady of Beau- doubly sure double reward

have all you t between you ooked at La ht now struck he was in this shivered from ward for this faltered she, nall box. She d as if it would with pieces of nted," contin-l yours!" f the box off o her bosom. a monotonous lesson by rote, o not seem to rich: it might e thought of st night, and I ou that when e it prudently! as to tell you, s moment."

hanks. Made-orriveau, in a the reward so for your faint ly well-earned work done so that La Brin-if, might envy St. Valier!" proudly up as

The Celebrated Clydesdales

of MR. THOS. LAWRIE, ROLAND, MAN.

will be sold on

December 8th, 1909

together with his entire stock consisting of some choice MATCHED TEAMS of farm horses.

Among the Clydesdales are two brood mares, BARONESS (7917) and JESS OF THE FLOSH FARM (12216) Imp., and their progeny consisting of BONNY JESS (17866) rising two years, sire, Baron Brendan (4940) Imp.; ANNIE LAURIE, a choice well-developed filly, rising two years, out of Baroness by Baron Brendan. The SPRING FILLY out of Jess of the Flosch Farm gives great promise of extraordinary quality and size. Both of these mares are splendid brood animals, weighing 1800 lbs. each and are in foal to vigorous, winner at Portage and Carman.

Wm. M. Weir, Auctioneer

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshires of both sexes. Cho. v. breeding. Splendid April pigs, weighing 200 lb. each. Shipped on approval. Also some good sows that have raised one litter for sale cheap. A good chance to start a herd cheap as I am overstocked and must sell. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta.

BEAUTIFUL COLORS art silk for fancy work, ten cents an ounce; regular price 50 cents. Send 25 cents for large three-ounce package. Imperial Waste Co., 7 Queen St., Montreal.

OATS—Lord Rosebery. Yielded this season 90 bushels to acre; ripened in 104 days; weight 44 lb. uncleaned; grade Extra No. One Canadian Western. No finer oats in the country. Price 75 cts. f.o.b. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRES of Bellevue quality for sale. Order immediately if you wish to purchase. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man.

OLD ENGLISH BOBTailed SHEEP DOGS, Puppies 4 months old for sale. Bred from prize-winning and working parents. Prices \$5 and up. Joseph Brown, 544 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

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 Andalusions, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

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.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY selling "Vol-Peak" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Mends a hole in 1 minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. F. A. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

ONE PURE-BRED IMPORTED SCOTCH CLYDE STALLION, Color, black with three white feet. H. C. Tyner, Rouleau, Sask. C. A. Moore, Box 923, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—Imported Thoroughbred Black Percheron Stallion Hublot, age three next April, weighs fifteen hundred. In first class condition. BRINON & BARRE, Warmley, Sask.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week all winter. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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

\$5 REWARD for information leading to recovery of 2-year-old bay gelding, white face and off forefoot, weight 900 lbs., branded Z on right shoulder. Address R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS,—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised and imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day-old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Great bargains in exhibition hens. Fine young stock also for sale. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous champion herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland Ponies, pony vehicles, harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

J. MORRISON BRUCE, Tidnish, Stock Farm, Lushburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

of types and breeds. This is the one great contest where breeds meet in competition after individual excellence has been measured within the breeds.

"A feature of marked interest in this battle royal is the work of the foreign judge, who annually passes on the championship classes. For this exacting task the most competent judges of Great Britain have been selected. Sheep and swine measure strength for supremacy in the show ring and on the block. In the car-load classes, the competition is equally as sharp, and here again animal excellence is measured by the practical standard of market demands.

"Probably the keenest and most inspiring battle of the show is seen when the great draft horses in harness, of all breeds and all countries, meet on the tan bark, clad in the armor of peaceful though mighty warfare. It is this final challenge of the best of each breed, and of breed to breed, in the form of an ultimatum following the scrimmages down the state fair circuits, that gives an intense interest to international rings. The 1909 International promises to be, in every way, a fitting climax to a show season of unparalleled records."

WILL SELL CLYDESDALES

Thos. Lawrie, of Roland, will offer for sale his fine string of Clydesdales and other stock on the eighth of December. The string of sixteen includes five pure-bred mares or fillies and heavy, strong work horses, the kind that Western Canada needs. One of the pure-breds, Baroness, was first at Toronto as a two-year-old and also won a first and a second at Winnipeg shows, in addition to red ribbons at Roland and Carman as brood mare. Baroness and another mare of size and quality are in foal to vigorous, the fine stallion that won at Portage show. There are also two 2-year-old fillies, from Baron Brendan, and one yearling filly from Bulwark, both of which sires are got by Baron's Pride. Of the work horses one team was held after an offer of \$500. Watch these columns for date of sale and further particulars.

THE FIRELESS COOKER

If you were to ask the average woman to describe her ideal cooking apparatus she would, in nine cases out of ten, answer: "Something that would not make heat, muss or odor, that would require no watching of the fire nor stirring of food to prevent scorching or boiling over and which she could leave with the certainty that a stray draft would not cause a conflagration." A few years ago this would have been termed a "foolish dream," but to-day anyone who is familiar with the fireless cooker knows where she can turn to find its realization.

In the minds of many there is a prejudice against the term "fireless cooker," and in reality it is not a fireless cooker, but merely one so constructed as to retain the heat and continue the process of cooking after the food has been brought to the boiling point or heat been applied in some other way. The principle of cooking by insulation is not a new one and was known and used in Europe before it became common in this country.

A farmer's wife, writing in *The Journal of Agriculture*, says of the fireless cooker: "It is the greatest help to women of the age and the greatest saver of fuel, time and labor. My dinner is all in the cooker now, and it has been for three hours. My kitchen is nice and cool and I have taken a good rest. No running to see about fires, just leave it alone and when wanted all will be 'piping hot.'"

It cooks such foods as meats, soups, cereals and many vegetables more perfectly than could possibly be done on an ordinary stove, and, with the Rapid, one can also have delightful roasts, bread and puddings.

ADVANTAGE OF SOIL ANALYSIS

Soils and the plant foods contained are given due consideration by the New Mexico College of Agriculture. In a press bulletin sent out by R. F. Hare, soil analysis is discussed intelligently from a practical standpoint.

HOW TO GAIN WEALTH

The surest safest way is to become identified with a good manufacturing concern. We offer you an investment that is safe, pays a good rate of interest and assurance of good increase in values. We will show and prove the values to you. Any proposition offered will furnish the best credentials and regular statements. R. E. KEMERER, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.



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Application for Trees for planting in 1911 will be received until **MARCH 1st, 1910.**

For further particulars apply to

NORMAN M. ROSS

Chief, Tree Planting Division
Indian Head, Sask.

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POULTRY, VEAL,
DRESSED HOGS**

Highest market prices paid and prompt returns made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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**EASTERN CANADA
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Low Round Trip Rates to

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Maritime Provinces**

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment, Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains. Compartment Library Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

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THE "TORONTO EXPRESS" Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.

The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 18.15, and the "Atlantic Express" at 8.00 daily, making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent for full information

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.....

The bulletin says that sodium, magnesium, iron, aluminum, sulphur, silicon, chlorine, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen are plant food elements used by all plants, and derived by them from the soil on which they are grown. If a soil contains an abundance of these elements in a form available to plants it is in the highest possible degree of fertility. Too much of some of the elements is, however, under certain conditions even more injurious to crops than a scarcity. An excess of salts of sodium potassium and magnesium for example causes "alkali" soils. By analysis of the various plants the chemist can determine the amount of each of the elements they contain, and calculate the amount removed from an acre of soil by each crop. In this way it should be possible to determine by an analysis of a soil whether or not it is in need of any of the plant food elements for a special crop, when the amount found in an acre of the soil is calculated to the depth at which the plant usually feeds. An examination of this kind will show any soil to contain far more than the amount of plant food necessary for one year. This is a very necessary state, otherwise a soil would be exhausted by one year's cropping. The elements are conserved in the soil by being in an insoluble form and not available to the plant, only small amounts being rendered available from year to year through natural agencies. In some soils there is not a sufficient amount of all the elements converted into an available form for one year's cropping. Such soils are in need of fertilizers. Analyses of many soils, together with fertilizer experiments, indicate that all of the elements of plant food mentioned above occur in abundance, and in an available form, in nearly all soils except calcium, potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen. In many soils an application of these in a form available to plant will increase the crop yield.

The chemist has no means of measuring the exact amount of available plant food in a soil, and his analysis may be of little value in determining the immediate crop producing power of a soil. Indeed, without making a number of analyses of each soil type from every locality the chemist can tell little about the fertility of the soil. He cannot tell the farmer the exact amount of the various elements that would constitute an excess, and result in injury to his crop, since this depends upon the character of soil, drainage, crop, etc.; but knowing these conditions he can advise, at least within rather wide limits, and often suggest a remedy.

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

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FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
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Fruit Lands, Farm Lands
Prices Reasonable

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I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to
E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

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Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

When answering advertisements
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE are making poultry pay by The PEERLESS Way



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay freight and give you a 10-year guarantee

You Can Do as Well as any of them We'll Help You

More than ten thousand users of Peerless Incubators in Canada alone—and every one of them satisfied. Satisfied that the Peerless is the machine for practical hatching. Satisfied that Poultry-profit is easiest made The Peerless Way. Fully satisfied that the Peerless people not only make good with their hatching and brooding out fits, but actually do give the most valuable kind of help to their customers—help in rearing the chicks after they are hatched; help in feeding them right; help in bringing them quickest to market size or to egg-production; and help in finding a cash buyer who pays highest prices for Peerless poultry-products.

STANLEIGH, ALTA.
I bought 200 eggs in the store at Lloydminster and then put them in a lumber wagon and took a five-day journey to my homestead. Then put incubator under canvas tent where the temperature ranged from 50 degrees at night up to 95 when the sun was shining in the daytime, and after all this I hatched 114 good, healthy chicks that are doing well. I think your Peerless incubator about as near perfection as is possible to get.
B. H. TWEDDLE

SANDY POINT, N. S.
I started the machine with 100 eggs. At the end of ten days I tested out twenty-eight and opening the shells I found every one fertile. This left 72 in the incubator, of these 61 came out fine healthy chickens, and the balance added in the shell or were too weak to get out.
E. HIRST

BRINGTON, ONT.
From my second hatch with the 120 Peerless incubator I got 96 strong chicks. I am more than pleased with the machine.
MRS. TINSIN

Valuable Facts and Figures About Poultry—FREE For-Profit If You Write to:

About The Only Business That Isn't Overdone
Poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is one business there is plenty of room in —plenty. It pays better for the money and work it takes to run it than anything else you can do on a farm. It can be made to pay in any part of Canada, on a small scale or a big one. (Our Peerless customer will sell 200,000 fowl this year—twenty-five CAR-LOADS!)

Your Credit Is Good With Us—Use It Now!
You need not let your means limit your ambitions. You, or any other honest person, can have a Peerless Outfit on credit; terms that make it so easy to start poultry raising you never feel the outlay at all. And, when you do start, you are entitled FREE to the advice and help of our Board of Experts—men who developed The Poultry Vaidin of Canada, Limited, the largest poultry farm in Canada, and one of the most successful in the world. These men will help you over the rough spots; will tell you in detail just what to do and what not to do in order to make a go of poultry-raising for profit. Their knowledge and experience is at your command, free. This alone is worth dollars.

We Prepay The Freight To Save You Bother
You need not even pay the freight on the Outfit—we pay that for you, just to save you bother. We do more than that—we will agree to find you a spot-cash buyer who will pay the highest market prices for any poultry or eggs you want to sell. You needn't worry, you see, over finding a market. So, no matter how far away from a town you live, you are sure of a good customer for all you raise. Sit down NOW and ask for the full details of this rare offer. Use a post card if you haven't a stamp handy. Don't wait any longer. You run no risks at all, first or last, and the profit is waiting for you. Write for the book to-day. Just Address:

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LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited 420 Pembroke Avenue **PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA**

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.

TUMOR IN COW'S TEAT
Cow has a hard lump in one hind teat. When first start to milk a thick bloody matter comes from it. What is the cause of this, and what would you prescribe to prevent it? Would the milk in the other three teats be all right to use?
Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The hard lump is a tumor in the milk duct, which when pressed as in milking bleeds. Cows frequently are affected with these growths in various parts of the body and they are of common occurrence in the teats. Get your veterinarian to remove the tumor. It requires a specially constructed instrument for the operation. The milk from the other quarters would be all right, providing the trouble is not of tubercular origin. We cannot decide this for you, but your local veterinary surgeon could. However, we are inclined to the opinion that the growth is only an ordinary tumor, as described above.

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Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. You know that is Nature's own absolute waterproofer and weather-resister. It is better to know what goes in your roofing than to guess—saves money, time and trouble.

Look for the trade-mark, and know that you get Genasco. Mineral and smooth surface. Backed by our written guarantee. 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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J. H. ASHDOWN, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
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No Fan to use Power
No Leaky Water or Packed Joints
No Damage by Frost

POWERFUL, DURABLE ECONOMICAL

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"LONDON" Gas and Gasoline Engines 1 1/2 to 5 H. P.

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Be Warm on Winter Drives

Get a **CLARK HEATER**

for your wagon, sleigh or auto. Clark Heaters will not bend or break. They yield a strong, comforting heat from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. No smoke, smell or flame. Be warm and cozy on every trip. You can buy one from your dealer as low as \$1.20. Get one or write for complete catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 610 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

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is to become identifying concern. That is safe, pays assurance of good will show and prove proposition offered. Send for regular MERER, Confederation.

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or planting in 1911
BROCH 1st, 1910.

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Indian Head, Sask.

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Sask-Alta Steel Range

Will Hold 325 lbs. Weight

Oven-door of an ordinary range has weak supports. You are afraid to lean on the door or place a heavy roast on it.

No danger of Sask-Alta oven-door ever breaking down. It has tremendously strong supports.

Under actual test Sask-Alta oven-door has held 325 lbs.—which is over ten times the weight it requires to sustain in ordinary use.

Sask-Alta is made extra strong everywhere. It is pounds heavier than ordinary steel ranges. It's built to last, is Sask-Alta. It's the range for you. 31

McClary's

ADDRESS NEAREST AGENTS OR WRITE McCLARY'S, WINNIPEG

tains the experiences of practical farmers in all parts of Western Canada, in addition to digests of important bulletins and reports issued by departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and experiment stations and editorial comment and hints along all lines of agriculture carried on in the Canadian Northwest. It might be well also to write to Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and ask for a few of the back numbers of the annual reports. The reports from experimental farms in Western Canada will be found of great value.

STALLION BECOMES STERILE

A stallion about 1800 pounds, 11 years old, was brought from the East about 4 years ago. The first summer he was turned loose in pasture with about 50 mares. He left 35 or 40 colts. The second year he was turned loose again and got a few colts. The third year he seemed to have got none. I bought him in the winter, kept him up and took the best care of him, and by breeding time he was in fine condition. I worked him a little at light work. The first time I led him out for service he seemed to be full of ambition, he covered the mare once, but passed no seminal fluid. I let him cover her again, but with the same results. The mare came round again. After that he did a little better, but I never could depend on him, sometimes he would be all right for 8 or 10 days; then he would refuse to serve mares. I never bred more than two a day. What do you think the trouble is?

E. S. P.

Ans.—There are many causes of sterility, most of which can be eliminated when the horse has been a successful sire. The diseases and conditions, one of which may be the cause of the trouble in your horse, are:

- (a) Inflammation of the testicles, resulting in induration;
- (b) fatty degeneration of the testicles, due to excessive feeding on starchy foods, and lack of sufficient exercise;
- (c) fatty degeneration of the excretory ducts of the testicles;
- (d) inflammation or ulceration of these ducts;
- (e) nervous diseases which abolish the sexual appetite;
- (f) excessive service.

Of course we cannot tell which of these conditions prevail in your horse, but it is quite evident that whatever the exciting cause of the condition may be, the result is apparent, *i.e.*, the secretory functions of the testicles are impaired, and have ceased to secrete the semen. This may be only temporary and if given a chance he may recover.

Examine the testicles carefully. If they feel hard, they are indurated, the result of inflammation. The best treatment to follow in that case would be smearing the testicles once daily with a weak iodine ointment, strength 1-15. Keep this up for about a month; at the same time feed him well, and give a fair amount of work or exercise to invigorate the system. If the condition proves to be due to fatty degeneration the following foods should be avoided: Potatoes, wheat, corn, or anything containing sugar or starch. The horse should be fed on hay, oats and bran. If the cause be of nervous origin fluid extract of nux vomica may be given, in 2-dram doses, mixed with his feed three times a day for two weeks. If the trouble was brought about through excessive service the horse should not be put to mares for a year, and treated as described above, and when of nervous origin he should be well fed and exercised regularly.

WE PAY FOR PICTURES

I have a few pictures of farm scenes. Do you pay for same? If so, give me particulars.

INTERESTED READER.

Ans.—Yes, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is always willing to pay reasonable rates for clear, sharp photographs of farm scenes or operations on the farm that bring out any particular feature, or serve in an educational capacity. Frequently, however, we receive photographs of farm homes that serve no particular purpose other than advertising that the sender has a home. For these, of course, we can allow no remuneration. Photographs are return-

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS

Why sell your Hides and Furs at home when you can get 10 to 50% more money by shipping them to us? We guarantee Prompt Cash returns at Best Prices. 100,000 customers. 25 years in the Hide and Fur Business. Oldest, Largest, most Reliable Hide and Fur Firm in the Northwest. Ship your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Tallow, Wool to us. Best prices. Price list free.


Our \$10,000 450 Pages Hunters' and Trappers' Guide For \$2.00 250 Pictures

is endorsed by Hunters and Trappers of national reputation. 450 pages. 250 pictures of animals, traps, etc. Book weighs over 2 lbs. Best book ever written. All about Secrets, Bait, Decoy, Game Laws, where and how to trap profitably. Price, \$2.00. To our shippers \$1.25.

Robe and Fur Tanning We make soft, lasting robes out of your Cattle and Horse Hides. Very serviceable. Cost about half of other robes. Charges \$2.00 up. Fur skins tanned. Robes lined. Write for Booklet.

Trappers' Supplies Buy Traps, Clamps, Decoys, Poison from us at wholesale prices. Our Magnetic Animal Bait and Decoy positively attracts animals to traps. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Hides and Furs accepted in exchange for supplies. Leather at wholesale prices. Price list, booklet, shipping tags free to Hide and Fur Shippers. Write today.

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| <p>We Buy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle, Horse Hides Sheep Pelts Raw Furs Deer Skins Wool Calf Skins Tallow, Etc. <p>We Sell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness, Lace Leather Andersch Bros. H. & T. Guide Animal Poison Traps Baits, Etc. |  |
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Mullins Tanning & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

The largest and most modern tannery in Western Canada

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LEATHER

and makers of High Class Galloway Coats and Ropes Custom Tanning a Specialty

Ship your hides to us and get the highest market prices. Ask for our Raw Hide Halters. Guaranteed unbreakable.

Tannery: 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE

I would like to get one or two good books on agriculture and stock raising. I have a homestead about 100 miles northwest of Edmonton, and purpose going in for mixed farming.

H. E. C.

Ans.—It is a very difficult matter to get the information desired in a book or two. The best authors generally cover a particular phase or feature of the branch of agriculture studied by them. In livestock few writers undertake to cover all classes of stock. Further, it is impossible to get a book that deals with agricultural problems met in northern Canada. Of course, the general principles outlined are worthy of study and the intelligent farmer can decide for himself what would be suited to the conditions under which he works. For a discussion of soils and general treatment of them, "Soils," by S. W. Fletcher, is good. "Soil, and Crops of the Farm," by Morrow and Hunt, also can be recommended. In livestock "Profitable Stock Feeding," by H. R. Smith, is one of the best. But at the best these books can be used only for general suggestions. For up-to-date methods and practices we commend a weekly perusal of the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." It con-

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 Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

"The Land of the Big, Red Apple"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

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SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS

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

No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or
Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly
Planted, as you like.
Land Cared for and Improved
until you come at actual cost.
Prices and terms most advan-
tageous 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 ab-
solute.

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

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

The ship doctor of an English liner
notified the death watch steward, an
Irishman, that a man had died in state-
room 45. The usual instructions to
bury the body were given. Some hours
later the doctor peeked into the room
and found that the body was still there.
He called the Irishman's attention to
the matter and the latter replied:
"I thought you said room 46. I
went to that room and noticed wan of
him in a bunk. 'Are ye dead?' says I.
'No,' says he, 'but I'm pretty near
dead.'"
"So I buried him."—*The Was*

NOT FOR MONEY SAYS MR. QUIRK

Would He be Without Dodd's
Kidney Pills

They Cured His Lumbago of Twenty
Years Standing, and Made Him Feel
Twenty Years Younger.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., Nov. 22.—
(Special).—Sixty years of age but hale
and hearty and with all the vigor of a
young man, Mr. Richard Quirk, well
known and highly respected here, gives
all the credit for his good health to
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over twenty years
from Lumbago and Kidney Disease,"
Mr. Quirk says, "and after consulting
doctors and taking their medicines,
made up my mind I was incurable. I
was unable to work when I was per-
suaded to buy a box of Dodd's Kidney
Pills. To my great and happy surprise
I had not taken half a box when I ex-
perienced great relief. Seven boxes
cured me. That was in 1900, and I
am still cured. I would not be with-
out Dodd's Kidney Pills for any money.
I am twenty years younger than be-
fore I took them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys.
Healthy Kidneys strain all the impuri-
ties out of the blood. That's why they
cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and other
diseases caused by the presence of uric
acid in the blood.

ed on request. Always write name
and address on back of picture. It is
well also to send brief notes referring to
striking details.

BLOOD POISON IN LEG

Mare, ten years old, swelled at hock
joint 1st September. Bathed with
hot water till swelling broke, and I ap-
plied poultice. After it stopped run-
ning, applied blister—Gaumbault's Cau-
stic Balsam. It seemed to get better
for a while, then swelled and broke
out again higher up. She is unable to
use leg, and is getting thin, though she
has a good appetite and seems well
otherwise. J. R.
Sask.

Ans.—There is a septic condition of
the leg—blood poisoning—existing. The
germs of the disease possibly gained
entrance to the parts through an
abrasion of the skin, or, as very often
occurs, through a punctured wound
accidentally inflicted by a pitch fork.
The parts should be kept clean and
bathed several times a day with a
warm antiseptic solution. Creolin, a
tablespoonful to each quart of warm
soft water, will answer very well.
After cleansing the sores with the an-
tiseptic solution, dust on a little of the
following: Iodoform, 1 ounce; bor-
acic acid, 2 ounces. Mix. For in-
ternal medication, get your druggist
to put up calcium sulphide, 3 ounces;
powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces;
powdered fenugreek, 6 ounces. Mix,
and divide into 24 doses; give a dose
mixed with slightly-dampened feed
three times a day.

HEN HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE

Would you put in a cut of a modern
hen house and describe how it ought
to be built? Is there any advantage
in having animal heat in the hen
house? Is an underground ice house
all right? A. P.
Man.

Ans.—In the bulletin on poultry,
issued some time ago by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture for Alberta, A. W.
Foley, one of the leading poultry experts
of the Dominion, describes in detail
and with drawings, the most suitable
poultry houses for the West. Poultry
houses is rather a large subject to treat
of in this department, so we would
advise you to get this bulletin. You
will get all the information required
from it and full details as to poultry
management. It may be obtained
from the author, A. W. Foley, Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Edmonton. It is
free.

An ice house is best built above
ground. It is essential for the keeping
of the ice that there should be free
drainage in the house, and that at no
time should water stand about the
building. In an underground ice house
there is danger of drainage not being
free, and the ice will not keep well
in consequence.

GOSSIP

PRIZE WINNERS AT SEATTLE

Following is a complete list of awards
won by Percherons from Bar U Ranch,
Alberta, at the Seattle Exhibition:

In stallions four years and over
1st on Epatant; three years and under
four, 2nd on Garou; two years and un-
der three, 2nd on Halifax, and 5th on
Hourra; one year and under two, 1st
on Bonaparte. In mares: four years
and over, 1st on Bichette; 2nd on Do-
cile, and 3rd on Pantomine; three years
and under four, 1st on Gardienne;
two years and under three, 5th on
Midnight; one year and under two, 2nd
on Alberta. Stallion and four mares
three years and over, 1st. Best show-
ing of Percherons by one exhibitor, 1st.
Best American-bred mare, 1st. Best
four mares any age, 1st. Best stallion
and four mares any age, owned by
exhibitor, 1st. Special American-bred
mare, 1st. Pantomine. Special cham-
pion stallion, open class, 1st and 2nd.
Special champion mare, open class,
1st and 2nd. Special best three mares,
1st. Special best stud (stallion and
four mares), any age, owned by ex-

Why Baby's Own Soap Preserves Your Skin in Winter

Baby's Own Soap is made of vegetable
oils which have been purified and care-
fully refined.

When you wash with Baby's Own
you obtain a fragrant creamy lather
permeated with minute globules of oil.

The absorption of these oils by the
skin preserves its soft, smooth texture,
increases its beauty and health and pre-
vents it from becoming chapped or dried
up.

Baby's Own Soap

is so pure and of so fine a quality that it
can be used for the sensitive skins of
babies and young children without dan-
ger.

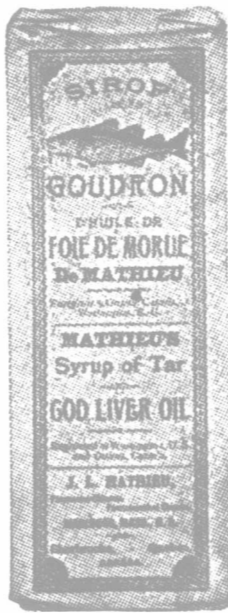
Many medical men recommend it for
this very purpose. While the experience
of Canadian Mothers is that "Baby's
Own" is the only soap that ought to be
used in the nursery.

Ask your dealer for Baby's Own Soap
because there is no other just the same or
just as good.

Baby's Own Soap — "best for Baby,
best for You."

ALBERT SOAPS LTD. Mfrs. - MONTREAL

THE VERY WORST COLD YIELDS



Avoid taking cold. That is better
than any medicine; but if you do
catch a cold deal with it at once.
Don't allow it to make any headway.
At the very first symptoms begin
using

Mathieu's Syrup OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL

A cold cannot withstand the won-
derful curative properties of this
medicine. It acts directly upon the
respiratory organs, healing up the
diseased parts and at the same time
builds up the whole system, giving
it greater power of resistance to
future attacks.

Where fever with its attendant pains
and headache is present with the cold
take

Mathieu's Nervine Powders

The Great Headache Remedy
which will remove the pains and
reduce the fever instantly.

Large Bottle 35c.
Nervine Powders
25c.
per box of 18
From all Dealers

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

Robin Hood Flour Is Different



If, Madam, we could take you right into our Model Bakery at the Mill, where all our tests are made, you would see exactly what we mean when we say, "Robin Hood Flour is Different."

You would see how favorably it compares with other flours in respect to color.

Its superior quality would be plainly visible to you.

You would quicker realize why you are to add more water than usual when using it.

The bigger loaf made by it would lie before you. Seeing it, you would note its closer texture—no waste. Tasting it, you would admire its finer flavor.

In short, you would surely decide that you ought to start using Robin Hood Flour right away.

But, Madam, if you cannot come to our Bakery, we can help you to have better Baking Results of your own.

Use Robin Hood Flour yourself, and prove that what we claim for it is true.

We supply the flour-quality. We give the guarantee. It is up to you to get the benefit.

Have you asked your grocer about our Money-back-guarantee yet?

**Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co.
Limited,
Moose Jaw, Sask.**



hibitor, 1st. Special best mare, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor, 1st and 2nd. Two-horse team (afterwards awarded first money), 2nd. Four-horse team (afterwards awarded first money), 2nd. Six-horse team, 1st.

The great stallion, Halifax, was sick and did not show to advantage.

PROFITABLE CATTLE FEEDING

The experience of every enterprising and successful cattle feeder has something of interest and benefit to every other cattle feeder who compares methods and measures results, says a bulletin from Union stockyards, Chicago.

There was sold on the Chicago market Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1909, a carload of 2-year-old branded Montana bred Angus steers, fed in Illinois, averaging 1501 lbs. at \$9.00 per 100 pounds, or \$135.15 each, which is the highest price ever paid for branded range-bred cattle on the regular market. They are shown in the above illustration. They dressed 62.2 per cent. of live weight, and Wm. J. Russell, the expert wholesale market manager who bought the cattle, pronounced their beef unusually fine in quality.

This lot of cattle will serve as an excellent example of successful and profitable cattle feeding on high-priced Illinois land. They were owned and prepared for market by R. O. Brawner, a regular farmer and feeder of cattle and hogs, who lives near Delavan, Ill.

He said: "These cattle were bought on the Chicago market one year ago yesterday as yearlings averaging 730 lbs. at \$4.00 per 100 pounds. They were bred and raised on a ranch near Livingston, Mont. I took them home and roughed them through last winter in the stalk fields and with a little clover hay, until about April 1st, then fed them in a dry lot for about six weeks until May 8th, when I placed them on blue grass pasture with a light ear corn ration fed each evening until Sept. 1st. I then began giving them a full feed of crushed corn and oats with dry fodder on pasture until shortly before shipment,

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whittish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 1164 WINDSOR, ONT.

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

when they were again placed in a dry lot. No patent stock foods were used.

"I think the dry fodder was a great help to their finish. They always ate it with great relish. As a general proposition, I highly recommend feeding shock corn complete to cattle after Sept. 1st. I do not approve of a standing ration of corn, either in a self-feeder or in troughs, but in fattening cattle I feed once per day regularly just enough grain to be cleared up nicely at each feeding time. This lot of cattle was fattened with the least corn of any I ever fed, and I have fed cattle practically all my life.

"These cattle were very gently handled at all times, and became as tame almost as Kerrick's champions, which is an important factor in feeding and pays well.

"The hogs that followed these cattle were heavy sows that sold at Chicago two weeks ago for \$7.80 per 100 pounds. The 18 cattle today brought \$2,432.70. I am well pleased with a handsome profit made on both."

Mr. Brawner has been a successful feeder of cattle and hogs for many years. He takes a keen interest in the experimental work and discussion by the agricultural colleges pertaining to grain and live stock production. What he has accomplished can be done by almost any corn-belt farmer who procures the right kind of stock to begin with and is equally careful in the method of handling them until finished for market. By feeding live stock as a regular business in conjunction with farming, he not only receives a high price for the grain which he raises, but with a manure spreader properly used, he constantly enriches his acres and increases his annual harvests, instead of depleting their fertility year after year by selling grain.

Mr. Brawner's successful methods are worthy of study by other farmers and feeders of live stock, and point strongly to at least three conclusions, viz.:

1. That young well-bred Northwestern range cattle, such as are sold each season on the Chicago market, make a most excellent foundation stock for profitable feeding in the corn belt, being now generally tame, well bred, uniform, growthy and free from disease.
2. That profitable first-class gains and an excellent finish in cattle feeding may be made with the farm materials only, and with a very economical use of corn.
3. That Chicago is the best market for corn-belt farmers to patronize, whether they wish to purchase stockers and feeders to the best advantage, or sell their finished cattle at the highest prices.

ANOTHER CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

The last week in October saw large shipments of Clydesdales started for Canada. One of the largest shippers was Geo. Simpson, Brandon, Man., who brought over 12 head, mostly fillies. Mr. Simpson's are mainly from the stud of A. M. Simpson, Whitecraigs, East Kilbride, and the best of them by Baron Clyde (12023) by Baron's Pride. Other sires represented in this shipment are Sylvanders Pride (12764), British Chief (12500), Pacific (13119), Gay Everard (12586), Revelanta (11876) and Hill-head Chieftain, all sires of first repute in their home land and whose stock is among the most sought after by buyers on this side of the Atlantic.

Another large importation lately arrived is that selected by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont. It consists of 17 head, purchased in different parts of the country. Broughton Chief (12039) was sire of quite a number of them. Lord Graham (11404) had also some to his credit. Baron Solway (11269), and the Glasgow premium and champion horse Casabianca (10523) were the sires of some of them, and the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan (8151); Royal Chief (10876), a son of the champion Royal Garty (9844); Lothian Again (11804); and Lord Lowther (12650); as well as other sires less known.

HOW TO DESTROY RATS

A recent bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture on the destruction of rats will be of interest to readers in those sections of the country where the rat has become, or is

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.

LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

again placed in a dry stock foods were used. ry fodder was a great h. They always ate it. As a general proposi- commend feeding shock cattle after Sept. 1st. of a standing ration of alf-feeder or in troughs, cattle I feed once per t enough grain to be at each feeding time. was fattened with the ever fed, and I have ally all my life. ere very gently hand- nd became as tame as champions, which is or in feeding and pays

followed these cattle that sold at Chicago \$7.80 per 100 pounds. ay brought \$2,432.70. with a handsome profit

as been a successful d hogs for many years. interest in the experi- d discussion by the res pertaining to grain roduction. What he can be done by almost mer who procures the k to begin with and is the method of hand- ished for market. By as a regular business h farming, he not only ch for the grain which e a manure spreader e constantly enriches eases his annual har- lepleting their fertility y selling grain. successful methods are by other farmers and ck, and point strongly onclusions, viz.:

g well-bred North- ttle, such as are sold the Chicago market, llent foundation stock ding in the corn belt, ally tame, well bred, and free from disease. able first-class gains finish in cattle feeding th the farm materials very economical use of

so is the best market rmers to patronize, h to purchase stockers e best advantage, or cattle at the highest

DESDALE IMPOR- TATION

in October saw large ydesdales started for f the largest shippers n, Brandon, Man., who head, mostly fillies. mainly from the stud n, Whitecraigs, East best of them by Baron Baron's Pride. Other in this shipment are (12764), British Chief (13119), Gay Everard (11876) and Hill- l sires of first repute in and whose stock is ough after by buyers e Atlantic.

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DESTROY RATS

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DYSPEPTICS

AND ALL WHO SUFFER FROM DISORDERS OF THE **STOMACH AND LIVER!**

Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly set you right. It is a purely vegetable compound, having specific action on the stomach, liver and bowels. It promotes healthy digestion, and excretion, cleanses and enriches the blood, and gives health and tone to every part of the body.

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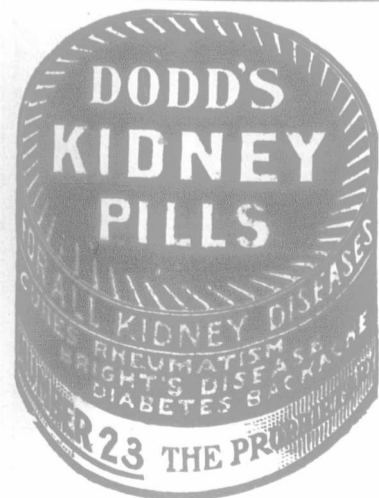
has cured tens of thousands of people of indigestion and other stomach and liver disorders. Their voluntary testimony is convincing proof that Mother Seigel's Syrup has curative and strengthening qualities not found in any other medicine in the world. Take it—now; it

WILL CURE YOU

Sold everywhere
A. J. WHITE & CO., LTD., MONTREAL.



Moonshine Cake.—Add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt to the whites of ten eggs, and beat until light, using a Dover egg-beater. Sift in seven-eighths of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and beat until stiff. Beat the yolks of seven eggs until thick and lemon colored, and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of beaten whites. To the remaining whites add gradually, while beating constantly, one and one-half cupfuls of fine granulated sugar measured after five siftings. Add one teaspoonful of almond extract, and combine the mixtures; then cut and fold in one cupful of pastry flour measured after five siftings. Bake in an angel-cake pan, first dipped in cold water, in a slow oven one hour. Have a pan of hot water in the oven during the baking. Remove from the pan, cover with a boiled white frosting (flavored with maraschino or vanilla), and sprinkle with almonds blanched, shredded and allowed to stand in the oven until delicately browned.



becoming, a serious nuisance. Accord- ing to the writer of the bulletin the rat is responsible for depredations in the United States amounting to a million of dollars per annum, and is the worst mammal pest in the country. It makes its home in the open field, the hedge row and the river bank, as well as in stone walls, piers and all kinds of buildings. It destroys grain when newly planted, while growing and in the shock, stack, mow, crib, granary, mill, elevator, or ship's hold and also in the bin and feed trough. It invades store and warehouse, and destroys furs, laces, silks, carpets, leather goods and groceries. It attacks fruits, vegetables and meats in the markets, and destroys by pollution ten times as much as it actually eats. It carries disease germs from house to house and bubonic plague from city to city. It causes disastrous conflagrations; floods houses by gnawing lead water pipes; ruins artificial ponds and embankments by burrowing; destroys eggs and young poultry; eats the eggs and young of song birds and game birds; and dam- ages foundations, floors, doors and furnishings of dwellings.

The writer then goes on to describe measures that may be taken for the repression of rodents. The first to be mentioned is ratproof buildings, build- ings rendered proof against invasion by rats chiefly by the liberal use of con- crete in floors and foundations. Another remedy suggested for keeping rats down is to keep food from them. While a well fed female rat produces from 15 to 75 young per year and the young females breed at the age of 4 or 5 months, rats that cannot get sufficient food are less prolific, having fewer and smaller litters.

Another plan of holding rats in check is to protect and increase the numbers of the carnivorous mammals and such birds as feed upon them. The natural enemies of rats are the larger hawks and owls, skunks, foxes, coyotes, weasels, minks, dogs, cats and ferrets.

Trapping by ordinary traps is not very highly recommended as a means of exterminating the rodent, rats being too cunning to put themselves into traps. Where the rats are present in large numbers the barrel trap is sug- gested as the best type to use.

About sixty years ago a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* gave details of a trap, by means of which it was claimed that 3,000 rats were caught in a warehouse in a single night. The plan involved tolling the rats to the place and feeding them for several nights on the tops of barrels covered with coarse brown paper. After the rats had become ac- customed to finding a toothsome meal prepared for them on the barrel top, and had the habit of congregating there in large numbers, a cross was cut in the brown paper top, and about six inches of water poured into the barrel. In the water a brick was stood on end protrud- ing about two inches above the level of the water. The nightly repast was prepared on the paper top and the rats now over-bold, gathered for the feed. Every rat that slipped into the top of the barrel was precipitated at once into the water in the bottom, and as they couldn't climb up the sides a fight began immediately there was more than one in the barrel to gain the only point of van- tage, the top of the brick. The riot in the barrel is said to draw other rats out of curiosity to see the fray, just as a crowd gathers to see a couple of news- boys fighting in an alley, with the result that before morning most of the rats in the place would be gathered in the bar- rel. It is said that as many as 3,000 rats have been captured in barrel traps in one warehouse in a single night.

Poisons are not much recommended as rat exterminators because the odor from the dead animals makes the method impracticable in occupied build- ings. But in barns, sheds, granaries, etc., poisons may be used effectively. Among the poisons recommended are barium carbonate, strychnine, arsenic and phosphorus, directions for the use of these poisons being given.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON A CATTLE BOAT

A writer in a recent issue of the *Montreal Herald* gives a little of his experience in "punching" steers on an Atlantic cattle boat, which, since many

Any Beauty Doctor Will Tell You

that good digestion and an active liver are the base of good looks, as they are also the basis of good temper and calm nerves.

It is in the digestive tracts that the food is assimilated, the blood created, and the nourishment of the body prepared so that each remote part will get its share. You can easily understand, then, that if this important function is disturbed the entire body will suffer. The skin becomes pallid and flabby, the bloom of health disappears, the eyes become sunken, and whatever beauty you may have boasted of, is lost. At the same time, the nerves, woman's excuse for many woes, become unstrung. Disorder and discord take the place of harmony. many of the ills from which women suffer are due to disordered nerves, and these, in turn, are due to impaired digestion.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been woman's remedy for three generations. Your mothers and grandmothers believed in them and took them for their ailments. They do good today as they did in years gone by, and they will likewise benefit you. They will help nourish your body, tone your nerves, provide healthy blood, strengthen your muscles. They will make you fit to perform your duties as wives and mothers, and keep your temper calm and sweet. Beecham's Pills

are Woman's Best Friend

In boxes, with full directions, 25c.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sus- tenant 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



Mr. W. H. David- son, for the past sev- eral years manager for Carruthers & Co., Tanners, here, and Mr. M. Tourville, for a number of years foreman for the same firm, have opened out in the tanning business, with an up-to-date plant, and are pre- pared to do all kinds of tanning and tax- idermy work. With a first class equip- ment we have been able to reduce prices. We believe our prices are now from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other Tannery in the West. We invite comparison. Write for our circular and price list. All work guaranteed satis-

factory. Ask about our special "We pay the freight" offer. Highest prices paid for hides and furs. Ship direct to us, and save the middleman's profit.

DAVIDSON & CO.

Cor. 11th and Princess Brandon, Man.

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

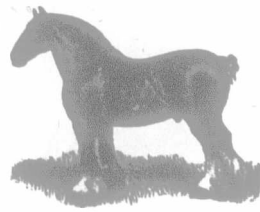
I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal. Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding heavy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices.

Also three imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices.

Several splendid Berkshire boars for sale. Correspondence solicited.

James M. Ewens
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM
Bothary, C. N. E.

BETHANY, MANITOBA
Minnedosa, C. P. E.



FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS


High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 rears, 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 Jet. Station.

J. F. MITCHELL
Burlington, Ont.

Glencorse Yorkshires

Steak 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. Steak not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.


Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



Shorthorn Dairy Cows
\$50.00 to \$75.00

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

J. Beusfield, MacGregor, Man.

When answering advertisements
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

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 1283, Saskatoon, Phone 375
C. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.


Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Beerton, 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 Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

A Snap for a Start in
PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

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


A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.



Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs



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

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.
Glenalmond Stock Farm



R. H. WINNY
NICOLA STOCK FARM
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

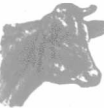
Breeder and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola. One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

Brampton JERSEYS
CANADA'S GREATEST HERD

is back home after the greatest show campaign ever carried on in Canada by one herd. Order at once for next shipment which leaves in a few weeks. 150 head for sale.


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CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS


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

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MILK FEVER OUTFITS, De-
horners, Teat Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc.: Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Ring-Bone

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

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

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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



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

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

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

of our readers have had experience in this sort of thing, or may be contemplating a trip across in this fashion, may be of interest.

Amongst the impecunious and those desirous of seeing a bit of rough life or as a means to getting an economical trip to the old country, "bull punching" is a popular manner of travelling across the Atlantic. In this way one comes into contact with all nationalities and all classes and conditions of men. You may find the student who goes to spend his vacation by travel in Britain and the continent; the long-haired artist working his way back to Europe; the down-and-out who is no good at anything in particular and is merely there because he gets fed and has a place to sleep; Italians who have been in the lumber camps and on railroad construction, and are on their way home with their small fortunes; and, lastly, you find the hard and rough-looking individual who is a cattleman and who hopes soon to be in charge of shipments of cattle.

The prospective "bull-puncher," attracted either by an "ad" or a notice board, offering a free passage to the old country, makes his way to the cattle agent's office, and after paying the agents' fee of from \$2 to \$5 (according to how he is dressed and to whether the agent thinks he has money) signs a document agreeing to work as cattle attendant on a ship in return for free passage.

Before the cattle leave the stock yards, head ropes are fastened round their horns or neck, if horns are wanting. This is known as "roping" and is quite an exciting bit of work. The animals are driven from enclosures into a narrow "chute," and while they are tightly packed in the chute, the "roping" is done. To do this and avoid getting one's arms or chest stabbed by horns requires not a little practice, and novices at the game always get their sleeves ripped up and their arms more or less lacerated.

After the "roping" is over the cattle are run into cars which are switched down the wharf and alongside the ship, then covered-in gangways are fitted up and the animals are got on board. The old method of loading and unloading was with a crane and slings and this manner still obtains in Germany, West Africa and other places where there is a heavy surf and ships have to anchor a mile or so from the shore, and load or unload from the surf-boats.

The liveliest part of the work now commences—tying the cattle up to the head-boards. Most of the steers show an evident dislike to be tied up, and the more stubborn of them have to be persuaded with pitchforks and lassoes. Even though the utmost care is taken, some of the men are pulled over the head-boards while endeavoring to fix the head ropes, and narrowly escape being gored to death.

The men were then "signed-on" on the ship's articles as full-fledged cattlemen. There were 15 of us altogether in the trip I refer to. The foreman and his two assistants, a parson, two McGill students, a Scotsman, two Englishmen, a Hollander, five Italians and myself. We worked in two gangs, the Hollander and dagos formed one and the parson, students, Scotsman, Englishman and myself the other, with an assistant foreman over each. And couldn't these foremen swear! Their language rivalled that of the most exacting troop-sergeant.

At four o'clock in the morning the cattle were watered, every bucketful having to be carried from barrels placed fore and aft amidships. This job took over two hours, and long before it was finished our trousers were soaking wet and our shirts were sticking to our skin with sweat. The animals were then fed, and when this was done, usually about eight o'clock, we had breakfast. This consisted of coffee and hash (a mixture of beef and potatoes) and a cob of bread.

The hardest part of the day's work was hauling up the bales of hay and bags of grain from the hold with block and tackle. This was done in the forenoon after the cattle had been again fed and the troughs and alleyways thoroughly cleaned up. Then we had dinner. This consisted of pretty wat-

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

As a change from the regulation porridge, flapjacks and treacle, I can recommend the following when there is a little cold wheat meal porridge left from breakfast:—

Put a piece of lard into the frying pan to melt, then take cold porridge and season well with pepper and salt, and if you have a little cold meat, chop some up and mix with the porridge, although I have tried it both ways, with and without meat. Then drop pieces into pan and fry until brown and it will taste like ordinary sausage.—Solving one Bachelor Problem.



Health and comfort in old age depend largely on keeping the liver and kidneys in action.

Pains and aches, stiffness of joints, lumbago and rheumatism tell of poisons left in the blood by sluggishness of the liver and kidneys.

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

Stand in high favor with men and women of advanced age because they quickly awaken the liver and ensure regular healthful action of the kidneys and bowels.

By reason of their direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease.



One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Substitutes will only disappoint you.

Was Bad.

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BLOOD BITTERS.

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by all dealers. only by The T. Milburn onto, Ont.

CHARDSON
R, SOLICITOR,
UBLIC.
ELL, SASK.
FOR SALE

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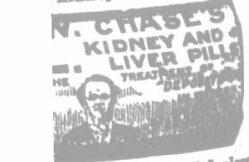
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V. Chase's y & Liver Pills

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5 cts. a box, at all dealers us & Co., Toronto. only disappoint you.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

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ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

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

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated. **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. MCKENNA 119 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

Aberdeen Cheesecakes—Line patty pans with puff paste; then drop into each a tablespoonful of rich pound take batter. Lay gently on top of the cake mixture a narrow strip of paste twisted into a bowknot. Bake till the cakefilling is well browned.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

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

ery soup, salt beef, and potatoes, and was no more appetizing than the breakfast, but with appetites sharpened by hard work we had to make the most of it. The dagos evidently had never fared so sumptuously before as they would fight to get the first of it, but when Scotty came on the scene he knocked them into their corners and made them wait their turn (and that was last).

Watering and feeding the cattle again took us till nearly 5 o'clock, when we got supper, and this like the other meals was not the delicate repast one enjoys at the Windsor.

For three days the most of us were seasick, but, of course, the cattle had to be attended to all the same, and many a long oath was sworn at us by the bullying foremen. And the hands of those of us who were not used to manual labor were sorely blistered and made our work more objectionable.

A general cleaning up was made at 6 o'clock and lasted about an hour, and with that the day's work concluded, except, as frequently happened, especially during stormy weather, we were called out by the night watchman to tie up cattle which had broken loose or had their head ropes crossed and twisted around their feet, etc.

With gleaming eyes and brandishing a knife an Italian one day tried to cut short "Scotty's" work as cattle attendant or in any future capacity. It came about in this way. At meal times the dagos tried to get more food than others, and at work they tried to do less than the rest of us, and before we were many hours on board it was seen there was a rivalry between the two camps, and that at any moment a pitched battle might take place. The crisis was reached when one of the dagos accidentally (but on purpose) tumbled a pail of water over Scotty one afternoon when the cattle were being watered.

A fight ensued, in which Scotty, who was an amateur boxer, knocked down the ugly-looking dago, and also the other three Italians who came to assist their compatriot. When the first Italian came to himself he pulled out a knife, but Scotty got hold of his wrist and twisted the hand with the knife back towards the dago's face. The rest of us then closed round and stopped the fight, but the matter was reported to the captain, who threatened to put the combatants in irons.

Our quarters were ill-ventilated, containing an ever-present nauseous odor, and we spent the little leisure we had up on deck playing cards, telling yarns, and discussing every subject ranging from theology to the latest music hall songs. Our bunks were dirty and contained several variety of insect life, and it was only the dagos who slept in them; the rest of us found other corners in which to sleep. It didn't matter much where we lay down as we were tired enough to sleep leaning over a rope.

When we got to the Mersey and were into the calm water of the Manchester ship canal at Eastham, the canal is not very wide, and, unless restlessness of the cattle almost made one imagine they knew what Bovril was made of, and that they weren't far from the abattoirs.

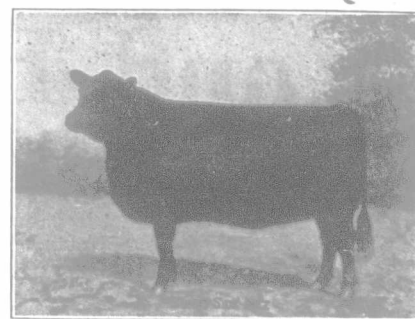
Manchester was our destination, and the ship only took a few hours to steam up the 35 miles of canal.

The cattle got scant attention the last few hours on board, as we were all too much occupied in planning arrangements and getting ready for our arrival.

At last we came to our mooring and were soon busy getting the cattle off and never did we perform a job with greater satisfaction. As soon as we got ashore, and mighty glad we were to step down the gangplank, the first place we made for was a bath, where we had a much required scrub-down. Afterwards when we stepped out into the street, having had a thorough wash, hair cut and in a clean rigout, we were prepared to enjoy ourselves, and, after wishing each other an enjoyable holiday, each went his own way.

On the South African veldt fighting the Boers was a picnic compared with that cattle trip, and I look back on it as the most trying experience of a chequered career.

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.

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 Fauntleroy, 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.

50 We handle One Class Only and That the Best 50

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50 GLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN. about DECEMBER 15TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western Farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to:

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario

Bow River Horse Ranch

[Established 1880]

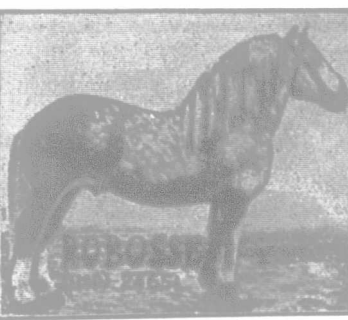
Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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.

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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 Robosse. 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.



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Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

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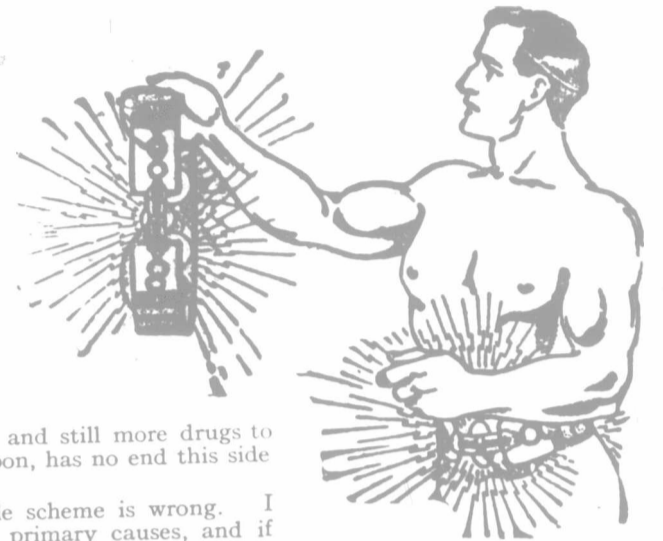
A New Way To Regain Health and Happiness



The Old Way

Long ago, when I first lifted my voice of warning against drugs and patent medicines and began my first great fight in favor of Electricity as a curative agent, I found anything but smooth sailing against superstition and prejudice, but, knowing I was on the right track, I pounded away, backing my judgment with what money I had, and have lived to see the great change of sentiment that has now come over the public.

I have done my part in showing that this whole scheme of taking something out of a bottle, a vest-pocket box, or to have something "rubbed on," in order to regain one's health and strength is principally pure superstition. I have taught that while the drug had a certain known direct effect, it had another and after effect that could not be foretold; that this after effect, or reaction, often causes other diseases, and produces complications and aggravations that require more drugs and still more drugs to mitigate; that this drugging habit, once entered upon, has no end this side of the grave.



The New Way

The old methods are wrong, I tell you; the whole scheme is wrong. I have proved to the world that nearly all human disorders can be cured by removing the primary causes, and if you will consult me, if you will read my book, which is free for the asking, you can learn something about this subject that will interest every Man and Woman who is in search of Health.

If you feel that your Health and Strength—your vital stamina—are on the wane, if your liver has got in your eye, your heart in your boots, if you are not the Man or Woman, physically or mentally, you would like to be, I can give you the means of getting back the Strength and Vigor you have lost; a process of treatment founded upon common sense; one in which the use of drugs in any form does not enter.

Again and again I have preached that "Electricity is Life"; that by building up the nervous energy of the body by a constant and steady infusion of this life force, the causes of seven-tenths of the weaknesses and diseases to which human flesh is heir can be effectively overcome.

Do you want proofs, Mr. Skeptic? I will give you an abundance of them. "An Ounce of Proof is Worth a Ton of Assertion." Below is a sample of the kind of evidence I have to offer. Write to me and I'll give you more.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach.

G. HERMAN, Lobstick Store

Stoney Plain, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

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 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.

TIMOTHY LEADBEATER.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I should have written to you long ago, but neglected doing so. I got one of your Belts nearly three years ago and used it according to your instructions for over two months, and I am well pleased with the result. My back, which was so weak and lame, is entirely cured and has not bothered me since. I lent it to some of my neighbors

Lethbridge, Alta.

with the same result. Wishing you all success in your good work, I am,

ALLEN SHOEMAKER, Grand View, Man.

Langenburg, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—Your Belt is a wonder. My bleeding piles are all gone, the catarrh of the nose and throat have disappeared, and in fact I am in good health. I worked hard all last summer, and my neighbors all say "That Belt you got was the best investment you ever made," and I hope you may keep right on helping suffering humanity. It has relieved my indigestion, that always bothered me so very much. I will always recommend your Belt to anybody with indigestion, for I used to suffer untold agonies. I will say that that life preserver you sent me was a Godsend to me, and when I was dying it brought me back to life again when many gave me only a month to live, and your Belt is still keeping me living.

G. S. HARRIS.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY ME WHEN CURED

My Belt is a success. It is a remedy built upon solid scientific fact. Already it is proved that my Belt is a cure for hundreds of ailments that drugs and other remedies have failed to cure. For weak and broken-down men and women my Belt is the only logical remedy—the only effective remedy.

My Belt has proved a complete and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Nervous Debility, General Debility, Sleeplessness (Insomnia), also Female Weakness, Menstrual Complaints, Inflammation, Bearing-down Pains, Dizziness. It improves the blood circulation, it restores lost vitality, it corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown in Men and Women.

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Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated Book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free, upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day. I have a book for women also.

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ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is not often that the male worm turns as wittily as one did recently in Philadelphia. Two telephone girls were talking over the wire one afternoon. The subject of the conversation was a lawn party, which was to take place the next day. Both were discussing what they should wear, and after five minutes had come to no decision.

In the midst of this important conversation a masculine voice interrupted, asking humbly what number he had. The lack of any reply did not squelch the inquirer, for he asked again for the number.

One of the girls became indignant, and scornfully asked:

"What line do you think you are on, anyhow?"

"Well," said the man, "I am not sure, but judging from what I have heard I should say I was on a clothes-line."

ROADS OF SAWDUST IN FLORIDA.

They are making roads of sawdust, mixed with earth, on a new plan in Leon County. Two ridges of earth are thrown up with a road machine at the required width from each other, and the space between is filled in with a six-inch bed of sawdust. This is followed with a smaller machine which ploughs up and mixes the earth with the sawdust. This makes a roadbed in which the tires of the heaviest loaded vehicles make no impression. The contractor, G. H. Averitt, has kept an accurate account of expenses in connection with this section of sawdust and earth road and says the cost aggregates \$297 a mile, showing it to be about the cheapest road material in use. It may be suggested that sawdust is not a durable material, but the "True Democrat" meets this objection with the statement that one or

two such roads were constructed in a south Georgia county twenty years ago, and are still in good condition, showing its durability. As is well known, Leon County soil is clayey.

THE BOY'S CLEAN SECURITY

"Mister, do you lend money here?" asked an earnest young voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clear-eyed, poorly-dressed lad of some ten years, and studied him keenly for a minute.

"Sometimes we do—on good security," he said, gravely.

The little fellow explained that he had a chance "to buy out a boy that's cryin' papers." He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow the other fifteen cents.

"What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer.

The boy's hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper carefully folded

in a bit of calico. It was a cheaply-printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. As respectfully as if it had been a deed to a farm the lawyer examined it, accepted it, and handed over the required sum.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement, laughed as the young borrower departed.

"You think I know nothing about him?" smiled the lawyer. "I know that he came manfully in what he supposed to be a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know that he has been under good influences, or he would not have that signed pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly, or he would not have cared for it so carefully. I agree with him that one who keeps himself from such things has a character to offer as security."—Selected.

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

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Give the soles of shoes and boots three or four coats of good copal varnish and they will never need resoling. The more coats of varnish given the longer the soles last—every coat being allowed to dry thoroughly and harden in its turn before another coat is applied. Varnish the heel also. This will cut down the shoe bill.

* * *

Pillows may be washed just as they are used, if the ticking is good and only soiled, they may be renewed without reticking. To cleanse, a strong, hot suds should be made, hotter than the bath for washing blankets, and the pillows immersed. They may be soaped all over and allowed to remain some time entirely covered with the water. They should then be soaped up and down until clean, and afterward rinsed in several waters, changing gradually from hot to cold. Of course, pillows cannot stand much wringing; therefore they must drip when pinned on the line, and must be securely fastened, using several clothes pins. After several hours, the pillows should be taken down and pinned up again at the opposite end. If this is done frequently the drying process will be quicker as well as more even.

* * *

Dusting is not the violent removal of dust from one article of furniture to another, though that is what that performance is called in many homes. A dry duster is useless; a wet one is apt to be smeary. What else is there? Soak squares of old flannel in paraffin or floor oil overnight and then wring them out as dry as possible. If they are washed out each time after dusting in lukewarm water they will not need resoaking for weeks.

A real old-fashioned coffee or luncheon cake can be made on baking day without the bother of making an extra batter from the following recipe—the cake is wholesome and delicious:

Two cups of bread sponge (if you set your sponge with milk instead of water so much the better.) Add to the sponge 1 cup of milk, 2 cups of flour, 2 eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, 1 cup of currants and spices to taste, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt, 3 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix all with the hands of a wooden spoon. This quantity will fill three small-sized bread pans. The beauty of this recipe is that the cake can be baked immediately the ingredients are mixed. Pop it in the oven with your bread and bake about an hour.

It is a terrible job to keep an active child covered properly in bed at night! Why he performs such marvelous gymnastics with his arms and legs, no one knows.

The best way to overcome this difficulty is to dress the youngster in cotton flannel nightgowns with feet to them, or in flannelette nightgowns similarly made. Then he can thrash about to his heart's content without getting uncovered.

But sometimes children violently object to these garments. Then recourse must be had to the following device: Sew firmly to the mattress, of the crib four strips of elastic, each one about half an inch wide and three-eighths of a yard long. Sew one strip to each corner of the mattress on the lower edge; then sew similar strips to each corner of whatever blanket or quilt you are going to have as the outermost covering. After the boy is in bed at night, pin these elastic strips together with strong safety pins. Now there is room for him to raise his legs to considerable height, and yet the cover will, when his legs go down again, snap back into something like its original position. The mother can rest, knowing the little one will be safe from the cold.—*Mother's Magazine.*

* * *

A good way to keep your hands warm in hanging out clothes in winter is to put your clothes pins in the oven until hot. They will keep warm until your wash is on the line and save much suffering from cold fingers.

VICTOR RECORDS

It isn't any one thing, but ALL things combined that make VICTOR Quality.

Best Artists Caruso, Calve, Eames, Farrar, Gadske, Homer, Melba, Plancon, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich and Tetrizzini, are among the world's greatest operatic stars who make records exclusively for the Victor.

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Harry Lauder, May Irwin, Vesta Victoria, Nat M. Wills, Clarice Vance, Alice Lloyd and Maude Raymond are among the leading vaudeville artists who make Disc Records only for the Victor.

Best Selections The choicest Masterpieces of the greatest composers, favorite hymns, the good old songs of heart and home, as well as the newest and most popular selections of the day.

Best Recording Every part of every selection perfectly recorded on Victor Records. If there happens to be even the smallest flaw, the artists sing or play the selection over again until every part is absolutely perfect. The artists are just as particular as the Victor laboratory staff to have every selection perfect.

Best Materials The materials used in making Victor Records are the best that money can buy. The various ingredients form a scientific compound, particularly adapted to fine tone recording and reproduction, that was discovered only after long research and costly experiment by the Victor staff of expert chemists. Every Victor Record is carefully made by skilled workmen.

Best Reproducing The result is that every Victor Record has that unequalled, sweet, clear, true-to-life, musical tone-quality which puts Victor Records in a class by themselves far above all competition.

Every VICTOR RECORD is a work of art.

Any Berliner-Victor dealer will gladly play any Victor Records you want to hear.

Write to us today for complete catalogues of the Victor Gram-o-phone and Victor-Victrola, and of 3000 Victor Records.



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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.

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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.

Take Your Time

Let The Days Pass

one by one and make up your mind slowly, day by day. Take your time in deciding. Every day will mean something, will tell its story to you, but take your time. Note results each day, but wait until you are SURE. You will not be rushed, hurried or worried. We want you to take fully thirty days time to judge it, to know for yourself. If you want more time, take it. TAKE ALL THE TIME YOU NEED. Be quick in sending for it—be slow in paying for it. Take time to FIRST MAKE SURE. When you are sure, PAY FOR IT. If you are not sure, DON'T PAY A PENNY. We want to send you a full-sized dollar package of Vitae-Ore entirely on trial, want you to have fully thirty days to watch its results, to note its action in your system, to see how it benefits your health, to see how it cures sickness and disease, to learn WHAT VITAE-ORE WILL DO FOR YOU. We mean just what we say—it is all left to your decision—take plenty of time to decide. We know V.-O.—we take all the risk.

Proven By Time.

An Open Letter From Theo. Noel.

Over a quarter of a century has come and gone since I first offered the original Vitae-Ore to America's sick, and my faith in its powers to heal and cure various diseased conditions of the human body grows stronger every day. I believe in Vitae-Ore because I know. Any man who would sit in my office for one day and read the letters which come to my Company, telling what Vitae-Ore has done for men and women sufferers in all parts of the country, could not do otherwise than believe in it and be satisfied of the good work it is doing, and I have read such letters at my desk for many years.

When I first offered Vitae-Ore to the world I believed in it and its powers, else I would not have offered it. I thought I would do some good in the world while making a competency for myself. I was a middle-aged man, beyond the wild theories and enthusiasms of youth, and knew the properties of what I was offering. But in my fondest hopes I did not anticipate the future that lay in store for Vitae-Ore, the world-girdling influence which it would yield, the thousands, yes, millions of sick people whom it would cause to be benefited.

And now, at the ripe age of seventy years, as I look backward over the past and see the present Vitae-Ore business, with its sales of hundreds of thousands of packages yearly, I find therein proof that my first belief in Vitae-Ore was right, that my confidence in it was justified, that the verdict of the people and the passage of time have proven my claims true. Vitae-Ore has succeeded because it has done the work that it was advertised to do, because it has brought satisfaction to those who have used it. Its remarkable achievements of the past are the best pledge of its usefulness in the future.

I say to the sick, give Vitae-Ore a thorough trial and see what it will do for you. Follow the example of the thousands who have used Vitae-Ore with profit to their health. I give this word to all sufferers, no matter what the ailment, for while Vitae-Ore cannot cure genuinely incurable cases or cases in which operations may be necessary, there are but few cases in which it cannot be of some benefit, owing to the almost inevitable constitutional improvement which follows its steady use. The letters in this page, which I ask the sick to read, tell their own story in a way no man can question or doubt. They are but a few of the thousands I have seen and read during the past twenty-five years. I personally vouch for the genuineness of each and every letter contained in this page and ask all who seek health to follow the road plainly pointed out to them by thousands of grateful former sufferers.



Theo. Noel

Use Vitae-Ore For Rheumatism and Lumbago, Kidney, Bladder or Liver Disease, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of Any Part, Nervous Prostration, La Grippe, Anemia, Piles, Sores and Ulcers, Bowel Troubles, Impure Blood and All Worn-Out, Debilitated Conditions.

COUPON

Theo. Noel Co., Vitae-Ore Bldg., Chicago, Ills.
I have read your large advertisement in the WINNIPEG FARMERS ADVOCATE and want you to send me a full-sized One Dollar package of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay \$1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent by mail, postpaid:

Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Street or Rural Route _____

You Pay For Only What Has Been Done. You pay for the work, not words, and if the work has not been done to your satisfaction, you don't pay for it—No, not a penny! You are to be the judge, and you can easily judge. You know if you feel better, if you sleep better, if you are stronger, more active, if your limbs do not pain you, if your stomach or kidneys do not trouble you, if your heart or liver does not bother you. You know whether or not your organs are acting better, whether or not health is returning to your body. Send the coupon for a trial package today on these liberal conditions. SENT FREE OF DUTY.

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Vitae-Ore Bldg.

How Can You Refuse It?

Vitae-Ore is offered to you freely, unreservedly, just on YOUR WORD that you want it, YOUR PROMISE that you will use it. That is all! What is your excuse if you do not send for it? You need the HEALTH it offers; you NEED IT to help you get the strength, vigor, and comfort in body and mind THAT YOU OUGHT TO HAVE. Give Vitae-Ore a chance to prove it is just what you have long been wanting; just what you NOW ARE SEEKING—a means to perfect, absolute, permanent health. Vitae-Ore holds out to you the helping hand that has lifted thousands up to strong, virile, vigorous, happy, disease-free manhood and womanhood—what is your excuse if you do not grasp it? You want health, your family wants you to have it; Theo. Noel, the founder of Vitae-Ore, whose open letter is on this page, wants you to have it, all of your neighbors, your friends and associates, all want you to have HEALTH. Vitae-Ore offers a chance for all this to you. When it does its work it is as though Health were placed upon a platter and brought to your table. The Theo. Noel Company is the waiter, awaiting your call, ready, willing and anxious to serve it to you. There need be no tip, no fee, not a penny unless you are satisfied with the service. You have but to ask, but to say the word, but to crook your finger, and you will be helped to your share. Read our trial offer and send today!

Read This Trial Offer

Just Say The Word and we will send you a full sized \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, enough for one month's continuous use. We want to send it to you on thirty days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it without any risk, just want the word from you telling us to send it to you. We are glad to send it to you in this way, for this is the way we sell Vitae-Ore to the sick. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all the chances. You don't risk a penny. All we ask is that you use Vitae-Ore for thirty days, see what it does for you and pay us \$1.00 for it if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you positive, actual, visible good—benefit that you know and can feel. Otherwise we ask nothing, we want nothing and you pay nothing. Can you not spare a few moments to write OUR name and address on an envelope and YOUR name and address in the coupon, so we will know you want to try Vitae-Ore? Cannot you spare a few moments each day for thirty days to use it? That is all it takes. Cannot you spare this little time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness. You are to be the judge. We are perfectly willing to trust to your decision, to let everything rest with your honor and judgement, as to whether Vitae-Ore has earned its pay. Read what Vitae-Ore is, read how it brings a healing mineral spring to your door and send today for a \$1.00 package on trial.

A MINERAL SPRING At Your Door

Since the beginning of time mineral springs have been utilized for their healing and restorative powers. The ancients knew their value and had favorite springs, to which they resorted when feeble in health. Although in our artificial civilization, man has gotten far away from nature and natural modes of healing, the medicinal value of mineral waters has always been recognized and they are depended upon as curatives when other means fail. Doctors do not deny their value, but voluntarily acknowledge it when their prescriptions fail to benefit, by sending patients to mineral springs. The curative forces found in mineral waters come from the natural mineral deposits through which the waters force their way and the mineral from such deposits, if oxidized by exposure to the air, would no doubt become soluble in water and make mineral waters of great power. The name Vitae-Ore means "Life Mineral" and the original Vitae-Ore, founded by Theo. Noel and first offered by him to the sick in the year 1830, came from a natural mineral deposit, possessing, when mixed with water, curative virtues of a high order. Vitae-Ore in its improved form is a combination of substances from which many world-noted mineral springs derive medicinal power and healing virtues. It consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. Each teaspoonful of the liquid made from Vitae-Ore, drunk in a half glass of ordinary drinking-water, makes a mineral water equaling in medicinal strength and healing value, many glasses of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs. Vitae-Ore is a mineral spring, condensed and concentrated, brought right to your door.

Had Kidney Trouble.

MOULTREE, GA.—When I first began Vitae-Ore I had been afflicted for about twelve years with a serious Kidney Trouble, at times so bad that my urine would be thick with blood and phosphate. I tried several doctors, as well as patent medicines recommended for a trouble of this nature, but found absolutely no relief. I also took treatment at different times from three well-known specialists without benefit. At last I decided to quit fooling with medicines, feeling that nothing could do me any good and that I should become resigned to what seemed the end. It was at this time that I read the Vitae-Ore advertisement and sent for a package with the hope it might be the remedy I was looking for. It did not require more than one week's use of Vitae-Ore to satisfy me it was all right and I grew better every day. I gained twelve pounds in six weeks, and soon felt vigorous and hearty, although then 54 years old. I am now 58 years old and can do as much work on my farm as any hand I can get. I feel as though Vitae-Ore saved my life. W. R. KEY.



Cured By Vitae-Ore 21 Years Ago.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—In 1872, while stooping down to tie a boat, something went wrong in my body. I was unable to get up. I had to crawl to my house on my hands and feet and I lay in bed for one month thereafter. I had doctors, who got me out of bed but I could hardly walk. I suffered like this for sixteen years until 1888, when I saw an advertisement for Vitae-Ore. All during that time, when I stooped down, I had to prop myself with my hands on my legs, inch by inch, until I was up. I could hardly walk on account of the pain. I sent for Vitae-Ore and it has cured me. I have been using it as a family remedy ever since that time, for twenty-one years, and I am in splendid health. I am now 68 years old and think I would have been dead many years ago if it had not been for Vitae-Ore. JOS. KISSLER, 2825 2nd St.

No Rheumatism In Twelve Years.

ORVILLE, CAL.—About twelve years ago I was suffering from an acute attack of Rheumatism in my hands and arms. My left hand was drawn out of shape, and I could not straighten out my arm. I obtained two packages of Vitae-Ore. After using it one week I noticed a change for the better, and inside of two weeks I could straighten out my arm and use my hands, and soon the Rheumatism had entirely disappeared from them. I took four packages in all, and it drove out Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years' standing from my feet. I have never in twelve years had a sign of Rheumatism returning, although I have been exposed to all kinds of weather. H. E. DOWNER.

A Bad Complication.

WALLACE, NEB.—Vitae-Ore was the means of saving my life and rescued me from an existence that was almost unbearable. I had been suffering for a long time with Palpitation of the Heart and Smothering Spells, Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. In fact, I do not believe I had a sound organ in my body. I was in bed for seventeen weeks, when I was induced to give Vitae-Ore a trial. I think it was a God-send, as all my diseases began to yield immediately and I was cured after two months use. I could do all of my own housework with pleasure, slept like a child and had a very good appetite. I gained 18 pounds in two months. This was four years ago and Vitae-Ore is now our standby. It is at present nicely tiding me over the Change of Life. MRS. J. O. PURBAUGH.

