

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

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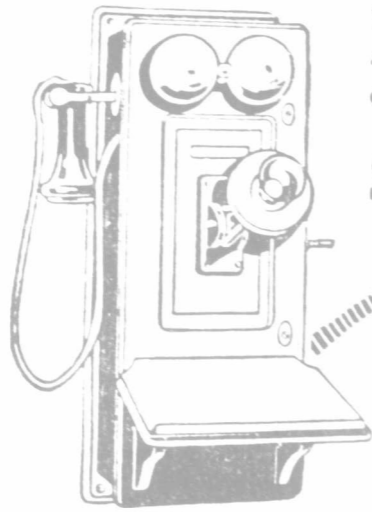
Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 23, 1910

No. 948

We Want To Send This Book To Every Farmer In Whose Neighbor- hood There Is No Rural Telephone System!

WE want every farmer in Canada to know how to build Rural Telephone Lines. We want to put the whole story of Rural Telephones before you so that you will have all the details at your fingers' ends and so that you can go out among your own neighbors and organize a telephone system in your own community.



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and we will be pleased to send this book to you absolutely free. On account of the clear manner in which it has been written, we believe that after having gone over this book carefully, you will know enough about the construction of Rural Telephone Lines to enable you to approach your neighbors with every vital fact in detail, to command their attention and to secure their interest and support on a telephone system for your own community.



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We offer you this book that you may possess this knowledge; for, sooner or later, a Rural Telephone System is going to be started by you or somebody else in your own neighborhood. Now is the time for you to get busy. Write to-day for Bulletin No. 120. REMEMBER WE SEND IT FREE.



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GOSSIP

STANDARD MEAT CUTS

Market classes and grades of meats are discussed in an interesting bulletin issued by Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. It is recognized that in order for a man to produce animals for slaughter, intelligently, he should have a knowledge of the standard requirements of the meat market. Perhaps these standards in Canada are not quite the same as in Illinois, but the classification in this state are worth studying. They are close enough to those found in Canada to be of general interest. The following summary is given:

BEEF

1. Carcass Beef.—This includes both full sides and quarters. The classes are steers, heifers, cows and bulls and stags. The classes differ not only in sex but also in the uses to which they are adapted.

The grades within the classes are prime, choice, good, medium, common and canners. The grades are based on differences in form, thickness, finish, quality, soundness and weight.

"Native" carcass beef has sufficient finish to indicate grain feeding, is comparatively compact in form, thickly-fleshed, mature in proportion to age and consists chiefly of medium to prime steers, heifers and cows of the heavier weights. "Westerns" are relatively "rangy" in form, "grassy" in color and general appearance, coarser in quality and inferior to "natives" in finish, consisting largely of common to good cows and steers. "Texas" beeves are light-weight carcasses, inferior to "Westerns" in form, finish and quality, usually bruised and showing considerable age, consisting chiefly of medium, common and canner cows and steers. These terms have much less geographical significance than formerly.

"Yearlings" are carcasses of young steers and heifers of 400 to 700 pounds dressed weight, with sufficient quality and finish to be sold at retail on the butcher's block. "Butcher Cattle" are those especially adapted to "butcher shop" trade and consist principally of medium to choice heifers, steers and cows. "Kosher" cattle are beeves that have been slaughtered, inspected, cleaned and labelled in accordance with Jewish rites and include medium to choice steers, cows and heifers. "Distillers" are steers, bulls and stags that have soft, "washy" flesh and "high color" characteristic of cattle fattened on distillery slops. They are principally of medium and good grades.

"Shipping beef" refers to that sent to Eastern cities and consists chiefly of steers, heifers and cows of medium to prime grades. "Export beef" is made up mainly of medium to choice steers, and includes good and choice heifers, heavy cows, bulls and stags.

2. Beef Cuts.—The "straight cuts" are loins, ribs, rounds, chucks, plates, flanks and shanks.

The grades of beef cuts are No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and strippers. The grade of a cut depends upon its thickness, covering, quality and weight.

A conventional percentage of "Straight" beef cuts to carcass weight is as follows: Loins, 17; ribs, 9; rounds, 23; chucks, 26; plates, 13; flanks, 4; shanks, 4; suet 4.

Various other wholesale cuts are made from the "straight" cuts, and in general are graded in a similar manner.

3. Cured Beef Products.—These are (1) barreled, (2) smoked and (3) canned beef.

Barreled beef is packed in brine. The standard grades are, extra India mess, extra plate, regular plate, packet, common plate, rolled boneless, prime mess, extra mess, rump butt and mess chuck beef, beef hams and Scotch but-tocks.

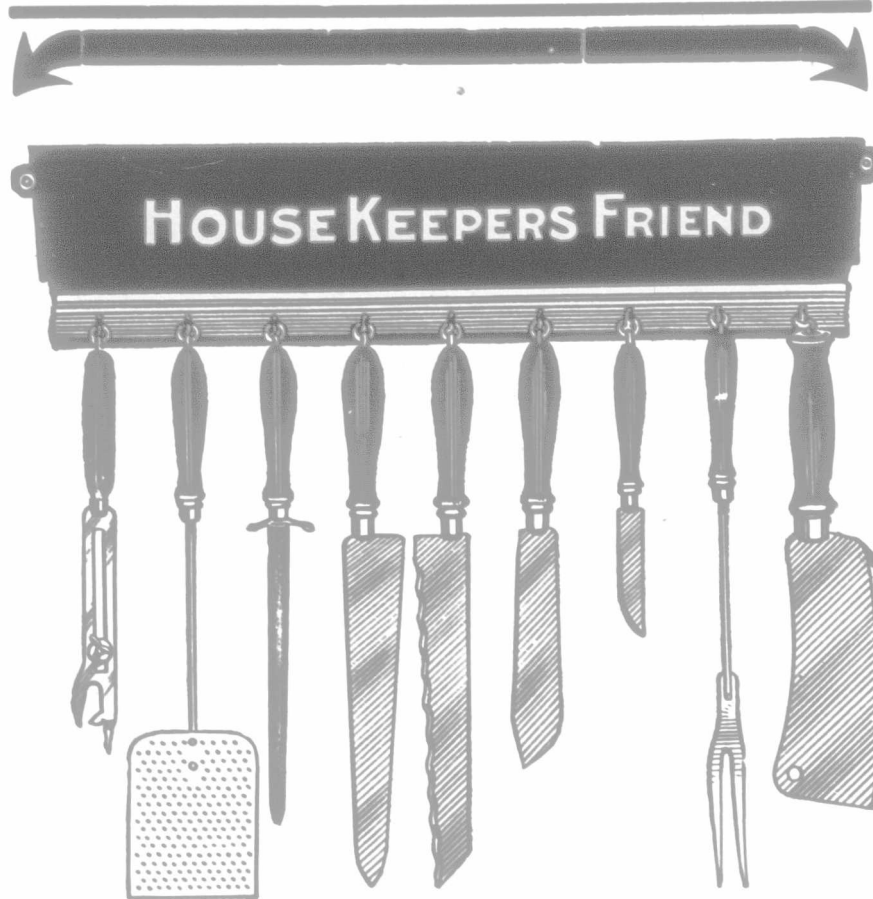
Smoked beef is cured in sweet pickle, dried and smoked. It consists of dried beef hams, dried beef clods and smoked brisket beef.

Canned beef is sealed in tins or glass jars, usually after partial curing and cooking. It consists principally of chipped beef, beef loaf, corned beef and roast beef.

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Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

whole carcasses, which are usually sold with the skin on.

The grades are choice, good, medium, light and heavy. The grade of a carcass is determined by its form, quality, finish and weight.

"Native" calves have white, fine-grained flesh and long soft hair. "Westerns" have comparatively coarse, dark-colored flesh, "rangy" form and short, straight hair.

2. Veal Cuts.—The regular cuts are saddles and racks. Each is about one-half, by weight, of the skinned carcass. They are graded as choice, good, medium and common, according to the same factors as carcass veal.

Subdivisions of the regular cuts are made in some markets, and similarly graded. Veal legs and stews each contain about one-third the carcass weight; ribs and loins about one-sixth each.

MUTTON AND LAMB

1. Carcass Mutton and Lamb.—The classes are wethers, ewes, bucks, yearlings and lambs. The classification is based on differences in sex and degree of maturity.

The grades within the classes are choice, good, medium, common and culls. The grade of a carcass is determined by its form, quality, covering and weight.

The shipping trade goes principally to cities in the eastern seaboard states and consists largely of medium to choice lambs.

2. Mutton and Lamb Cuts.—Saddles and racks are the cuts most commonly made; but legs, loins, short racks, stews and backs are also quite extensively sold. These cuts are graded as choice, good, medium and common, according to their shape, quality, covering and weight. In relative weights, the various cuts are similar to the corresponding cuts of veal.

PORK

1. Dressed Hogs.—The classes are smooth, heavy, butcher, packing and bacon hogs, shippers and pigs. The classification is based on the uses to which the hogs are adapted.

Distinct grades are recognized only in the packing and bacon classes, the former being based on weight and the latter chiefly on quality and finish.

2. Pork Cuts.—The classes are hams, sides, bellies, backs, loins, shoulders, butts and plates, and miscellaneous, these being determined by the parts of the carcass from which they are made.

The grades and methods of grading vary widely in the different classes of cuts, and involve not only their quality, shape, finish and weight, but also the styles of cutting and methods of packing used.

Pork cuts are quoted as fresh pork, dry-salt and bacon meats, barreled or plain-pickled pork, sweet-pickled meats, smoked meats, "English" meats and boiled meats, respectively.

3. Lard.—The grades are kettle-rendered leaf, kettle-rendered, neutral, prime steam, refined and compound lard. The grading is based on the kinds of fats included, method of rendering, color, flavor and grain.

THE TIPLESS HOTEL

A year ago a tipless hotel of the first class was opened in London. The management "positively announced" that no gratuities to waiters, porters, maids or other employees would be permitted or suffered. The "experiment," as everybody called it, seemed extremely interesting, but the result was considered doubtful. Skeptics said: "Wait a month or two."

The hotel is now a year old. The public is assured that the no-tip policy has been enforced to the letter, that the establishment has prospered beyond all expectations, and that there has been no trouble whatever in getting employees—and good, fit, well-mannered employees, too.

This is very gratifying news indeed. Presumably the hotel pays wages and salaries that compare favorably with those of hotels where tips "go," or run riot, at all hours of the day and night. Mere prohibitions, where temptations exist, will not eradicate an abuse. But if everybody is satisfied at the tipless hotel there is no reason why its policy should not succeed permanently.

How much the pleasure of travel would be intensified if the tipping system could be abolished or strictly regulated within the limits of common sense and equity!—Windsor Record.

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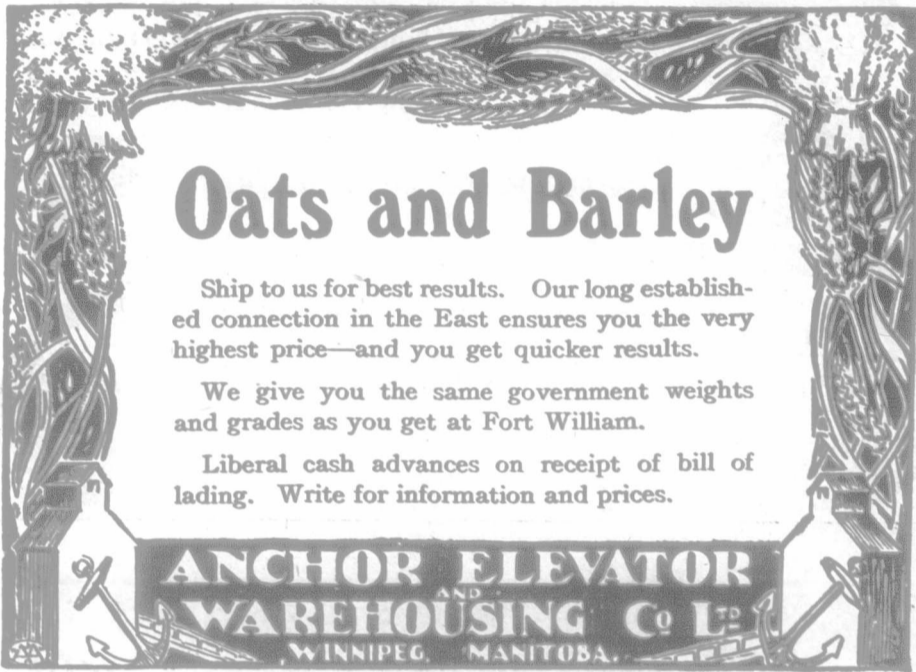
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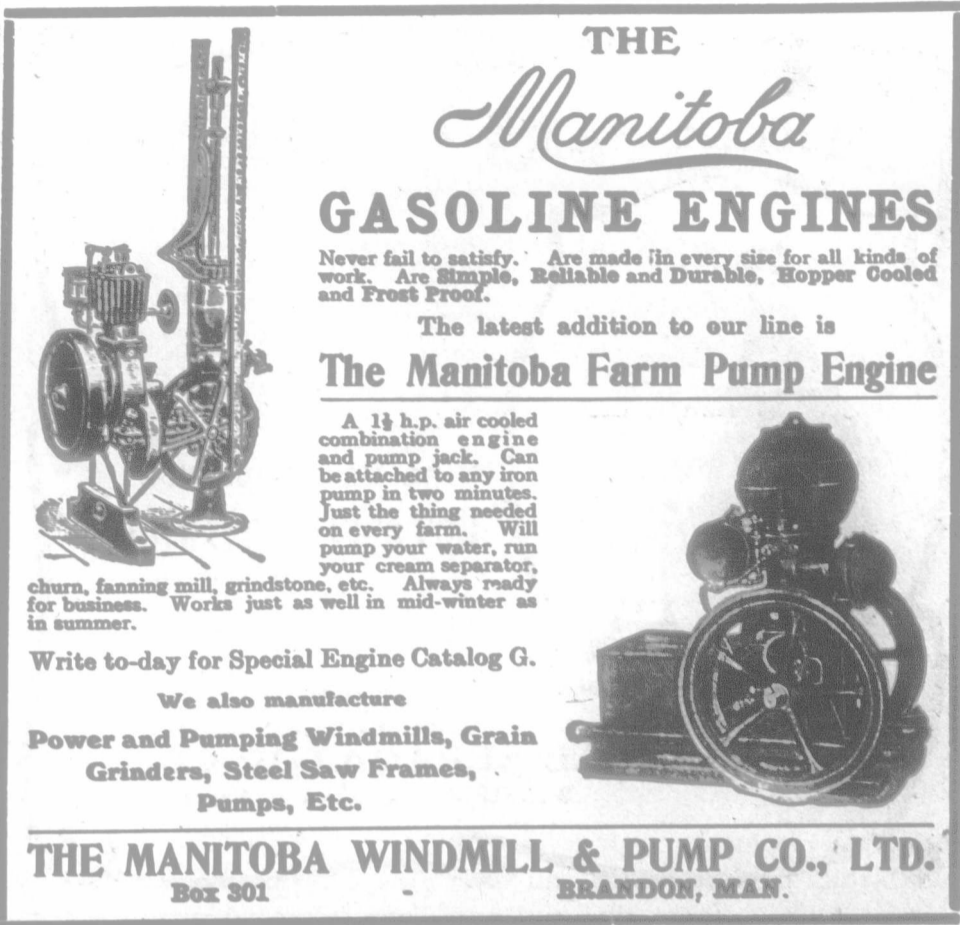
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 23, 1910

No. 948

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance\$1.50
(if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearsages.
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EDITORIAL

Electing Councillors

Who will be chosen as councillors, reeve, etc., in your municipality or local improvement district at the forthcoming municipal elections? As a rule, there are several men aspiring for office. It is strange how men clamor to get into the limelight. Stranger still, however, it is to note that not a few when they are elected prove to be little better than useless, and still are voted in year after year. The result is that really competent men refuse to offer themselves.

In many countries elections of all kinds have developed into a contest in vote-getting—not a matter of selecting the best man available. Corruption in legislatures and laxity in municipal government are the results. Further, good men will not allow their names to go on the ballot.

When voters consider a man's real worth and his ability to handle the affairs of the municipality, and not the question of whether or not he is a jolly good fellow, there will be a change in the calibre of the men elected to office. Consider this point before you vote this year, and you will have men representing you of whom you will not be ashamed.

Farm Accounts

The man who keeps books and knows details about what is going out and what is coming in is the man who makes things go. When the matter of keeping accounts is broached to the average individual he commonly says he doesn't want to know where the money goes. Down deep in his heart, however, he does want to know; but he does not care to go to the bother of making a start. He does not realize that it is no trouble—at least none worth while.

One thing worth noting is that the person

who makes a start at bookkeeping, with a view to showing his financial dealings from time to time, seldom gives it up. It is soon considered the most interesting book in the home. In addition, it forms a diary of business transactions, and shows wherein operations are not giving satisfactory returns.

Perhaps most farmers refuse to open account books, because they consider they are not sufficiently trained in bookkeeping. This need be no barrier. One large day book can be made to meet all requirements. Accounts can be opened in various sections of this book to show the turnover in farm crops and in live stock. A maintenance account, in which is shown what is required to keep the house running, and an equipment account in which is entered items of expenditure for more or less permanent equipment in and around the home, also may be found advisable. Sometimes also personal accounts, in which each member of the household finds out what sum is required to keep him or her going, are kept.

Any person with ordinary education can keep all the books that are necessary. Try it, beginning January 1, 1911, and you never will be without it in future.

Our Christmas Number

Our annual Christmas box to old subscribers, as well as to those who only recently have decided to have THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on their list of weekly arrivals, comes out on December 7 in the form of a large and well illustrated number, including several interesting and instructive articles and stories that will be appreciated by all who love good reading. We know that old subscribers, remembering former special issues, realize that the number is worth keeping in their collection of books and magazines, and also that extra copies make suitable Christmas presents for friends or acquaintances. New subscribers, however, may not grasp the real significance of one of our Christmas numbers until they see it. Therefore, we advise now that orders be placed at once for extra copies. Better value for twenty-five cents is not found elsewhere.

None of our readers can do better service to their neighbor than by telling them about THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and what it has to say in special numbers, as well as in the weekly issues. Every farmer knows he should read a reliable agricultural paper. If you happen to be the one who puts him in the notion of getting one of the best he will thank you ever after. Let him know about the special Christmas number. It may be an inducement to subscribe without further delay. Timely articles are prepared by competent writers, and no pains is spared in an endeavor to please those who look it over or read it carefully.

Harmony Between Departments

There should be more hearty co-operation between the federal and the provincial department of agriculture in Manitoba, as was suggested in the evidence submitted to the Technical Education Commission at their sessions held in Winnipeg recently. How this co-operation can be brought about is a problem. Since it has now been lacking for two or three years it is just possible that no one in either department feels like broaching the subject to those in authority in the other. The ministers in charge of each department should have sufficient interest in agricultural work to leave nothing undone that would ensure harmony among the several officials connected with both departments and concerted action for the betterment of farming conditions.

Strictly speaking, the provincial department should have charge of a great share of the work. Agricultural societies are provincial institutions. Through them the various lines of action must be carried into effect. But throughout Canada the Dominion department has carried on laudable work that can reach the people best through these agricultural societies. The federal department is acting through the societies in other provinces without serious overlapping of operations. Why not so in Manitoba?

The greatest good to the agricultural public can be accomplished only through friendly co-operation of the two departments. The sooner steps are taken to revive former harmonious relationships, the better for Manitoba's farming industry.

Suggestions From Laymen

The season for conventions and annual meetings is approaching. At all of these there is a danger that a few men will have the whole say. Why not suggestions from the layman farmer? He is not obliged to remain unheard because he does not happen to have been elected to office. Sound suggestions through agricultural journals frequently are received with approval by those in authority.

The annual convention of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities, to be held in St. Boniface toward the end of this month, will be fraught with the usual important resolutions and discussions, and some that are not so important. If the laymen give their suggestions to the man, or men, who represent the municipality, he is only doing his duty when he passes these suggestions on for serious consideration. The delegates to such conventions are supposed to find out what is needed for their respective communities, but, of course, action, if properly taken, goes along the lines of the general weal of the province. Among the laymen we frequently find men who

know what is best for the general weal. They do not care to aspire to offices considered by many to be offices of honor and trust. However, they can do their part by way of suggestion to those who have been elected.

See that the delegate representing your municipality is properly acquainted with the needs of the district before he goes to the convention, so that he can take part in the discussion and vote intelligently when big problems are being considered.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 23

I DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF SUITABLE AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR THE WESTERNER

The other day I asked an old friend what papers he read. He mentioned a local paper, one from across the line, one from the East and one that circulates largely over the prairies and lays some claim to being a farmer's paper. Naturally I asked why he did not read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I'll not tell just what he said, but it was evident that this man, whom I had credited with being possessed of at least average intelligence, had a preference for papers that bulked large. He did not wait to consider that your paper is issued once every week, or fifty-two times in a year. He seemed to consider that every paper he got his hands on should be as big as your exhibition and Christmas numbers before they would lure him to parting with any cash.

I always have been in favor of every man reading as much as he can. In fact, I think there are few of us who read half enough. There now is so much reading matter at hand that we must select that which is best. If farmers had time to wade through books, bulletins and reports there would be little need for an agricultural paper—but they haven't. For this reason agricultural papers are published. The editors know that the agricultural public should be informed as to what is going on in agricultural work, and what is approved in general practice. In order to get this information he does not want bulky sheets, containing details that are not necessary. He wants the particulars nicely boiled down.

Of course I tried to tell him how well this was done in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I also impressed upon him the fact that your paper comes out every week, whereas these larger papers appeared once or twice a month. He hadn't known these facts. He hadn't waited to find out. He simply judged the papers by their size and took the biggest.

Now, reader, take my advice. Don't spend your money on things that are large. Don't buy papers that contain columns of stuff that no member of your household wants to read. Every publisher is willing and anxious to send out sample copies. When you have studied several that you feel should fill the bill make a choice according to *quality, not quantity*.

One thing that always has struck me is that neighbors do not do enough to help each other. In every community there are men who get wise to something worth while in farming practice. They realize great benefits, but fail to let their neighbors know the particulars. The same in regard to papers. You find a journal that strikes you as being ideal—but you never think to tell your neighbor that he also should have it on his list. Such neglects are unpardonable. You always should be anxious to help your neighbor. In the matter of books or papers loan him a copy if you cannot do better.

The longer I live the more I am convinced that the farming industry will advance in proportion to the reading and study given by those engaged in it. Almost every really prosperous farmer I meet has a long list of papers and magazines coming into his home. No one imagines he reads them all from cover to cover. But he or some member of his family gets some-

thing out of some of them every week that can be put into practice to advantage.

Consider what I have said. Tell your neighbor what you find best. He will thank you for it later.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

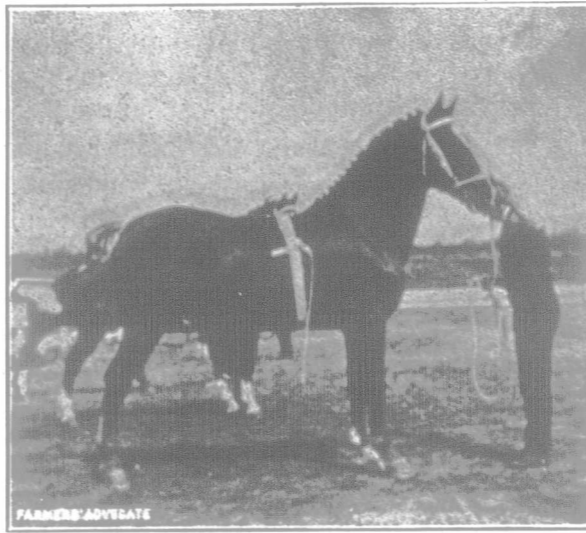
Some Agricultural Statistics

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

Geo. Broomhall, the statistician of the Liverpool Grain Trade Association, in his annual report of the wheat market outlook states that he believes that both the demand and supply during the current season are likely to beat all records. The demand from France is already unprecedented, and that country may need ten million quarters by the end of next July. The import needs of other countries are about the same as last season, so the French demand will be the great factor in determining prices.

The estimated world's import requirements for 1910-1911 is 76,600,000 quarters, against an actual importation last season of 71,462,000 quarters, and of 59,058,058 quarters two seasons ago.

The United Kingdom will need 26,500,000 quarters, and France is estimated to require 10,000,000 quarters (some authorities place the French needs as high as 14,000,000 quarters), and Germany, 9,000,000 quarters. The wheat export countries are estimated to have a supply for export totalling 75,500,000 quarters this year,



SILPHO SENSATION, FIRST PRIZE HACKNEY STALLION
AT NEW WESTMINSTER SHOW—OWNED BY CAPT.
WATSON

against 70,586,000 quarters last year, and 61,662,000 quarters two years ago. Russia's share is placed at 23,000,000 quarters, Argentina and Uruguay stand at 13,000,000 quarters, the Balkan states at 11,000,000 quarters, while the United States will probably have 10,000,000 quarters, and Canada 5,000,000 quarters to spare. Canada's surplus for export compares with 8,570,000 quarters a year ago. Of your wheat Mr. Broomhall estimates that two-fifths will come out in a manufactured form.

All authorities agree that the French demand will be the pivot on which prices will depend. Only once in the last nineteen years has France needed so large a quantity of foreign wheat, and that was in the Leiter year, when her imports reached 10,700,000 quarters.

BEST COUNTY FOR WHEAT

According to the Board of Agriculture Lincoln is the premier county in England for wheat growing, with an acreage of 171,767. Yorkshire has 134,000 acres, and is followed by Norfolk, with 131,307 acres. Essex, Suffolk and Cambridge all have over 100,000 acres. The tendency is for the area under wheat to increase in the southern half of England, and to decrease in the north. The decrease is probably accounted for by the greater profit derived from oats and livestock near the great northern industrial centres.

For barley growing Lincoln is again first with 208,742 acres, and farmers there are inclined to increase the barley acreage of the county.

Yorkshire is easily first in oat acreage, with 240,000 acres in the three ridings, and is followed

by Devon and Lincoln. The kingdom shows a slight increase in oats area, notwithstanding the motor development of late years.

Lincoln, which stands so high in cereals, is also first in potato growing, with 64,433 acres. The area devoted to potatoes in England shows a big decrease this year.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT

Some attention has been devoted lately by the English press to what is termed a new departure in wheat production. No particulars are available as to the process, but the seed is treated in some manner electrically, and becomes what is termed "hyper-germinant."

A field near Creeksea, Essex, was sown with treated seed on July 19th, and five days after seeding the rows appeared, and by the thirteenth day the plant was so forward as to require rolling. The first ears appeared in a little over eight weeks, and at the end of twelve weeks the wheat was in full ear, and looking very well.

This is rapid growth under English conditions, especially considering the lack of sunshine this year, and further particulars will be awaited with considerable interest by wheat growers.

SOJA BEANS FOR FEED

The British farmer gets his feeding stuffs from all over the world, and one of the latest products to be used in quantity is soja bean cake. The new cake is a prominent feature on the feeding stuffs stands at all the leading shows, and the manufacturers make great claims for it. The Midland Dairy College has been conducting experiments to test its value for dairy cow feeding. The cake is very rich, and care is needed in using—not more than five pounds per day being advised. The college authorities fed three pounds of soja bean cake daily in comparison with a similar quantity of linseed cake. The soja proved better for milk production, but the linseed was superior in the production of live weight. The quality of the milk was not materially different.

Taking everything into account the relative value of the two cakes was about the same as their actual cost. There is no question that English farmers are increasingly using soja bean cake, and it is a valuable addition to the supply of feeding stuffs.

It is often a source of wonder to Canadian farmers, who in most cases own their own farms, that British farmers should in the bulk of cases prefer tenancy. It is largely a question of working capital, and few British farmers possess enough to purchase their holdings and then leave sufficient capital to stock them adequately.

For instance, a farmer with £2,000 could purchase 60 acres at £25 an acre, and have £500 left as working capital. This with good farming would produce an income of £110 per annum. But the £2,000 used as working capital on a rented farm of 250 acres would produce an income of £250 a year. This greater return is the reason why few farmers purchase their holdings. As their capital increases farmers generally extend the area rented, and there are many instances of farmers who started with small farms who now rent very large areas.

Farmers desire security of tenure much more than the opportunity to purchase under British conditions, and this security is one of the strong arguments used by those statesmen who are in favor of the acquisition of lands by county councils. Such lands are subsequently let to tenants, and the small holdings system is based on this idea.

The Times has recently published a most interesting series of articles from an agricultural correspondent who has been inspecting various parts of Britain, and noting the present condition of agriculture. The correspondent confirms the widespread opinion regarding the improved condition of those engaged in tilling the soil in recent years, and in a summary states: "One cannot but conclude that the industry as a whole is in a prosperous condition, and has healthily and stably recovered from the great depression."

We concluded that farming as a whole is prosperous, and is yielding a fair return on the capital invested in it, though it is never likely to lead to a fortune."

F. DEWHIRST.

HORSE

The Stallion Question

The articles that follow herewith have been submitted on the question of grade, scrub and purebred stallions. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear. It is gratifying to observe that more attention is being given to this matter and further suggestions from practical horse-breeders are invited. It is all too evident that our stallion registration laws are not all they should be, and that active steps should be taken by our horse-breeders to remedy existing evils. Agitation for reform will never come from grade and scrub stallion owners. It is to the owners of purebred horses and mare owners generally that we must look for the initiative of action. And certainly our horse-breeding interests require that something should be done.

Comparative Use of Purebred and Grade Stallions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is difficult to say what percentage of the farm mares are bred to grade stallions, but in this vicinity I think twenty per cent. would not be an overestimate. Some farmers keep a little scrub stallion of their own, work him all the time and breed their own mares. It is easy to see the folly of such breeding in looking over the horses through the country. I know of several men who have been breeding mares that way for ten years or more and have nothing better to-day than they had at first—a lot of small, poorly built, inferior animals. If these same men had bred along one line, to purebred stallions, they would have now a uniform lot of high grade horses.

I have in my barn a mare that is fifteen - sixteenths blood Percheron. Three years ago I bred her to a horse that I supposed was purebred, and got a nice mare colt that would have been thirty-one-thirty seconds, but I found that the sire was only a grade; therefore the colt is nothing.

There are two laws of nature that make it important to use purebred stallions: the law that like begets like, and the law of atavism, or reverting to back generations, commonly called back-breeding. The former is the greatest law of nature. When a man is raising colts he expects them to be like the horses they are bred from, and they almost always are. Therefore if he is breeding to a good, sound purebred horse he will get colts of that kind, and if he is breeding to an inferior scrub horse he will get colts of that kind.

Then this law of atavism comes in. Sometimes a colt will not prove to be like his parents, but will develop characteristics of his great grandparents, or even farther back than that. Now if a man breeds to a purebred horse, even though the colt does possess some characteristics of back generations, it isn't going to be a bad characteristic, because the horse is from good stock for a good many generations back. But if he breeds to a grade horse the colt is more subject to this law, and the horses it reverts to may be very poor and inferior.

In certain states on the other side the government has taken up the subject and provided laws regulating the use of stallions. I think our government should do as much, and that more articles in farm papers on the subject would help to discourage the use of grade stallions.

Sask.

GEO. H. GRANT.

High Percentage of Stallions Uncertain Breeders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having raised some good horses and experienced some of the difficulties that beset the horse-breeder, I will give my opinion on registered and grade stallions and other points related to the subject of stallion registration and licensing now being discussed in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"The best stallion possible to obtain" is my motto, but I have been forced to breed fine mares to grade stallions, for the reason that none of the registered stallions in this district are not sufficiently sure to warrant one breeding to them and taking long chances on getting no foal. This seems the great trouble with stallions in this country, particularly some of the imported horses. One of the stallions in this locality foaled only three mares out of eighty he was bred to. He is a registered horse and cost his owners \$4,000. He was used again last season and will not foal better than five per cent. of his mares. Farmers paid five dollars down for the service of this horse, so what can they be expected to do, especially when the only other registered horse in the locality was equally as uncertain as a breeder?

In the old country, farmers' organizations in each locality rent stallions for the season. The owner of the stallions usually had about four horses covering a large section of country. Two of these were good and proved sires, the others would be young or doubtful. These stallions were changed around. The young horse was tried, and if the doubtful horse proved to be no good he was sold. The old stallions would wind up the season with a high percentage of foals. Until we have some such system here, some way of changing horses and a better class of stock-getters, horse-raising is dead from a quality point of view.

It seems to me that something should be done to protect our horse-breeding interests. One of the best ways would be for farmers to form organizations for owning stallions, buy several to cover a fair sized section of the country and change them every six weeks or so, so that every farmer would have an opportunity of using the best. Government aid to the horse-breeding industry might also be tried. Horses are as important as railways and it takes considerable money to buy first-class stallions.

Alta.

HORSEMAN.

1913 Futurity Races at Calgary

Two futurity races for the Alberta Provincial Exhibition of 1913 have been arranged for by the directors of the association. The races are for foals of 1910. The Sunny Alberta Futurity is for trotters and pacers owned and foaled, or bred in Canada, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin and Iowa, best two in three, mile heats for a purse of \$1,500. Entries close December 31st, 1910, with a payment of \$35 on each foal, when a description and breeding of the foal, as to color, sex and marks, must be given. May 1st, 1911, a payment of \$10 is due on each foal that is to be kept eligible. November 1st, 1911, a payment of \$10 is due on each foal that is to be kept

eligible. August 31st, 1912, a payment of \$25 is due on each foal that is to be kept eligible. June 2nd, 1913, the colt must be named. A starting fee of \$50 must be paid the day before the race.

The Chinook Derby is for running horses for foals of 1910, owned and foaled or bred in Canada west of the Great Lakes, or in the states above named; one mile for a purse of \$1,500. Entries close the same date as the Sunny Alberta Futurity, and payments require to be made on the same dates and in the sums specified.

Weed Out the Scrubs by Law

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The discussion opened recently in your journal on the subject of stallion laws is timely. Any law or regulation which will tend to improve the quality or size of our horses will be a blessing to all farmers in the West, for to be convinced that improvement is not only possible but necessary one has only to look about him and see so many small, ill-shaped horses trying to do work beyond their capacity; see the farmers driving four or five of these kind of horses on an implement which could readily be handled by three good sized ones, or drawing half a load of grain to town when they might as well draw a good load. It might be argued that heavy horses cannot be driven so fast on the return trip, but, granting this, the less number of trips will much more than make up. Railroads find it economical to haul heavy loads; then why should the same principle not apply to farmers?

Then why do we not have more large, well bred stallions? And the answer is, the "scrub" stallions are in the way. The owners of costly, well bred stallions must necessarily charge a higher service fee, and it is surprising the number of farmers there are in every district, who, owing to the difference of a few dollars in the service fee, will continue to breed their mares to a scrub stallion, thus producing colts which at four years of age are worth from \$75 to \$150 less than colts sired by the better stallion. Such farmers should be protected from their own folly. The presence of scrub stallions not only deters men from investing in well bred stallions, but these stallions, by splitting up a district, compel owners of well bred stallions to charge a higher fee than if they had all the business of the district.

I think, therefore, that the small, ill-shaped and unsound stallions should be weeded out, and a yearly examination by a qualified veterinarian, as suggested in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, would be a very good way of accomplishing this. Of course, it would not be desirable to have the regulation too severe the first year, but the



FIRST PRIZE DRAFT TEAM AT NEW WESTMINSTER SHOW—OWNED BY COLONY FARM

necessary qualifications to get a license might be made more stringent each year, say, for five years, so that a few stallions would be ruled out each year. During this period better stallions would be brought into each district, and the steady improvement in the quality and size of the colt crop would lessen the opposition of those farmers who might resent a too sudden disappearance of their favorite "scrub" stallion.

Sask.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

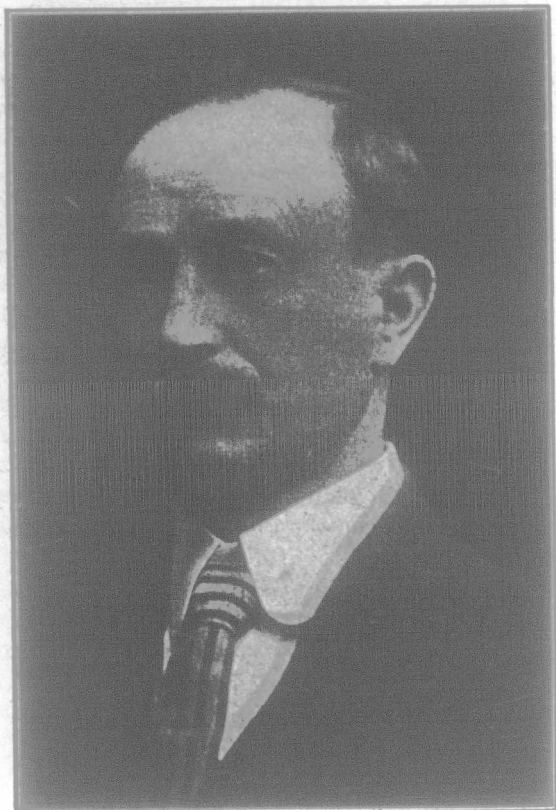
STOCK

Handling a Farm Flock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In starting a small farm flock I would recommend the purchase of about 10 good grade ewes, as good as one can buy for from \$8 to \$15 each. As to the breed to buy would suggest that the intending purchaser procure bulletin No. 12 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and study carefully the characteristics of the various breeds. Let him select the breed that comes nearest his fancy and requirements, and pur-

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



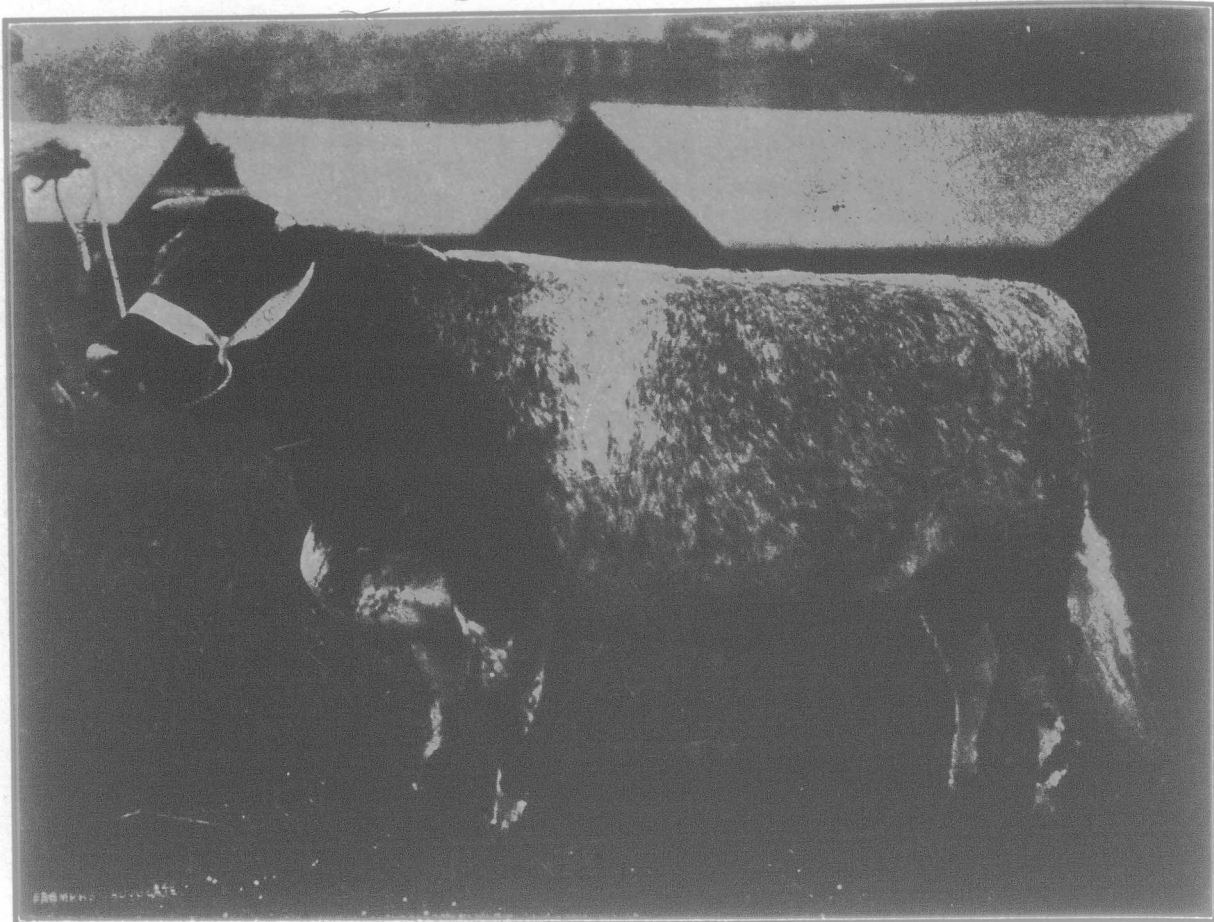
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

The head of the particular family of Douglas to which R. M. belongs is a Dominion Senator, Honorable James Moffat Douglas—born in Scotland, educated at Toronto and Princeton in medicine and divinity; a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario; a missionary to the natives and chaplain to the British troops in Central India; a preacher at Brandon and Moosomin; a homesteader in Saskatchewan, and the first named in the firm of J. M. Douglas & Son, breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Quite an experience to crowd into a life that had its start in 1839.

R. M. Douglas, manager of Tantallon Farm, was born at Uxbridge, Ontario, and was taken to India with the family in 1876. They returned to Canada in 1882, and in the year following came West and homesteaded in what is known as the Tantallon district. Until 1896 the elder Douglas continued his connection with the church, preaching at Moosomin and Brandon. In 1896 he was elected to the Federal House at Ottawa, and in 1906 became a senator. Robert, in the meantime had managed the farm and was laying the foundation of their present establishment in purebred stock. In 1890 they bought their first Shorthorns, getting the start of the herd from John E. Smith. A number of purebred hogs were added a year later. In 1905 the first Clydesdales were purchased, and last year a flock of Leicesters was added. The Shorthorn herd numbers about 40 head, Clydesdales 25 and Leicesters 12.

The farm is operated on a mixed farming basis, wheat being the mainstay, with fodder and forage crops for the stock. It is the intention of Mr. Douglas to increase materially the horse and cattle ends of his business, believing that farming founded upon livestock is the only kind that can be made permanently profitable.

Robert M. Douglas has taken a prominent part in agricultural organizations, both local and provincial. At present he is on the directorate of the Cattle Breeders' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan, besides being interested in agricultural society work and the grain growers' movement.



SHERBOURNE FAIRY, TWO-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN HEIFER, CHAMPION AT ROYAL SHOW 1909 AND 1910

chase a pair of purebreds so as to bring up the quality of his grades.

A small farm flock does not require much in the way of shelter for winter. An ordinary log stable chinked and plastered with mud, and with a board roof, is good enough for sheep. A sheep shed requires to be well mutilated, but not draughty and not too warm. Feed as much of a variety as possible—hay, straw, oat sheaves, screenings, etc. In this section I cut some willows and poplar in August and September, and on in the winter drive the band to the ground where the brush lies. They eat the leaves with relish. A timothy meadow that was not all mowed makes an excellent winter feeding ground. The sheep go after the after-grass, and the result will pay well next spring in wool. A few roots make an excellent addition to the winter ration and are not expensive to grow, but require a good deal of labor to raise, harvest and store, and I believe in making the sheep gather and harvest their own living as much as possible.

When a man starts a flock of sheep he should also start fencing his farm with coyote-proof fencing. Coyotes soon develop an appetite for mutton.

I like to have the lambs come in February. Of course, this necessitates warm, dry pens. After the lambs are 24 hours old, give them sunshine and outdoor air. It is surprising the cold a two-days-old lamb will stand if he is kept dry and on dry ground.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

Winter Care of Brood Sows

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow. She should always, especially in winter, be housed in a warm, comfortable place. Preferably this will be a cot well supplied with straw, and having a door which swings both ways, always closing when the sow passes in or out. This cot may well be located at some distance from the feeding place, so that she will get the necessary exercise in running to and fro.

Her food should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening. As farrowing time approaches the bulk should be cut down, less water should be given, and more protein and oily feeds should be fed, so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition. She should be disturbed as little as possible. If she is allowed to get nervous or excited, the effect may be seen upon the litter, in an excitable

temperament which lessens the rapidity of their growth. Extension Bulletin No. 7 of the Minnesota Farmers' Library, from which this paragraph is condensed, will be found to contain many other suggestions of value to the pork-raiser.—University Farm Press News.

* * *

Professor R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has accepted the secretaryship of the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Professor Kinzer was on the judging staff at the Winter Fair, Brandon, last year.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

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

December 14.—*How have you built and equipped your workshop in which general blacksmithing*

and repairing is done? Discuss cost of providing this convenience and approximate saving per year. What advice have you to offer to newcomers along the line of having a workshop on the farm?

December 21.—How do you manage, feed and care for the boar in winter and summer? If kept for public service, what suggestions have you to offer as to his use, fee to charge, etc.?

Improvement of Farm Crops

At this the close of the threshing season, when bushels show successes and failures, a brief outline of the various steps in the improvement of farm crops is of special interest. The gradual development of the systems for preparing grain for the special purposes of seed has been evolved from a very primitive method to a highly scientific operation. Originally in the earlier crude systems of cultivation it was not even considered necessary to prepare the seed in any special way, beyond the mere process of threshing with the flail and separating out the chaff from the grain, this being essential to allow the grain to be broadcasted on the ground sufficiently even to give a regular seeding.

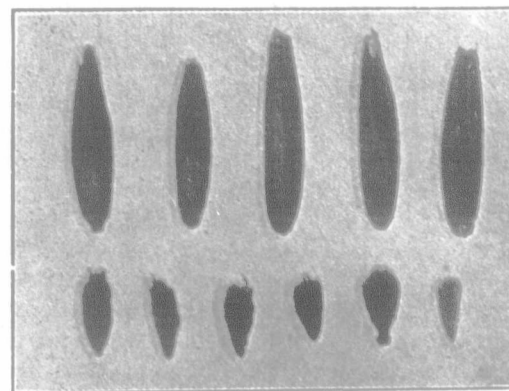
As improvements in the systems of cultivation and tilling the land developed, the importance of giving attention to the more thorough cleaning from detrimental weed seeds and light, immature grains of the seeds required for seeding purposes was naturally observed in conjunction with the improved methods of preparing the soil and seed-bed, and was well repaid in the extra return at harvest, as compared with the haphazard methods previously adopted. From this simple system of seed preparation have gradually developed, through various phases, the many improvements in the systems adopted for producing seed capable of giving a vigorous growth with a subsequent high productive value.

When the improvement of seed by mechanical dressing had reached its height it was followed by the further advanced system of selecting the finest heads of plants in the ripening crop, and using these as special stocks to grow for use for seeding purposes only. This advanced system of improving the grain crops of the country was followed by decidedly beneficial results as the seed so treated was more or less mixed with other varieties, and this method of treatment did much to remove these; to purify the variety and make the resultant crop even in ripening, in height of straw, in quality of grain, etc. Indeed, the selection of the best heads and plants, and the sowing of the produce of these for further selection is being carried on by many farmers to-day, and is undoubtedly a splendid thing for the farmer whose grain is mixed with a number of different varieties, as it enables them to purify the variety. Apart from this, however, no satisfactory improvement will be noted

when stocks from apparently superior plants are sown side by side and under identical conditions with average plants taken from the same plot. Extensive experiments conducted for years by the well known farm plant breeder, John Garton, proved conclusively that the apparent superiority of the selected plants was due either to varying fertility of the soil, space occupied by the individual plant, difference in the time of germination (owing to the seed's position in the ground and its nearness to moisture, etc.), or in some cases the destruction of the embryo stools by insects rendering the plant a light stooler, and, consequently, making it stronger, earlier and a heavier yielder of large, plump grain.

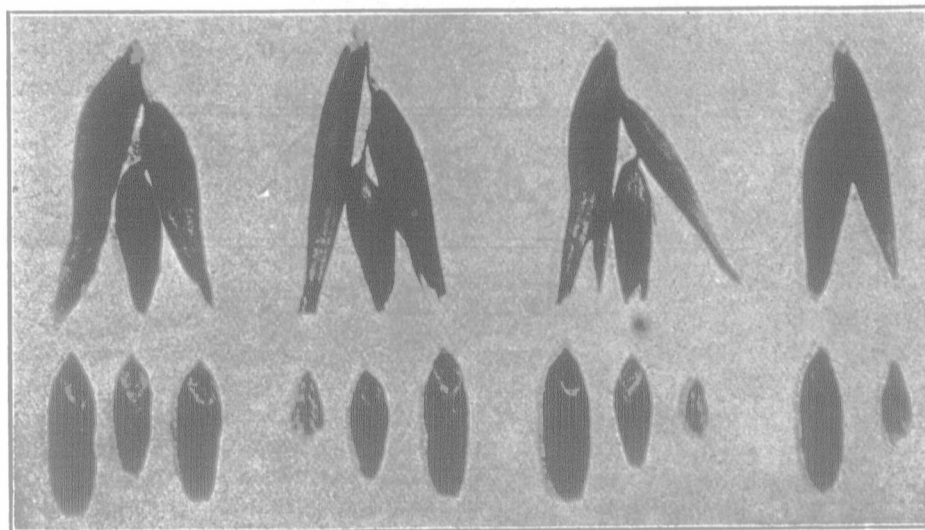
CONFIRMED BY CANADIAN AUTHORITIES

These conclusions have been recently confirmed by one of Canada's highest authorities on plant breeding, Dr. C. E. Saunders, cerealist of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who, in an address before the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization, said: "This is the age of selection, as you know, and the question often arises: Why not select Red Fife for earliness, instead of trying to produce by cross breeding a new wheat which shall be earlier than the Red Fife and equal to it in other re-



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No. 3 (enlarged)—Blind or sterile grains produced by weak and degenerate seed, due to failure to fertilize at the period of blooming, owing to the weakened condition of the plants and their inability to stand adverse weather conditions. Some of these have been seen this season in the crops grown from the choicest seed on account of the extremely hot weather in certain districts when the florets were being fertilized.



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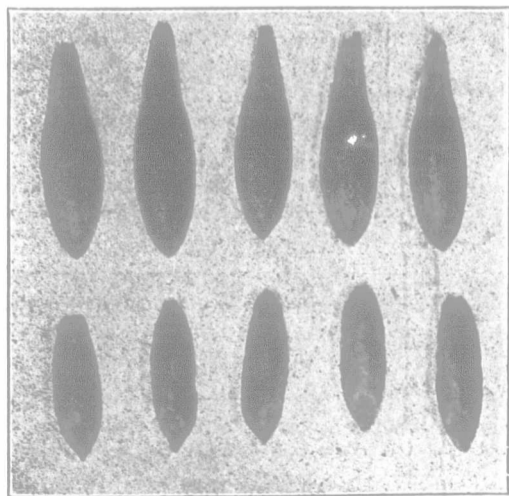
No. 1 (enlarged).—Shows four panicles at different stages of productiveness, together with the kernels produced by each. The first represents a panicle from a vigorous regenerated stock. The kernels produced are shown separately at the base, and are all fully developed kernels. The second, third and fourth are panicles from weak and degenerate seed. In the second panicle illustrated the leading or largest floret has failed to fertilize and produce a kernel. In the third panicle the second-sized floret has failed to fertilize, and in the fourth, in addition to the failure of the second-sized floret, the third floret of this panicle has entirely failed to develop. This illustration demonstrates how yields are reduced when crops are grown from weak and degenerate seed.

where the repeated selection of fine heads lead to disastrous results. An important and well managed agricultural station (the name of which need not be mentioned) sent out a superior strain of Red Fife wheat, in which I was unable to find any Red Fife at all. The superior looking heads had been selected, and these were White Russian. This shows how difficult that system is. When such a thing can occur with very careful workers in a good institution, it would certainly often occur with ordinary farmers." If an experiment station, where the work of selection is supposed to be carried on by experts makes a mistake of this kind, it is only reasonable to suppose that the farmer, who seldom has the time or the training for the work of selection (which comes at the busiest season of the year), will secure little or no improvement. Selection being of doubtful value as a means of plant improvement, the question naturally arises as to how bigger yields and better quality of farm plants are to be secured. And the answer is: By breeding.

In 1880 John Garton discovered that all grains and grasses were perpetually self-fertilized, and established on a scientific basis a method of cross-breeding, whereby new and improved types could be produced at the will of the operator and endowed with special characters necessary to fit them for the various requirements of cultivation under the numerous conditions of soil and climate. From that time rapid strides were made and innumerable types evolved, possessing characters of vigor and constitution not to be found in the older types, even when these had been brought up to the highest standard of purity by the original system of selection practiced. It is known that a large proportion of the oat crop of this country is annually raised from the new stocks produced by this scientific system of breeding. These recent developments and investigations in scientific cereal breeding have disclosed much useful information regarding the structure and functions of the reproductive portions of the plant responsible for seed production, and revealed in a very practical way some of the obscure reasons responsible for the deterioration of vigor and decrease in the productive capacity of cereal crops, enabling the investigator to put into operation counteracting systems of artificial breeding by which the subsequent progeny is invigorated and the deteriorating influences brought about by self-fertilization or close inter-breeding entirely remedied.

STAMINA AND VIGOR ADDED

Based upon the fact that observations over half a century had proved that pedigreed animals deteriorate in stamina unless reinvigorated by the introduction of stock animals of distinct parentage, investigations proved that the same law governed the stamina and vigor of the highly cultivated plants of the farm, and rendered equally necessary their periodical rein-



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No. 2 (enlarged).—Matured grains and kernels produced by a vigorous regenerated seed

spects? If we pick out the earliest heads of Red Fife every year, and gain only a day in earliness every year for, say, twenty-one years, we shall then have gained three weeks. I think it is Darwin's influence which makes almost everyone believe that this method of work is very promising, and we are asked sometimes why we do not try it. To that question there are two answers. The first is that we have tried it, and are still trying it; and the second is that no such results as one might expect can possibly be reached. You cannot select out of Red Fife early heads every year, and secure by this continuous selection any such continuous improvement as that which I have referred to. It is possible if one could carry out the process for about twenty-one thousand years that he might succeed in gaining twenty-one days in earliness, but it cannot be done in twenty-one years, or any such period. In fact, the process is so slow that the progress is, I should almost say, not to be seen at all; provided that one begins with an absolutely fixed variety of wheat. Of course, when selection is commenced with mixed seed the progress is very rapid at first, but this is really purification which is going on rather than improvement in the strict sense of the term."

THE FARM PLANT BREEDER'S WORK

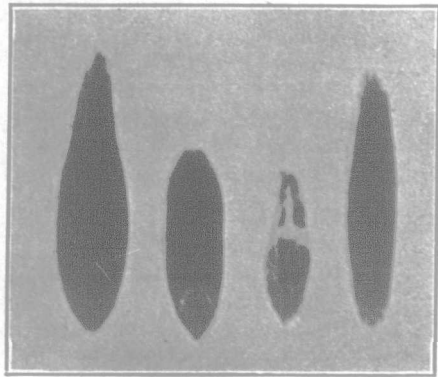
There are so many points entering into plant improvement, such great care must be exercised and such varied accurate scientific information is necessary to the progress of the work that it may well be left for the plant breeder, the man who makes a business of it, who has it for his hobby. That Dr. Saunders is of this opinion is evidenced by another statement from the source mentioned above. He says, in part: "I have seen cases

vigoration by cross-breeding with distinct stocks containing new blood. The necessity of this has been fully justified by the gratifying results that have accrued from the continued application of the system and the increased demand for the regenerated stocks annually produced by this modern process of improvement.

The improved stocks produced by the old system of selection, although sometimes called pedigree stocks, should not be compared with the modern advanced system of regeneration by actual breeding, as the former was and is a system of selection only, and not true breeding, as now practiced by the modern method, used in this process of improvement. The former selection was simply selecting a stock, while the latter is true breeding, the same as that practiced in highly bred stock in the animal kingdom.

ANIMAL AND PLANT BREEDING SIMILAR

The modern breeding of cereals is, therefore, identical with that of farm stock. Every practical farmer knows what judicious breeding has done for cattle, and it would seem reasonable that one should find equally valuable results accruing from the application of the same system to the plants of the farm, and we may practically say that it has now become recognized by the advanced class of agriculturists that it is as essen-



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No. 4 (enlarged)—A mature grain with the kernel extracted, and a sterile or blind grain, with the withered ovary and decayed anthers extracted. Owing to the sterility of the reproductive organs, through weakened constitution, this latter has failed to fertilize and develop a matured grain.

tial to periodically "re-sire" your grain stock as it is to re-sire your flock of sheep or herd of cattle; for modern breeding should count for just as much in farm plants as it does in farm animals.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Garton we are able to show by a series of unique illustrations how the deterioration in yield is caused by the failure of the weakened reproductive organs to fertilize at the period of blooming, thereby producing sterile grains and demonstrating in a very practical way how this affects the yielding capacity of the crop at harvest time. The sterile grains shown in the illustrations are not apparent during the growing period and seldom at the harvesting operations, owing to the fact that the grain case or glume does not contract until the final drying effect in the stooks has taken place. Neither are they found in the threshed bulk, owing to the light, empty glumes being blown out along with the chaff and straw. This is one explanation why a normal looking crop so often fails to come up to expectation with regard to yield at the threshing period, due to this sterility in the growing crop, and is a condition of affairs that will have been noted by many farmers this season.

Man.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN.

Some Farm Questions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

1. Which is best for oats and barley, fall or spring plowing? 2. Should fall plowing be harrowed or packed, or both packed and harrowed? Some say not to touch it after the plow on this rather light and dry land. They say it does not hold the snow if made flat. 3. How is it to manure land that is plowed now and which is intended for barley and corn in the spring, and disk the manure in before seeding? 4. Is it better to pack before or after seeding? 5. How can the soil be stopped flowing?—J. K. K., Man.

Ans.—Fall plowed land, as a rule, gives best

results with any kind of spring grain, though practice differs among farmers, some plowing in the spring for oats and barley and some trying to get every acre possible plowed in the fall. A good many follow the practice of disking in the fall the land intended for oats and barley, and then plow in the spring. If disked early, moisture is conserved and weed seeds started. Except where necessary to follow some practice such as the above, fall plowing is best.

2. The consensus of opinion among farmers who have written us recently on this question is that fall plowing should be harrowed immediately, that harrowing helps to hold moisture that is in the soil, and that so far as holding the snow is concerned there is no difference worth considering between harrowed and unharrowed fall plowing.

3. The winter is an excellent time to put manure on the land. If the manure is long and strawy, you may not be able to disk it in; in which case the land would have to be plowed.

4. The general practice is to pack before sowing.

5. To stop blowing is rather difficult in a light soil. The most effective way is to get binding material of some kind into the soil, seed it down at frequent intervals and use barnyard manure. Deep plowing and packing also help, but no kind of cultivation will hold light soil as well as grass roots.

DAIRY

Music and Milk Yield

John M. Longyear, the Brookline millionaire, has an extensive dairy farm in Michigan, where his cows, hypnotized by music, have already come so near to milk yielding records that the phonograph test is now being discussed everywhere as a new and startlingly practical adjunct in dairying.

In the great Longyear barns in the West a costly phonograph with records which give up alluring and soft, thrilly music is now one of the chief essentials of the milking equipment. While the milk is streaming into the pails little cantatas, waltzes and glydy caprices are touching the hearts of the bovine listeners in such a seductive manner as to cause them to yield quantities of milk such as have already made the cattlemen to marvel.

The claim is made that the phonograph has been tremendously successful not only in increasing the actual yield of milk, but also in greatly augmenting the amount of butterfat contained in the milk.

The idea is now being experimented on by the United States department of agriculture. The government experts hired by Secretary Wilson are divided in their opinions as to the real value of phonograph music amid their bovine herds, but they are unable to refute the amazing results that Mr. Longyear has obtained.

Serious, painstaking study of the effect of the phonograph upon the cow is still under way, and the official report of Uncle Sam will be forthcoming in a few months.

In the meantime, Mr. Longyear's dairymen have no hesitation in asserting that a dairy is not complete unless equipped with phonographs and a selection of records suitable for the soothing of a cow's nerves. That cows do have nerves is well known to all dairymen. The most sensitive cows are often known as "kickers," because those who have the care of them do not take the proper means of soothing the cows at milking time.

The farmer's "So, boss!" is noticed even by the urban visitors to the dairy. It is uttered for the express and only purpose of soothing the agitated cow. And the new claim that phonograph music is even more successful in producing this desirable effect has aroused great interest among the farmers.

Any milkman knows that the least agitation interferes with the milk output of the cow.

Massachusetts state boards of health in their milk reports from many years ago have urged farmers to employ help which would treat the cow in an appreciative manner, warning the agricultural population that indifferent help means less milk.

"If indifferent, brutal help interferes with the delicate nervous organization of the cow," asks Mr. Longyear in his capacity of farmer, "why would not something soothing allow the cow to live up to her best grade of production? The possibilities along this line were never before considered by dairymen."

The idea of using the phonograph was suggested at a barn party. A number of wealthy residents of the section around Ives Lake, Michigan, where the Brookline millionaire's model dairy farm is located, were attending a barn party at which the phonograph was used as one of the means of entertainment.

A daily record is kept of the amount of milk produced at each milking. The evening milking was in progress during the playing of the phonograph. The milkers noticed that some of the more irritable cows of the herd continued chewing their cud during milking, and someone suggested that they enjoyed hearing the music. On investigation the opinion prevailed that this actually was the case.

The next night one of the milkers brought out a phonograph from the farm house and put on a number of such records as he thought would produce a soothing effect. "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Backward, Turn Backward, O Time in Thy Flight," and "Bringing in the Sheaves," were all played over and over again. There was the same remarkable increase in the milk yield as on the night of the barn party.

Since that time the phonograph has been an established fixture in the Longyear dairy, and the milkers say they would not be without it. The cows, as well, as milk, they say, show a marked improvement.—Holstein-Friesian Record.

Cream Shipping Ahead of Butter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This is my second winter in the dairy business. Last winter I found it paid very well. The first three months I fed bran and oat sheaves and a little hay. My cows averaged \$1.50 to \$2.50 each per week for cream sold. They consumed three sheaves per day and the bran cost 7 cents per pound butterfat. After allowing for the feed there would be about 60 per cent. profit. After January 1 I fed chopped oats and hay, which cost 11 cents per pound butterfat. I might say I received 30 cents per pound for butter all winter.

I have sold my own butter for four years and am more satisfied with returns from shipping cream. Some farmers differ in opinion, a few considering the buttermilk a saving in making butter at home. While there is not much difference in returns there are many advantages in shipping the cream. The price paid for butter generally is 6 months at 20 cents, three months at 15 cents, and three at 25 cents. This is the average in this district. There is the work of making the butter, which is worth 5 cents a pound, where a small quantity is made. There is also an extra amount of about fifteen per cent. more butter than shipping the cream. The prices for cream in this district are: four months, 30 cents, four months, 27 cents, and four, 23 cents. After allowing the difference in the making of the butter you still have larger returns. An advantage in shipping cream lies in the fact that you save the time required to make the butter. You also get larger returns, have a steady market for your cream, be it large or small, and receive a cheque twice a month, which enables you to buy for cash and avoid the store-keeper's credit book. I consider it cheaper to buy the butter used in the house if only a small quantity is used. I have made no butter for more than a year and consider it pays to ship cream and buy butter.

Alta.

WM. GILBERT.

FIELD NOTES

Plans for Motor Competition

At a meeting in the board room of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last Saturday night representatives of the motor manufacturers, as well as of agricultural and implement journals, discussed rules and regulations that should govern the motor competition of 1911. Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, who has been engineer in charge for two contests, was present and had a set of rules drafted. A few changes were recommended. According to suggestions offered everyone is anxious to see the contest of special interest and value to the farmer.

It was agreed to classify the engines according to piston displacement instead of maximum brake test. Seven classes are proposed—three for gasoline, one for kerosene and three for steam engines. All engines in each class will be required to use the same grade of fuel, but specific gravity of gasoline and kerosene will be given out some time before the contest.

Some of the manufacturers wanted points allowed for engines that were able to plow with minimum assistance in the form of helpers. Professor

the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in respect of any matter or thing concerning the terms of this by-law or the terms or conditions thereof, the same shall from time to time be submitted to the arbitration of three persons, one to be chosen by the mayor and council of the city of Winnipeg; one to be chosen by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and one to be appointed on application of either party, and on reasonable notice to the other party by the chief justice of Manitoba, and the award of a majority of such arbitrators of and concerning the premises to them shall be final and binding upon both parties and the same may be made a rule of court."

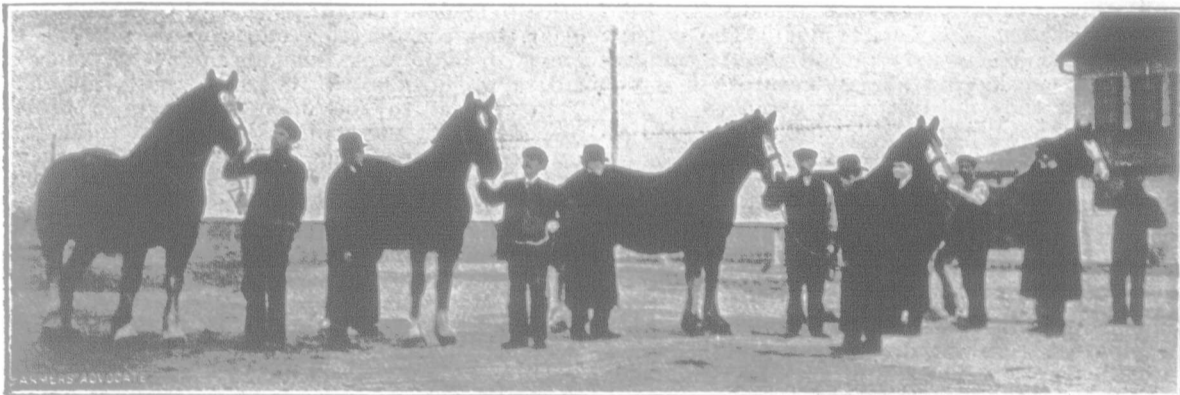
In the meantime the C. P. R. have taken steps to have the yards enlarged.

Canadian Horses at New York

At the big horse show in New York last week Canadian horses were to the front in several classes. Graham-Renfrew, of Bedford Park, Ont., won first and second on Sailor King and Wamphray Lad; first on Gay Spring, and first on Baron Marcus.

As usual, Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, Ont., got a big share of prizes for her Standardbreds. However, her great stallion, Mograzia, had to be content with a red ribbon. In two-year-old stallions, also, Oro Boy got second. Hon. Clifford Sifton won in the jumping classes with The Wasp. In Thoroughbreds, Masterman, owned by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, secured the blue ribbon.

M. A. C. Students in Training for Judging Competitions



The Agricultural College Stock Judging Team visited the Van Horne farm, where Professor Peters gave them a try-out in judging Clydesdale mares.



The students take notes on a class of Shorthorn heifers at the Van Horne farm. The training given there a week ago last Saturday helped them to win at the St. Paul contest.

Greig suggested that only two men be allowed with gasoline and three with steam outfits. Some said they could get along with only one man, and wanted allowance for this labor-saving on the score sheet. The point was not definitely settled, but it is likely no points will be given, although details of number of men employed will appear on the table of results.

Stockyard Conditions

For some time past the Winnipeg stockyards have been badly crowded. Recently the climax came when the C. P. R. found it difficult to handle stock coming in on other railway lines. The result was some shipments went a deplorably long time without feed and water. The railway company attributes the present condition to a delay in establishing union yards at St. Boniface.

However, the council of the city of Winnipeg have become aroused, and it has been suggested that action be taken to collect tax arrears from the company for not living up to the exemption clause of the agreement whereby the company was to provide ample facilities. It is pointed out that provision has not been made to handle shipments of stock through the city.

The section of the agreement under which the city proposes to take action reads:

"Should any difference or dispute arise between the mayor and council of the city of Winnipeg and

M. A. C. Students Won

Manitoba Agricultural College student judging team got off to a good start last week when they appeared at South St. Paul Fat Stock Show and carried off highest honors in competition with the students from Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota agricultural colleges. Five students represented each institution. The scores were: Manitoba, 1,600 points; Minnesota, 1,528; North Dakota, 1,273, and South Dakota, 1,200. Three of the Manitoba boys stood at the top in individual standing, A. J. McMillan being first with 352; F. W. Crawford, second with 347, and J. C. Smith, third with 344. The other two members of the team, A. Blackstock and E. W. Jones, were tenth and twelfth respectively.

The judging competition was in charge of Prof. Andrew Boss, who has officiated in award-making at Winnipeg summer exhibitions. Draft geldings, fat steers, fat lambs and market hogs were brought in for the students' scrutiny. Reasons were given orally to the judging committee. Sixty per cent. was allowed for placing and forty for reasons.

This initial success reflects great credit on the students and also on Prof. W. H. Peters, who has trained the judging team. This week stock farms in the northern states are being visited. Next Saturday they go to the big competition at the Chicago International.

Dates to Keep in Mind

Farmers' delegation waits on the federal government December 16
 Western delegation leaves Winnipeg by special train, 11.30 p.m. December 12
 Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, Brandon January 24, 25, 26
 Manitoba Live-stock Breeders' Association annual meetings, Brandon, January 23, 24
 Manitoba Agricultural Societies' convention, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. February 13 to 17
 Dairymen's Association convention, Agricultural College February 14 to 15
 Manitoba Horticultural Society's convention, Agricultural College. February 18 to 19
 Brandon Winter Fair. March 11 to 17
 Saskatchewan Winter Fair. March 20 to 24

A. D. Harkness, of Irena, Ont., has been selected by the Ontario government to fill the position of superintendent of the Fruit Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor, rendered vacant by the death of the late Harvey S. Peart. The new superintendent will be directly responsible to the director of the fruit branch for the province. Mr. Harkness is one of Ontario's most progressive fruit men, and a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College.

The Live-stock Shippers' Association hold the annual convention in Winnipeg, opening December 7.

In addition to Alberta seed fair dates already announced, W. C. McKillican has arranged in group number two for Irma, November 29, and Stony Plain, December 3.

Events of the Week

The Saskatchewan legislature has been called to meet December 15.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the Russian writer and philosopher, is dead.

Twenty-seven applications for divorce will be considered by the Senate at the present session of parliament. This is the largest number on record.

British trade returns for the nine months of the present fiscal year show substantial gains in both imports and exports. The figures for the past three months are higher than for any recorded for the third quarter of any previous year.

The minister of agriculture for Alberta has introduced a measure in the legislature to legalize the placing of mortgage clauses in agreements between farmers and implement manufacturers for payment of agricultural machinery.

Lord Strathcona has given \$200,000 to aid school training in Canada. The contribution is towards the establishment of a uniform system of physical and elementary military training for the youth of the Dominion.

Trouble is expected with the Indians in Northern British Columbia. The redmen are reported to have very original ideas as to their rights, and do not like the way the whites are crowding them back and cooping them up in reserves.

The last couple of weeks has seen a decline in meat prices on retail markets in the cities of the Eastern states. Last week also there was a drop in the Toronto stores. At St. Lawrence market most of the stalls offered the best cuts of beef and pork at 2 to 4 cents lower than figures that have prevailed for some time.

The proceedings against the packing houses of Chicago, because of alleged conspiracy to put up the price of meat, have been dropped, owing to a decision of the court that the companies could not be compelled to bring their books into New Jersey, where the case is being tried and where all the companies have charters of incorporation.

The Dominion house assembled on November 17. The speech from the throne foreshadows legislation regarding the terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior, the Hudson's Bay Railway, reciprocity with the United States and several other matters which agriculturists are interested. During the present session it is the intention of the government to place before parliament a measure providing for the "prosecution and completion" of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

The British political situation is no clearer. Both Unionists and Liberals are campaigning in the country, and the signs point to an early renewal of the fight on the curbing of the power of the Lords. Rumors of various kinds are being started, but the probability is that the house will be at once dissolved and an election held. King George is said to be rather favorable to the Lords, and some of the more aggressive labor members are talking republicanism, which shows the distance of the two extremes in the present situation. From the feeling in the country, as it can be judged by what the press have to say, tariff reform will be less of an issue in this election, the Lords' veto being the overshadowing issue.

Report Of Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

THE report of the Elevator Commission appointed February 28, 1910, has been handed to the Saskatchewan government. The commissioners are unanimous in their findings. In the matter of ownership and operation of initial elevators they favor none of the schemes outlined before them in their entirety, but have evolved a solution embodying what appears to them to be the best features of several. Government ownership and operation, municipal ownership and operation, state-aided farmers' elevators, and all the various modifications of these plans are alike discarded as faulty in some important particular; nor does the existing system receive unqualified commendation.

The solution offered by the commission takes the form of a co-operative joint stock company, owned entirely by the agriculturists of the province, upon the directorate and executive body of which the government shall have no representation whatever. It is suggested that a minimum of 15 per cent. shall be paid up by the farmers upon such of the \$50 shares of the company as are subscribed for, that the maximum number of shares allotted to any one person shall be ten, and that 25 elevators be the minimum number proposed to be operated by the company before the central body can be organized and governmental assistance called for. It is suggested that this assistance take the form of a loan for each elevator, such loans to be secured by mortgages and to be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, principal and interest. The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is named as a suitable provisional directorate to carry the plan to the point where a permanent directorate can be elected.

For the purpose of securing the maximum amount of local control, consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors, the commission recommended that each elevator be a separate unit or "local" in the company, with a local board elected by the local shareholders. Each such "local" shall contribute one representative to the organization and subsequent annual meetings, at which the board of directors of the whole company would be elected. It is further suggested that the stock subscribed at each "local" should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each "local."

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission was composed of three members: Professor Robert Magill, of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; George Langley, M.L.A., of Redberry, Sask., and F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This body held sittings at leading centres throughout the province and received evidence from a large number of farmers representing all shades of thought and temperament. In response to a request from the commission for a draft bill embodying their views, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, submitted a lengthy memorandum, expressing their views and outlining what they considered to be a feasible and adequate solution of the problem.

The commission then adjourned to Winnipeg and there took evidence from the chief grain inspector, the warehouse commissioner, and the various interests comprising the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City were also visited in order that the sample market, exchange, and inspection system of each place might be investigated at first hand.

The report, based upon the information derived from the sources outlined above, contains eleven chapters and an appendix comprising nineteen tables and documents. It is without a doubt the most complete and exhaustive analysis of the grain trade of Western Canada in all its bearings and ramifications that has yet been presented to the public, aside altogether from the recommendations of the commission, and the thanks of the country are due to the members of that body for their untiring efforts towards solving a most intricate problem.

CHARGES AGAINST RECENT SYSTEM

Chapter one of the report deals with the farmers' claim upon the provincial government and sets forth that "Agriculture is pre-eminently the industry of Saskatchewan, and grain growing is pre-eminently the form that industry takes. A more diversified agriculture would give a stronger basis for the prosperity of the country, but for the present, and probably for many years to come, the growing of grain must be regarded as the source of the wealth of the province." In closing this chapter the viewpoint of the commission is thus set forth in no uncertain terms: "The point of view therefore from which this commission started was that in Saskatchewan the interests of agriculture are supreme. The commission may err in its views about any particular scheme of government aid, but its sympathy from the beginning to the end of its work was entirely and without qualification for the growers of grain."

The charges against the present system are ably

classified and summarized in chapter two. They fall naturally into seven groups according as they involve: (1) the initial elevator companies and operators, (2) the banks, (3) the railway companies, (4) the terminal elevators, (5) the grading system, (6) the milling companies, (7) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

These charges need not be detailed here. The setting forth of them occupies six pages of the report and they constitute a formidable indictment of the various interests concerned in the transportation, marketing and milling of Saskatchewan's grain crops.

SCHEMES CONSIDERED

In chapter three the various schemes of provincial ownership and operation that were presented to the commission are outlined and analyzed. The far-reaching proposals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association executive, in particular, are discussed at considerable length.

The first conclusion of the commission is that there is no widespread demand for a provincial monopoly of storage facilities and that a scheme looking to that end would not be feasible, or welcome.

GRAIN GROWERS' PROPOSALS

The scheme proposed by the Grain Growers' Executive does not call for a monopoly but for a competitive system which, by reason of its alleged excellencies, would drive competitors from the province and thus establish a virtual monopoly. Concerning this scheme the report says: "The scheme outlined by the executive is at all events comprehensive, and, considering all its features, it is not surprising that they did not draft a bill to be submitted to the provincial legislature. In regard to initial elevators, the provisions of the scheme go far beyond mere public ownership and operation. They include features which, however, good or bad in themselves, have at all events no necessary connection with public ownership, but are additions to it. Such for example are the methods of sampling, of grading before shipment, of giving certificates, of securing loans from banks, of government loans, of direct shipment from initial elevators, and of dealing with loss in transit. The bill of the Manitoba legislature is a bill for public ownership and operation, but it does not contain such provisions as these. A public system that aimed at giving the farmers a square deal in regard to weights, dockage and cleaning, special binning and shipping facilities would not meet the above comprehensive demands. It might be regarded as adequate to the removal of "more dangerous" evils. It is essential also to note that the arguments adduced to show that public ownership would pay, are founded mainly upon these extra features. These are the features that give the facilities which will attract the patronage of the farmers; and the inference would appear to be that without them, a public system would not be a financial success. In analyzing it the commission regard the proposal to permit sampling being done by operators at initial points as being a very weak feature. This would lead, in their judgment, to a lack of confidence all round as to the correctness and honesty of samples. After pointing out that in connection with the sample markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago sampling is most carefully done by groups of men under supervision and not by individuals, and at terminal rather than initial points, the report says: "The method of sampling proposed by the executive would prove unsatisfactory both to the inspection department and to the buyers in the sample market. The inspector could grade the sample, but he would know nothing about how the sample had been taken, and he could not have any positive assurance that it was a fair sample. The buyer on the sample market would have no positive assurance that the grade marked on the ticket was the real grade of the grain in the bin."

GOVERNMENT LOANS ON STREET WHEAT

An important feature of the executive's proposal which the commission could not see its way to endorsing was that which called for government loans or advances upon street wheat in government elevators. Says the report: "The proposal raises questions which are distinct from that of the provincial ownership of elevators. It raises the general question whether and how far the government should go into the banking business. It raises such questions as whether in case the government decided to give loans, it should confine these to small farmers, or to the farming class, or whether there are no other people who carry on a business indispensable to the welfare of the province, and who find it difficult to borrow money from the banks, or who consider the rate of interest too high. And in regard to loans to farmers, it raises such questions as whether grain should be the only security, and whether loans should be limited to such as would enable the farmer to pay his bills, pending the sale of his grain, or whether upon other security and for other purposes also, such loans should not be advanced."

TERMINAL ELEVATORS SHOULD BE FEDERAL

The establishment of provincial-owned terminals (should the Dominion government decline to take over and operate the existing terminals), and the creation of a sample market at Winnipeg or elsewhere, are questions that the commission consider cannot be

passed upon at this time by them, acting, as they are, in the interests of one province. It is pointed out: "The question of the terminals is now engaging the attention of the federal authorities, and it would be very doubtful policy for the provincial legislature to relieve the federal government from its acknowledged responsibility in the matter." Respecting a sample market they say in part, after pointing out that the difficulties in the way of sampling and transportation are not insuperable: "The difficulty in the way of a sample market in Winnipeg is not merely one of sampling, nor one of transportation. It involves the great difficulty about mixing the grain. In asking for a sample market and for special binning facilities in the terminals, the executive are asking for mixing by implication. And they are not alone in that request. Apart from the exporters, some of whom are opposed to mixing, some and perhaps most of the grain dealers are in favor of a sample market, and of allowing mixing in private, if not in public terminals. And this view is held by the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company." After outlining the argument for and against mixing, they say: "Such are some of the arguments for and against mixing and the sample market. It is clear that the question of mixing is a serious question for a country, the price of whose grain depends upon the export price to such an extent as that of Canada. It is also clear that the question of a sample market, raising issues so important, depends upon the policy of the federal government in regard to the terminals."

In respect to the management of a provincial-owned system the commission do not think that the privilege of appointing a majority or any other number of the operating commission should be claimed by, or given to, the Grain Growers' Association, or any other body than that finally responsible to the people—the government of the day.

WEAKNESSES OF MANITOBA ELEVATOR ACT

The Manitoba Elevator Act is the final scheme analyzed in chapter three. Its provisions are outlined and its points of divergence from the memorandum of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Executive enumerated in the following paragraph: "The scheme provided for in this act is very different from that demanded by the executive of the Saskatchewan association. The act does not include terminal elevators; it does not touch the matter of responsibility for loss of grain in transit. It does not provide for a new grain exchange, or for the removal in any way of those dangerous evils which are said to arise from manipulation, speculation and monopoly in the market. It does not create the conditions which are necessary for the establishment of an effective sample market. In a word, it is an act about initial elevators only; and the initial elevators which it provides for, offer none of the special features demanded by the executive of the Saskatchewan association. Official certificates of weight and grade cannot be given before shipment. There is no provision for government loans on the security of the stored grain either to attract patronage, or to enable the farmer to hold his grain and market it leisurely. Space is to be leased to dealers for the purchase of street grain." The commission say that most of those giving evidence would not be satisfied with the Manitoba Act, because of the possibilities of political management contained in it, and because of the grave financial risk involved in the absence of a statutory monopoly. The commission's own criticism of and judgment upon the Manitoba Act will be cited further on in this summary.

EXPERIMENT AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Chapter four considers the advisability of conducting an experiment in government ownership under an independent commission embracing, say fifty elevators for a period of two years in order that more data might be secured before the province's credit was pledged to a policy involving many millions of dollars. The commission regarded this solution more kindly than the preceding ones, but only referred to it as a preferable alternative to hastily embarking upon a scheme of provincial ownership.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

In chapter four the financial side of provincial ownership is discussed. Data covering actual operation of farmers, and milling companies' elevators, and estimates by various people and bodies are presented, and the general conclusion is that, if run as handling, cleaning and storage concerns alone, elevators would require to be filled at least three and probably four times before paying their own expenses, their fixed charges, and their share of central management and inspection charges. Says the report: "There is the question whether it would be profitable investment for the province to purchase a large number of elevators, and to find itself still confronted with the competition of the most successful companies. If, after the expenditure of a large amount of capital, a monopoly was not secured, the public system would be saddled with a heavy debt and would still be subjected to vigorous competition. It might serve the interests of some elevator owners

(Continued on Page 1682)

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat advanced 2½ cents; oats declined 2 cents, and flax went off 7 cents per bushel. This is the record for the week in the Winnipeg grain market. Wheat made its advance on improved export demand and a feeling abroad that the outturn in the south would be below the high level mark that some estimates set for it. Oats are likely to get cheaper. The oat crop of both Canada and the United States is heavier than average. Live stock markets show no improvement. There is a falling off in the movement of feeding stock east. The local yards have been well supplied. Hogs are down a quarter, and may go lower. It is expected that hogs will sell below the seven cent mark before the summer lots are all disposed of. Outside live stock markets are little changed. Export business shows some little improvement, though old country markets are in much the same condition as a week ago, and are not expected to recover until after the Christmas season.

GRAIN

The market for wheat was decidedly stronger last week. Opening rather weak on Monday, wheat jumped two cents the following day, on the strength of improved inquiry abroad. While this advance was followed by a decline on Wednesday, wheat closed out the week substantially higher than it opened. The local increase in price resulted more from bulling by speculators than to any real change in the situation here or abroad. On the whole, however, the improvements all round were very considerable, and a better feeling exists among wheat holders. The forecast for the present week is for a reaction. The wheat market at the present is in usual period of ups and downs, due to no particular cause. It is a good time for the speculator, who buys on the slump and sells on a reasonable advance.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Canada—			
Wheat	13,221,853	11,968,867	11,974,598
Oats	8,221,091	8,392,473	3,639,319
Barley	830,128	852,060	772,787
United States—			
Wheat	41,889,000	40,366,000	28,787,000
Oats	16,129,000	16,556,000	13,703,000
Corn	2,307,000	2,976,000	2,409,000
Europe—			
Wheat	123,132,000	121,750,000	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

America	3,808,000	3,688,000	6,512,000
Russia	8,048,000	5,096,000	8,776,000
Danube	1,928,000	2,800,000	1,280,000
India	608,000	1,056,000	328,000
Argentina	1,200,000	480,000	144,000
Australia	386,000	952,000	112,000
Chili	200,000	120,000	184,000
Total	16,168,000	14,192,000	17,336,000

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
November	92	94½	93½	94½	93½	94½
December	90½	92	91½	92	91½	92½
March	94½	96	95½	96	95½	96½
Oats—						
November	35	35½	33	34	33½	33½
December	34½	34½	34½	33½	33½	33½
May	38½	38½	38½	38	37½	37½
Flax—						
November	252	253	250	249	248	244
December	244	245½	243	242	241	237

CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	91½	93½	92½	94	93½	94
No. 2 Nor.	88½	90½	89½	91	90½	91½
No. 3 Nor.	85½	87½	87	88½	87½	88
No. 4	82½	84½	85	84½	84½	85½
No. 5	76½	79	77½	78½	78½	79
No. 6	72	74	73	72½	72½	73½
Feed 1	62½	62½	62	62½	62½	62½
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	35	35½	34½	34	33	33
No. 3 C. W.	33½	33½	33½	32½	32	31½
Ex. No. 1 feed	33½	33½	33½	33	32½	32
No. 1 feed	33½	33½	33½	32½	32	32
No. 2 feed	31	31	30½	30	30	30
Barley—						
No. 3	47	47	47	47	47	47
No. 4	39	39	39	39	39	39
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	252	252	250	249	247	245
LIVERPOOL						
No. 1 Nor.	106½	105½	106½	106½	108	108
No. 2 Nor.	102	102	102½	102½	103½	105½
No. 3 Nor.	99	99	100½	100½	102	102
December	99	99½	100½	101½	100½	100½
March	100½	101½	102½	103½	103	103½
May	100½	101½	102½	103½	103½	103½

AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago—						
December	90½	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½
May	96½	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½
July	93½	94½	93½	93½	92½	93½
Minneapolis—						
December	101½	103½	102½	103½	102½	102½
May	106½	107½	106½	107½	106½	106½

	Duluth—	103½	105½	104½	105½	104½	104½
December	103½	105½	104½	105½	104½	104½	
May	107½	109½	108½	109	108	108½	
November	274	272½	269½	269	266½	267	
December	269	266	262½	266	264	264	
May	260	259	256½	258	256	255	

NEED CANADIAN FLAX

That the United States will take all the flax Canada can sell this year, estimated here at 4,000,000 bushels, is the belief of those who have watched that crop this year. The bulk of this will be taken by eastern interests, as the Northwest can furnish nearly enough for its own use, although not what will be needed in other sections. Exportation of flax by the United States this year is out of the question, it is said, and other countries than the Dominion must be called on to supply some of the needs. Estimates made on the total yield in the United States this year show the following figures in comparison with the government report on last year's crop: Yield in the northwestern states this year, 10,242,000 bushels; yield in the entire United States, 12,047,920 bushels; yield in northwest last year, government figures, 24,369,000 bushels; entire country's yield last year, government figures, 25,855,000 bushels. This makes a decrease of nearly 14,000,000 bushels this year in the United States. Importation must be resorted to in order to meet the demand, which is expected to reach at least 21,000,000 bushels.

ARGENTINE CROP NEWS

With no official crop reports estimates of the wheat outturn is mere guesswork, and figures are colored by the views of those forming the estimates. From a fairly reliable source the estimated surplus available for shipment is placed at 95,000,000 bushels. Others figure it as high as 125,000,000. On the whole, reports from this quarter are less favorable. Private cables state that rain is needed in some districts in the south. The Australian outlook is said to be better. Ideal weather conditions are favoring ripening and harvesting of the crop.

LIVE STOCK

The run of live stock at the local yards continues heavy, though slightly under that of the previous week. Prices are rather easier. Outside markets are in about the same condition. Toronto reports continuation of receipts and American markets are somewhat lower than a week ago. The movement of Western cattle to Ontario continues large and the Toronto yards are well supplied with stockers and feeders from this quarter. Old country prices are little changed.

Rice & Whaley, commission salesmen, write as follows of the local live stock situation:

Receipts for the first four days of the week were as follows: Cattle 4,252, hogs 1,293, sheep 13, calves 571, as compared with 6,129 cattle, 938 hogs, 166 sheep and 118 calves for the corresponding days of last week. The cattle market has shown but little change on cows and good butcher stock. Stocker and feeder buyers are finding the Eastern demand weak and prices on this class of cattle are 40 to 50 cents per hundred lower than ten days ago, with the possible exception of good 1,000 to 1,100 pound choice quality feeders. The bulk of the cattle coming to the market are plain and the majority of the offerings this week have sold below the 4-cent mark. The export demand is quiet, very few choice steers coming to market. We quote prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$4.85 to \$5.00
Fair to good export steers	4.40 to 4.60
Best export heifers	4.25 to 4.50
Best butcher steers	4.40 to 4.60
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00 to 4.25
Best fat cows	3.75 to 4.15
Fair to good cows	3.40 to 3.60
Common cows	2.50 to 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.40
Common bulls	2.75 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 to 4.40
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	3.75 to 4.15
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.25 to 3.50
Light stockers	2.75 to 3.25

There was a slight increase in the receipts of hogs this week and prices average about 25 cents lower, the bulk of the hogs selling at \$7.50, with a big cut on roughs and stags. The sheep and lamb market is very quiet at last week's prices. Good, handy weight sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; best lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice veals, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Ave. weight.	Price
32	Hogs	191	\$7.75
93	"	172	7.60
717	"	185	7.50
30	"	217	7.25
3	"	383	7.00
3	"	300	6.75
3	"	387	6.50

Cattle—			
24 Cattle	1100	4.60	
41 "	1054	4.30	
68 "	948	4.00	
22 "	981	3.80	
38 "	954	3.75	
17 "	877	3.70	
52 "	894	3.60	
20 "	933	3.50	
22 "	925	3.35	
36 "	894	3.25	
3 "	525	3.00	
8 "	977	2.90	
12 "	829	2.80	
19 "	636	2.75	
9 Cows	1028	4.25	
4 "	1206	3.65	
24 "	934	3.55	
7 "	1020	3.50	
6 "	996	3.25	
3 "	1227	3.05	
16 "	972	3.00	
18 "	944	2.90	
28 "	1002	2.85	
3 "	917	2.80	
45 "	951	2.75	
2 "	900	2.25	
4 Bulls	1375	3.25	
3 "	1108	3.15	
8 "	909	3.10	
7 "	1346	3.00	
4 "	950	2.85	
5 "	1235	2.75	
7 Calves	212	4.60	
8 "	366	4.25	
79 "	343	4.15	
41 "	319	4.00	
4 "	269	3.75	
13 "	323	3.65	
6 "	479	3.60	
13 "	242	3.25	
1 "	75	3.10	
12 Steers	1093	4.75	
4 "	1117	4.50	
3 "	1110	4.25	
8 "	828	3.75	
1 "	800	3.65	
1 "	1950	3.00	
2 "	1375	2.19	
56 Sheep	112	6.25	

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heifers, \$4.85 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.00; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.75; stockers, \$2.60 to \$5.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.95; hogs, off cars, \$7.15; fed and watered, \$7.00.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 13c. to 13½c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11½c.; Liverpool, fed ranchers, 11c. to 13c.; Canadian steers, 12c. to 13c.; Glasgow, medium to prime steers, 12c. to 14c.; bulls, 11c. to 12c.; Canadian bacon, 13½c.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	27 to 28c.
" sweet	33 to 35c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	31 to 32c.
" " bricks	32 to 33c.
" No. 1 dairy	25 to 26c.
" No. 2 dairy	21 to 22c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13¾c.
" Manitoba make	11 to 11½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	27 to 28c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	15 to 16c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	11 to 12c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19½c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
" dry, salted, sides, per lb.	15½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6½c.
" mutton, per lb.	12½c.
" pork, per lb.	13c.
" veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8 to 8½c.
Lamb and sheep skins	25 to 60c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$16.00 to \$17.00
" shorts, per ton	18.00 to 20.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" oats, per ton	24.00
" barley and oats	23.00
Hay, No. 1	13.00
" No. 2	12.00
" No. 3	11.00
Timothy, No. 1	17.00
" No. 2	16.00
" No. 3	15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	65 to 90c.

HOME JOURNAL

Take Joy Home

And make a place within thy heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come and oft' will she sing to thee
When thou art working in the furrows, aye,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn,
It is a comely fashion to be glad,
Joy is the grace we say to God.

JEAN INGELOW.

The Indian as a Student

In the report which has just been issued by the Department of Indian Affairs, the statistics of attendance at Indian schools show that enrolled Indian pupils in the Western provinces attend school more steadily than do enrolled Indian pupils in the Eastern provinces. Ontario has 2,965 pupils enrolled, British Columbia 1,985, and Manitoba, Northwest provinces, etc., have 4,149. Ontario, it will be noted, has an average attendance of enrolled Indian pupils of 52.57 per cent., while British Columbia has 63.37 per cent. But Saskatchewan maintains an average attendance of 80.81 per cent. of her enrolment of 1,251, and Manitoba's average is 59.41 per cent. of 1,759 enrolled pupils. The unorganized Northwest Territories are the topnotchers in this respect, for with an enrolment of 162 Indian pupils in five schools—three of which are boarding schools—the average attendance is 86.42 per cent. Probably the boarding and industrial schools are responsible for the better average, for in Ontario there are nine of these schools and 78 day schools. Alberta maintains a high average attendance of 76.97 per cent., with 938 pupils enrolled. In New Brunswick there are nine day schools, and the average attendance of 222 Indian pupils was 60.81 per cent. Prince Edward Island has a solitary day school with 42 pupils enrolled, and average attendance was 18, or 42.86 per cent. The total enrolment in Indian schools for the year was 10,625, and the percentage of average attendance 62.36 per cent. for all Canada.

The Second Chance

If you read "Sowing Seeds in Danny" you'll be glad of a second chance to visit with Pearlie Watson and the rest of the children. If you didn't, then "The Second Chance" will be the first chance you will have to meet a mighty interesting home-grown-on-Manitoba-soil family of people, called into being by Nellie L. McClung, herself a Western woman of the best and finest type.

But that isn't how the book got its name. As the Watson boys grew older there wasn't enough money to give them an education, and nothing for them to do in the little Manitoba town but get into mischief, so Pearl decided to give up her plans for an education and to get the family on to "the land." They took up an abandoned homestead left by Bill Cavers, who lost it through drink. Pa and Pearlie went out to view the landscape o'er.

"Pa," she said, "I've got a name for it!" We'll call it "The Second Chance!"

"For why, Pearlie?" her father asked, curiously.

"Well, it just came to me as I was lookin' round, what this farm has had to put up with

with Bill Cavers. Here it is as good a farm as any around here, and it's all run to weeds. I am sure this yard is knee-high with ragweed and lambs' quarters in the summer, and the fields are all grown up with mustard and wild oats, and they're an abomination to any farm; and so it has just sort of give up and got discouraged, and now it lets in any old weed that comes along, because it thinks it'll never be any good. But here comes the Watsons, the whole bilin' of them, and I can see over there, pa—taking him to the window—the place the garden will be, all nicely fenced in to keep out the cattle; and over there, under the trees, will be the chicken-house, with big white hens swaggerin' in and out of it, and down the ravine, there will be the pig-pasture,

a picture of real life, as it can be seen any day on the prairie.

Pearlie Watson's philosophy:

"Whether or not yer hair's combed right is a matter of style, but clean or dirty teeth is a matter of the heart."

"It does look shabby, but it's home and I love it. Nobody would ever know to look at it the good times that go on inside."

"God doesn't care very much about money. Look at the sort of people He gives it to."

More Politics Across the Border

When Theodore Roosevelt threw himself violently into the New York gubernatorial campaign, named his own candidate in spite of the "old guard" and Vice-President Sherman, stumped for his nominee and started in to show the Empire state the kind of man the Democrats had nominated for the governorship the contest in New York immediately assumed the proportions of a national campaign, and the rest of the country looked on to see whether the doughty colonel was as much the people's idol now as he was or seemed to be when the nation's chief executive. Consequently the defeat of Stimson and election of Dix as governor of New York is taken as an indication that Roosevelt has been overplayed as saviour of his country, and that his chance of becoming his party's nominee for the presidency a year from next summer has been materially lessened. For the first time in a good many years New York elected a Democratic governor and changed a Republican majority of sixty thousand two years ago into a plurality of seventy thousand for the candidate of the "grand old party of the people."

Another notable Democratic victory was the election of Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, to the governorship of New Jersey. Eastern Democrats for some years have been trying to raise up a man who would overshadow Bryan in the estimation of the party, and Woodrow Wilson will loom large as a Democratic presidential possibility two years hence.

Speaking generally the elections resulted in a landslide for the Democrats. That party will control the next congress by a substantial majority, but the Republicans will continue to control the Senate. The results emphatically repudiate the administration of President Taft, indicate that the people are not favorably impressed with the manner in which Mr. Taft and his "standpatters" are carrying out their pre-election promises and foreshadow a Democratic victory in the presidential elections of 1912. For the moment the two peerless leaders of the two great national parties stand forgotten. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, has "absolutely nothing to say" and Bryan has only the satisfaction of knowing that the Democratic candidate he refused to support for governor of Nebraska, is the only man on the party's ticket that went down to defeat in the state. It will be interesting to follow how well the two colonels will rise; one from the debris of his own party, and the other rear himself above a new set of leaders, who seem to have got a grip on the leadership of the party that for fourteen years has been the "peerless Nebraskan's" own. That Roosevelt will make himself heard and felt goes without saying. But for the present he is under the cloud of an overwhelming defeat; the first by the way, that he has received since that first notable achievement of chasing a few Spaniards over San Juan hill.

"Call Me Not Dead!"

Call me not dead when I, indeed, have gone

Into the company of the everliving
High and most glorious poets! Let
thanksgiving

Rather be made. Say: "He at last

hath won
Rest and release, converse supreme
and wise,

Music and song and light of immortal
faces;

To-day, perhaps, wandering in starry
places,

He hath met Keats, and known him
by his eyes.

To-morrow (who can say?) Shakespeare
may pass

And our lost friend just catch one
syllable

Of that three-centuried wit that kept so
well;

Or Milton, or Dante, looking on the
grass,

Thinking of Beatrice, and listening
still

To chanted hymns that sound from
the heavenly hill."

—The late RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

and forinst us will be acres and acres of wheat, and behind the bluff there will be the oat-field.

"That's why we'll call it 'The Second Chance,' for it's a nice, kind name, and I like the sound of it, anyway. I am thinkin', maybe, that it is that way with most of us, and we'll be glad, maybe, of a second chance. Now, pa, I don't mind tellin' ye that it was a sore touch for me to have to leave school, and me doin' so well, but I am hopin' still that some time, some place, perhaps, for me, too, like the farm, there may be a second chance."

And there was.

Martha Perkins, our prim, straight-haired Martha, who had nothing to do but work, bursts out of her shell and her day-dreams wrought into quilts and mats carefully laid away to have ready "in case—well just in case" become blessed realities.

There is no villain in this book, only everyday folk like ourselves, with our temptations—all of them yielding to the tempter some of the time, but none of them giving in all the time. Just



Hope's Quiet Hour

HE PASSED BY

When he saw him, he passed by on the other side.—St. Luke x: 31.

When a certain lawyer asked the Great Teacher the question: "Who is my neighbor?" he was not given any abstruse reply. The answer was that marvellous parable of "The Good Samaritan," which is so simple that a little child can understand its meaning, and yet so far-reaching that it can touch every life every day. When I read of the efforts being made to better the lives of the poor and weak, in hundreds of directions, I can see the influence of this parable. One is insisting on better pay for workers, another is fighting for reasonable compensation in case of an accident to a wage-worker. Another insists that each child in the schools shall be properly fed and housed, and shall have eyes, ears, throat and teeth systematically looked after. Others are insisting that juvenile criminals shall be given a chance to reform, while many go more to the root of the disease, and provide carefully supervised playgrounds for those who would otherwise be nurtured in that hotbed for forcing crime—the street. More and more people are waking up to the fact so hotly denied by the first murderer, that each one of us is, to a large extent, his "brothers' keeper," and that every man, woman and child is brother to us all.

The parable is quiet in its language. There is no word of indignant blame spoken in condemnation of those who saw a man lying half dead by the side of the road, and yet hurried on to attend to their own business without attempting to help him. They did not hurt him in any way, they were not criminals, but respectable and religious men—leaders of religion. They were not murderers—they only left a man to die, without making the slightest effort to save him. Is there any law that could punish them for such a sin of omission?

Dr. Miller, in his beautiful "Story of Joseph," says that the captain of an ocean vessel was once hurrying on his way when he saw a signal of distress at a considerable distance. Looking through his glass, he found that there was a man adrift on a piece of wreckage. Unwilling to stop the ship and so lose valuable time, he went straight ahead, saying: "Some other vessel will pick him up." He did not hurt the wrecked sailor, he only "saw him, and passed by"—only left him to die. But the pleasure of being commended for his swift passage soon died out, driven out by the horror of the thought that he had wickedly crushed the hope of one who trusted in him. That man perishing on the wreck was never forgotten by day or night. The captain never went to sea again, but walks about with head cast down, unable to forgive himself for that one criminal sin of omission. It was a crime, and he knew it, even when he tried to persuade himself that it was his duty to hurry forward on his own business.

In "The Christmas Carol," when Marley's ghost was mourning over the countless misused opportunities of his life, Scrooge said to him: "But you are always a good man of business, Jacob." "Business!" cried the ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance and benevolence were all my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business."

Is it not so with all of us? If we make

it our pride to "mind our own business"—meaning that we don't care what becomes of the outside world if only we can push on without delay in the pursuit of our own particular ambition, then we are following in the steps of the priest and Levite, who could not endanger their own business or safety for the sake of a wounded stranger. "What if that stranger should happen to be—God!" If the Good Samaritan is a true picture of Christ; so also we must recognize not only a brother, but our Elder Brother, in everyone who claims our practical sympathy. We may be respectable, religious people, attending to our own business in energetic fashion, and yet He may even now be saying to us: I was an hungered, and ye gave Me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave Me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took Me not in; naked, and ye clothed Me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited Me not. . . . Inas-



WHERE THE STREAM RUNS—IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

much as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

But what if our own worldly business should suffer, while we are attending to wounded travellers on the highway of life? That is a practical question, which each must answer for himself—but let us answer it honestly. A Christian is bound to do his own business faithfully, and we may be quite sure that our master will not be pleased with us if we are busy-bodies, attending to other people's affairs and neglecting our own. The Christian life ought to be a balanced life; we must not run to extremes, but should be temperate in all things.

But that does not mean that we have any right to be indifferent to the troubles of other people. Let us look at Joseph. He was only a lad when he was sold by his brothers, and became a slave in Egypt. He was young and despised, without friends, money or rights. But he did his work faithfully, and the Lord was with him. He soon rose to be overseer in the house of his master, and was able to say: "Behold, my master wotteth not what is with me in the house, and he hath committed all he hath to my hand." Later on, when through a false accusation he was cast into prison, he again rose to a very high position. "The keeper of the prison

committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison." When he was released from prison, he was at once raised to the highest place in Egypt, except that of the king. It is very plain that he attended to his own business thoroughly. But he was not absorbed in it. His sympathy for others was ready and helpful. Even when he might have been brooding over the injustice shown towards himself, he was quick to notice that two of the prisoners who were given into his charge, and whom he served, were looking unusually sad. Through doing all in his power to help them, he was himself afterwards raised to be ruler over Egypt. Then, when his brothers talked sadly among themselves about their past wickedness, he pretended to be a stranger who could not even understand their language; and yet he felt so full of affection for those who had terribly wronged him, that he "turned himself about from them and wept," because they were blaming themselves for having sold him as a slave.

The truth is, that if we really care about our brothers and neighbors, we shall find a way to keep the balance true between minding our own business and giving them the help which God requires of us.

Christ—the true Good Samaritan—was so eager to help wounded souls and bodies that He spent His days in going about doing good. If He had stayed quietly in Nazareth attending only to His carpenter business, He would not have been crucified—and the world would not have been saved. But we must remember that He did stay there until he was thirty, and probably His wages were the support of the family.

"How much need I give?" but "How much can I give?" And Love is not a crown for special occasions only, it grows more beautiful the more it is used. As Lowell says:

"True Love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthen-ware;
It is a thing to walk with hand-in hand
Through the everydayness of this work-day world,
Baring its tender feet to every flint,
Yet letting not one heart beat go astray.

From beauty's law of plainness and content;
A simple, fireside thing, whose quiet smile
Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home.

A Love that gives and takes, that seeth faults
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle-points,
But loving—kindly, ever looks them down
With the o'er-coming faith that still forgives."

DORA FARNCOMB.

EX ORE, INFANTUM

Little Jesus, wast Thou shy
Once, and just so small as I?
And what did it feel like to be
Out of Heaven, and just like me?
Didst Thou sometimes think of there
And ask where all the angels were?
I should think that I would cry
For my house all made of sky:
I would look about the air,
And wonder where my angels were;
And at waking 'twould distress me—
Not an angel there to dress me!
Hadst Thou ever any toys?
Like us little girls and boys?
And didst Thou play in Heaven, with
all
The angels that were not too tall,
With stars for marbles? Did the things
Play 'Can you see me' through their
wings?
And did Thy Mother let Thee spoil
Thy robes, with playing on 'our' soil?
How nice to have them always new
In Heaven, because 'twas quite clean
blue!

Didst Thou kneel at night to pray,
And didst Thou join Thy hands, this
way?
And did they tire sometimes, being
young.
And make the prayer seem very long?
And dost Thou like it best, that we
Should join our hands to pray to Thee?
I used to think, before I knew,
The prayer not said unless we do.
And did Thy Mother at the night
Kiss Thee, and fold the clothes in right?
And didst Thou feel quite good in bed,
Kissed, and sweet; and Thy prayers
said?

Thou canst not have forgotten all
That it feels like to be small;
And Thou know'st I cannot pray
To Thee in my father's way—
When Thou wast so little, say,
Couldst Thou talk Thy Father's way?
So, a little Child, come down
And hear a child's tongue like Thy
own;

Take me by the hand and walk,
And listen to my baby-talk.
To Thy Father show my prayer
(He will look, Thou art so fair),
And say: O Father, I, Thy son,
Bring the prayer of a little one.

And He will smile, that children's
tongue
Has not changed since Thou wast
young!

—FRANCIS THOMPSON.

Think a little on this: "Mothers passed their babies to people on the full train, and were themselves left behind to die in the flames." Poor, little, noble mothers. And the ever present miracle of the thing is that the mother is always content herself to perish so that the small bit of humanity for whose existence she is jointly responsible, be saved.

From this basis men decide that woman is too unreasonably emotional to be entrusted with a vote. Perhaps the deduction is correct, but—?

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Before hanging out the clothes in the winter I rinse the soapsuds from my hands, rub a teaspoonful of vinegar over them, and dry and warm them well. This treatment I find is a sure preventive of chapped hands, and helps to keep them soft and white.

NEEDLESSLY BLIND

The pioneer who experiences to the full the disadvantages of pioneer life in Western Canada, is the mother, and though settlers are pouring into Western Canada there are yet in many places women as isolated from their sex as ever women were when the settlement of the country first began. The hardest time of all is when the baby comes. So many things, even necessities, have to be done without, more from lack of helpers than from want of money. Neither mother nor babe can have the attentions that women more happily situated consider a matter of course.

But there is one thing connected with the first day of her child's life that

every mother should plan beforehand to have attended to promptly. That is the treatment of its eyes. Ophthalmia neonatorum is a disease of the eyes at birth that, untreated, leads very quickly to total blindness. An English surgeon says that it is responsible for more than one-third of the blindness in the whole world. In the New York State School for the blind over thirty per cent. of the children admitted were blind from this cause. In Mexico there are 4,500 victims from this disease alone.

The "needlessly" of the title is, however, a well chosen word. Even away in the wilds this dreadful disease can be prevented and at scarcely any cost. Dr. Crede, director of the Leipsic Maternity Hospital, discovered, as far back as 1881, that a single drop of a two per

cent. solution of silver nitrate dropped from a glass rod on the eyeball of a newborn infant will destroy the germs of

ophthalmia neonatorum, should any chance to be present, and will do no injury to a healthy eye. Dr. Crede has used this simple remedy with the greatest success, the number of blind babies under his care being reduced from one out of every ten babies to one out of every five hundred. The solution of two per cent. strength can be obtained for a few cents from any druggist, and by him sealed in a small phial and used when needed.

DAME DURDEN.

TO AVOID BLISTERS

No blister will form if white of egg and olive oil are mixed quickly in equal portions and applied to a burn. The place should be covered with a piece of soft linen. Bicarbonate of soda is more quickly obtained and is quite as good. It should be used dry, covered with a cloth, and kept wet with cold water. A bad blister was covered with a piece of linen wet in a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid, kept wet for a day or two, and no scar resulted.



BUTTERFLY DESIGN

Can be used in groups or singly for embroidery or stenciling

Christmas Presents You Can Make At Home

After the Christmas rush is over, when both your physical strength and your pocketbook are in a state of collapse, don't you often think of how much money is wasted? Yes, absolutely wasted on useless gifts that are of no earthly value whatever, and give no pleasure. Useless pieces of so-called fancywork, bought in haste during the last days of shopping, or at a church fair; impossible pieces of bric-a-brac that the recipient hides or gives to the laundress. Such giving is a sort of hush money to the conscience, and benefits nobody but the merchant.

It is not the giving of remembrances that I am condemning, but the wasteful expenditure of time and money; for if more judicious thought were used there would undoubtedly be money saved, less nerve-racking strain, and the results would give greater satisfaction.

You may argue that "it's the kind thought back of the giving which should be appreciated," and which we hear so often reiterated. True, but just use sensible, matter-of-fact planning for these gifts of love, and you will bestow real pleasure and your pocketbook will be in a far better condition than if you resort to desperate shopping in the last two or three weeks.

First, make a list of the names of those to be remembered, and compare it with last year's list so your gift will be different. There will be the list of those nearest and dearest, and the group of friends to be remembered with less expensive gifts. Consider the taste of each, their desires and opportunities. Don't give a piece of needlework to a woman who does exquisite work herself; she would probably appreciate and make use of a dainty lawn sewing-apron with several pockets, a book, a bit of fine china, or a pretty dressing-sack. And think of the incongruity of giving a sewing-apron to a business girl, whose only sewing consists in replacing stray buttons and putting in collar supports.

One of my friends, who writes the weekly "Book Reviews" for a periodical, and must perforce read a great many of the new books, was presented with

eight of the current novels at a recent Christmas-tide, probably because she was a "literary woman." She confessed to me that it made her ill to look at that stack of books, all of which she had reviewed. But you see just this lack of thoughtfulness and reckless giving displayed year after year, and the shopkeeper is the only one who profits by it.

Now, begin early to plan and take stock of what you have on hand. Search the sewing-room scrap-box for remnants of lawn, lace, stray motifs, odds and ends of ribbons. If you are even fairly clever with your needle there are unlimited opportunities for you to make attractive Christmas gifts for your friends without a great outlay of money. Every woman loves a dainty dressing-sack, but we all know how the making of such an article for one's self is deferred from time to time in favor of the more pressing necessities. So if you make your friend, sister or mother a pretty sack that she can slip on for the unconventional breakfast, or while she enjoys that last hour with an absorbing novel before she "falls on sleep," she will give you loving thoughts every time she puts it on. There is such a wealth of suitable yet inexpensive stuff for them that I hardly know what to leave out, but challis, lawn and crepe de chine suggest the general style of wool, cotton, and silk that may be used. Challis can frequently be bought for considerably less than fifty cents a yard, and the French challis, with beautiful borders, can be had for about sixty or seventy cents. All it needs is a ribbon tied at the neck, or perhaps at the waist.

A woman who embroiders may not realize how highly prized an embroidered corset cover would be as a gift for the woman who is not clever with her needle, or who has not the time for needlework. The simplicity and daintiness of a lawn or a nainsook corset cover with a pretty bit of embroidery, buttonholed scallops and eyelet holes for the ribbon, will appeal to any woman of refined taste.

A pretty kimono is another useful gift, though it may be too expensive to come within any but the "nearest and dearest class." It need not be very extravagant if made of cotton crepe, and the bands may be of ribbon or Persian silk. Bordered challis or bordered foulard will make very handsome kimonos, as the border makes such a pretty trimming, and if made at home they need not be very costly.

Chafing-dish aprons and sewing aprons are quickly made, and the cost is next to nothing. You can use cross-barred dimity, batiste, India linen, or some pretty flowered lawn or dimity that has been left from a summer dress. If you have the time you might use a bold embroidery design on white lawn, and scallop the edges, but if not a pretty German or French val gives a dainty finish.

A flat collar of lawn, trimmed with lace or a bit of handwork is a dainty accessory for a girl. It is impossible to have too many neck fixings, besides they are wonderfully fresh-looking with a silk or cloth waist, and of course are suitable for wash waists, too.

There is another style of neckwear that can be made without a pattern; it consists of a lawn turnover mounted on a deep band; the edges are button-hole scalloped, and may have dots or tiny sprigs embroidered above them. There is a lawn tie stitched to the top of the band under the turnover; it is about two inches wide where it passes around the collar, but after it crosses in the back it widens so it is about three or three and a half inches wide when it ties in front. The ends are embroidered like the turnover.

Then there is the black satin girde and sash ends finished with knots, ball ornaments or fringe that would be an acceptable gift. Black accessories are so fashionable that such a belt and sash could be worn with many different dresses. It would be pretty with white albatross or serve, mousseline,

chiffon or other evening frocks.

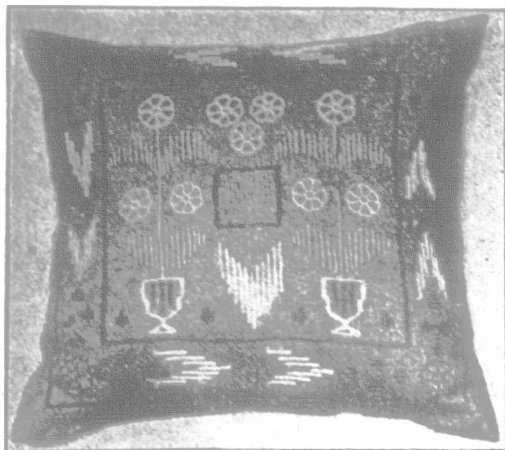
A cunning little apron with Mother Goose outlined on it would be sure to please a small girl, and this also could be made from the sewing-room box, probably without the expenditure of a penny.

The separate flounce for an underskirt is a practical gift that I know would be appreciated. As the flounce on a silk petticoat always wears out first, a new one may be attached to an old upper part. They do not have to be the same color or the same style of silk, but there should be a certain harmony. Pompadour, Dresden or Persian figured silk would make a pretty flounce that may be used on an old black, or black and white silk, or a colored upper that contained the principal color in the flounce. Fringe is a fashionable trimming for silk flounces as well as frocks. A narrow ruffle is set right on the edge of the flounce, and the deep fringe is allowed to fall nearly to the top of it. The silk remnant counter is a veritable gold mine for the girl who wants to have or to give a smart silk petticoat at little cost. Flowered or Persian figured silk bands are very effective on black or solid colored ruffles.

The detachable lingerie flounce is just as acceptable as the silk one, and if it shows the witchery of fine handwork in the whipped-on lace, rolled-and-whipped ruffles, or hand-made hemstitching, the woman who gets it will surely have reason to be proud.

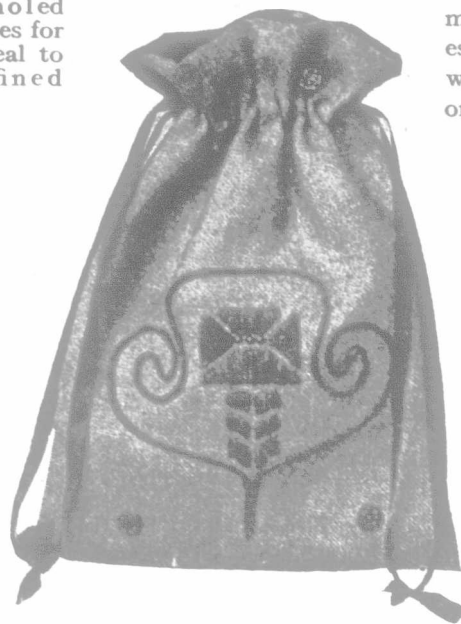
A chiffon peasant blouse, or an embroidered linen one, would be a valuable gift. If you use chiffon, marquise or voile nion for the peasant blouse it could be made by hand. Those materials are attractive over the beautiful oriental silks.

An embroidered lawn or fine linen blouse can be done as "pick-up" work. And when finished you have the impression that it just filled in odd minutes that might otherwise have been wasted. —Pictorial Review.



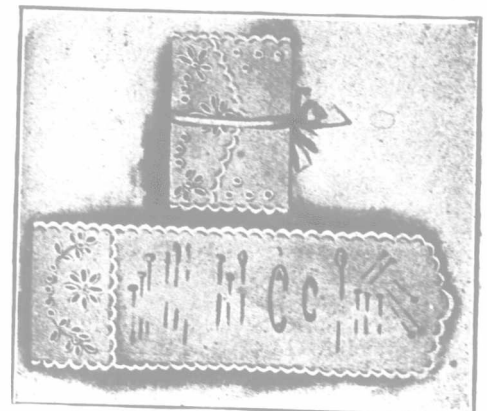
CUSHION COVER

Of burlap worked with silk, or of cotton canvas worked with cotton floss



FANCYWORK OR SHOPPING BAG

To be embroidered or stencilled



A PIN CASE MADE OF EYELET EMBROIDERY



The Western Wigwam

A MISTAKE

Some letters have been handed to me that were addressed to the Boys' Club, but were written by boys under twelve, and not yet old enough to write letters that would be interesting to older boys. Of course, if a younger boy could write a very fine letter, telling more than the number of cows and cats he has, the big boys might be glad to let him in, but they are a very particular crowd. The Boys' Club has no button. It is only the Western Wigwam that is favored in that way.

Cousin Dorothy.

CAUGHT A WOLF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, though I read the letters in THE ADVOCATE every week. I am fourteen years old. I have to milk three cows. I have eight brothers and three sisters, so we are twelve children all together. I don't go to school, for I have too much work to do at home. I like riding horseback very much. We have two cats and three dogs, two hounds and one collie. The hounds caught a wolf last winter. The town we go to is seven miles northeast of our place. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. Wishing the club every success.

Sask. SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

A NEW COUSIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I live five miles from town. I am going to school every day and I am in grade three. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE five years, and I like to read the letters very much. We have a little colt six months old. I am enclosing a two-cent stamp and envelope for one of your buttons.

ANNIE SWITZER.

FOND OF BOOKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second letter I have written to you. I did not see my first letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher's name is Miss C—. I like her very well. She has been teaching here for three years, but I do not think she will be here next year. I am in the fourth class. There are twenty-three scholars going to school.

I like reading books. I have read "The Wide, Wide World," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and three of the Bessie books and a few others. I like them very well. I have three brothers and one sister. Two of my brothers are going to school, and I expect my sister will be going next spring.

I got my button, and think it is very pretty.

SNOWBALL.

A YOUNG POULTRY-KEEPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for a long time. I have a little pony which I call Molly, and she has a colt. I ride Molly to school and leave the colt at home without its mother.

Have any of you members been to Edmonton? I live fourteen miles north of Edmonton. It is a very nice city indeed. The surrounding country is nice also. If you come to Edmonton be sure to come to the country also.

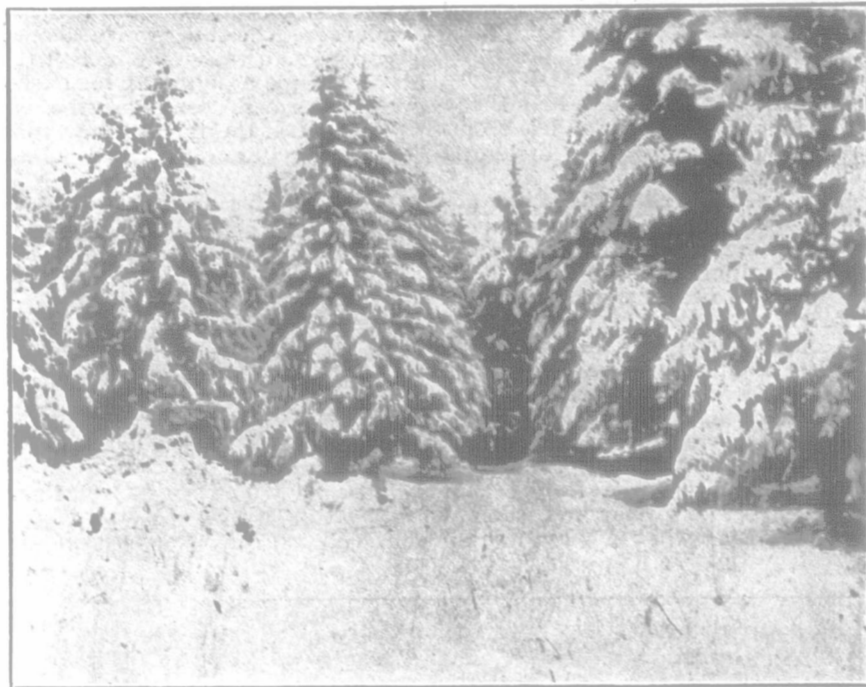
I have just been reading where there was a little girl and her mother gave her some little white hens, and she had made four hundred dollars out of them when she was fourteen years of age. What do you think of that?

I will close now with a riddle: Why doesn't a baker eat his apron? Ans.—Because it goes against his stomach. Wishing you a merry Christmas.

MABEL LONG.

A LIVELY TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Wigwam. As I saw my first letter in print, I thought I would write again. We live three miles from a post office. I am still going to school. We have two new boys coming. There is going to be a fowl supper at the Boharm church on the 16th of November. After the supper there is to be an entertainment. The boys and girls are practicing. We are going to give a song. There are



THE CHRISTMAS TREE ORCHARD AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

five girls going to give a song called "I am a Little Mother," with motions. We had about eight thousand bushels of grain. The crop yield was very good in this district.

They are building a skating rink at Boharm. It will be fine fun for the young folks this winter, and, also, the boys and girls.

WEASEL.

A MILE AND A HALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second time I have written to you, but it is a long time since I wrote last. I go to school with my two sisters, and my two cousins. We have to walk a mile and a half. Our teacher's name is Miss S—, and I like her very much. I am in grade four. There are six girls in my class. Our studies are: arithmetic, literature, reading, writing, drawing, geography, grammar, physiology, composition and history. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years, and likes it very much.

JEAN BURROWS.

BEST OF ALL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have been taking THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time, and have found it a valuable help, but I think the page devoted to the Western Wigwam is the best part of the paper. I am fourteen years old.

The C. N. R. surveyors surveying the Peace River line went right through our homestead yesterday. They are going to make Onaway the junction of the main line and the Peace River line.

It is snowing hard to-day, and looks like winter time. I like the winter with lots of snow. I like hunting partridge with a .22 rifle. The rifle does not batter the birds like a shotgun. We have five horses, six head of cattle, eleven pigs, two dogs and two cats. I would like to correspond with any Wigs. I am enclosing two cents for a beautiful button.

EDGAR W. PRIESTLEY.

THE GEESE GONE SOUTH

Dear Editor:—I am sending a stamp for a button. Last spring my pony threw me off and stunned me. My father saw a lot of geese, and I did, too, this fall. There is a flowing well near our place. There are also two lakes, Clear Lake and Mud Lake. One is three miles long and a half a mile wide, and the other is about five or six miles long and two miles wide. Papa just stopped threshing to-day.

FINLAY ROSS (9).

(You will have to be a good member of the Wigwam for a few years more before you are old enough for the Boys' Club. But by being a Wig, you can get a button. The Boys' Club has no badge yet.—C. D.)

LIKES THE CLUB

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to your club, and I would like to join it. I read some letters in it, and think they are very nice. I would like to be able to wear one of your buttons and be able to say that I belong to your club. I go to the Loudoun School, and like it

button? As this is my first letter to your club I think I will have to close, with much success to the Wigs.

DOLENA FRASER.

Lost River, Que.

(Just a stamped envelope addressed to yourself is all it needs to get a button. We should like to hear more of your home in old Quebec, so please write again.—C. D.)

LATEST FASHIONS FROM OUR DESIGNERS

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address.

Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order.

Send to fashion department Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



6720 Kimono with Pointed Yoke, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.



6713 Steamer or Pullman Gown, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42.



6786 Child's Circular Coat with Yoke and Cape, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6784 Fancy Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6789 Fancy Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



6788 Fancy Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6755 Infant's Set, One Size.



6792 Boy's Reefer Coat, 2, 4 and 6 years.



THE BOYS' CLUB

BOYS' CLUB BRIEFS

Any group of boys wanting to form a patrol of the Boy Scouts can get all the necessary information by writing to Captain Birdwhistle, Dominion secretary of Boy Scouts, Ottawa, Ont.

TWO GOOD BEAR STORIES

A Westerner owned a stumpy lot, with woods on three sides of it. The field had been seeded to clover, and 15 or 20 woodchucks dug holes in the ground, where they lived in peace and plenty until a bear, late in the month of July, formed the habit of stealing out of the woods just before sunset every day, crouching in the tall clover and pouncing on a woodchuck while it was at supper. The owner would not shoot the bear, because at that season its fur was good for nothing, and, besides, he wanted to thin out the woodchucks.

When the bear had killed a number of the woodchucks and carried them into the woods, a wise old woodchuck in the upper end of the field began to be suspicious, and whenever the bear stole out of the timber the old woodchuck would sit by its hole and whistle to warn the other woodchucks of the bear's presence. Then he and all the woodchucks in the lot would run into their holes and the bear would slouch back to the woods, looking sheepish.

When the old woodchuck had played this trick a few times the bear apparently set to thinking, for at noon one hot day it was seen to shamble out of the woods and to climb a tree just above the old woodchuck's burrow. Not a woodchuck was in sight, and that made those who were watching the performance wonder what the bear "was up to." He stayed in the tree all the afternoon, and just before sundown the old woodchuck was seen to crawl out of its hole and take a survey of the field. The bear's presence was unperceived, so very soon the old woodchuck scampered off some distance from his hole. Then the bear nabbed him and squeezed him to death in a hurry. With the wise old woodchuck out of the way, the bear had an easy time, and before the end of the next month he had killed every woodchuck in the lot.

A Galveston man, together with several friends, was hunting for wild turkeys in a part of Texas where the birds were numerous. He had heard that powdered red pepper, set floating in a stiff breeze at night under the tree in which turkeys were at roost, would cause them to drop, sneezing, and leave them staggering at the hunter's feet.

The trees selected by the birds proved to be evergreen live oaks. The foliage was thick and it was thought best to wait until the moon rose. The Galveston man selected a promising tree, and on going under it saw three turkeys on one limb not more than ten feet from his head. There were others above. As he must not shoot till the signal was given, it occurred to the Galveston man that now was a favorable opportunity to try the red pepper. He unwrapped the box and went cautiously to the limb on which the three turkeys were sitting. Lifting the box he gave it a shake to throw the pepper into the breeze, at the same time starting it upward by a vigorous puff. Then came a surprise.

The hunter stepped hastily back a few feet to avoid a dose of his own medicine and saw something approach him in an upright posture. At first he took it to be one of his friends, and he stood gazing at it until it was too near for him to retreat. Then he saw that it was a full grown bear. It was at this juncture that the pepper proved its efficacy. As the bear was

proceeding most affectionately to embrace his new acquaintance, sniffing as if delighted to meet him, the Galveston man emptied the contents of the box in his face. At the same moment he jumped back and made for his gun, about ten steps away.

The moon having risen by this time the hunter could plainly see the antics of the bear. The turkeys, too, had inhaled enough of the pepper to make them restless, and were coughing and sneezing incessantly.

Then followed about as ludicrous a scene as was ever witnessed by a hunter. The bear was as good as chained, as he was almost rubbing his eyes out, and was so prostrated from his exertions as to be beyond doing any mischief. The turkeys were by this time getting into an equally bad case, and in a few minutes nine of them had fallen out of the tree and were flapping on the ground. It was, of course, easy for the hunter to dispose of the bear, and, with the aid of a boy, to gather in his turkeys.—New York Press.

PREPARING FOR THE NORTH

Dear Editor and Boys:—This is my second letter to the club, and it seems a long time since I wrote, so I thought I would try again.

Well, it seems as though winter has set in in good shape, and I suppose there will be a lot of us thinking of doing a little trapping. I have had a lot of shooting this year, as game has been plentiful in this part of the country.

One day when I was out with the gun I saw a chicken sitting in a tree, and, of course, I took aim and shot it. I broke one wing and one of its legs, and the little creature clung to the branch for some time before it fell. I shall never forget the feeling that came over me. I never felt such a coward before as when I picked it up

and it looked so pitifully at me. If it could have spoken it would have said: "What have I done to receive such treatment?" It reminded me of a story I saw some time ago in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, "My Last Shot."

Well, boys, I tell you that was my last shot at prairie chicken.

I am now preparing for my winter's hunting. I am going away up north, where there are no settlers. I went up some time ago, and built myself a shack, so I hope to have a good haul of furs. It is not an easy life hunting in the north; in fact, I believe it is the hardest a young fellow could choose, but I like it. I got a fine badger the other day. He was just running in his hole and my dog grabbed him as he was disappearing, so Mr. Badger had to stop to deal with the dog, and if I had not been there with the gun I believe he would have killed him. But while he was fighting with the dog I put an end to the quarrel and became the owner of a fine hide.

I believe our editor asked if any of the boys have taught their dogs any tricks. I make my dog sit up and beg, and shake hands, but I have a pony that I have taught a few little tricks. I ask her if she wants any oats, and she whinnies. I then tell her she won't get any till she kisses me. She then puts her nose on my face. I can make her stand up on her hind legs, and she will shake hands, too.

Well, I must not make this letter too long, but I would like to say with regard to education for farmers' sons that a boy (or girl) living on the farm needs all the education he can get. I think there is nothing worse to see than a young man who is unable to write his own name or figure up his bushels of grain. Farmers' sons, get the education, for it is the farmer that will rule the country ere long, and education means power.

I suppose I will soon be too old for the Boys' Club, as I shall be twenty in about two months.

FARMER'S SON.

(You are not too old for the Boys' Club yet. The twelve to twenty age limit was set mainly to keep the little boys to the Western Wigwam till their letters covered things that bigger boys were interested in. No man is too old to join who hasn't forgotten what boys like or that he was once a boy himself. A vote on the question of your

staying would be made unanimous by the club.

In England and in Europe generally, I believe, it is not considered sportsmanlike to kill a bird unless it is on the wing, thus giving it some kind of chance against man and gun.—Ed.)

THE SPIDER'S TRAP

On one occasion the Field Museum in Chicago became infested with a large number of obnoxious spiders. They festooned the ceiling and great columns of the buildings with yards of their shuttlework. Scrubwomen and janitors tried in vain to rid the building of the pests and their work. Finally a small bird known as the brown creeper discovered the state of things and decided to take up his abode inside and assist the authorities in ridding the building of the pests.

For several days the bird flitted about very much as he pleased, wagging up and down column after column and probing his bill into every crevice and he actually carried on a very effective work.

One morning, however, as an official of the museum was passing, an attendant remarked to him that it looked very much as if the bird was done for and a subject for the museum's collection. Glancing in the direction indicated by the attendant, the official saw that the bird lay panting on its side at the bottom of one of the columns.

"See if you can catch me a fly," said the scientist to the attendant, as he took the bird into his hands. The fly being soon forthcoming, it was held on the point of a pin to the bird's beak, and to the surprise of both men the creeper bit at it voraciously. That didn't look as though the little fellow was about to die. The scientist was much perplexed. "I wonder what's the matter with him," he said.

Then, turning the bird over in his hand, he found it had been entrapped in a large spider's web, which had bound the wing and tail together in such a manner as to preclude flying. It looked as if some wise old spider had resented the bird's work of extermination and had purposely ensnared him in a trap.

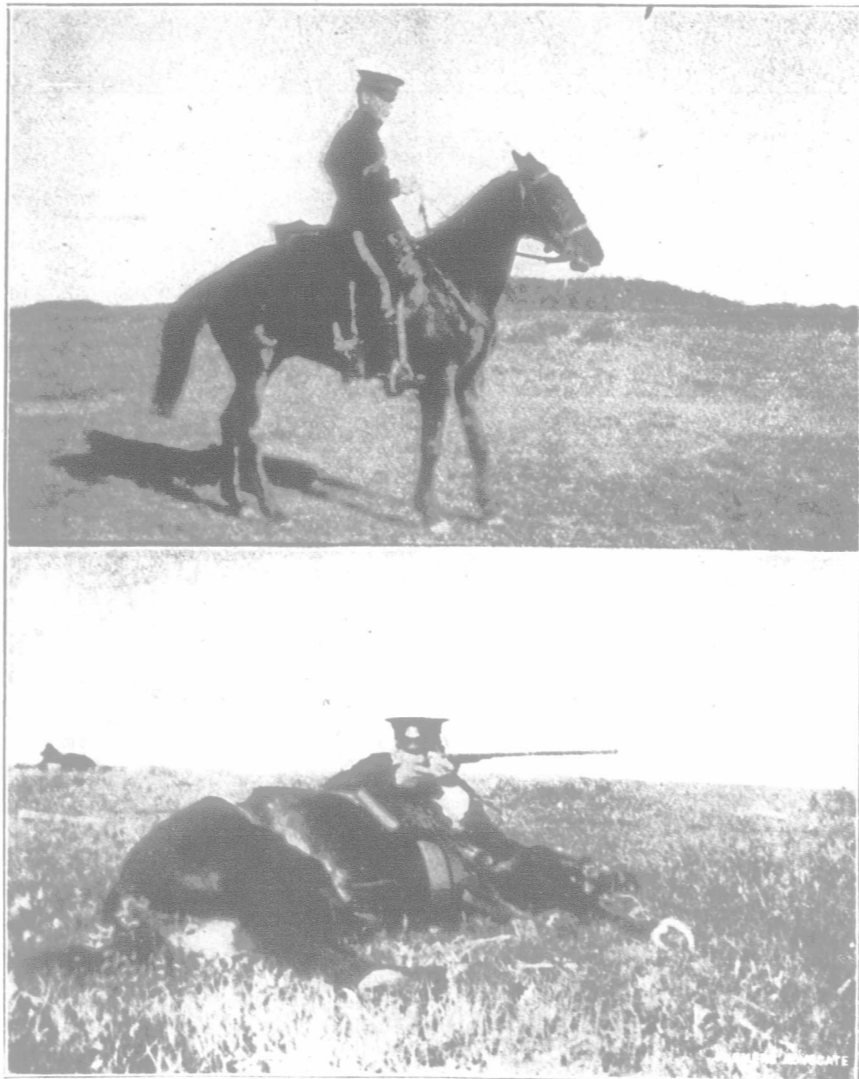
The queer bandage was removed, and the bird darted out of the building and was soon lost to sight.

MISCELLANEOUS

RECIPES FOR THE HOME

Rocks.—Beat one cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup and a half of granulated sugar, three eggs, beaten without separating the whites and yolks, then two cups and a half of sifted flour, sifted again with one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves. Lastly, add three-fourths a pound of dates, chopped fine, and one pound of walnuts (weighed in the shell), broken in large pieces. Drop from a teaspoon upon buttered baking sheets, to form rounds a little distance apart. Bake in a quick oven.

Mrs. Stoke's Cake.—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup and three-fourths of sugar; add, alternately, one cup of cold water and three cups of sifted pastry flour, sifted again with three slightly rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, add the whites of four eggs, beaten dry, and beat the whole thoroughly. Bake in a shallow pan. Make a boiled frosting of one cup of sugar, one-fourth a cup of water and the white of one egg. Tint three or four tablespoonfuls of the frosting with an ounce of melted chocolate. Cover the bottom of the cake with the white frosting, and with pastry bag and tube with small round point form lines of the dark chocolate across the longest way of the cake. At once, before the frosting hardens, draw a silver knife down through the frosting, from the top to the bottom, then turn and draw the knife from the bottom to the top—turn again and draw from the top to the bottom. Continue in the same way across the full length of the cake. The spaces between the lines thus formed should be about one inch and a half.—Boston Cooking School.



SOLDIER AND HORSE—BOTH TRAINED. A MEMBER OF SASKATCHEWAN 16TH LIGHT HORSE.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

WAS COW STOLEN?

I purchased a cow at an auction sale and terms were fourteen months upon bankable notes. I gave my note, endorsed by a friend. It was accepted and the cow handed over to me. I kept the cow and stall-fed her for about five weeks, and one day during my absence the farmer owner came and took her away, also the halter she was tied with. He therefore holds my note, the cow and the halter. What course should I now take? Has he acted within his rights in taking the cow? Have I any redress for her keep if he is justified in taking her, and how am I to proceed for the recovery of either the cow or my note? My notes are bankable.—C. L. J.

Ans.—We do not know exactly what you mean by "bankable notes." If you gave a lien note for the cow the rights of the person from whom the cow was purchased would depend upon the wording of the agreement contained in the lien note. If a plain promissory note were given, and not a lien note, then the person who sold the cow would be guilty of theft in coming and taking it away again, and the right method for you to adopt would be to replevy the cow, and, if necessary or advisable, to prosecute the vendor for the theft of the cow.

DEAL FOR OUTFIT

On September 29th, 1910, I ordered an engine, plows and separator, having the option of cancelling the separator at any time. The others were not mentioned. Soon after ordering, matters turned up which rendered me unable to accept the outfit. On October 18 I wrote the company, asking them to cancel the order. They replied, stating they would not cancel the order without my having good reason for doing so. I did not deem it necessary to give them reasons, so I wrote them stating I would not accept delivery of the outfit, and that I had never received any acceptance of the order, and again notified them to cancel it. Since then I have received no further communication. Both letters to the company were registered, and I kept a copy of them. What more can I do to have the order cancelled? Can they compel me to accept the outfit?—G. B.

Ans.—You can do nothing more than you have done to cancel the order. If the right of cancellation was reserved in the order you would have the right to cancel in accordance with such reservation. If the right was only reserved to cover the separator, then you would only have the right to cancel the order for the separator. In making the above statement we are assuming that the company has accepted the order. Until the order was accepted in some way by notice to you, you would be at liberty to cancel the whole order.

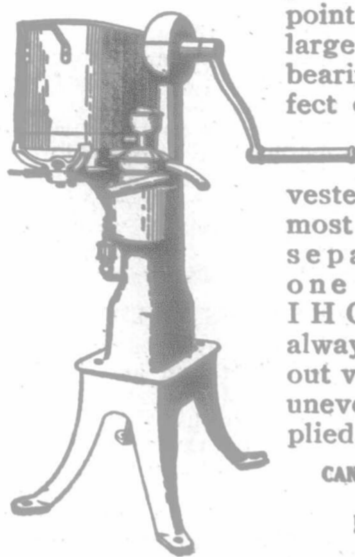
As a precaution against members of congress using the government mails for private purposes at the expense of the Federal treasury, the envelopes in which free garden seeds are sent to constituents bear in one corner this inscription: "Penalty for private use, three hundred dollars." The other day Representative William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, received the following letter from a farmer to whom he had sent a package of seed: "Dear Congressman Rodenberg: I return under separate cover the seed you sent me, as I would use them for private purposes, and this would make me liable to the three hundred dollars fine."

I H C Cream Harvester Advantages

Close Skimming—Lifetime Service—Quality Cream
Easy Turning—Easy Cleaning—Complete Line

ALMOST any cream separator will skim fairly clean when new. It is the test of time that is the proof of a separator's value. It is the years of service that count. Be sure that the separator you buy is built to work satisfactorily for a lifetime.

If you investigate, you will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are at the same time easily accessible. You will see that the name of an I H C Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings at all points; that the I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings; that it has a perfect oiling system; that the flexible top-bearing of I H C Cream Harvesters is the strongest and most effective found in any separator; it has only one spring. That's why I H C Cream Harvesters are always steady and run without vibration, no matter how unevenly the power is applied. And you will also



CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.
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(Incorporated)

note that I H C Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. You will see that the crank is placed at the right height for easy turning, and the tank is at an easy height to fill.

There are many other advantages of I H C Cream Harvesters. See the I H C local dealer and let him point them out to you. Let him show you the different I H C styles and sizes so you can select just the machine to meet your requirements. The Bluebell is a gear drive machine—the Dairymaid is chain drive. Each style is made in four sizes, from 350 to 850 pounds capacity. Get catalogues and all facts from the I H C local dealer, or, write nearest branch house.

I H C Service Bureau

What is it? A clearing house of agricultural data.

What does it do? Helps farmers to help themselves.

How can it be used? By sending your farm problems and puzzling questions to the Bureau.

We are co-operating with the highest agricultural authorities and every source of information will be made available to solve your difficulties.

We shall be pleased to have an opportunity to assist you. Write the I H C Service Bureau.



We will buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen).

There is one for you. Do you think we could afford to do that were we not supremely confident of its great value?

Do you know another such sweeping proposition as ours?

Did you ever hear of anyone offering to prove any curative preparation along similar lines?

All the risk is ours, all the cost is ours.

You yourself are to be the sole judge of all we claim for Psychine.

Its beneficial effect alone will tell you, without prejudice, without any self-interest from any source.

It shows our confidence—this plan—does it not?

Yet our confidence to us is not phenomenal, not out of the way.

Nor would our confidence seem extraordinary to you were you in our place, and were you to know the things we know.

We've known Psychine for a third of a century—almost a generation.

We know of the hundreds of thousands it has cured.

We have hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

It doesn't require any great stretch of confidence to know from facts like these.

Psychine cures by increasing and strengthening the white corpuscles of the blood, or phagocytes.

These white corpuscles eat every disease germ that finds entrance to the body, when they're strong enough and in sufficient numbers.

And Psychine builds these white corpuscles because of certain medical herbs it contains, nature's true remedy.

Which science now knows will do just that.

We go to great expense to make Psychine.

Our materials come from the ends of the earth.

They are compounded in one of the finest laboratories, in apparatus that is costly in the extreme.

But costly and all as it is we know what it will do, hence the reason of our buying a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and giving it you, free.

Now if you have any of these ailments, fill out the coupon and mail it to us to-day.

You'll never regret your decision so to do.

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

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay

him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

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

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

COUPON No. 51

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

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

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

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

YOU WILL NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE
THE FIRST CUP OF



Blue Ribbon Tea will show you its delightful quality. So sure are we that you will be pleased with it that we authorize your grocer to refund the full purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied. On this condition we ask you to say definitely "Blue Ribbon" when you next order tea.

Danger!

When your back aches just above the waist-line, BEWARE! That is Nature's danger signal—the sure sign of out-of-order kidneys. Heed the warning—cleanse the kidneys and stop the aching quick.

Get Your Kidneys Well

Easily done—with Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills. These are the pills that work directly on the kidneys and urinary organs—affect no other part of the body—and tone, invigorate and make healthy the whole urinary tract, whence so many diseases arise. Use them with confidence and you will be healthier than you ever were. Sold every where or mailed direct.

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SWEET NITRE
PILLS
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Quality counts in skates as in everything else—quality and special features of advantage.

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The "Automobile" skate is ounces lighter than any other made—and stronger. It has an aluminum alloy top and a tempered nickel steel blade; lightness and toughness, with a perfectly-balanced design and carefulness of finish.

Each skate is tested before leaving the factory. The word "Automobile" on a skate is a guarantee of quality.



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QUESTIONS and 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 and 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.

OLD ABSCESS IN MARE'S UDDER

A mare, seven years old, had a colt a year ago last spring. The colt was weaned last January, and an orphan colt was put on her and sucked her till this fall. About the fifteenth of August her udder gathered and broke behind the right teat. It healed up again after a few days, and then gathered and broke again, and has been doing this every two or three weeks all fall. She is in good condition. Can you advise me as to what is the matter and how to treat her?—S. G. B.

Ans.—This case is one for a surgeon. The part will have to be opened up and the old abscess wall curetted out before a cure can be brought about. You had better consult your nearest veterinarian. Have him examine the mare, and be guided by his advice.

ACTINOMYCOSIS OR LUMP JAW

A heifer has a lump about midway between her right eye and her nose. I suppose this is lump jaw. She is in calf about five months. Will it be safe to give her the potassium iodide treatment? If so, could you give me some idea of how much a dram of the substance would be, i. e., how large a surface it would cover, as I have no scales small enough to weigh so small a quantity. A neighbor tells me that copper sulphate put in the cavity will eat away the lump. Is this so, and will it only affect the diseased tissues?—B. G. E.

Ans.—The iodide of potash treatment is not altogether safe in advanced pregnancy. It is liable to produce abortion, but it is frequently used right up to the time of calving without bad results. Sulphate of copper may be used to advantage in the cavity, but its action must be carefully watched, as it may also destroy the healthy surrounding tissue. Best results are obtained from the administration of from 1-2 to 2 1-2 drams of iodide of potash, dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench once a day. The dose should vary with the size of the animal, and the effects that are produced. If the dose is sufficiently large there appears signs of iodism in from a week to ten days. The eyes become watery, the skin may be scurfy, also loss of appetite. When these symptoms are noticed the medicine should be suspended for a few days; then resumed again in the same dose. The cure

usually requires from three to six weeks to accomplish. Some animals do not improve under this treatment. In these cases the animal is not susceptible to the action of the iodide, or there is a mixed infection. The tincture of iodide injected into the cavity every second day usually gives good results. The best way to measure out the dose of the iodide is to purchase, say, an ounce of the medicine, then divide the ounce into eight equal parts. There being eight drams to the ounce each part will weigh a dram.

STOMATITIS FOLLOWED BY SEPTICÆMIA IN A CALF

A bull calf born July was all right until two weeks old; then blisters began to form on sides of tongue and inside of mouth. Tongue hung out. In about two weeks hard, cheesy substance formed on each side of tongue, which I peeled off the whole length of the tongue and about the thickness of sole leather and very much like it, only white. The same came off each cheek shortly after mouth healed and seemed to get all right. Then he began to get lame on a front leg at about a month old. The leg hung limp, and he walked on three legs. Lump started at front of shoulder and another on side of shoulder above arm. About a week ago I opened both and let out a lot of pus or matter, a cupful from each. It continues to discharge. Calf is growing and appears to be all right otherwise, but cannot use leg which hangs limp and is unstrung. He is extra well bred. I would like to save him.—G. L.

Ans.—The calf at first had an attack of "stomatitis," the causative agent being likely obtained from the cow's teats and udder, the irritant possibly gaining entrance to the system of the calf, through a slight abrasion of the mucous membrane of the mouth, or in connection with the eruption of teeth. The abscesses are the result of secondary infection, caused by germs gaining entrance through the ulcerated surfaces in the mouth and cheeks. Had the parts been properly dressed and cleansed with suitable antiseptics, this might not have occurred. The lameness can be accounted for from the invasion of the poisonous material into the joints and sheaths of the tendons. There may be pus forming deep in the region of the shoulder. Just as soon as an abscess becomes soft, if only in a small spot, it must be lanced, and the cavity disinfected with a two per cent. carbolic or creolin solution. The abscess which is still discharging may be syringed out with the above antiseptics at least three times a day. Internally, give the following medicine: Calcium sulphide, 2 ounces; powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 4 ounces. Mix well and give a dessert-spoonful in slightly dampened chop or bran three times a day. If in due time the lameness does not improve, and if its seat can be positively located, a blister may be applied.



HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COW

Wild Rose Jones 2nd Piebe made an official record of 30.18 pounds of butter in seven days. There is only one other cow of any breed in Canada that has made this remarkable record. She is offered for sale by auction, as announced on another page.

TRADE NOTES

MODERN PARABLE OF THE BUILDERS

There was a certain farmer who made himself an extensive farm, with house and barns and poultry houses. He built the houses with great care, but he gave little thought to the roofs. These he made of tin for the house, shingles for the barns and coal-tar roofing for the poultry houses. When winter came the ice and sleet froze to the roofs and the snow piled on top in big drifts. The freezing weather cracked and warped the shingles and the tin rusted. Soon spring came and the warm rays of the sun melted the snow and also the coal tar and every building on the farm leaked badly. It caused a great deal of damage, and beside the extra expense of making repairs it made the farmer late with his spring planting.

Another farmer also made himself a farm, but he used care and thought in the choice of roofing material, for, he wisely reasoned: "The house and barns are to be a shelter for me and my stock, and, therefore, I must build them securely. The roofs form a shelter to the buildings and are exposed to all kinds of weather so I should put on the best roofing made, that will keep the house dry and warm and snug, and that will withstand the storms of many, many winters."

And then he covered his house and barns and chicken houses all with Genasco Ready Roofing. Winter came and with it the same snow and ice and sleet, and rested on his roofs also, but he lived securely and all his stock likewise, beneath his roof of Genasco. When the spring thaw came, the ice and snow melted away and ran off in water as naturally as the babbling brook pursues its onward journey to the sea. The roofs remained prepared to do valiant duty against the scorching rays of the summer sun. Then this farmer knew that his confidence had been well founded, for this roof when put to practical test had not been found wanting.

Genasco Ready Roofing is very highly recommended. It is said to be a perpetual water proofer and will not crack, rust, rot, crumble or leak from any kind of weather exposure. It is made from natural asphalt taken from Trinidad Lake, and nature itself has given it the qualities for durability and weather resistance.

If you want to keep your house and barns forever free from roof troubles go to your nearest dealer and insist on getting Genasco. Write anyway to The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. for a copy of their valuable little "Good Roof Guide Book."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

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

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

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

AUTOMOBILE PROWESS

Keen rivalry now exists among the manufacturers of automobiles. The United States is well overrun with all makes, and now it has been found that a big future is ahead in Western Canada. Big firms lose no opportunity of showing what their machines can do in speed or endurance runs. Several good trials have been held in the prairie provinces with many competitors after the honors.

Across the line big feature automobile events are more or less common. In most of these the Kissel Kar has made a good showing. Recently in the Los Angeles-Phoenix race—483 miles over mountains, through mountain passes, sand, shrubs, etc.—the time made was 15 hours, 44 minutes. This was some three hours below the former record, and the machine was in good condition. In the Chicago-Milwaukee reliability run a Kissel Kar truck, loaded with three tons of sand, made 108 miles in 8 hours, 15 minutes, actual running time, consuming 15 gallons of gasoline. In another reliability run, under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club, the Kissel Kar again gave a good account of itself.

GOSSIP

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT

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

Why not send THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL for a year? For the price, you could not give anything else nearly as acceptable.

Our yearly subscription price is \$1.50, but we will send it once a week for one year to any address for \$1.00 for those of our PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS who wish to give it as a Christmas gift. We will discontinue sending it promptly at expiration of the term of subscription to subscribers put on our list in this way.

If you order it at once we will also include in the offer a copy of our Christmas number.

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

DAIRY MEETINGS IN MANITOBA

The college extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College have arranged for a series of dairy meetings, at which Professor J. W. Mitchell, of the college faculty, and E. H. Farrell, of the dairy school, will be the speakers. Subjects to be discussed are: Building up the dairy herd, cow-testing associations, growing feeding crops and economical feeding, care of milk and cream, buttermaking on the farm. Demonstration charts will be used to present experimental data and results. Meetings already have been held at Selkirk and Dunara. Meetings will be held in other parts of the province during the next four weeks, dates to be announced later.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR

The delegates from the live-stock associations and the Brandon Winter Fair Board met in Brandon on December 17 to make final arrangements for the winter fair of 1911. The prize lists were gone over and some changes made. Three new classes have been made—Belgian stallions, Poland China and Duroc Jersey swine. Work on the arranging of the exhibition buildings for the winter show is to be pushed rapidly, and before the day set for the opening everything will be in order to accommodate the live-stock and other exhibits. The directors unanimously endorsed the action of the fair board in giving over the winter fair building for housing the inmates of the asylum. The dates fixed for the fair are March 11 to 17, inclusive.

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Practical Farm Books

The Following Books may be Obtained Through
this Office at the Price or Terms Stated

Progressive Poultry Culture

BY A. A. BRIGHAM, B.S., Ph.D.

The author is dean of the agricultural faculty of the South Dakota Agricultural College. The book is a treatise on poultry culture for fancier and practical poultry raiser. The chapters in order are as follows: Basis and Beginning of the Business; Principles and Practices of Poultry Breeding, Incubation, Brooding; Growing Chickens; Foods and Feeding; Parasites and Diseases; Marketing; Housing and Fencing; Exhibiting, Scoring, Judging; Records, Accounts, Advertising; Methods of Management. Progressive Poultry Culture is well illustrated, carefully indexed, bound in cloth, 300 pages. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$1.50.

The Horse Book

BY J. H. S. JOHNSTONE

This is one of the most popular books on the horse that we have ever handled. It is a thorough treatise on the subject and is written by a man who has been in touch with the horse business of this continent for a good many years. The work deals with many practical subjects relative to the horse, and the management of different classes of horses, together with some good sound chapters on horse breeding. Discussion of the "Breeds," in the second part of the book is complete and for one wishing to familiarize himself with the origin and type of the different breeds this work presents the information in a clear-out and authoritative style. Altogether the Horse Book is a volume that no horseman's library is complete without. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$2.00.

Feeds and Feeding

BY W. A. HENRY

The author of "Feeds and Feeding" has been head of the agricultural department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture for a good many years. He has had a life-long experience in feeds and feeding all classes of farm stock. "Feeds and Feeding" answers practically every feeding question that one wants information on. It is a combination experimental feeding data and the practical experience of some of the best stock feeders of Canada and the United States. "Feeds and Feeding" will be found a valued work of reference wherever stock are kept. It discusses all kinds of feed and the feeding of all kinds of stock. It is a book of 650 pages, cloth bound and well indexed. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$2.00.

Swine in America

BY F. D. COBURN

The author is secretary of Kansas Department of Agriculture and well known as a writer on farm and livestock subjects. The book was written as a text for breeder, feeder and farmer. It is not so much the author's own experience in breeding, feeding and managing swine as it is a compilation of the experience of thousands of farmers in the swine raising states of America. It deals fully with every phase of swine raising, breeding and selection of breeding stock, feeding, management of all kinds of swine, feeds, feeding and fattening, buildings for hogs, slaughtering and curing, and contains a valuable chapter on the treatment of swine diseases. Swine in America is a book of 620 pages, profusely illustrated and well bound in cloth. Free for four new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$2.50.

Farmer's Advocate, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Can.



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Columbia Grafonolas

Columbia Records

The great range of Columbia prices makes it possible for every family to have a Graphophone or Grafonola outfit.

With one of these great entertainers in your home you realize the supreme satisfaction of being able to produce ALL your favorites, the music you hear at the opera, at theatres, at concerts, at church, etc. In brief, all the world's music is at your command.

In Every Home

where there are children there ought to be a

Columbia Graphophone

and also in every home where there are no children—only more so. You can own a complete Columbia Graphophone outfit for as little as \$25.00, and you would be gratified with the splendid results therefrom. Let us show you.

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LACE CURTAINS

A beautifully designed white curtain of high quality, 3 yards long by 42 inches wide. Secure ONE NEW subscriber to our journal, at \$1.50 and we will send this pair to you free and postpaid.

PURE DAMASK QUILT

White honeycomb bed spread, 64 by 84, sent free and postpaid for two new subscribers, at \$1.50 each.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1672)

to sell their houses to the province, but it would not serve the interests of the growers of grain, who would have to pay the bill, unless the new system actually secured a monopoly."

IMPORTANT MARKET QUESTIONS

The world market, trading in futures, who is the speculator, Liverpool prices, prices at the boundary line, spreading false reports about the supply, the exporters' view of speculation, competition in the exchange, a substitute for the exchange, an exchange within the province and provincial selling are discussed. The commission do not say that there are no monopolistic tendencies in the grain business, either in regard to storage or in regard to selling. The present is an age of monopolistic tendencies. Consolidation is at work in every important industry, and it would be remarkable if there were no consolidating tendencies in the grain business. And these may, and probably will, develop more rapidly in the future. But at present the farmers, by direct shipment of the grain to the independent commission men, or to their own company, can secure competitive prices and can retain the competitive market.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGE

Regarding the establishment of an exchange within the province of Saskatchewan, the report says, in part: "It has been suggested that the legislature should seek to create an exchange at some point, say Regina, within the province. But exchanges are not created by legislature; they are created by traders. It would be difficult for the provincial legislature to compel traders to become members in a new exchange, if they did not wish to join it. And grain traders start an exchange wherever it pays them to do so. The conditions which favor Winnipeg as a place for an exchange are obvious. As the country develops the commanding position now held by Winnipeg may be modified. If, for example, a new northern route be found over which grain can be shipped, or, if the United States lowered or removed the duty on grain, or if at any point, say Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, or Saskatoon, a large milling industry developed, or a large number of railways met, there would naturally spring up one or more new exchanges.

As to provincial selling the commission concludes: "The advocate of provincial selling has at all events the merit of aiming at the removal of the dangerous evils which are put forward as the main reason on behalf of public ownership; the advocate of provincial storage does not even aim at these evils upon which he yet rests his case. But this scheme of provincial or collective selling involves such far-reaching changes that it is needless to discuss it further. It is more relevant to end this chapter by pointing out how the farmers protect themselves in the present market. They do it by shipping large quantities of grain to the independent commission men, including their own company. This is the best way of preventing a monopoly and of retaining competition in the existing market, and it is a better way than any that could be devised by the provincial legislature short of provincial selling."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Chapter 9 contains practical suggestions as to what further provisions might advisably be made in the matter of insuring better weight, more cleaning and fairer dockage. Farmers are urged to clean the grain at the proper place, namely, on the farm while threshing, and the arguments against such a proper course are disposed of in short order. Referring to the man who thus fails to protect himself against excessive dockage, the commission says: "What such a farmer needs is someone to farm the grain, store the grain and sell the grain for him, and give him the proceeds." The commission would strongly urge upon the government the desirability of promoting as far as possible the policy of having the grain weighed and cleaned by the farmers themselves.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS—Farmers' elevators form the subject

IT IS NEWS WORTH GIVING TO THE WORLD

How Ravages of Kidney Disease are Checked in Quebec.

Mrs. Julien Painchaud, for seven years a sufferer, finds quick relief and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Whitworth, Temiscouata Co., Que., Nov. 20.—(Special).—With the coming of winter the ravages of Kidney Disease are again felt in this province, and the fact that a sure cure is vouched for in this village is news worth giving to the world. Mrs. Julien Painchaud is the person cured and she states without hesitation that she found her cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For seven years my heart and kidneys bothered me," Mrs. Painchaud states. "I was always tired and nervous. I could not sleep. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My eyes had dark circles under them and were puffed and swollen. I was so ill I could hardly drag myself around to do my housework.

"A neighbor advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I found relief in the first box. Six boxes made me perfectly well."

If you have any two of Mrs. Painchaud's symptoms your kidneys are diseased. Cure them and guard against serious, if not fatal, results by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners.

Test Syphons, Blisters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Hamilton, Ont.
July 19th, 1909

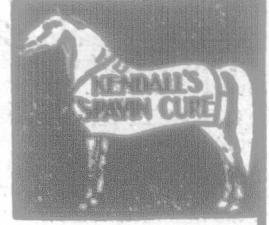
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Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotless clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

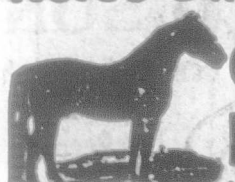
Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer.

J. D. BACH, Manager. The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts. (2190)

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Made especially For the man who works outdoors.

"GAT NEW CENTURY WASHER SHAN DO GET DE DIRT OUT."—Aunt Salina.

The easy-running principle on which this washer is built is correct, and it will extract every particle of dirt from all descriptions of wearing apparel and household fabrics without injury to the goods, and without the use of acids.

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BRITISH PLOUGHMEN FOR CANADA

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

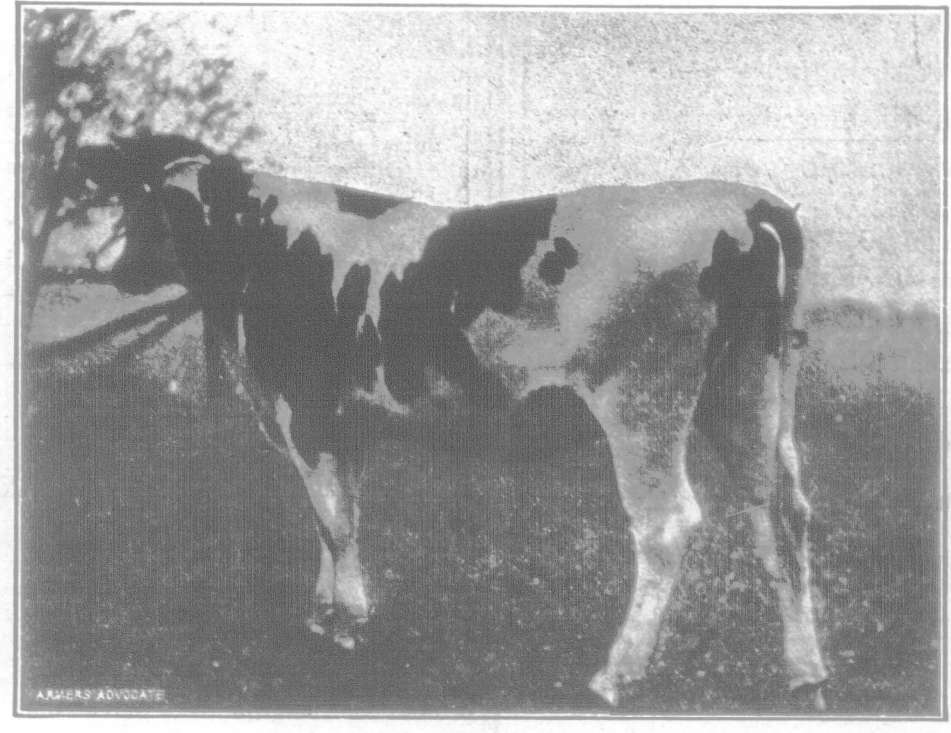
The men are selected from hundreds of the very best class of land workers who are anxious to come to Canada, but require assistance for the passage, which would be paid by deduction from wages.

For further information write

THOS. HOVELL
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Canadian Northern Railway
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of chapter ten; and space forbids more than a brief allusion under this head. Much attention was given to these by the commission, and an auditor was employed to examine their books. Failures are ascribed to two general causes, viz., bad management and competition. The report says: There is every reason to believe that a well established and well managed farmers' elevator will hold its own against all competition. If it has the farmers' interest on a fairly large scale, and if it has an able and trusted manager it will get the grain. There are several cases in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba that confirm this belief, cases where they succeed beyond the average. And if there were a system of such elevators throughout the province, there would be no elevator problem. And, later: "It is a mistake to say that, as a class, farmers' elevators have been a failure. They have not been a failure, in spite of all their difficulties.

The solution of the elevator problem along the line of government aided farmers' elevators is discussed pro and con in this chapter, and the example of Minnesota with its 204 farmers' elevators is referred to. These are not state-aided, however, but run in success-



LAKESIDE MODEL, SENIOR YEARLING HOLSTEIN, WINNER AT NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA SHOWS. HEIFER OWNED BY GOVERNMENT FARM.

ful competition with the line elevators. Local management is the feature emphasized by the advocates of this solution. The commission does not endorse it, but passes in its report to outline and analyze Mr. Levi Thompson's scheme, which provides for the operation of a system of state-aided elevators by a joint stock company having central management directed by a commission of three—one appointed by the government, one by the shareholders in the south, and the other by those in the north. While this scheme is endorsed, but not adopted by the commission, many of its features are incorporated, together with some of those of the state-aided farmers' elevator advocates, in the commission's own solution which is outlined in chapter eleven.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The commission are unanimous in holding that while initial storage, transportation, a system of selling and terminal storage, all form one general system of trading in grain, yet from the point of view of action by the provincial legislature, the matter of initial storage must be distinguished from other parts of the system; that the conditions necessary to create an effective sample market, involving as they do sampling, transportation, terminal facilities and mixing of grain, cannot be dealt with by the provincial legislature alone. That the question of terminal storage should be left in the hands of the federal parliament in the meantime, and that the question of a sample market depends in large measure upon the policy adopted by the

federal parliament in regard to the terminals and the mixing of grain. That a grain exchange similar to existing exchanges, but located within the province, could not be created by the provincial legislature until the conditions that would make such an exchange successful came into existence, and that if these conditions appeared, an exchange would probably appear also. That an exchange within the province in which grain was traded for private gain, and on the lines of the speculative market, would not be free from the evils alleged against the present exchange. The commission believe that there is at present real competition in the Winnipeg exchange, and that while there is the possibility of evils connected with the speculative side of the market, the practice of so large a number of farmers in shipping their grain to independent commission men is the best means of preserving a competitive market under the existing conditions.

MANITOBA SCHEME NOT SATISFACTORY

The commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers, generally, on the one hand, and on the other would probably end in financial disaster. True, by various conceivable devices

of bookkeeping, the facts might be more or less concealed for a time, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the gravest possible financial risk. There is excessive storage capacity in the province at present, tested on a storage and handling basis. On that basis few of the initial elevators in Saskatchewan are profitable. **GET LEAST PROFITABLE ELEVATORS** There is no doubt that the government could purchase a large number of the existing elevators at prices not unreasonable. It could probably purchase some independent elevators, and some belonging to the "line" companies. But if it endeavored to buy a monopoly it would most probably find itself as the result in the possession of the least successful elevators at any shipping points. Owners would probably in many cases be pleased to sell their houses at something like the cost of erection to the government. They cannot expect better terms from any other quarter. The government would thus saddle its system of storage with a large initial outlay, only to find itself still confronted with the keen competition of the most successful companies. Such a beginning would be fatal to the system. An indiscriminate buying of existing elevators would be in the interests of the owners of those elevators but would not be in the interest of the grain growers who would have to pay the bill. **GOVERNMENT CANNOT COMPETE WITH COMPANIES** But assuming that the government did purchase a large number of eleva-

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in the fall. It will remove the feeling of lassitude and exhaustion caused by the heat of summer.

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

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Everybody has the desire to give, particularly at Christmas time. Almost everybody here in the West has the means of giving, but nearly everybody stops to ask the question: "What shall I give?" Suppose you should take a walk through Canada's largest store. You would come away full of ideas; you would know just what to give. Or suppose we should bring the store to you in catalogue form. That would be almost as good, would it not?

There are three Eaton Catalogues that will tell you all about it:—

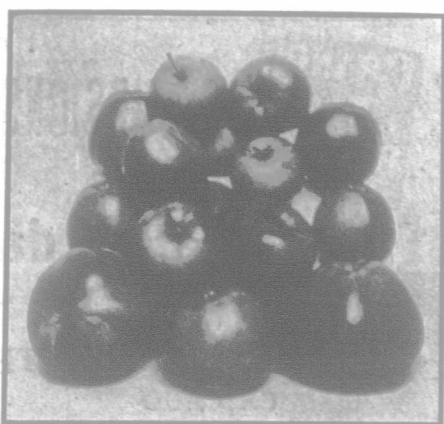
The Fall and Winter Catalogue.
The Special Christmas Catalogue.
The December Grocery Catalogue.

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Why not come to Sunny Okanagan? Here one lives in a mild and healthful climate amid most beautiful surroundings.

Fruit growing in this district gives a magnificent return for money and labor invested.

Families are becoming independent from a few acres properly tilled.

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in Upper Okanagan is the choicest tract in Southern British Columbia.

It is right on a railroad and right at a depot.

It fronts on a navigable river.

The soil is deep, mellow and very fertile. No irrigation is needed. It has good roads, good water, no stone, no waste land, no high winds and no fruit pests. It is Class "A" in every respect. To insure early settlement of the property the prices are extremely low; in fact they will never be equalled in British Columbia. In 10 to 20-acre blocks at \$110 to \$145 per acre. Part of the property is ready for planting, and the rest very light clearing. Small cash payment, and deferred payment can be made of the land.

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tors, and did enter into competition with the remaining trading companies it is demonstrable that the government, would compete under several grave disadvantages:

(1) It could only store and handle while its competitors could also buy and sell. Its income would be limited to the maximum rate of 1 3-4c. per bushel, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that it could secure the maximum rate. On the contrary, the probability is that its rivals would store and handle for less than the maximum rate, perhaps for one cent per bushel. And it is sheer nonsense to suppose that under such competition the government would receive a considerable income from secondary storage.

(2) The government would find a difficulty in providing for street grain. Many farmers desire to sell their grain outright. And if a farmer has to pay interest it might suit him best to sell his grain at once, pay his bills, avoid that interest as far as possible, and avoid also the storing and insuring of the grain, and the possible fluctuations in the price. The government would be compelled to make some provision for street grain. It could lease space in the elevators, and perhaps secure some buyers. Possibly it could induce the Grain Growers' Grain Company to buy the street grain, or some similar company.

(3) The government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that farmers having no direct and personal financial responsibility for the provincial elevators, would feel, according to their own representatives, free to take their grain to whatever elevator paid them best.

(4) The government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact universally admitted, that there is a general disposition to exact the utmost possible from the public treasury, while not giving the utmost return. This is perhaps the greatest obstacle to the development of public ownership, and so long as such disposition is general, so long will governments find it difficult to compete in matters commercial or industrial with private corporations.

(5) The government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that political influences would tend to make themselves felt. Whatever party happened to be in power would be tempted to run the system in its own political interest. Appointments would be made on the grounds of party affiliation, and on the same ground contracts would be given and money spent, and all this would be used by some farmers as a sufficient ground for taking their grain to the other elevators.

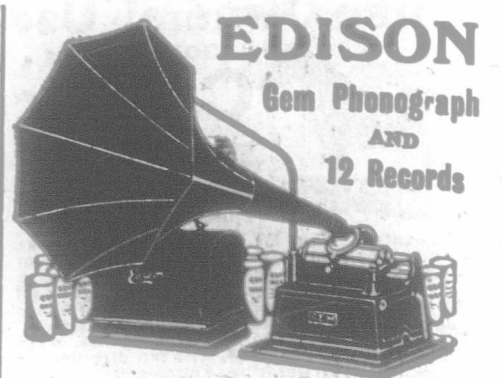
(6) A government that wanted to discredit the whole principle of public ownership, that desired to hold it up to the ridicule of the West, or that was even unsympathetic to that principle, would have a splendid opportunity. The conditions under which the provincial elevators would operate are not conditions that make for successful public ownership, and they would require to have behind them a government not merely in sympathy with public ownership, but so devoted to it that the members would be ready to stake their political careers upon it. Advocates of public ownership of public utilities may well hesitate to rest their case on provincial versus private initial elevators.

On these grounds the commission consider that the financial success of such a scheme is so doubtful that they cannot recommend it to the government. On the contrary, the commission are unanimous in advising the government against such a course.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS

The commission are unanimous in holding that a solution of the elevator problem satisfactory to the farmers must give the farmers full control of the system. And they are unanimous in holding that no storing and handling elevator is likely to be a financial success, unless a considerable number of the growers of grain have a direct personal interest in the responsibility for the elevators; that the solution must be sought along the line of co-operation by the farmers themselves assisted in the matter of finance by a provincial loan.

The commission consider that special



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\$19.50 ONLY PAY \$2.40 Monthly

Combination Gem Phonograph, with 6 two minute and 6 four minute records, \$32.70.

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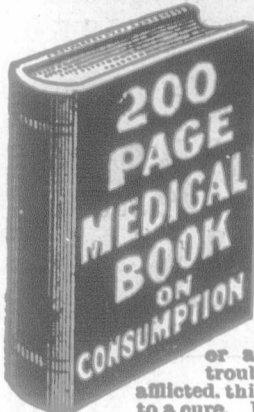
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The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 1612 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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

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

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Home DYEING is the way to Save Money and Dress Well Try it! Simple as Washing with



JUST THINK OF IT! Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY BOOK, ct. 76 The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

legislation should be enacted providing for the creation of a co-operative organization of the farmers on the principle of:

(1) The maximum amount of local control consistent with;

(2) Ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors.

The commission consider that the managing body should be wholly elected by the shareholders themselves, and should be entirely independent of government interference. There is no reason why the government should elect even one member of this managing body, or interfere in any way with the management, the loan being secured, and the conditions of obtaining it fulfilled. The local boards should be elected by the local shareholders, and their power and functions duly set forth, and the shares should be confined to agriculturists, and the transfer of shares by shareholders should be subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual meeting. The annual meeting should be composed of delegates duly appointed by the local bodies and the central directors of the company.

The shares should be \$50 each, with not less than 15 per cent. paid up, and the maximum number of shares sold to one person should not exceed ten. The stock subscribed to each local should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each local.

As soon as twenty-five locals are organized the first meeting of the shareholders should be called, and the officers of the company elected, as provided for in the act, and the government should then be prepared to grant the loan on the conditions outlined, and thereafter from time to time as the required conditions are fulfilled. The loan should be payable in twenty equal annual instalments, capital and interest, except that only the interest should be paid the first year the elevators are in operation. The loan would be amply secured by mortgages on the property, and by the unpaid subscriptions, which could be called in when necessary to meet possible deficits or provide the fixed charges, the liability being lessened thereby each year. Insurance policies on the buildings should also be made payable to the government.

It is the opinion of the commission that the interest on the paid-up capital

should be limited, and that, if possible, the profits of the company should be distributed on the co-operative principle, according to the business offered by each member of the company. The same principle should, if possible, prevail as regards the locals, thus securing to each of these the advantages of its own enterprise and discretion.

GRAIN GROWERS' PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS

The commission consider that for purposes of preliminary organization the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should be the provisional directors, and that the government should make a special generous grant to them for that purpose. The company might be called the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the locals the same, with No. 1, etc. The commission are not opposed to the principle of public utilities, but they consider that provincial competition with private companies in the matter of initial storage is subject to conditions which would invite failure, and that such a scheme in any case would be limited in the scope of the service it could do for the growers of grain.

The commission would have little objection to an experiment by the province were it not for the fact that an experiment upon a large scale is being conducted by the province of Manitoba. If Saskatchewan would make an equally serious attempt to develop a co-operative solution of the problem, the Western farmers would soon be in a position to avail themselves of the best results of both experiments. Both plans aim at removing initial storage from the ownership of companies interested in the trading of grain. The one plan aims at ownership by the state and management by the government; and the other aims at ownership and management by the growers of grain. Both plans recognize the strength of the feeling of injustice in the minds of many farmers; both seek to create conditions for the marketing of grain which will give the farmers confidence and satisfaction, and both involve financial aid on the part of the state. The chief difference between the two plans is that in the one the issue is in the hands of the government, while in the other it is in the hands of the farmers themselves; and to this commission at all events it appears that this difference is in favor of the co-operative plan. This plan avoids many of the risks and limitations of the other plans, and is pregnant besides with possibilities for the future.

Your Time is Not Yours

It belongs to those depending on you. For their sakes preserve health and strength.

You never thought of it just this way before. While not feeling well you have neglected to take active means of restoring health, thinking all the time that you were the only one to suffer by delay.

Not so. For who among us has not someone depending on him for comfort, happiness or the means of livelihood?

When you lie awake nights, worry over little things, get nervous and irritable, have indigestion and headaches, you may be sure the nervous system is becoming exhausted.

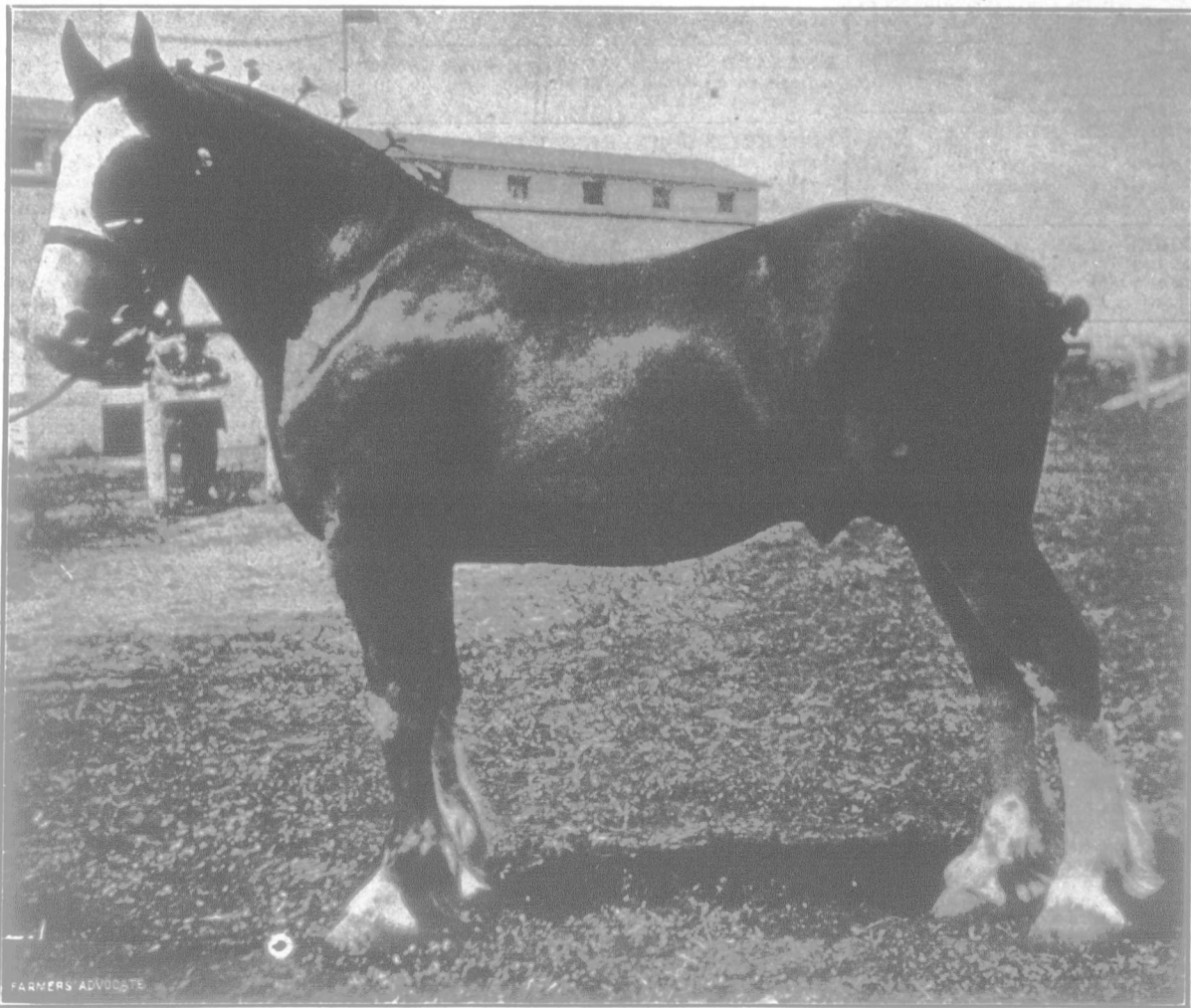
Time is not yours to delay. You must call a halt to the wasting process. Otherwise you will have a rude awakening some day, when prostrations, paralysis or locomotor ataxia lays you low. For such is the natural and inevitable results of neglected nervous diseases.

You can restore the nervous system by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Being composed of Nature's most potent nerve restoratives, it cannot fail to benefit you. Each dose must of necessity bring you nearer to health, strength and vigor.

Mr. William Branton, Victoria street, Strathroy, Ont., writes:—"Before using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food my nervous system seemed all unstrung. I could not sleep, had no appetite, hands and feet were cold, my digestion was poor and I had jerking of the limbs. The first box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food helped me, and I continued until I had taken twenty-four boxes. This treatment has made a radical change in my condition, building up the system and strengthening the nerves."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

"GLORIOUS KOOTENAY," BRITISH COLUMBIA—Buy a fertile fruit farm. \$10 cash; \$10 monthly. No irrigating. Delightful climate. Free booklet BK. Investors' Trust and Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings W., Vancouver, B. C.

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

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson strain. Free range. Fine healthy cockerels, \$2.00; one-year-old hens, \$1.00. Elam H. Smith, Box 1193, Brandon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.50 each. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Annie Kippen, Strathelair, Man.

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.

\$10.00 REWARD—Strayed or stolen from the hills south of Macleod, a bay mare with a large white star on forehead; about 15 hands high and about nine years of age. Branded T.F. on the left shoulder. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. Thomas Frank, Macleod, Alberta.

STOCK GOSSIP

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, is making extensive purchases of Aberdeen-Angus in the United States.

E. H. Smith, who offers Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale in our poultry advertisements, has had this breed for ten years, always keeping choice stock. This year's flock are fine, both in size and quality.

LIVE-STOCK EXECUTIVES MEET

The executives of the live-stock associations of Manitoba met in Winnipeg November 16, for the selection of judges to be recommended to the Winter Fair Board and for the transaction of general business. One of the most important matters decided was the annual meetings of the associations should be held at some other time than during the Winter Fair, as has been the practice for the past three years. While it is possible to have a good attendance of members, it was felt by the executive that it would be in the interests of the associations to hold their annual meetings at some other time. A committee was appointed to try to arrange with the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for the live-stock associations to hold their annual meetings on the Monday evening, and probably the Tuesday preceding the convention of the Grain Growers at Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26. A telegram of congratulation was wired Professor Peters and the M. A. C. judging team on their success at the St. Paul Fat Stock Show.

UPPER'S SHIPMENT ARRIVES

The Percheron importation of W. E. & R. C. Upper, proprietors of the Clear Water Stock Farm, at North Portal, Sask., has arrived in good condition. Quality exceeds that of former shipments. In the lot are two-year-olds, weighing over 1,800 pounds, one of which stood third at Minnesota State Fair in a class of 25. French, American and home-bred stock are on hand to satisfy every man who wishes to buy a Percheron. In color the string includes blacks and grays.

HORSES AND STOCK AROUND CARMAN

Andrew Graham dropped into THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE office the other day to talk over things in general and Clydesdales in particular. Mr. Graham is thinking some of going to Scotland about March, but has not yet decided definitely whether to go then or delay his trip until later. He wants more Clydesdales. The black two-year-old Scotland Ever, shown at Brandon last spring has come along well during the summer, and goes better than 1,600 pounds. Vigorous, the well known Pomeroy Syndicate horse, managed by Mr. Graham, had a good season on the road, being bred to some hundred odd mares. Johnstown Count made his first season, being used on around sixty mares. This stallion is rising four years, and has filled out well since seen in the showing at the winter fair. Mr. Graham has several other stallions on hand, three rising two years old, one rising three and one rising four.

Horses in Carman district are selling at exceptionally high prices. A good many foals have been bought for shipment west. Good, heavy draft foals have sold around \$90 each. Work horses are going at from \$250 to \$300 each. Feed is scarce, and many farmers have sacrificed their stock to keep within their feed limits. Some are bringing feed in; but, on the whole, all through southern Manitoba stock-raising has received a serious setback. Mr. Graham expects to exhibit his Clydesdales at the Brandon Fair in March.

STOCK NOTES FROM ENGLAND

Shorthorns are a strongly established breed in the north of England, which is only natural, considering that the breed had its origin in Durham. A new association of northern breeders has been formed with headquarters at Penrith. The new society, while primarily organized for the benefit of the north, will

Strength Counts

in all life's affairs. Strength comes of pure blood;—good blood comes when stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are kept in proper condition by a little care and

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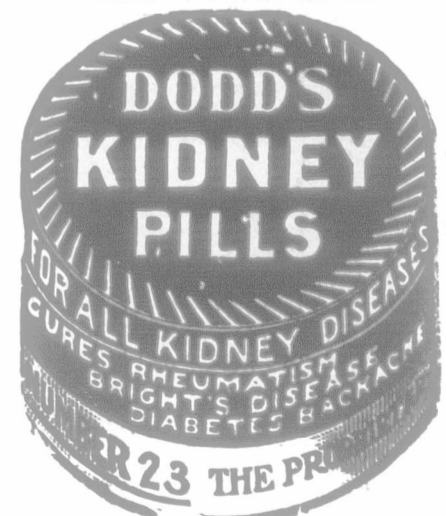
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work in conjunction with the Shorthorn Society. An event of importance to Shorthorn men was the recent sale of a



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

selection from the herd owned by Geo. Harrison, of Gainford Hall, Darlington. The herd has a worldwide reputation for excellence, and has won many champion honors at leading shows. A large company was present at the sale. The highest price was 210 gs., paid by Mr. Casares for the roan bull calf, Gainford Marquis, for export to South America. A white heifer calf, Gainford Rosebud, was bought by Wm. Duthie for 100 gs. In all, 37 animals were sold for the satisfactory average of £51. The well known Shirley herd of dairy Shorthorns has been disposed of by auction. The prize winning cow, Daisy, made 70 gs. and the average of 66 cows and calves was £32. Such an average shows the excellence of the stock and the keen demand for good milk cows.

Nineteen pedigree Clydesdales were offered at auction at Carlisle and brought good prices. They were from the stud of W. M. Wood, of Drawlykes Castle. Top price was 240 gs. for Lady Cedric, a 1908 foal. The stallion, Cedric's Baron, brought 200 gs.

F. DEWHIRST

J. A. TURNER RETURNS

Last week John A. Turner, wife and two sons, returned from an extended trip to the old land. They have been away since September 12. As on former occasions Mr. Turner has a choice lot of Clydesdales. Thirty-three head have gone through to Calgary. While in Toronto, professors and students from the Ontario Agricultural College examined the shipment and made use of some for training the team that competes at the Chicago International.

While in Scotland Mr. Turner found that the medium good Clydesdales are pretty well all gone. Many have gone to South America, Russia and Germany.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS

The steamers Saturnia and Hesperian, sailing from Glasgow, October 30, carried 145 head of Clydesdales for America, chiefly for Canadian importers. T. H. Hassard, Ben Finlayson and D. Carghill were among the shippers whose stock will be seen in the West.

Mr. Hassard had on board 49 Clydesdales, 4 Hackneys and one French coach stallion. Prominent in the shipment was the big stallion, Sir Humphrey, for several seasons premium horse for Central Ayrshire and other districts; a black stallion named Celtic Guard, by Baronson, the sire of Oyama; a four-year-old stallion, by Montrave Ronald, out of a mare by Hiawatha, a two-year-old by the champion, Revelanta, and a yearling by Baron o' Dee. This contingent, including some fourteen fillies, were picked up in Ayrshire. In addition to these Mr. Hassard purchased the well-known stallion, Sir Simon, one of the few surviving sons of Sir Everard; a three-year-old, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; a prize winner named Muselino, by Marcellus, dam by MacGregor, several other stallions of unusually notable breeding, and a strong line of fillies, altogether one of the largest and most select consignments that has reached Canada in some time.

D. Carghill had seven head, two fillies and five colts. One of the fillies was got by Revelanta, and the other by Armadale, out of a mare by Everlasting. The colts are by Baron o' Buchlyvie, Prince Romeo, Baron o' Dee, Auchencruive and Dunure Blend.

Ben Finlayson, Calgary, shipped nineteen head. He purchased them throughout the country at the various auction sales, and mainly direct from the breeders. Knowing his way about he could do this to good purpose. One is a three-year-old stallion by Up-to-Time, out of a prize mare by Lord Montrose. Another is a yearling colt by Everlasting. The others are a two-year-old colt by Baron o' Buchlyvie; two three-year-old fillies got respectively by Baron Bogton, out of a mare by the Gatehouse horse, Master Robin, and by Baron Doune; a six-year-old mare by Prince of Carruchan; dam and three-year-old mare by Revelanta; two two-year-old fillies, one being by Sir Everest and the other by Captain Black. Besides these Mr. Finlayson has fillies by Gilt Edge, Balfour, Earl of Angus, Royal Blend, Pacific, Baron Albion and Silver Crest.

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The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-men because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

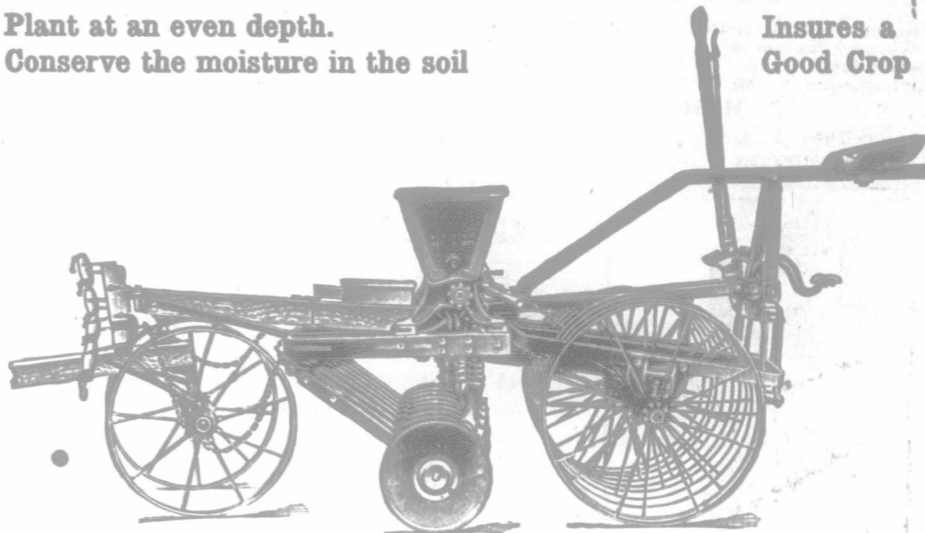
It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

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HOOSIER PRESS DRILLS

Plant at an even depth. Conserve the moisture in the soil

Insures a Good Crop



Hoosier Press Drills conserve the moisture in the soil, because they pack the earth over the seed when it is sown. This is why the Northwest farmers are more certain of a good crop. The Hoosier gets the seed in the ground at an even depth and covers it. The Hoosier is Light Draft, has a positive force feed, never skips, never chokes. Has the greatest possible strength and will stand up under the severest strains. Absolutely guaranteed. Send for catalog and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier.

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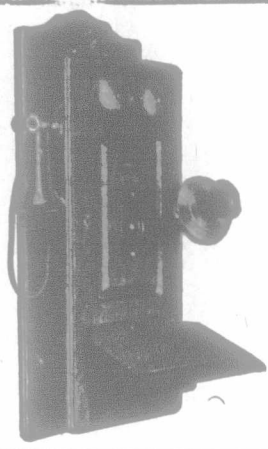
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A number of good Yearling Fillies, Young Bulls, Heifers and Yorkshire Pigs for sale

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TRADE NOTES

WHAT TWO COUNTRY BOYS HAVE DONE

In 1870 an awkward, overgrown boy from the country appeared at Toronto University to attend lectures. His fellow students, noticing his uncouth appearance and the marks of the farm which still clung to him, promptly christened him "cowheels." This country boy recently succeeded in winning the Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute from the United States before The Hague Tribunal. His name is Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice for Canada.

Another country boy who arrived in Toronto about the same time found employment in a wholesale house. He had the privilege of walking a mile and a half each morning, working for twelve hours and then walking the same distance back at night—all for the munificent salary of two dollars a week. This boy's salary did not remain at two dollars very long, for his employers soon discovered the stuff of which he was made and rapidly advanced him. In course of time he became head of one of the largest stores in Canada. Then began under his direction the development of a mail-order business, which eventually covered the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific from the Great Lakes to Hudson's Bay.

This country boy was H. H. Fudger, now president of the Robert Simpson Company. During the past year one of Mr. Fudger's dearest ambitions has been realized—that of serving every resident of the Dominion on exactly equal terms. His house was the first to inaugurate the policy of shipping goods free of delivery charges to any destination in Canada.

This enterprise of Mr. Fudger's is a veritable boon to any Canadian living outside the large cities; it enables him to make his purchases at city prices and receive the goods delivered free, no matter where he lives. The new system has just been put into operation and is well worth a trial. Any of our readers can get a free copy of the Simpson Mail Order catalogue by writing for it.

GOSSIP

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

During the past month we have been living in an atmosphere of high prices. We have seen a Shorthorn bull calf sold for 1,300 gs.; a Shire gelding sold for 225 gs., and a Clydesdale filly foal sold for 175 gs. The stock-breeder who is not satisfied with these figures must be very hard to please. The days of buying on pedigree seem to have returned, for at the Northern Shorthorn sales, which concluded a week ago, anything of Augusta blood went up to any figure, while much finer looking cattle, no matter what their merit, went for prices no more than remunerative. There is danger in this, and breeders should not forget the lessons of the New York Mills sales and the Dunmore sale of 1879. The prices recorded at these events have never come back, and many feel it is well they should not do so. A pedigree is good when the animal justifies and is worthy of its breeding. A pedigree without individual merit spells disaster.

The family upon which the "run" is at present is the Augustas. The tribe was founded by the late James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, on a Southern foundation. The deceased gentleman, who was one of the ablest breeders ever known in Aberdeenshire, believed in the tribe and kept gradually improving them. He found his master sire at last in Waverley, a bull bred in Aberdeenshire by A. Strachan. Mr. Bruce himself said the bull was not perfect, but he supplied what the Inverquhomery cattle lacked, and the results have been more than ample justification for the confidence which Mr. Bruce reposed in him. He was used freely at Inverquhomery, and when the herd was dis-

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TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Write me for prices on Green Hides, Dry Hides, Sheepskins and Furs. We pay 25 cents per pound for shipments of fifty pounds or more, of Horsehair, F.O.B. any station in Alberta.
J. E. LOVE, 407 4th St. E., Calgary



Patent Ripless Gloves

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

persed, shortly before Mr. Bruce's death a few years ago, the Shorthorn interest discovered that a new family had been added to the breed. The Augustas stepped to the front, and in the female line they are the most highly prized Shorthorn tribe to-day. The bulls seen at the Northern sales of the race have, as a rule, had little to commend them, and they have not commanded any enhanced prices on account of their breeding.

The averages for the six days' sales of Shorthorns have been very noteworthy. They have varied greatly, and it is sometimes difficult to determine why there should be such variations. Eighteen head at Westside, Brechin, made £24 14s. 4d.; at Little Haddo, Methlic, Aberdeen, the figure was £40 9s. 3d. for 59. At Uppermill, 36 bull calves made £211 17s. 4d., and of these, 19 belonging to Mr. Duthie made an average of £372 8s. 2d., the highest figure being 1,050 gs. for a white calf. At a joint sale at Old Meldrum, 42 head of mixed ages and both sexes made £38 9s. At the joint sale at Loanhead, Wartle, 52 head made £170 14s. 6d.; thirty of these, from the herd of A. T. Gordon, Combscauseway, made the great average of £175 3s. 6d., one of them, a dark roan bull calf, making the extraordinary figure of 1,300 gs., the highest price ever paid for a bull calf. John Wilson, Pirriessmill, Huntley, had 10 bull calves in the 52; the average price of these ten was £238 19s. 7d., and the prices were these: 1,000 gs., 500 gs., 220 gs., 200 gs., 130 gs., 100 gs., 52 gs., 31 gs., 23 gs., 20 gs. This was a most remarkable sale. The Pirriessmill bull calves were nearly all first-rate mellow reds or dark roans. They showed breeding, and were a genuine good lot, sold on their merits and on nothing else. Mr. Wilson is one of the best and most unassuming of all the Northern Shorthorn breeders, but he has the right kind of cattle. The bulls which have done him so much good are both home-bred and well colored. On Thursday there was a joint sale at Aberdeen, and 158 head made the splendid average of £52 12s. 1d. The highest price was 420 gs., paid by Germans for a bull calf bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., Gordon Castle. Other prices for heifers were 330 gs. and 300 gs. (2). These figures were paid for Augustas. At the joint sale held at Inverness, 97 head made the excellent average of £25 17s. 1d. The highest price was 105 gs., realized by a heifer from the herd of Messrs. Peterkin, Dingwall, who have as good cattle as anybody in the north of Scotland. All together it was a wonderful week, and Shorthorns were again proved to be the greatest of all our cattle breeds.

The advance of Shorthorn breeding is in nothing more clearly illustrated than in the progress of the Collynie sales. In 1886 the highest price made by a Duthie bull calf was 38 gs., and the average £28 5s. 4d. Three years later, the highest price was 111 gs., and the average £45 6s. 9d. Ten years later, in 1896, the highest figure was 305 gs., and the average £123 18s. In 1907 Mr. Duthie made his highest average, £409 16s. 3d., his highest price then being 750 gs. This year he made his highest price, 1,050 gs., and his average was £372 8s. 2d. His best sire this year is Danesfield Storm King, a very thick roan bull, declared by Mr. Duthie to be the best bull he ever owned but one, the exception being the celebrated Field Marshal. Eight bull calves by Danesfield Storm King made the amazing average of £440 13s. 9d. Another excellent breeding bull is Merry Stamp, bred by the late Sir H. H. Smiley, Bart., in the north of Ireland. Four of his bull calves made the handsome average of £447 10s.

ARGENTINE DEMAND UNSETTLED
How long this extraordinary buoyancy in the Shorthorn market may continue, is a point to be pondered. Argentina has been doing much to enhance prices, but recent sales in Buenos Ayres do not warrant rosy expectations in that quarter. The most of the exporters lost money on their business, and even cautious operators who understand the market well had to be content with very unequal returns. In other directions the Argentine trade is not in a very satisfactory state. The country seems to be

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SEVEN OAKS, KILDONAN NEAR WINNIPEG

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1910 AT 10 A.M.

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

ALSO THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTS, HORSES, FURNITURE, ETC.

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

For further particulars apply to

W. M. GIBSON, Proprietor
159 ALEXANDER AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



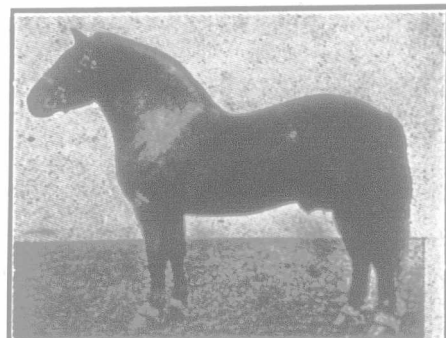
IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS
I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., 12 Clyde stallions, 6 Clyde fillies, 5 Percheron stallions and 1 French Coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto drop off at Bolton.
T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT., ON C.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

LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

I am offering a number of grandly-bred shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, on which I am prepared to quote close prices for immediate sale. They are from the flock that won the Zenoleum Cup, the championship of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910. In Shorthorns I have three bull calves, 8, 9 and 10 months old, and 6 young heifers from deep-milking cows, and sired by a bull from the most noted milking Shorthorn family in Canada. Bulls \$80.00 each. Price of heifers on application. Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P. or G. N. E. Visitors met by appointment.

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

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Amongst the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina (2 years old); Champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. These Suffolks can be purchased cheap this fall. All imported Suffolks have a veterinary certificate for soundness when bought in England.

GEO. JAQUES

LAMERTON P.O. - ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION
(ALIX, C.P.R., LAOCOMBE BRANCH)

McDonald's Yorkshires



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

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Naptuka, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS

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

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

E. W. GASWELL, Star Farm
Box 1283 Saskatoon Phone 575
C.P. R., C.N.E., G.T.P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

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

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 28th inst.
Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

3 large York Boars, 7 months old, \$30.00 each; 3 Pure-bred Tamworth Boars, 3 months old, \$25.00 each; 1 Tamworth Boar, 5 months old, \$35.00.

ADDRESS
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
E. G. MIDDLETON, 164 Princess St., Winnipeg

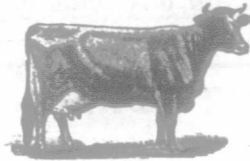
GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



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

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



Brampton Jerseys

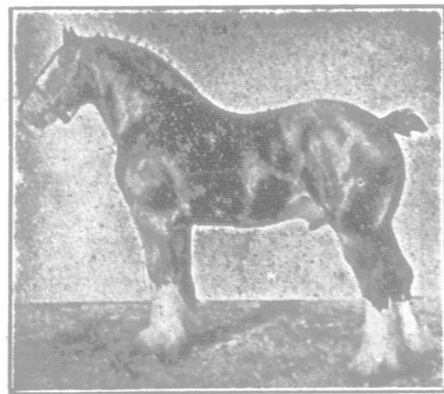
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

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

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

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

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAMES BROOKS, Manager
Vegreville, Alta.

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WAWANESA, Manitoba

The J. C. Ranch

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

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR., Gledchen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.



J. G. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

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

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MacGREGOR, MAN.

in a bad condition with foot-and-mouth disease, and control of such things appears to be of the feeblest character. The government, with great promptitude, closed the reports to British stock upon the report of an outbreak of this disease in Yorkshire, 7,000 miles away, while they winked at its existence within their own borders, and allowed affected cattle to come into public markets in Buenos Ayres, without let or hindrance. On the whole Shorthorn breeders will do well to make hay while the sun shines, to work while the day lasts, for it will not always be mid-summer.

HORSE-BREEDING FLOURISHES

Horse breeding seems to be almost as flourishing as Shorthorn breeding. About 1,300 head of Clydesdales have been exported from the beginning of the year up to now, and there will be further exports before the year is ended. The Clydesdale has by far the most extensive export trade, but, for work horses, the Shire is selling well. Mr. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., purchased a Shire gelding at the Crewe sales last week for 225 gs. This is an extraordinary price for a gelding, but no doubt the buyer means the horse as an advertisement, and that is quite good business. We have had great sales of horses at Lanark, and notable enough figures have been realized. Two of these have been named, and foals at such figures would require to be good ones. So keen is the demand for sires of approved character that the Clydesdale stallions, Up-to-Time 10475, and Revelanta 11876, have already been hired for 1912. Nothing in the least degree approaching this has ever before occurred in the history of the breed. Up-to-Time and Revelanta are two of the most popular of all the sons of Baron's Pride, and quite a large proportion of his stock have been exported to Canada.

The government has at length resolved to do something for horse-breeding. A sum of not less than £50,000 per annum is being set aside for this purpose by the development commissioners. How it is to be applied is not yet declared, but one may be allowed to express the hope that too much of it will not be frittered away in salaries and equipment. After all, the horse-breeding problem is easily solved. Let the government pay remunerative prices for horses, and the farmers will soon breed them. In spite of the somewhat improved tone in agricultural circles the farmer is as open as ever he was to turn his attention to the production of anything that will leave him a profit. Nobody will breed horses for the army if the prices offered by the War Office leave no profit.

CANADIAN CHEDDARS SELLING AS WELL AS SCOTS

I have spoken of the improved tone in agricultural circles, but this is a relative term. In the dairy trade the outlook is rather gloomy. The market for cheddars is quiet, and at Kilmarnock Cheese Show, which closed recently, no price was quoted above 58s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. for cheddars. It is difficult to account for this, but the fact is attested by those who ought to know that there is no longer a margin of 6s. or 8s. per cwt. between home-made and Canadian cheddars. Since May, 1910, they have been running an even race, without advantage to the home produce. Makers here are alive to the situation, but whether they can meet it, is another matter. The voices at the show dinner on Thursday were not of one mind. Thomas Clement maintained makers were producing a cheese which was too hard and dry. The public are demanding a cheese that is full of meat, with plenty of moisture, but the merchant from the East of Scotland had quite a different tale to tell. He is all for a high-class, well-flavored "hard," keeping cheese. He will pay the highest price for that class of cheese. Hugh Affleck, the judge of the championship class, supported Mr. Clement. He is a "whole-hogger" in this business, and was the first to maintain the necessity for a change in the character of Scottish cheddars. He has been proved correct in his forecast—made some years ago—and to-day demands, as well as then, the cheese which the public wish to buy. Whether the spirited speeches referred to will have the desired effect, remains to be seen. The Scots cheesemaker is a conserva-

CONSTIPATION

**CURED BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and often 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 lamenesses. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheens; Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

on any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.



Mr. M. C. Weightman, Meubeth, Man., writes April 8, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

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

**CHEW
MAPLE
SUGAR
TOBACCO**

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC WINNIPEG

tive person. He believes in doing as he has always done. But the Manchester merchant who spoke on Thursday was hitting the nail on the head. He said to produce cheese for the great B. P.—the British public—the man who eats great chunks of cheese to each of his three meals. Give him what he wants and he will pay you well for your labor. The connoisseur is an admirable person, and fulfills his own duties, but it is the British public who make the producers' work profitable. R. J. Drummond, of the National School of Dairying, has made quite a number of experimental cheese of different types, and submitted them to experts. They have approved of them, and it is quite evident that the makers in Scotland can meet the demands of the public, provided the public make quite clear what they really desire. For Canada, the broad fact is that, at the moment she is supplying the home market with cheese which competes on equal terms with the average products of the Scots dairies. "SCOTLAND YET."



Trees evaporate water at all times, less in winter than in summer. When the ground is dry as it has been this fall the tree may have a hard time getting enough moisture from the soil to take the place of what evaporates. If it can not, the sap dries up and the tree dies. This is the most common form of tree killing. Fruit trees and other trees that are not very hardy should be both watered and mulched. The roots of a tree extend out as far as the branches, so water and mulch accordingly. If it is not frozen up before you read this you may save a shrub or tree by judicious and liberal watering.

KEEPING DOWN BUSH FIRES

Severe damage to large areas by bush fires during the past summer has resulted already in some special efforts on both sides of the boundary line to guard against such losses in future. In fact, for at least a decade precautions have been taken to prevent bush fires getting a start. In Ontario, forest rangers are on duty all summer.

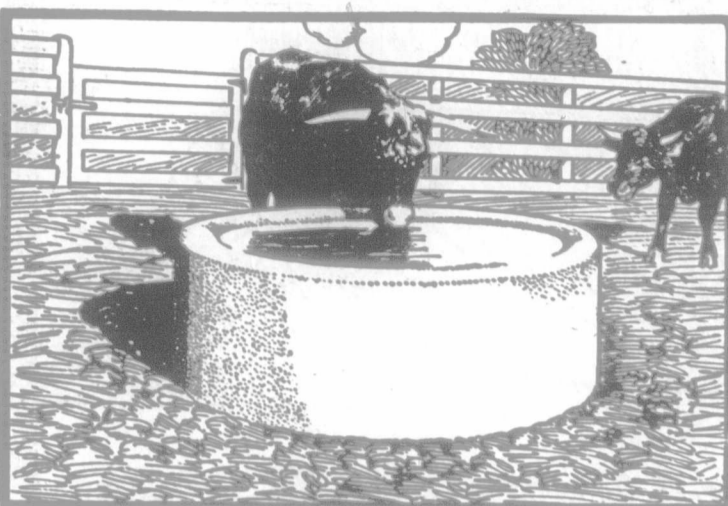
However, Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines for Ontario, has worked out a new system whereby he hopes still further safeguard. It is planned to effect a cleaning up of all lumbering debris on certain timber limits in the Rainy River district during the winter. This work will be done in co-operation with the lumber companies.

A statement made by the department recently reads:

"There is no regulation compelling lumbermen to burn their brush and debris, and there never has been. It is incorrect, however, to say that a great many forest fires are a result of careless lumbering operations. We have this fall sent a form of inquiry to every holder of licensed territory. A great majority of operating companies have filled out the information asked for as to fire losses, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been no serious fire on licensed territory, excepting the Rainy River district, and there the fires did not originate in lumbering debris.

"It is reasonable to suppose that lumbermen with their all at stake will exercise every care in guarding against fire while operating a limit. It is better, however, that territory should be cleaned up at the time of operation if possible, and this question of burning debris has been the subject of a good deal of dispute and argument, the lumbermen contending that the expense would be ruinous.

"With a view, therefore, to determining what the cost really would be, the department has arranged to conduct an experiment in the cleaning up of the debris on certain limits in the



Which is Your Choice ?

Sloppy, leaky wooden troughs, or clean, durable Concrete ?

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived and require replacing every few years—not to mention continual patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand, for long, constant dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks and stagnant pools of water around trough.

Contrast with this the durability, cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete.

Which ?

The dampness which destroys lumber only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete.

You can impair a wooden trough with comparatively little use; but it takes a powerful explosive to put a Concrete water tank out of business.

Which

is your choice—expense-producing Wood, or money-saving Concrete?

We'd be glad to send a copy of our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,"—Free—if you'll ask for it. It tells the many uses of Concrete in plain, simple language—tells how to make

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| Barns | Hens' Nests | Stables |
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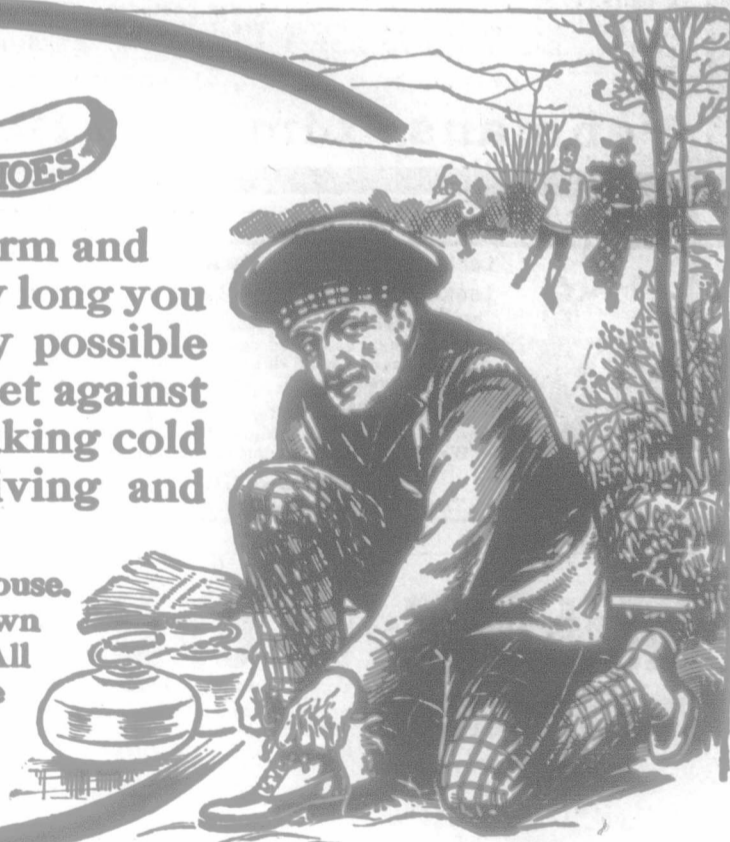


FINE Elmira FELT SHOES

keep the feet warm and comfortable, no matter how long you are out. They are the only possible means of protecting the feet against cold. They prevent you taking cold—and make walking—driving and curling an extra pleasure.

Elmira Felt Slippers are fine for the house. See that the trademark, as shown above, appears on the sole. All genuine Elmira goods have the above trademark.

Sold all over the West by best dealers. 53



It Will Give You The Same Splendid Service

It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.—W. W. Christmas Oxbow, Sask.

To my mind there is nothing can take its place in a blizzard.—Dr. L. E. Mylka, Clanwilliam, Man.

It is wonderful to me that such a useful article was not invented before.—W. E. Metcalfe, M.D., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Write for catalogue and see what other doctors say about it. You might find your own doctor's amongst them.

MAILED EVERYWHERE FOR \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, Winnipeg, Canada



Look for Full-fashioned Seamless Hosiery

WHEN it bears the Pen-Angle brand, you can be absolutely sure they will wear better than any other kind costing the same price. You can be absolutely sure they will fit better than any other kind at any price. Read the Guarantee printed here. You will then be sure that the largest hosiery mill in Canada would not risk its capital on such a Guarantee unless it had the goods to make good. Reasons for this Guarantee are few and simple; chosen excellence in the cotton

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 1620—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same price. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44, Paris, Canada

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Rainy River district this winter. It is felt that the tops, limbs and brush could safely be burned in winter when the tree is being made into logs, and it is with a view to arriving at a basis of cost that the experiment will be made, one-half the expense being borne by the department and one-half by the companies concerned.

"Several years ago Hon. Mr. Cochrane, as minister, determined to clean a strip six hundred feet wide on each side of the T. & N. O. Railway through the Temagami Forest Reserve, as a precaution against fire. The operations were conducted by the department, the debris being carefully cleaned up and burned without danger to the surrounding reserve."

COVERING OF ROOTS

Circular of Information, number 16, issued by Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, gives the following regarding storage of roots that may give suggestions for further covering of roots already pitted or stored in different parts of the West:

The best place to store roots is in a root cellar near where they are to be fed. Such a cellar may be a part of a barn, basement, or it may be built conveniently near to the stock barn. In most places the root house can be built most economically of concrete. Ordinarily cement is the only material that has to be purchased. The gravel and sand are usually available at no great distance on most farms. While the temperature in a root house should never fall to the freezing point, it should be at a low point for best results in keeping roots.

When no cellar is available, roots may be stored in pits. For fall and early winter feeding, they need not be covered to any great depth. The roots are put in a conical pile about four feet in diameter on a bed of clean straw, then covered with a layer of two inches of long straw. Clean rye straw is preferred for this purpose. The straw at the apex of the pile is made to form a chimney five or six inches in diameter for ventilation. Dirt is thrown on the pile to a depth of six inches. The roots are piled as high as possible so as to shed water. When wanted for feeding the whole pit is taken into the barn at once. For early winter feeding the layer of dirt should be thicker, and in addition a covering of straw or horse manure should be placed over the whole pile.

A pit intended to remain over winter provides for two layers of straw and two of earth. A ventilator made of four-inch boards is placed at the apex. When severe freezing weather sets in the ventilator is stuffed tightly with fine hay. In such a pit roots will keep without freezing even in the coldest winters. If desired, the piles may be made oblong instead of conical in shape, retaining the gable form. While pits do very well, so far as keeping the roots is concerned, it must be understood that they are but makeshifts at best. A root house which is accessible at all times is much more satisfactory and more economical in the long run.

"RUNNING OUT" OF POTATOES

At the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station a careful study of potato production has been made by Prof. S. B. Green. Special work was done to find out whether or not potato growers are justified in the opinion that seed runs out, and, therefore, should be changed regularly. In variety tests new stock was planted alongside old stock. Tables of results are given in his report, which appears in Bulletin 118. In discussing the results, Professor Green says:

It was observed that, as the years of difference between old and new stock increase, there is a rapid rise in the gain in yield in favor of the new stock. In eighteen comparisons, with a range of one to twelve years difference between old and new stock, and an average difference of 4.2 years, the gain in marketable tubers for the first year the new stock was grown averaged 112.8 bushels per acre. No comparison was made of results for the second year of new stock with results from old stock, because the average showing would be misleading.

The suggestion from these results is obvious. Every potato-grower should



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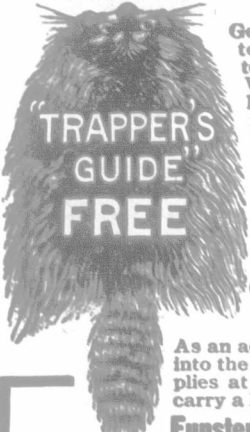
"Simply ask the man who is shipping to us. You can find him everywhere" Over 1,000 unsolicited testimonials from last season's shippers. We pay Express charges on all shipments over \$10.00. Remittances forwarded same day furs are received. Upon request any shipment held separate for approval.

We telegraph valuation upon consignments of \$250.00 or upwards. Our references:—Any Bank, Express Co. or business firm in Detroit. Write today and get information of value.

M. SLOMAN & CO. 126 Congress St. West Detroit, Mich.

The firm with a record of twenty-five years of honorable dealings.

Funsten Pays Cash for Furs



Get the very highest prices and the quickest returns by sending your furs to Funsten. No matter whether it's coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx or any other fur, we pay the most in real cash. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. It's the fierce competition amongst this army of buyers at our sales that enables us to get higher prices for our furs than anyone else. And that's why we can pay you more, and pay it quicker.

Big Money in Trapping While work is slack on the farm, try your hand at trapping. It's great sport, and you'll be surprised at the big profits. We send our New Trapper's Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write for them today.

TRAPS AT FACTORY PRICES!

As an accommodation to trappers and shippers, and to encourage men to go into the trapping business, we offer to furnish best steel traps and other supplies at actual factory prices, including the famous VICTOR trap. We carry a larger stock of traps than any other house in the United States.

Funsten Animal Baits best on the market for years. Guaranteed to increase your catch. Beware of imitations. Funsten Animal Baits. One can of Funsten Animal Bait brought one man in St. Michael's, Alaska, \$1,199 clear profit. Costs only \$1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Write today—right now—for our valuable Bait Folder, Trapper's Supply Catalog No. 10, Highest Cash Fur Price List and Trapper's Guide—all free. (1)

Funsten Bros. & Co., 311 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

PRICES REASONABLE

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

MANATEE-FLORIDA

Where fortunes are made on small farms growing Oranges, Grape Fruit and Vegetables. Cheap lands now available. Quick transportation—low freight rates to Eastern and Northern markets via S. A. L. Ry. Two and three crops a year, net \$500 to \$1500 per acre. Ideal climate year round—no freezes—no extreme heat. Write for illustrated booklet—it's free—address,

J. W. WHITE, Gen'l Industrial Agt.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
NORFOLK, VA. DEPT. 401

It brush when s, and t basis will be borne by the

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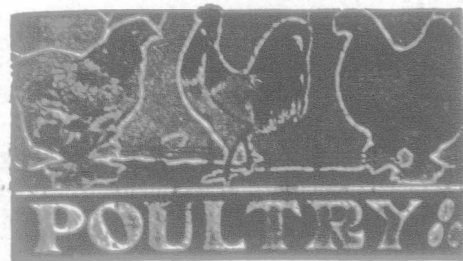
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try, on a small scale, new seed stock of the variety that suits him best. If he buys new seed stock locally, it is desirable that it should come from a different type of soil. New seed stock from the same type of soil may, however, often result in much improvement, if the stock obtained has been better grown and is more vigorous than one's own. It would be advisable to try new stock from some other sections of the country, as well as from local territory. The aim should be to secure short, thick, smooth tubers with a minimum of the rough or elongated and run-out types. Unless the old stock on hand is very badly run down, it would seldom be advisable to go to the expense of getting enough new stock for the entire crop.



"ESTIMATING" LAYING QUALITY

C. E. Brown, poultryman at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station, reports results of a test carried out to determine whether or not there is any "system" for selecting layers. Experts at one time or other have laid claim to being able to estimate quite accurately the number of eggs a hen would lay in a year. To test the matter the station had an expert "egg fore-caster," who claimed to have an in-fallible system, estimate the laying quality of fifty Leghorn pullets. These were then trap-nested for a year and the result in the table gives a very good idea of the worth of the system. The hens are designated by numbers:

2	200	40
3	160	116
6	220	115
7	120	116
8	120	122
9	210	132
10	72	92
11	200	197
13	180	126
15	150	128
18	150	131
20	230	134
22	250	86
24	170	143
28	200	70
30	220	136
32	220	96
34	72	56
39	220	137
40	250	81
41	180	91
42	160	—
43	220	100
44	200	163
51	100	88
52	96	127
57	140	129
58	60	139
62	96	104
68	80	92
70	200	72
72	160	92
75	60	134
78	210	162
81	72	112
82	180	126
84	140	138
85	160	116
86	220	165
88	180	120
89	220	129
91	160	164
93	96	123
96	200	133
97	180	91
98	100	111
99	80	110
100	80	152

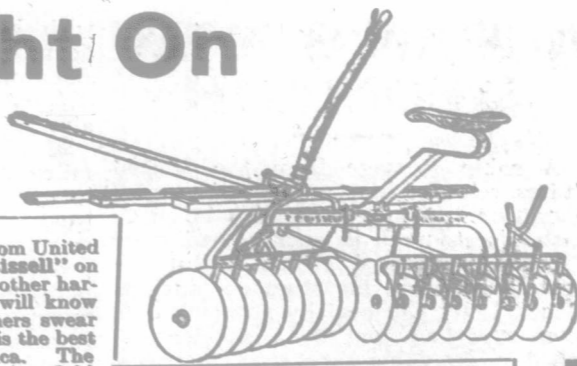
EGG CONSUMPTION AND VALUES

According to some tables compiled by the New York Produce Review the consumption of eggs is approximately one egg per day per capita. This approximates closely to the regular egg consumption of the average family everywhere. Figuring the population of the Dominion at 7,000,000, and the

The Plates Stay Tight On The "Bissell"

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

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



T. E. Bissell Company, Ltd., Elora, Ont.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Ltd. Sole Agents - WINNIPEG

The Farmer's Advocate is the Best Agricultural Weekly

Help for Weak, Broken Down Men and Women

Worry—worry—worry! It's not work, but worry that kills



It's true that hard work has laid many a man on the shelf, but for every man who has been put out of commission by hard work, hundreds have been sent to the scrap heap through some sort of dissipation or excesses.

Disease alone has played its part in making the thousands of nervous and physical wrecks we encounter every day.

Never mind the cause, it's the condition that confronts us.

Give me a man who has lost his health, and vigor through any cause, who lacks the strength and energy of a Manly Man, and I can restore his vitality, build up his strength and vigor, and give him back his energy and ambition of Youth! My Electric Belt is a Nature remedy, a time-tried remedy!

Its powerful current enters the body through cushioned electrodes, without shock, sting or burn, and, properly arranged for each case, its wonderful force is sent direct to any weakened organ, any weakened part of the system.

For hours at a time—in the daytime—in the evening; or better still, during the night while you sleep, my Belt saturates your body with its wondrous vitalizing power.

I can prove to you that my Belt does all I claim for it. Is not the word of honest men and women who have freely sent me their testimony good evidence?

Dear Sir—I am perfectly satisfied with the Belt you sent me. I followed your advice as far as possible and I have not been troubled with Rheumatism since. I have felt better this last winter than I have done for four before. It was always in the fall and spring I was troubled with it.

GEORGE MILNE, 69 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing the Electric Belt I received from you, and I am pleased to say that it has been very beneficial to me. The drain on my system is entirely cured; bowels are regular every day since I have worn the Belt; appetite is good; mind is strong, also my head is better, and the tired feeling and pain is gone from my back. I cannot say anything else regarding the Belt, but it has made a wonderful change in me, and I have done quite an amount of work this fall as well. I do not fail to fully recommend your Belt to all who come and ask what did me so much good. You can put my name in your paper. I was simply of no use when I started to wear it. I could not do anything, and now I am plowing every day. With best wishes to you and to all who use your Belts. I wish to remain,

EDWARD SHERRITT, Willow Range, Man.

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY and in every other respect if they would guard their health. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRICAL ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but lacking in the COURAGE and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES—MENTAL DEPRESSION—SLEEPLESSNESS—NERVOUS DEBILITY—without HOPE—AMBITION—COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide—and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—A man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, and he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure one of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT OF YOUR LIFE.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

My Belt is the true cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It restores lost vitality. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown in men and women.

FREE BOOK

Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, and send me your name and address to-day, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness.

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

Gentlemen: Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book.

NAME

ADDRESS

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

A MAN'S NEW STOMACH

A cable message from the United States relates a most wonderful surgical operation. A man entered a hospital, with his stomach in such a bad state that death seemed certain. But the doctors removed his stomach, and replaced it by the healthy stomach of a man who had just been accidentally killed. The cable states that the operation proved successful.

This story seems contrary to all natural laws. But it is a fact that thousands who have had weak or disordered stomachs have restored them to perfect working order by taking the best—and best-known—of all stomach and liver tonics—Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed remedy is made of roots, barks and leaves, which tone and strengthen weak stomachs and stimulate the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it prevents the many ailments which spring from a disordered state of the stomach, such as pains after eating, headaches, dizziness, biliousness, constipation, or languor.

Mr. Simon T. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond Co., Nova Scotia, says:—"I began to experience pains after meals, that made me dread to eat. Headaches and constipation followed, and I became weak and pale. After taking two bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup I felt better and soon my cure was complete." Jan. 24, 1910.

And Mr. A. Matheson, of Boularderie Centre, N. S., writing on January 26th, 1910, stated as follows:—"I find that

with Mother Seigel's Syrup at hand, doctors' bills are saved. I would consider myself criminally negligent if I did not have this wonderful medicine always in the house."

Mother Seigel's Syrup has never failed the people who have used it; and it will not fail you. It will renew a weak, disordered stomach, and in this way it gives a new lease of life to many people who would be "played out," but for the help that Mother Seigel's Syrup gives.

Here is a letter from one of our friends in Manitoba, Mr. E. F. Spicer, who lives at Vassa, and wrote to us on February 12, this year, saying:

"I am sixty-two years old and for the past five or six years I have had spells of perfect prostration, seeming to lose all my strength, and the worst of it all was that I could get nothing to relieve me. My food did not nourish me and at times I would have to lie in bed for weeks.

"Last winter I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup and with the first dose I felt it improve my condition and give me vitality, so that it was not long before I was around attending to my business.

"The old saying is—'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' so this winter when I felt a weak feeling coming over me I commenced to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am happy to inform you that although I have felt pretty shaky at times, I have been able to attend to my business right along.

"Mother Seigel's Syrup shielded off an attack, to which I have been so accustomed, and has left me in fine health, I cannot be too thankful for what your medicine has done for me."

price of eggs 15 cents per dozen, the value of the eggs consumed annually in Canada is \$31,950,000. In addition eggs to the value of \$192,000 were imported last year, making the total value of eggs consumed, \$32,142,000.

* * *

An English exchange tells of a new breed recently introduced from Germany called "Reichshuhn." The breed is thus described: "Though somewhat suggestive of the Orpington in build, a pronounced resemblance to the British breed is a distinct fault. There are two classes—whites, and black and white. The legs are featherless, white, and of medium length; claws and beak white. They have rose combs, and the male has a stalwart appearance, especially that of the mixed color. In the latter case the tail feathers are black, the neck feathers black with white edging, body feathers white, suggesting the appearance of the Light Brahma. In the other class the feathers are entirely white."

LARGE OR SMALL BIRDS

H. S. Babcock, Rhode Island, writing in the Canadian Poultry Review on the question: "Which are the better layers, large or small fowls?" answers in respect to breeds, and in respect to individuals within a single breed.

In respect to breeds, it is to be noted that those which are classified as great laying breeds are small fowls. The two classes from which great layers are drawn are the Mediterranean and the Hamburg. In saying this I do not forget that other fowls, especially

that both these men spoke the truth, and that both of them got birds from great laying strains, and both got small birds. My own observation and experience corroborate these statements, I am compelled, therefore, to believe that small size and prolificacy are somehow co-related and that small individuals of a breed, like small breeds, are the better layers.

It will be noticed that I have not attempted to show that these small breeds, or small individuals of a given breed, are more profitable to keep than the larger ones. That is an entirely different question. A good many factors have to be taken into consideration in solving that problem. Laying is one, but by no means the only one, to be considered. The value of the carcasses for market, the demands of the business pursued; these and other factors must be considered in the solution of the larger question. I leave that to others to solve as circumstances may dictate.

TO TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS

If nature had given teeth to fowl it would be as simple a matter to find out a hen's age as it would to tell how many years a horse, sheep, or pig has lived. But nature has not given us this guide, and so we have just to learn from experience how to form from other appearances a fairly close estimate of the age to which a fowl has attained.

Few experienced poultry keepers are much puzzled in this matter, but to

Some Remarkable Cases OF INDIGESTION AND LIVER DISORDER CURED BY Mother Seigel's Syrup

Throughout the whole of Canada it would be difficult to find a village, or even a street of over twenty houses, in which there do not reside persons who frankly state that they owe their present good health to the old and world-famous remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. The extent to which this well-known remedy is used as the regular family medicine, for all those troublesome ailments which arise from stomach or liver disorder, would be surprising were it not for the fact that this root and herb extract has established itself as a popular favorite, by reason of the remarkable cures it has effected all over the world. Here are three cases in point:

Mr. C. S. Gildart, of Prosser Brook, Albert Co., N.E., suffered severely from indigestion. In writing to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, on Jan. 18, 1910, Mr. Gildart said—

"About four years ago, I fell ill and for nearly three years life seemed almost unbearable. The distress after eating was intense and I had pains in my right side. A faint feeling would come over me and I would vomit as soon as I ate anything. Nothing would remain on my stomach. I had a pain in my head that nearly drove me wild. Breathing became an exertion, and I fell a victim to nervous prostration.

"Of course, housework was impossible, as I had a 'swimming round' sensation so badly that I would sometimes fall over when I attempted to stir about. I had much wind in my stomach and bowels, my heart palpitated; indeed I had aches and pains too numerous to mention.

"Many medicines failed to aid me, and I only began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup as a last resort. After the third bottle of Syrup, I felt the benefit of using it. I continued the Syrup until I was cured, so there is absolutely no doubt that I owe my restoration to health to Mother Seigel's Syrup. If anyone has indigestion, or suffers after eating, my advice is 'Take Mother Seigel's Syrup at once, and save unnecessary pain.'"

Mr. A. Lemieux, writing from Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P.Q., on January 9, 1910, stated as follows—

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup. In my case it has been of incalculable worth. It has restored me to health, after suffering over three years from indigestion, or dyspepsia. I had pains after meals, headaches, sleeplessness, bad breath, and a coated tongue. I had distressing pains in the back and loins, as well as dizziness. My appetite, naturally,

was very poor. I lost flesh and became very weak."

As Mr. Lemieux had stomach and liver disorder, in a severe form, no wonder he felt weak and ill. But he tells us how the change came.

"I began," he says, "to take Mother Seigel's Syrup last July, and the change for the better in my health was quickly apparent. The numerous other preparations I tried did not give me relief, but a three months' course of Mother Seigel's Syrup restored me to perfect health. I can now work with ease, and eat without distress."

Like thousands of other people, Mr. Lemieux proved that Mother Seigel's Syrup DOES cure indigestion.

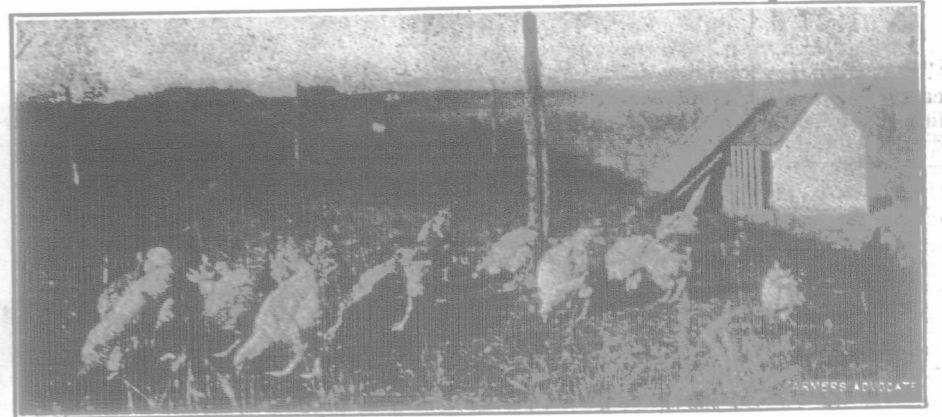
Mrs. John W. McGregor, of McLarty, Algoma District, Ont., writing to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, on Jan. 25, 1910, said—

"Had it not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I know that I would not be alive to-day to testify to the virtues of your preparations. For many years, dyspepsia caused me great suffering, and nothing but Mother Seigel's Syrup gave me the least relief.

"At the early age of fifteen, I began to suffer distress after eating. The action of my bowels was irregular. I could sleep only by snatches. My face was pale, and frequently I had severe pains in my back. In 1883 I first began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I found that it helped me. I used the Syrup with the best results, and I have had no further need of it for over twenty-six years. I have unbounded confidence in this remedy."

Mrs. McGregor had no further need for Mother Seigel's Syrup because it restored her stomach, liver and bowels to healthful working order, and for twenty-six years they have done their digestive duty. The cures effected by Mother Seigel's Syrup are not only sure and speedy, but permanent too.

These letters are typical of tens of thousands received by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and their genuineness can easily be proved by anyone who will take the trouble to do so. To any fair-minded person, they cannot fail to establish the merit of this old family medicine. Indeed, the very fact that Mother Seigel's Syrup, with its record of over forty years' unbroken success, has stood the severest of all tests—the test of time—should convince the most sceptical that there must be some great merit or quality in this root and herb extract, which is not found in any other medicine known to the public, and which accounts for its world-wide popularity and success in curing disorders of the stomach and liver.



GEORGE WOOD ALWAYS HAS A FINE FLOCK OF BARRED ROCKS.

those of medium size, like Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and others, have given an excellent account of themselves in presumably honest and fairly conducted laying contests. But it is a significant fact that when an egg farm is to be started the first choice of breeds almost invariably is the white Leghorn. I think it safe, therefore, to assert that by the consensus of poultrymen the world over, the palm for laying would be rightfully awarded to the smaller breeds.

In respect to individuals of a given breed, does this rule hold true? I think it does. In my own experience I have found that the best layers in the various breeds which I have kept have been among the smaller specimens of those breeds. Exceptions to all rules may be discovered, but I think the rule is as I have stated. In fowls, which I have had under observation, but belonging to other persons, I have found the rule to work. I recall in this connection a white Wyandotte hen belonging to an acquaintance. She was a phenomenal layer, but the exact number of eggs produced in a year I do not at this moment recall. I simply know they were many more than those laid by any other member of that flock, or of quite a number of flocks of the same variety, which I have closely watched. A certain writer in one of the leading agricultural papers of the United States bought a number of Plymouth Rocks from the Main State Experiment Station, from the stock that had made a record of about 200 eggs in a year, and he complained that these birds were all undersized. He quoted in an article a letter from another poultryman who had bought for several years stock from trap-nested, heavy laying stock, and this writer asserted that he had never been able to get a bird of standard weight. Now, as I believe that poultrymen, as a class, are honest, I have no reason to doubt

the uninitiated it may be instructive to remember that in the case of a pullet, the surface under the wings will always be found interspersed with minute rose-colored veins, which are totally absent in birds that are more than twelve months old. Again, there will be found, with pullets, a fair supply of long, silky hairs, which disappear directly the first moult is concluded. In the adult hen, the skin will be found to be perfectly white, and free from either veins or hairs; hence it is easy, at a single glance, to estimate correctly whether a bird is under or over the age that acts as a line of demarcation between juvenile and adult stock.

Additional evidence is forthcoming in the formation of the pelvic bones which, in a pullet, are much closer than in the hen that has passed the pullet age. At two years they are much wider than at one year, so that birds of this age can be readily distinguished from those of, say, fifteen and eighteen months. The third point of difference is observable in the shanks and claws. In the young birds, the skin of the claw is supple, and the scales are thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger, and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the first toe, which does most of the work, gets much worn. There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shrivelled look on the face. This, with age, becomes more and more pronounced.

Lastly, there is the question of wing feathers—the most infallible test of all. At the conclusion of the first complete moult, which takes place when the fowl is exactly twelve months old, the secondaries alter in shape, and bear undisputable evidence as to the dividing line having been crossed. Although the surest test of all, this latter can only be ascertained by those well versed in handling feathered stock.

GOSSIP

ONTARIO'S HARVEST IN 1910

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1910. The areas have been compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to the department's regular crop correspondents:

Fall wheat—743,473 acres yielded 19,837,172 bushels, or 26.7 per acre, as compared with 15,967,653 and 24.1 in 1909. Annual average per acre for 29 years was 21.0.

Spring wheat—129,319 acres yielded 2,489,833 bushels, or 19.3 per acre, as compared with 2,223,567 and 16.5 in 1909. Annual average, 15.9.

Barley—626,144 acres yielded 19,103,107 bushels, or 30.5 per acre, as compared with 18,776,777 and 27.0 in 1909. Annual average, 27.8.

Oats—2,757,933 acres yielded 102,084,924 bushels, or 37.0 per acre, as compared with 90,235,579 and 33.5 in 1909. Annual average, 35.7.

Rye—95,397 acres yielded 1,620,333 bushels, or 17.0 per acre, as compared with 1,573,921 and 16.6 in 1909. Annual average, 16.4.

Buckwheat—194,913 acres yielded 4,693,881 bushels, or 24.1 per acre, as compared with 4,280,790 and 24.2 in 1909. Annual average, 20.3.

Peas—403,414 acres yielded 6,016,003 bushels, or 14.9 per acre, as compared with 7,613,656 and 20.0 in 1909. Annual average, 19.3.

Beans—49,778 acres yielded 892,927 bushels, or 17.9 per acre, as compared with 826,344 and 18.4 in 1909. Annual average, 17.2.

Potatoes—168,454 acres yielded 21,927,804 bushels, or 130 per acre, as compared with 24,645,283 and 145 in 1909. Annual average, 116.

Mangels—68,972 acres yielded 34,636,137 bushels, or 503 per acre, as compared with 28,928,347 and 410 in 1909. Annual average, 459.

Carrots—3,551 acres yielded 1,049,348 bushels, or 296 per acre, as compared with 1,101,653 and 286 in 1909. Annual average 345.

Sugar beets—26,879 acres yielded 11,233,577 bushels, or 418 per acre, as compared with 7,001,565 and 353 in 1909. Annual average, 413.

Turnips—108,360 acres yielded 49,425,472 bushels, or 456 per acre, as compared with 50,738,940 and 447 in 1909. Annual average, 430.

Mixed grains—497,936 acres yielded 18,261,803 bushels, or 36.7 per acre, as compared with 16,199,434 and 34.1 in 1909.

Corn for husking—320,519 acres yielded 24,900,386 bushels (in the ear), or 77.7 per acre, as compared with 22,619,690 and 70.1 in 1909. Annual average, 71.4.

Corn for silo—326,627 acres yielded 3,788,361 tons (green), or 11.60 tons per acre, as compared with 3,374,655 and 11.70 in 1909. Annual average, 11.46.

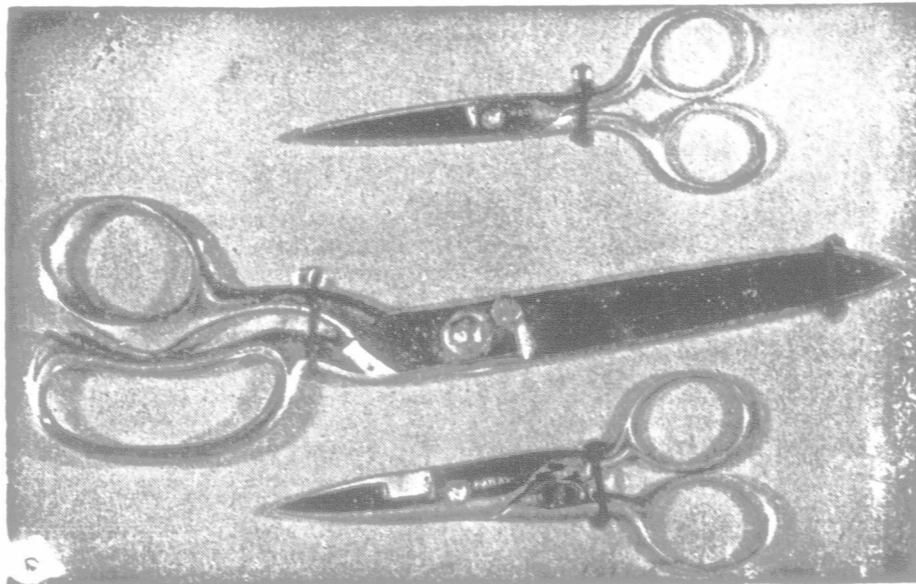
Hay and clover—3,204,021 acres yielded 5,492,653 tons, or 1.71 tons per acre, as compared with 3,885,145 and 1.20 last year. Annual average, 1.46.

FRENCH HORSEFLESH EATERS ALARMED

While the controversy as to the extent to which horseflesh is used for human food in Germany has attracted great attention the case of France, where probably more horses are slaughtered annually to feed the people than in Germany, has almost escaped notice.

Two hundred thousand horses were required for food consumption this year. Only 150,000 are available, with the result that the price of horseflesh is now nearly as high as that of beef. The official organ of the various organizations that have been formed in the interests of French horse butchers, have accordingly written to the Prime Minister asking for an interview to call his attention to the critical situation of the trade owing to the shortness of horse supply, and to suggest that the import duty of \$30 per horse shall be

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Not many homes have a complete assortment of scissors, and yet when you have used this set for some time you will realize it is a necessity. The set illustrated is complete, and you will find it equal to every requirement. One pair is of large size; the second is for embroidery, and the third for button-hole work of any size.

They are made from the finest quality of steel obtainable, and are self-sharpening.

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GENTLEMAN'S WATCH

The case is nickel and the movement is a pendant set, seven jewel, fitted with compensating balance and double roller escapement. It is a handsome watch and an accurate timekeeper, sure to give thorough and lasting satisfaction.



LADY'S WATCH

This watch is fitted with a carefully regulated pendant set, Swiss movement, in a heavy open face, silver case with fancy dial. A reliable and accurate timekeeper—one that will keep "train time," and besides this, a little beauty.

YOU WANT ONE of these watches. If you will only make the attempt you will be agreeably surprised to learn how easily you can obtain it. Remember, four new subscriptions, not renewals, and either watch is yours.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG - - - MANITOBA

temporarily suspended on horses intended for food.

In the course of their letter the representatives of the horse butchers' syndicate write

"The situation is such that it may to-morrow compel nearly all the horse butchers in Paris and the large towns of France to close their shops, and, consequently, deprive millions of working-class consumers of their necessary nourishment."

To show the enormous extent of the horseflesh industry in Paris, the enquirer has only to turn to the Bottin for 1910, which is the equivalent of our Post-office Directory, and he will see that there are 314 horse butchers' shops within the walls of Paris.

Owing to the shortage of horses, which is threatening to close all these shops, the price of horse meat has gone up to such an extent that they are unable to keep up competition with the beef butchers.

In the provinces also the consumption of horseflesh in large towns has grown up since the protectionist regime. According to the best authorities in France, about 120,000 horses are killed yearly for food in the provinces.

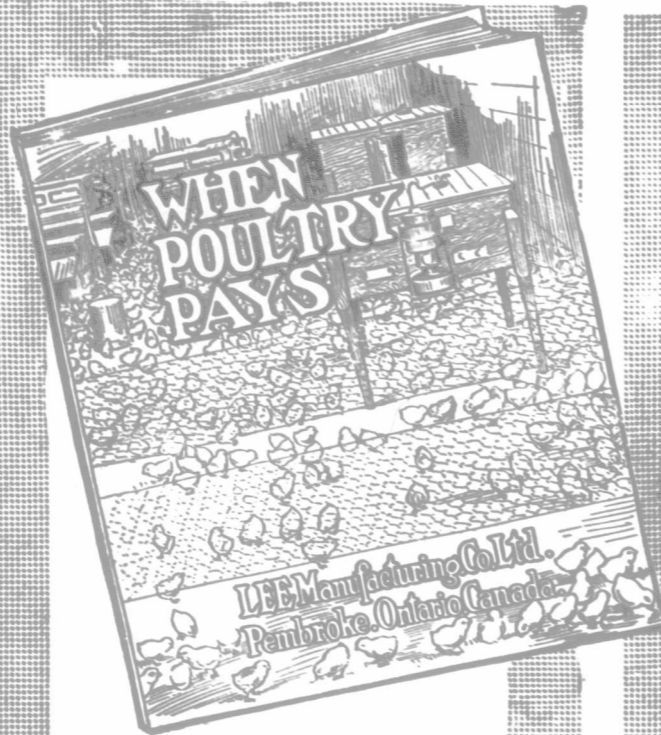
BOOK REVIEW

THE SHEPHERD'S MANUAL

While this book was written as a treatise on the sheep for American sheep raisers and farmers, it contains a good deal of information that will be found useful by owners of farm flocks in the Canadian West. The author is Henry Stewart, a well known sheepman of the United States. He deals with his subject from the standpoint of an experienced and practical sheep raiser. The book is divided into seven chapters dealing with the sheep as an industrial product; summer management of the flock, management of ewes and lambs, winter and summer; breeding and breeds; structure and uses of wool; and anatomy and diseases of the sheep. It is a work of nearly 300 pages, cloth bound and illustrated. "The Shepherd's Manual" is published by Orange-Judd Company, New York, and is sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. It may be obtained through this office for \$1.00, or will be sent free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper at \$1.50 per year each.

HOW TO CO-OPERATE

In these days when farmers are inquiring more and more as to the possibilities of co-operation in the buying of what they need and the selling of what they produce we are pleased to be able to direct attention to an authoritative work on co-operation. The author is Herbert Myrick, well known as a contributor of valuable articles on co-operation to the American press, and a leader in the movement for the organization of farmers' co-operative movements in the United States. The author deals thoroughly with the subject in hand, enunciating first the principles that underly true co-operation and pointing out the weaknesses of co-operative movements that are not truly co-operative in principle. Follows a history of co-operation from the time of Robert Owen with examples of successful co-operation in stores, dairying, fire insurance, banking, marketing, etc. The appendix contains the rules and working by-laws of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, the most successful of British co-operative organizations, together with the rules and constitutions of many successful co-operative enterprises in the United States, included in the list being examples of banks, stores, insurance, creameries and cheeseries, fruit marketing, etc. "How to Co-operate," 300 pages, cloth bound, illustrated, is published by Orange-Judd Company, New York and sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. Order through this office. Price, \$1.00, or free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year



THIS FREE BOOK

After you have read "When Poultry Pays"—read the host of facts that it has to offer you—you will realize why poultry-raising ranks among the biggest single industries in the world.

THE PEERLESS WAY

This book is full of valuable facts and figures and expert knowledge—information that will make you open your eyes as to the real profits in poultry—information that you owe it to yourself to have.



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and the book will come to you by return mail. It will tell you a story of success achieved by 15,000 Canadian poultrymen who have adopted The Peerless Way—a story of a business in which you can succeed just as others have succeeded—of a business into which you can go almost without capital—of a way that will increase your present profits, if you are already in the poultry business. You will find in it practical information that is the result of costly experiments which you, perhaps, could not afford to make—and which you don't need to make when you have the book.



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CO-OPERATION, the corner-stone on which The Peerless Way rests, is the factor that is building up the poultry industry in Canada,—is the factor that has made possible the big profits in this business. This book, "When Poultry Pays,"—the book that goes to you FREE on request—is a volume you cannot afford to be without if you are even the least bit interested in better-strain fowl, more eggs, higher prices, assured markets; in short, in

The Poultry Method That Ensures Success In The Canadian Climate.

The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry—it is a system that is complete from the moment the chick is hatched until either the fowl or its eggs has put profits into your pocket. The Peerless Way is both a poultry-raising system and a co-operative marketing method.

The Peerless Way will show you how to "make good" in hatching and brooding—in rearing your chicks—in feeding them right—and bringing them most quickly to market size or to egg production—to the profit stage. The Peerless Way will find you a



market at highest prices—and for spot cash! That is an important part of the service. The Peerless Way guarantees absolutely to put you in touch with buyers who will take off your hands every cent's worth of your entire output at topnotch figures.

Offers You Co-Operation In Breeding, Rearing And Marketing In The Most Productive Branch Of Agriculture.

Canada, with all her natural advantages and her special adaptability to the breeding of an extremely hardy strain of poultry, needs only to be awakened to take her proper place as the greatest poultry country in the world. But that awakening must come through YOU—each individual farmer, poultryman—each Canadian—must realize what a veritable gold-mine this field has to offer if it is only worked and worked RIGHT! And The Peerless Way is forcing this awakening—has already awakened



15,000 Canadian poultrymen to the possibilities of the industry—and CAN show you. The Peerless Way will show you the unequalled opportunity for extension that exists in the poultry business—how its numerous and varied branches are capable of rhythmic combination and unison; it will illustrate how the business may be adapted to your locality, either as an individual business of considerable size or as a work secondary to some other, either upon enlarged or confined limits.



Get Into An Under-Supplied Market With Rising Prices

When you stop to consider how the prices of both poultry and eggs to the consumer have doubled within the last ten years, you can readily see that the market must be a tremendous money-maker for someone. Why should not you be among those who are taking the easy profits? You can be as successful as any poultry-raiser in Canada if you will only let The Peerless Way show you how—if you will only follow out our methods, and devote just a little time and more or less common-sense to the work. Poultry-raising is a long way from being over-done. One user of The Peerless Way sold nearly a quarter of a million fowl last year—over twenty-five carloads. And he started just as YOU can start—with practically no investment at all. Do not put this off—it only costs a two-cent stamp to know—write now for the book and the proof. Put the burden of proof up to us and make us prove our case—we can. Merely send the coupon.

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