

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

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Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1909

No. 885

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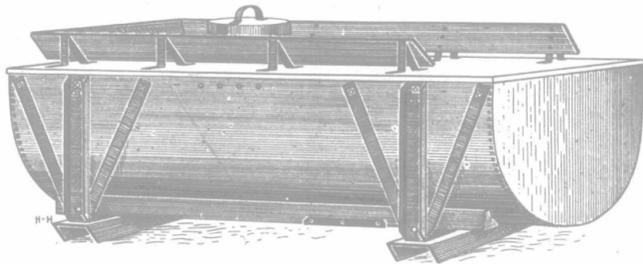
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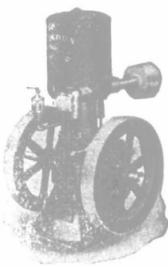
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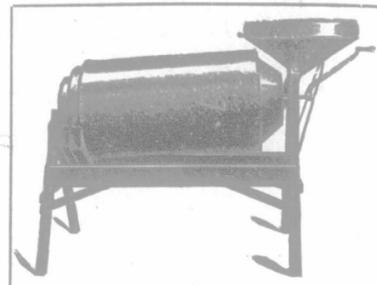
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Save your foul seed and wild oats at home to feed your stock. Make 10 to 20 cents per bushel by raising the quality of your wheat from one to three grades. You can save the price of the Jumbo if you have 300 bushels of wheat that you are going to sell, if you have 3000 to sell you will save the price of ten Jumbos at least. Many others did this last season, why not you this year.

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

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N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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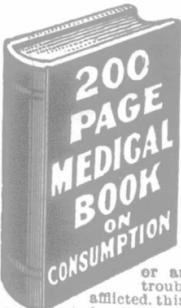
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**FREE**

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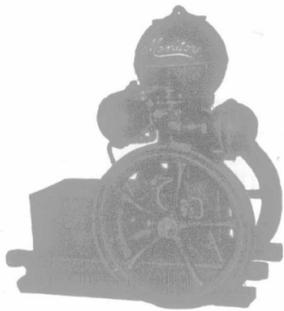


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Now, we've had a long, progressive experience in making roofing—over 25 years—much more experience than any other roofing manufacturer to-day. So we've learned a lot of things others have yet to find out.

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We've learned how to make the PAROID felt right, because we make it in our own mills. Other manufacturers buy their felt from first one mill, then another—wherever they can get it cheapest. We have the most up-to-date felt mill in the country, equipped with special felting machinery.

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The ornamental edge gives the effect of stained shingles or slate. Especially designed for residences, bungalows, club houses and fine farm buildings.

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**OUR GUARANTEE** is that we will replace every square foot of roofing that proves to be of defective manufacture. If a stronger guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

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The beautifully forged and Spindleless Bowl,

The Anti-Splash Supply Can, graceful and without seam or joint.

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The Special Base which prevents oil from dripping on the floor.

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Northwest Canada, now being opened Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads, offers a wonderful opportunity for safe and certain investment.

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Northwest Canada offers the last opportunity to share in the wealth produced by the development of Western America. Do you want to share in the millions to be made in the development of this vast country?

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Your opportunity is now. The Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., is organized to buy and sell lands of every description in Northwest Canada; plant and sell townsites; operate industries; develop mines, and do anything possible to assist in the development of the country. There is a wonderful field for the company and now is the time to act.

Do you want to invest in this great country which, within a few years, will be the garden spot of the world?

Is your money earning what it should for you? If not, an investment in the stock of the Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., will start it working. This stock offers the small investor, as well as the large, an opportunity for you to take part in the great activity in Northwest Canada. Don't you want to do it?

We are selling this stock at \$3.75 per share, par value \$5.00, for a short time on installments of 75 cents down and the balance at 50 cents per share per month. There are only a limited number of shares at this price. Buy today. A few dollars is all that is needed.

This stock is transferrable for land at any time.

Send your order now.

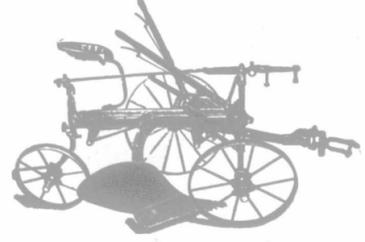
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Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

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WINNIPEG

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We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

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### Blessings in Disguise

Deplorable though the numerous deaths caused by automobiles within the past few weeks are, they may prove to be blessings in disguise. True it is that automobiles have come to stay; but just as truly there are many automobiles in the hands of reckless or dare-devil drivers. It is safe to say that at least five per cent of the chauffeurs in America are men in whose hands human life should not be entrusted to such extent as an automobile jaunt demands. In time, no doubt, legislation will make a great decrease in the number of incompetent drivers. While this legislation is being whipped into form, and while the men in whom the power to make new laws is vested are being awakened reports of accidents caused by undue recklessness may have some effect on chauffeurs in all parts of the world, and tend to make them all more careful.

Two limitations at least must be set before automobiles can hope to become popular among the common people. There must be a reasonable limit to the number of miles the machines are allowed to travel in a given time; and there must be a limit to the absence of brains found in the individual who controls that speed. As long as irresponsible parties are given charge of such monsters there will be a prejudice against automobiles, and there will be a regrettable loss of life. Recent slaughters may prove to be blessings in disguise.

## HORSE

### Corns and Thrush in Horses' Feet

#### CORNS

Corns are a common cause of lameness in horses, and they are often present without causing lameness, but are liable to become troublesome at any time, hence a horse with corns should be considered unsound, although he may be going sound. A corn is usually situated in the inner quarter of the sole, between the bar and the wall at the heel. It is caused by a bruise which wounds the blood vessels of the part, and causes an extravasation of blood between the sensitive and insensitive soles. Bruises which cause corns may be caused by the shoe when the bearing is too marked near the heel, or by the horse treading on objects which are small enough to insinuate themselves between the shoe and the bar of the foot. In some cases lameness is not caused, while in others it is noticed, and its degree will depend upon the severity of the bruise and the amount of blood extravasated. In some cases pus is formed, when lameness will be very marked. It is a peculiar fact, that, when a corn is once formed, there is a great tendency to its perpetuation, without apparent cause, and notwithstanding the greatest care.

Symptoms. — As stated, a corn may be present without causing lameness, and will not be noticed unless the soles be pared somewhat deeply over its seat. While corns usually appear in inner quarter, they are occasionally noticed in the outer. When the outer surface of the horny sole is pared away, little red streaks will be noticed, and a little deeper paring will disclose some dry blood. The surface over which this condition exists varies greatly in different subjects. When lameness is present, its intensity will depend upon the severity of the bruise, and upon the nature of the ground upon which the animal is travelling. As with many lamenesses, especially those which concussion acts directly upon, the lameness from corn is greater when the horse is travelling on hard ground. There is no peculiarity of lameness that will lead the observer to diagnose corn rather than other foot lameness. When the foot is examined, it will be found that pressure exerted upon the seat of corn causes the animal to flinch; and if there is suppuration, pressure with the thumb upon the heel will cause pain, and if the sole be not opened, so as to allow the escape of the pus, it will soon work

up between the sensitive and horny wall, and escape at the coronary band, thus forming a quittor.

Treatment. — Remove the shoe, pare the sole well down, and, if pus be present, it will escape; if not, the sore and inflamed part is exposed. Then apply poultices of hot linseed meal for two or three days and nights to allay the inflammation, when lameness will disappear. The wall of the foot at the quarter should now be rasped down, and a bar-shoe applied. The wall of the quarter must not touch the shoe. If pus has been present, the hole in the sole should be filled with tar and tow before the shoe is put on, in order that gravel or other foreign matter cannot enter the opening. The shoes should now be reset every three or four weeks, and pressure kept off the quarter, and by this means a perfect cure may be made, but there is a great tendency for the reappearance of a corn in a quarter where one has existed.

#### THRUSH

Thrush consists in the discharge of a fetid matter from the cleft of the frog, arising from a diseased condition of the secretory surface of the sensitive

### REGARDING THE HORSE

Fifty-two times every year THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL presents to its readers the most up-to-date horse department found in any Canadian publication. All features of the horse industry are dealt with from time to time and practical suggestions from successful horsemen are given in season. These columns are worthy of careful perusal. In many cases a single article is worth more than the yearly subscription price, \$1.50. Tell your neighbors, get new subscriptions and win one or more of the valuable premiums.

frog. In neglected cases the whole frog becomes involved, the horny frog becoming detached over its whole surface. Thrush is caused by irritating materials generating in the decomposition of urine faeces, which become insinuated in the cleft of the frog, and are allowed to remain there, by allowing horses to stand in liquid or semi-liquid manure, or other filthy substances, and is sometimes noticed in horses that are grazing on damp ground. The usual causes of thrush are allowing horses to stand in damp, dirty places, and neglect to clean the foreign substances out of the cleft regularly. There appears to be a congenital predisposition to thrush in some horses. The liability to thrush is one reason why the groom should always have a foothook on hand, and thoroughly cleanse the sole of the foot and the cleft of the frog every time he grooms the horse, and, even if the horse is not regularly groomed, his feet should be cleansed frequently.

Symptoms. — Usually slight lameness, and when the foot is examined, a peculiar fetid liquid will

be noticed escaping from the cleft of the frog; the cleft will be deeper than normal, and the animal will evince pain when the foot-hook or other instrument is inserted to the bottom. In extreme or neglected cases the whole frog becomes soft and moist, and easily separated from the sensitive frog, and lameness will, of course, be severe in proportion to the extent of the disease.

Treatment. — Preventive treatment consists in looking well to the cleanliness of the animal's surroundings, and attending regularly to cleaning the foot. Curative treatment consists in removing the cause, by placing the animal in a clean and dry stable cleaning the cleft, and removing any partially detached portions of the horny frog. A little calomel or sulphate of zinc should be introduced into the cleft and worked down to the bottom with a foot-hook or other blunt instrument every 2 or 3 days, and it is good practice to fill the cleft with batting, to prevent the entrance of foreign matter. This treatment soon arrests the discharge and dries up the part, and if attention be paid to the foot, a growth of new horn soon takes place. Another somewhat recent treatment that has given good results in most cases is to insert a little formalin, instead of the powders mentioned.

"WHIP."

### Metropolitan Racing Association

The granting of a charter by the federal government to a company bearing the name of the Metropolitan Racing Association of Canada, has aroused a great deal of public interest, and has been the subject of a warm newspaper discussion. At least one staunch government organ comes out strongly in denunciation of the action of the federal authorities in issuing the charter, and asks that it be at once revoked. The charge is made that the same company had their Provincial charter cancelled by the Ontario government because those who held it did not live up to their stated obligations, thus causing a public outcry against their methods of conducting race-meetings, and that the Dominion charter but gives them wider and freer opportunities for similar practices.

On the other hand, the Under Secretary of State says that the federal government does not inquire into the personnel of applicants for charters. There was no legal reason why the charter should not be granted, and it was granted. There is no question of betting or bookmaking involved.

The counsel for the company securing charter declares that the charter does not permit the incorporators to carry on the business of betting or to make books upon the races, and that the applicants for incorporation are all reputable men, and will bear favorable comparison with the promoters and proprietors of other racing associations in Ontario.

It is possible that the granting of this much discussed charter may precipitate the introduction of a bill at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to absolutely prohibit all betting and gambling on Canadian race-tracks.



CANADIAN HUNTER CLEDDING, SIR EDWARD.

Winner of first and Toronto cup for quality hunter championship at the International Horse show at Olympia, London, England in 1909. Bred in West County, Ontario, and owned by Hon. Adam Beck.

# STOCK

## Crop Prospects in England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

In spite of persistent rains, little sunshine and low temperatures the cereal crop prospects are the best for years. Storms have laid the grain in many places and will make the cost of harvesting greater. The spell of warm weather which has broken the long monotony of cold and wet will do untold good in filling the ears and ripening the grain. Wheat is undoubtedly the crop of the year, with barley a good second, and oats rather a bad third, though in many districts oats will be a fair average crop. Now that the hay harvest has been practically completed the result is far better than seemed probable earlier in the season. Potatoes are promising though there is some complaint of rot, and a continuance of dry, sunny days is needed. Garden produce is abundant, peas being very plentiful and cheap. Cabbages are poor this year. Turnips promise to be a good crop, but mangels are patchy and much in need of sunshine.

Strawberries have paid very poorly and thousands of acres were never gathered. Home-grown apples are on the market and a fairly abundant crop will probably be gathered. Harvesting of all crops will be later than usual, and much depends on favorable weather from now on. If they can be safely gathered the cereals will this year belie the saying "that a late crop is a good crop."

### LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS

There is a good demand for beef and prices show a tendency to rise. Mutton, too, is in better demand and sheep are bringing slightly higher prices. Store cattle are not selling well, farmers being reluctant to buy animals for wintering in face of poor hay and high prices for mill feeds. Dairy cows are selling well, and newly calved cows are bringing from £23 to £26. Butchers complain of the scarcity of pigs.

The multiplicity of Britain's sources of food supply is shown by one of the latest consignments to Smithfield market. A shipment of frozen pork arrived from China, and was sold quite readily at from 4½d to 5d per pound, about 1d less than English wholesale. Higher prices would probably have been realized if the inspector had allowed the shipment to be sold in the frozen state, but he insisted on thawing for inspection. Should Chinese pork prove remunerative it is said there are large supplies to be obtained from China, and a big business will speedily be established. On the same steamer was a large consignment of all kinds of frozen game and wild fowl.

### SEVERAL AUCTION SALES

Good prices were realized at the auction sale of the Coombelands Berkshire pigs, owned by D. E. Higham. Seventy-eight lots were sold at an average of £6 6s. 8d. The top price was 36gs. for the sow "Polegate Dejanira" sold to W. J. Collinge.

There were 297 entries at the Totnes sale of South Devon rams. The demand was not equal to the supply and very uneven prices resulted.

The best rams brought spirited bidding.

The highest price was 40 gs. for a ram owned by J. S. Hallett's offering. In all 180 were sold, ranging from 4gs. to 40gs. and averaging £9 7s. 10d., nearly a pound less than last year.

Forty-nine Oxford Down rams from the famous Maisey Lampton flock were sold at Cirencester Ram Fair. Bidding was brisk and the total realized was £1,024. A fine ram brought 100gs. after a keen bidding contest; the buyer was G. F. Moore of Bourton.

Suffolk horses were entered in goodly numbers for the animal sale at Ipswich. The attendance of buyers was good and fair prices were realized, foals selling unusually well, making up to 32gs. The highest price was 84gs. for R. Eaton White's mare, "Boulge Dora", sold to G. S. Agnew, Rougham.

### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

The Bill to create a Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture passed the second reading in the Commons without a division. Until now agriculture has had no direct representative in the Commons — as have had other government departments, and this lack will now be remedied. The new office is especially welcome to farmers in view of the many new duties imposed on the Board of Agriculture by the Small Holding's Act. The government are to introduce a Bill creating a Scottish Board of Agriculture.

Another Bill now before Parliament, Mr. Burns' Milk and Dairies Bill has been widely discussed by various associations. Much opposition is manifested to the rigid control proposed for the Local Government Board, and payment of compensation out of local funds is also opposed. A deputation has waited upon Mr. Burns, but he holds out no hope of amendment in these cases.

Vigorous opposition is offered to the drastic clause that proposes to prohibit the sale of milk from any farm where the supply has caused, or is likely to cause, an infectious disease. This is compared to closing a grocer's shop because one tin of some food is found to be bad. There is no objection to a search for the cause of a taint and the taking of reasonable precautions. As the clause stands a medical officer miles away may close a dairy on a report, and stop the whole milk supply from being marketed.

Considerable powers are to be conferred on the medical inspector, who is to be appointed by a local council of whom a majority may be dairy farmers. It is objected that such an inspector could hardly do his duty impartially. The suggestion is made that inspectors should be under the control of the central authorities.

### YORKSHIRE SHOW AT BEVERLY

This year's Yorkshire Show deserted the larger towns of the county and was held at Beverly, a typical agricultural town, in the East Riding. The entries of stock were about an average of recent years, and most of the well known exhibitors were represented. Horses were a capital section. Amongst the cattle, Shorthorns were excellent, especially the females, though fewer in number than usual. Sheep were in greater number and unusually fine — the East Riding Wolds being well to the front. A marked feature was the extensive display of implements, seeds, manures, etc. The live stock entries totalled 688, smaller than usual owing to the absence of

pigs, which were kept out by the B. of A. regulations.

The Shire Society's medal for brood mares was won quite easily by Tom Kay's "Ridgeway Forest Queen." In close competition, Arthur Hall's "Copmanthorpe Performer," a splendid goer, headed the Hackney stallion class and took the Society's medal. Lord Middleton's bull calf, "Birdsall's Croesus," took the Shorthorn Society's special prize.

Superb weather favored the show, and the attendance was moderately good. Next year's show will be held at Leeds.

### NATIONAL SHOW IN WALES

The Welsh National Show had grand weather for the fixture. The principal feature of the show was the good quality of the ponies. Heavy horses were rather poor, Hunters were few, but Hackneys were a good class. The Prince of Wales' Challenge cup for best cob of the old Welsh type was awarded to a brown cob stallion, "High Stepping Gomar 2nd," owned by Evan Davies, Lampeter.

Shorthorns were of average quality. The special for best bull was secured by F. Miller's old bull, "Royal Duke," with Sir Richard Cooper's "Silver Mint 2nd" in next place. Welsh cattle were few in numbers, but of fine quality. The Society's medal went to the University College of North Wales.

Herefords were the strongest cattle class. The breed special went to Taber's bull, "Rob Roy." A close second was the King's bull, "Admiral."

The sheep section was well filled, native breeds being present in great force. Pigs were few in numbers.

### SUGAR BEET PROPOSITION

Englishmen are greater consumers of sugar than any other nationality, but none is produced in England, though large stretches of land are eminently suited to the culture of sugar beets. Germany has made a wonderful success in the production of beet sugar and experiments prove that beets, carrying a higher percentage of sugar than German grown, can be grown in England. Steps are being taken to remedy this lack of sugar production and at Sleaford in Lincolnshire the movement has progressed so far that a site for a factory has been secured, which has capital railway facilities. Contracts for 1,300 acres of beets have been signed and when the guarantee reaches 3,000 acres capital for building the factory is ready.

An interesting feature of the scheme is a proposal that the beet growers shall share in the profits after a certain dividend has been attained. The company offers 14s 6d. per ton for beets, and one grower claims an average growth of 17 to 18 tons per acre, and has grown as much as 25 tons. Another grower claims that English beets carry 17.3 units of sugar against 15 units of foreign beets.

\* \* \*

The boycott of English meat started by the butchers in May has fallen flat, and farmers are able to dispose of their beasts without any warranty. It is said that the butchers are awaiting the coming in force on January 1st, next, of the new order regarding tuberculous animals issued by the Board of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

Foreign trade returns for July were more favorable than for many months. Imports increased by £3,547,573 over July, 1908, and exports of British and Irish produce increased by £1,781,515. The largest item of increase in imports was for wheat which was £1,500,000 more. Butter and meat showed declines. Manufactured articles accounted for the increase in exports.

\* \* \*

The future of live stock breeding was the theme of an address by Sir Gilbert Greenall, a director of the R. A. S. at the Warrington Show. Sir Gilbert claimed that it is difficult to say how long we shall have pedigree stock in Britain. The burdens put upon land, the breaking up of many large estates, and the cutting up into a general system of small holdings of our large farms, would put an end to pedigree stock breeding. If we were to have the country cut up into small farms, where were stock breeders to go? They would have to go abroad, where they would not be interfered with. Sir Gilbert is unduly pessimistic. If small holdings mean ruin to pedigree stock breeding, the breeder has many generations to prosper in the present rate of progress in acquiring small holdings.

F. H. WILSON



WHERE THE SHEAVES FALL FAST — HARVESTING ON JAMES HAYDEN'S FARM IN THE LACOMBE DISTRICT.

Founded 1866

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# FARM

## Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.  
 September 15.—*What has been your experience in marketing wheat, as regards selling immediately after threshing or holding until the rush is over? Does it pay as a rule to hold wheat? What do you intend doing this year?*

September 22.—*What has been your experience in boarding threshing gangs? Is the practice in vogue in most districts of farmers boarding the threshers, the proper one to follow? What would you suggest as a remedy if the present practice is unsatisfactory?*

September 29.—*At present quoted prices for hogs at Winnipeg stock yards, what margin of profit does your local buyer have? Does he pay one flat price for all grades or buy according to quality?*

October 6.—*What has been your experience in marketing eggs and poultry through commission merchants? Do you find such method of selling satisfactory?*

## Septic Tanks for Farm Sewage Systems

I would like if you would explain the construction of septic tanks for farms. I have two to build and am not certain as to how they should be proceeded with. Do you know of any book on this subject? Everyone now building houses in the country is interested in the question of sewage disposal and I would like to get particulars.

Sask.

J. L.

We know of no book dealing particularly with the subject of septic tank construction or the disposal of farm sewage. In works on civil engineering the subject is discussed in a technical way, chiefly the use of septic tanks for the disposal of sewage in towns and cities where the sewers cannot empty into a lake or stream. Such texts, however, would be of little use to you.

The disposal of farm sewage presents a number of problems rather difficult of solution. If a creek or stream is handy to the house the sewer may empty into it, providing there is no danger of anyone being injured by the pollution of such, or if the surface of the ground is rolling it is possible

usually to conduct the sewer pipe to a safe outlet point where the sewage either filters into the soil or finds its way to a slough. When disposed of in such manner one should be careful the outlet is a sufficient distance from the well and buildings to ensure of not contaminating the water supply nor of being a nuisance on account of the odor arising.

Septic tanks are probably the best means of all for the disposal of sewage on the farm. These are simply large tanks in which the sewage is held long enough for most of the solid matter to settle out, and long enough for certain species of bacteria to act both upon the liquid sewage and the sludge. The bacteria found in sewage tanks are known as anaerobic bacteria, that is bacteria that do not need the oxygen of the air to live. In septic tanks conditions for their development are favorable, the sewage is still, there is little free oxygen and the organic matter which forms their food is present in abundant quantities.

There are two essentials in septic tanks: (1) that the sewage be introduced in such a way that it shall be distributed evenly and that its inflowing shall not unduly agitate the contents of the tank; (2) that the outlet be so arranged that neither the floating scum on top nor the layer of settled impurities at the bottom shall be permitted to escape. When used in cities the outflow of septic tanks is usually filtered through sand and gravel to further purify the liquid, and the water comes from the filter bed clear as crystal and if the filter is properly constructed, as pure as water can be. For farm sewage it is rather more difficult to provide for this since the contour of the land may not lend itself for the location of a filter bed below the outlet from the tank, and because trouble may arise from the bed freezing in winter. In large systems there is sufficient liquid received daily to prevent the filter bed from freezing, but in a one-house system this difficulty may present itself, particularly in a country where the winters are as severe as here.

To avoid this trouble some provide a well for the reception of the liquid from the tank, from which most of the water will seep away or which can be pumped out at intervals, while others, where the subsoil is of sand or gravel, lay a line of tile from the tank and secure outlet for the outflow in that way. Difficulty may arise from sediment in the liquid clogging up the tiles, but if decomposition of the organic matter is proceeding properly in the tank this method of disposal works satisfactorily. It is necessary to have several branch lines leading from the main line of tile to spread the liquid over a sufficient area of soil to ensure of prompt absorption.

The larger illustration shown gives an idea of the manner in which septic tanks are built. A filter bed is shown properly located, but if conditions make it impossible to filter the liquid the outflow pipe may be conducted to any outlet possible to provide: a well, a low lying piece of land or a stream. The tanks are usually constructed of concrete and should be absolutely water tight. The walls and inside partition require to be at least four inches in thickness. The size should be sufficient to hold the sewage produced in twenty-four hours, which can be estimated by allowing twenty gallons per day for each person large and small in the household. It is necessary to have the size very nearly correct, for if the tank is too small the sewage is forced out before being thoroughly decomposed, while if too large the bacteria required to produce decomposition may be "starved" or drowned, rather, by a superabundance of liquid. A settling tank four feet from inlet to bottom, three feet in length from the outside wall to the partition, and two and one-half feet across will contain over 160 gallons, the estimated quantity to be disposed of from a household of eight persons. The second chamber may be less than half the size of this, its function being simply to allow further settling of sediment, very little decomposition of organic

matter occurring in the second chamber. It is necessary to remove the solids from both chambers at least once a year, manholes at the top being provided for this purpose.

Barrels are used sometimes instead of concrete tanks and are quite as satisfactory though less durable. The barrels are buried in the soil below frost, two or three in a line, and emptying one to the other in the same manner as the liquid from the second chamber is emptied onto the filter bed in the illustration shown. But barrels are scarcely to be advised, being difficult to remove the solid matter from and less satisfactory in other ways than a well built concrete tank. The cost of a plant varies with the cost of materials, the location and the materials used in construction. A concrete tank discharged onto a filter bed may cost from \$50.00 to \$75.00. If barrels are used the cost may be reduced to less than half this amount.

In the smaller illustration a system is shown in which one tank only is used. This plant is installed on a Manitoba farm, has been in operation for several years and is giving excellent satisfaction. The outlet drains directly to a river, there is ample fall from house to tank and from tank to outlet. The sewage is decomposed by bacterial action in the tank and the liquid passing out, while not altogether pure, does not pollute the stream nor give rise to the objectionable odors which it might if carried directly from house to outlet. The sediment settles to the bottom of the tank and is removed once or twice a year. The outlet pipe draws the liquid from the center and thus removes neither the solid matter at the bottom nor the scum at the top. In any plant the tank must be buried below frost line, or else covered in winter to prevent freezing. Bacterial action proceeds most rapidly at temperatures well above the freezing point.

## DAIRY

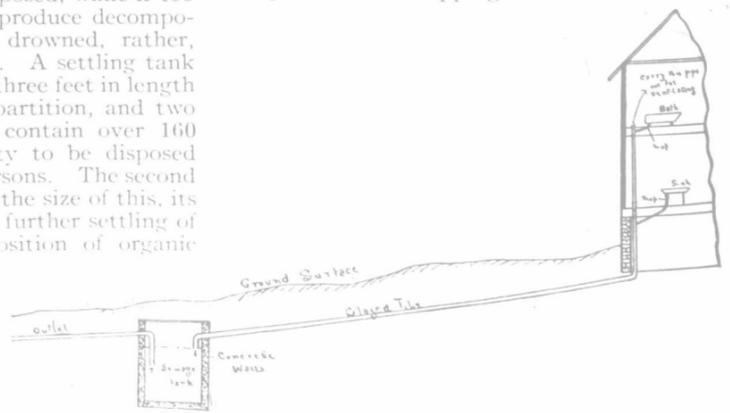
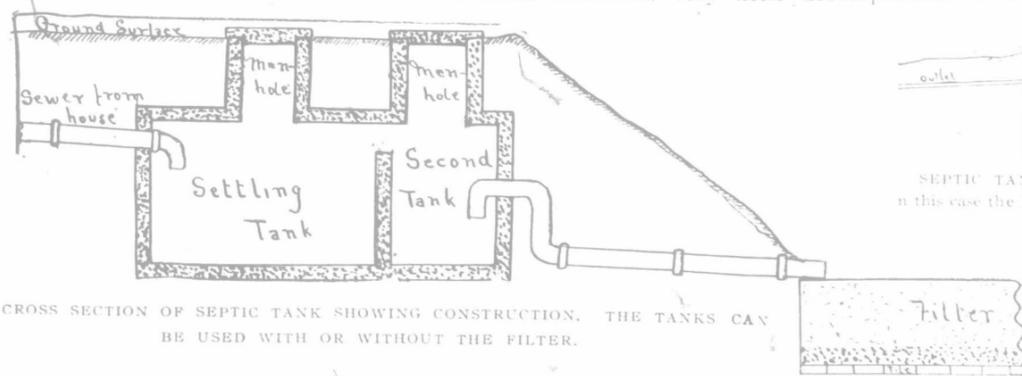
The Montreal Trade Bulletin reports the sale in New York of 1000 packages of dairy butter from Western Canada, for shipment to South America. The butter sold at fourteen cents.

A contrivance has been devised designed to keep cut cheese from drying out in grocery stores and shops. The device consists of an automatic shield, adapted to close over both sides of a wedge of cheese or to fit into the opening of a cut around cheese. It is fitted with a spring which causes it to keep always pressed over the cut surface of the cheese, thus preventing the air from reaching it and drying it out. The difference noted between cheese bought in one store and that obtained at another is not always a matter of quality, but often a matter of method of preservation.

## Prefers Dual Purpose Cows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am strongly in favor of dual purpose farm cows, cows that will produce beef stock as well as milk. Throughout the larger portion of this country grain growing is the chief line of farming and dairying is not carried on extensively enough to warrant the establishment of butter or cheese factories. Transportation difficulties are so great as to prohibit the shipping of the whole milk to



SEPTIC TANK ON THE FARM OF DR. S. J. THOMPSON, OF MANITOBA. In this case the liquid flows from the tank to a river. This system has been in operation two years.

where factories are situated. However, the cream may be shipped a considerable distance to factories and a very handsome profit realized, and the skim milk is left on the farm to produce stock. If cows of the dairy type are kept what

would be done with the young stock and the skim milk? Unless a farmer is prepared to give his whole attention to dairying it would not pay to knock the calves on the head as soon as they are born or sell them for the price of the skin, as is done in dairy sections of the eastern provinces. Neither would it be profitable to keep the calves until they are mature, because there would be too much stock on hand. And about the last thing that a butcher wants is a wedge-shaped steer of the dairy type. Dairy cows are not so ruggedly constituted as those that carry more flesh on their bones, for this reason they require more attention than can be given by the farmer whose interest is centered among the several branches of farming.

I am not prepared to say which breed of cattle is best suited to produce beef stock as well as milk, but the milking strains of Shorthorns have proved heavy milkers. Breeders of Red Polls say that these are the dual purpose cattle, but I am not sufficiently familiar with the breed to pass judgment upon them. However, there is proof enough in favor of the dual purpose cow when we consider that almost every farmer who keeps cows to supply his household keeps those of the beef type. The calves require whole milk for a few weeks but they are soon able to do with skim milk if they are fed ground flax and other meal in conjunction with it. In this way the cream may be shipped to the factory, and the skim milk will aid in producing beef on the farm. The idea is to make the raising of grain, meat, and dairy products an occupation where the branches all work in harmony and assist each other.

In conclusion I would say that where mixed farming is carried on, and where it is the cream that is shipped to the factory I would prefer dual purpose cows to cows of the dairy type.

Man.

JAS. LAUGHLAND.

## POULTRY

### Feeding for Fall and Early Winter Laying

Discussion this week is on the question of feeding and caring for a flock of hens to induce fall and early winter laying, a subject of first importance to everyone interested in poultry for commercial purposes. It is for egg production that most farmers keep hens, and everyone with a flock is desirous of securing as large a proportion as possible of these eggs in the season when prices are highest. Consequently the methods of a number of poultrykeepers, who are doing this successfully should be of value and interest. First prize is awarded to Rosamond Grabham, Saskatchewan, and second to C. F. Cook, Saskatchewan. The attention of readers of the poultry column is directed to the topic to be discussed in our issue of October 6th, on the marketing of eggs and poultry products through commission merchants.

### Feed the Important Point

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Pullets and young hens need particular attention at this season of the year, that they may fill the egg basket when egg prices begin to soar. I endeavor to have the moulting over by the middle of August. To accomplish this I leave off grain feeding in July and feed only a mash of shorts in addition to the green feed they pick themselves from rape, etc. At the beginning of August I start feeding good wheat, and when cutting grain commences, an oat or barley sheaf scattered around for them to pick at in the middle of the morning and a good wheat feed about four o'clock in the afternoon. But to get the pullets to mature and lay early, in addition to this, give them the house scraps and raw meat, or liver, chopped very small, a good feed of this say about twice a week.

My hen houses (I have two) are kept clean. I am having them moved to a more sheltered location and set partly in the ground. I think this will make them warmer for the cold season coming.

It is a good plan to separate the male birds and old hens, if you have any, from those you expect to be your layers. Do not keep old hens. I find they do not pay after two years of age. My young hens all have their new feathers and

are now commencing to lay well, and I think with good feeding and proper care the early hatched pullets will soon begin to lay as well. I have already sent a consignment of spring cockerels to the fattening station, and the pullets are just as well developed. Of course, constant cleanliness, and freedom from lice are important points, but I think the feeding is very important as well as warm quarters. I find wheat the best of all grain for the layers though oats are very good while they are making their growth. I also find occasional feeds of raw beef very good for the making of eggs. I may say my flock keep very free from disease. I lose more poultry by accidents than any other cause.

Sask.

ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

### Feeding for Fall and Winter Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The first aim in the production of eggs is to keep the flock in condition. This obtained eggs are sure to be the result. The following method of feeding has given good results: For breakfast, swede turnips pulped and boiled, salt added and bran and shorts mixed in. A good way to mix the mash is to turn the swedes after cooking into a tin or whatever is used for mixing, cover the turnips nicely with bran, then place over the whole lot a bag or anything to keep the steam in. Let the mash steam for about 15 minutes, then stir and add sufficient shorts to make a nice crumbly meal. A good addition, say twice a week, is a handful or two of crushed linseed. Feed the mash warm (not hot) and as much as the birds will readily eat. By way of a change, potatoes or other vegetables may be used instead of turnips. This is a good ration for the winter months when the hens are confined in the house, and not able to find anything in the way of green food.

Previous to feeding the mash, say about one hour earlier, two or three handfuls of wheat thrown in the litter on the floor will keep the hens busy and give them exercise. At noon scraps from the house are sufficient, and for the evening meal a feed of good whole wheat, barley, or oats, a handful for each adult chicken. Always feed the meal in a trough, not in the dirt. See that there is a supply of clean fresh water before the fowls, also grit and shell or lime and sand. For winter laying I prefer young hens. Those that have moulted early being stronger are able to stand the cold weather better than the pullets, and they lay larger eggs.

With a flock of half and half good results should be obtained.

Now a word about the house: This should be warm and comfortable, kept clean, with plenty of light and ventilation, but free from draughts. The perches are best made from poles two inches in diameter, or lumber of that thickness rounded on one edge. The roosts should not be placed too high, as hens may be injured when jumping down, especially if heavy breeds are kept. About two feet is high enough for the first one. A good plan is to occasionally paint the perch ends and other crevices with coal oil to keep down the

insects, providing also a dust bath for the birds to dust in. Should a bird become inactive and appear sick, take it from the flock at once, give it a dose of sweet oil and isolate. Place it in a warm coop and feed on a special food. If no improvement in a few days it would be advisable to have expert advice, lest there should be some infectious complaint. The hay used in the nest boxes should be frequently replaced, the boxes being all the better for lime washing inside and out. Collect the eggs every day to prevent any being broken which is so apt to encourage egg-eating in the flock, a habit incurable if once developed. This method of feeding and caring for hens evolves very little labor and expense if attended to regular every day, pleasure and profit being certain.

Sask.

C. F. COOK.

## HORTICULTURE

### Home Made Attractive

Accompanying illustrations of farm buildings and gateway and drive were taken on the farm of Anthony Sapte of the Tyndall district, Manitoba. This gives some idea of what can be done to make a farm home in the prairie provinces of Western Canada attractive. There always is something about the general appearance of a rural home that pleases or displeases one interested in farming as he drives along the front. Mr. Sapte's place presents such features as cause the interested observer to become more interested and to conclude that the owner is prospering and living under such conditions that all is not drudgery with absence of opportunity for pleasure.

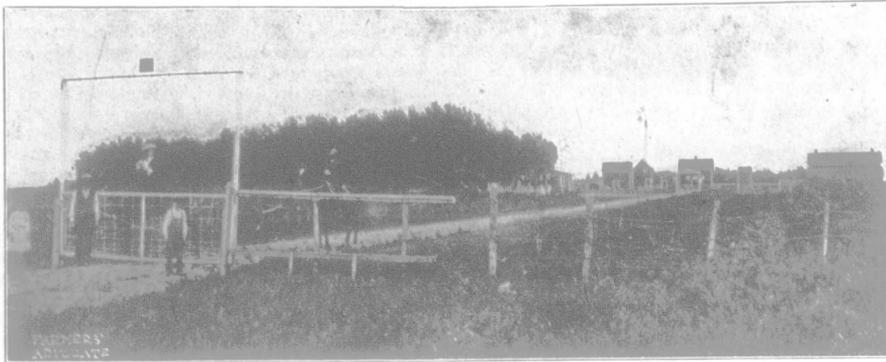
The entrance is guarded by a neat wire gate, 14 feet wide, with an arch 12 feet high, the gate so constructed that it slides open on a track rather than swinging on hinges. Above the arch is a sign bearing Mr. Sapte's name and the location of his farm. This entrance is for light traffic, another being provided for heavy wagons and large loads.

A well constructed gravel drive leads from the gate to the residence, a stretch of 240 yards. On either side is a grass boulevard 16 feet wide and then come the trees carefully planted for protection and ornamentation. Some 4,000 trees have been set out, most of them three years ago, and an enormous growth is shown in that time. They include maple, ash and cottonwood. The cost connected with making this fine approach was approximately \$250. Gravel walks also lead around the house. A tennis court lies in front, a flag pole and well kept flower beds completing the details that make the dwelling attractive. Another house is provided for the foreman, Thos. Cousins, who had charge of the construction of the driveway and the general layout of many of the buildings. Separate quarters also are provided for extra hired help.

Outside farm buildings are very convenient and well-equipped. Horse stable accommodates



FARM BUILDINGS OF ANTHONY SAPTE OF TYNDALL DISTRICT.



ENTRANCE AND GRAVEL ROADWAY LEADING TO FARM BUILDINGS OF A. SAPTE.

16 head and cattle stable 60 head. A fine granary has a capacity of 3,000 bushels. Implementation shed is 26 by 30 feet. One of the most useful buildings is the workshop, thoroughly equipped with forge and all the tools, etc., required in general repair work. Two wells supply water for stock and house while a windmill furnishes power for saving muscle and time.

Mr. Sapte's farm comprises 640 acres. Last season's returns included 400 tons of hay, oats that averaged over 40 bushels to the acre and wheat 25 bushels. This year's oats averaged 65 bushels per acre. Is it any wonder that with such a farm and such home surroundings the owner and his family do not hesitate to say "Not for Sale."

## FIELD NOTES

### Taxation of Land Values—I

In primitive communities, and in societies not organized upon a democratic basis, taxation was levied by those who chanced to be in authority upon any and all who were able to contribute; and was, in the main, expanded upon warlike enterprises. Moreover, the exactions were made against more or less forcible protests. In fact, the Civil War of the 17th century in England, and the American War of Independence, arose, in large measure, out of forced taxation. But, nowadays, in democratic communities, such as our Canadian municipalities, taxation should be, and usually is, regarded in quite a different light. It is the individual contribution to the social fund, used for the maintenance of roads and bridges, schools and charitable institutions; for the supplying of public services, such as waterworks; for the administration of justice, and for every other activity which the individual cannot carry on by himself, but in which he must necessarily cooperate with his fellows.

And although the State has not yet abandoned the policy of collecting taxes either from those who have the means or from those who can be most easily forced to contribute, signs are not wanting that thinking men are beginning to inquire as to the proper system or systems of taxation under democracy. The last English Budget contained the germ of a system of appropriating for the public treasury the increases in land values, while among Ontario farmers—as, I suppose, elsewhere—there has been a good deal of protest against the taxation of farm improvements. For municipal taxation, machinery and live stock are already exempted; it has been provided that wood-lots may be exempted; and, quite recently, a good many petitions, asking the Legislature to confer upon municipalities the right to levy a lower rate upon general improvements than upon land values, have been circulated and largely signed. All things point to a general revision of our systems of taxation, and, while it is folly to expect to discard immediately and absolutely the methods that have been in vogue for so many years, it is quite proper to make a vigorous attempt to harmonize our methods of taxation with democratic institutions and with principles of equity.

The Canadian farmer is, perhaps, as directly concerned in this matter as is anyone else; for, although taxation in our rural municipalities is not burdensome, it is naturally and inevitably increasing, and it is high time that it be established on a sound and joint footing. To be sure, it compares very favorably, indeed, at present with the indirect, unfair, discriminating tariff tax that supplies the Federal treasury; but still there are features of it that can be improved, and nowhere else can reform in taxation be accomplished so easily. Already something has been done towards the extension of industry from taxation, and it would be a very small additional charge for the Legislature to grant the municipalities jurisdiction on this ques-

tion, as, in Ontario, it has done in other matters. Valuable experience of various methods of taxation would then be gathered by the municipalities, while the apprehensions of the most timorous conservative would not be unduly aroused. This, it seems to me, is the next step for us to take in the reform of taxation.

Looking at the matter in a general way, from the farmer's point of view, it would appear a sound position to take to argue that every encouragement should be given to industry, and that the enterprising, hard-working farmer who improves his property with good buildings, fences, drains, etc., should not have to bear the brunt of taxation, while his neighbor, on originally equally good land, equally well situated contributes a smaller share to the general fund simply because he has been too careless or wasteful to take advantage of his opportunities. Every man is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his own own labor, and society should not confiscate that which, in the main, arises from individual effort. It is not a sufficient reply to this argument to say that no enterprising farmer would be deterred from building a good barn by the consciousness that his annual taxes would be increased. In the first place, I am not so sure that the taxation of improvements does not have some deterring influence; and, even if it did not, it would hardly be creditable to our civilization to systematically handicap individual enterprise, and force our people to improve their property in opposition to, and not with the help of, the community.

A more or less casual examination of the question would, at all events, lead to this conclusion; and, as some objections may be registered against the argument above set forth, it is worth while to look into the matter from a distinctly theoretical point of view, in order to see it in its most general aspects. W. C. Good, in *London Farmer's Advocate*.

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## Saskatchewan University

Details in connection with Saskatchewan's university are progressing. At present the grounds are being surrounded by a substantial wire fence and building operation will be begun in a short time.

At a meeting of the board of governors last week in Saskatoon it was decided that active work with classes would commence on September 1. The staff consists as follows: Professor of philosophy, Principal W. C. Murray, LL.D.; professor of mathematics, G. H. Ling, Ph.D.; professor of history and economics, E. H. Oliver, Ph.D.; professor of English and French, R. J. Bateman, M.A.; assistant professor of classics, A. Moxon, B.A. B.C.L. In the agricultural course the faculty comprises Dean Rutherford; John Bracken, B.S.A., professor of field husbandry; A. R. Greig, B. A. Sc., professor of mechanics and engineering and T. N. Willing, lecturer in botany and entomology.

## Champion at Toronto

A despatch from Toronto intimates that Jas. Yule, manager of Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm at East Selkirk won the female grand championship in the Shorthorn class at Toronto Exhibition with his white cow, Sprey's Lady. There was strong competition but the two-year-old champion from the West swept everything.

Auspicious weather and a grand combination of attractions draw vast crowds daily and help to maintain the pace set by Toronto's annual agricultural show. It is admittedly one of the best in the world.

## Forestry Meeting at Regina

The subjects dealt with at the forestry convention at Regina last week referred particularly to conditions in the prairie provinces, and dealt with the problem of reforestation, rather than preservation of wooded areas. Many valuable addresses and papers were heard.

An illustrated address, given by Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree-planting Division of the Forestry Branch, was listened to with great interest. Mr. Ross dealt with the work being carried on at the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head. At this station large numbers of hardy seedlings are annually raised for free distribution amongst the farmers living on the open prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Last spring over two and a half million seedlings and cuttings were sent out to farmers under the regulations of the tree-planting division of the Dominion Forestry Branch.

Commencing with the nursery methods employed in the raising of the broad leaf varieties; the mode of sowing, cultivating, digging, heeling in and packing for shipment of the small seedlings was described, each step being illustrated by views from photographs taken while the work was actually in operation at the nursery. Other illustrations showed the progress of some of the plantations set out on various farms. When well cared for the trees average in the plantations from ten to fourteen feet after seven years. Large numbers of farmers have already availed themselves of this opportunity of establishing windbreaks. The demand for nursery stock has now become so great that the resources of the tree-planting division are taxed to their utmost.

The growing of conifers was taken up and each step described and illustrated, including the collection of the cones, extraction and cleaning of seed, sowing and treatment of seedlings for two years in shaded seed-beds, transplanting to other beds where the plants remain for two more seasons, and the final planting in the permanent windbreak. Illustrations of successful plantings of white spruce and Scotch pine of several years standing were also shown.

The nursery station, while primarily intended for the growing of nursery stock, also furnished a splendid object lesson as to effects of planting for shelter and landscape purposes. The grounds around the buildings are laid out as attractively as conditions have permitted, and large numbers of flowering shrubs, herbaceous perennials and other flowers have been arranged for ornamental effect. Slides showing the development of the ornamental planting were shown, giving an idea of the development from the bare prairie in 1905 to the comparatively well-treed grounds in 1908. Other views of the lawns and individual shrubs and perennials in blossom illustrated the possibilities for the beautifying of prairie homes, parks and other public grounds.

Details of planting on the prairies were given by Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. Particulars of this and other addresses will be given in future issues.

Reports indicate that Eastern excursions this year did not bring West as large a number of harvest laborers as usual. There is a scarcity of help in many sections, and several thousand additional men could find immediate employment harvesting and threshing.

Lord Bessford, formerly in command of the British Home Fleet, opened Toronto Exhibition last week, and will visit the West during September.

# SCIENTISTS AND AGRICULTURE

Following the proceedings summarized in our last week's issue, the agricultural section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science continued its pre-arranged program, and concluded its deliberations on September 3rd. During the past week important discussions took place on subjects closely related to agriculture in Western Canada, a summary of the leading addresses being here given.

## FEATURES OF DANISH CATTLE BREEDING

This was a paper read by Peter Aug. Morkeberg, of Denmark, reviewing fairly closely the system followed by the Danes in breeding up their stock from foundations of very low quality into animals of high-producing powers, in butter-fat particularly. The work of improving cattle breeding in Denmark has been gradually developed in two quite distinct directions; some features of the work aim at encouraging prominent breeders to develop herds capable of transmitting the most valuable qualities of the breed and to induce other breeders to take up this work, while other features aim at the better utilisation of the breeding animals from these superior herds for the improvement of the cattle breeding in general. For the first purpose cattle shows and 'selection of breeding centers' have been found useful, while cattle breeders' associations and control unions have helped in the other direction.

Cattle shows began about the middle of last century. At first all breeds and crosses competed together; from the sixties there were separate classes for the different breeds.

About the year 1870 the classes for single cows were discontinued and prizes offered instead for collections of cows bred by the exhibitor, a feature which is still considered very important, the idea being to draw the attention to the best herds, which can more safely be done when a collection and not a single individual is shown. In 1887 the State caused to be held special shows for bulls over three years old for the purpose of encouraging farmers to keep the good bulls for a longer time. The result has been striking, the number of old bulls shown having increased from 371 in 1887 to over 1,200 in 1908. A special Danish feature has been introduced with these shows, viz., judging the bulls through their offspring, inasmuch as no prize is awarded for bulls over five years old unless their offspring, which must be judged before the show, have been found satisfactory. This entails a good deal of work, but has been found very useful.

The judges at shows take into consideration not only the points of the exhibited animal, but also in the case of bulls the pedigree, including information of the milk production of the dam, and in the case of cows the milk production (quantity and quality).

Selection of breeding centers, that is a systematic selection of the best herds, which then receive an official recognition as "Breeding Centers," is another special Danish feature introduced in 1884. The herds are entered for a competition which is carried on during two whole years by a committee of judges who visit the herds on the farms five or six times, while assistants on every twentieth day during the two years visit each of the competing herds, weigh the milk of each cow, test its percentage of fat, weigh the fodder given to each cow, and draw up the family herd-book, in which the whole herd is arranged according to maternal descent, each animal being described with its sire and dam, milk production and prizes. At the end of two years' testing the committee of judges have acquired reliable information as to the value for use and for breeding of the different herds. The best herds are then designated as "Breeding Centers," with the result that the demand is increased for breeding animals from these herds at enhanced prices. A full report of the result of the two years' competition is published.

The cattle breeders' association have for their principal aim the purchase of a good bull. The first association was formed in 1883. From the first these associations paid attention also to the cows and to the health of the herds; they required also accounts kept of the feeding and the yield of the individual cows. From 1887 the State gave a yearly grant which helped the movement on. There are now 1,300 cattle breeders' associations with 1,500 bulls, the State giving 8l. per annum per bull on condition that the bulls have taken prizes, that the committee select the best cows of the members to be served by the bull, and that the committee at least once a year inspect the herds on the farms as to the state of health.

Difficulty in keeping accounts of feed and yield of individual cows led to the formation of the Control Union of Cow-testing Associations. The object of these is to strike a balance sheet for each individual cow for the guidance of the daily feeding, for the weeding out of those cows which it does not pay to keep, and for the selection of cows for breeding. Farmers in a district appoint jointly a "controlling assistant," who once every fourteen or twenty days visits each herd, weighs the milk of each cow, estimates the percentage

of fat, weighs the food given daily to each cow, and keeps account of it all. He further keeps a book of the serving and calving, with all information necessary for the family herd-book. The first Control Union was formed in 1895; now there are 479 with 10,925 members and 187,345 cows, or comprising over 17 per cent. of the total number of cows in the kingdom. The work is carried on by 500 controlling assistants, the State giving a grant of 14l. per union yearly.

The information with regard to the yield and quality of milk of the individual cows collected by the Control Unions is taken into account in awarding the prizes at the shows, and is also made use of in selecting the cows to be served by the bulls of the Cattle Breeders' Associations.

## FACTORS DETERMINING THE YIELD OF WHEAT.

E. J. Russell, D. Sc. of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, submitted a paper in which the experimental work in wheat, under this head, carried on at Rothamsted since 1843, were reviewed. From the standpoint of the agricultural chemist, the paper held considerable interest. It was shown that at Rothamsted land cropped continually to wheat for a long term of years reached at last a certain minimum yield which has been maintained steadily now for some years, indicating that the processes going on in the soil were producing plant food in sufficient quantity each year to support a crop of those dimensions. In addition to the usual fertilizing elements in the soil, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, Prof. Russell discussed briefly the influence of rainfall and temperature.

## EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT ON COMPOSITION OF WHEAT

F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, summarized the results of experiments carried on in the Dauphin district in Manitoba, and in the irrigated lands near Lethbridge, in growing wheat from the same stock on new land and on land that had been under crop for a number of years. Wheat grown on new land was invariably lower in protein, and contained more moisture than that grown in older-cultivated soil. Experiments on the irrigated land led to the same result, justifying the conclusions drawn that the protein content of wheat was in inverse proportion to the nitrogen in the soil.

## MILLING PROPERTIES OF CERTAIN CANADIAN WHEATS

Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist, O. A. C., Guelph, reviewed results of baking tests made with twelve samples of wheat. Tables given showed that winter wheat weighed heavier per kernel and per bushel, but contained a lower percentage of protein, though it gave a higher percentage of flour. Winter wheat averaged 10.65 per cent. protein, as compared with 11.59 for spring wheat, and gave an average of 54.1 per cent. flour, as compared with 52.8 per cent. for the spring wheat. Analysis of the tables given showed that the bread made from the winter wheat was not the equal of that made from the spring wheat in any one particular. The loaves were smaller in size, darker in color, and poorer in texture. When the winter wheat was blended with that of Ontario, which had made a very similar flour made a loaf both better and more profitable than could be made from the flour of either of the constituents alone, and thus was the policy and practice of the British miller justified.

## INFLUENCE OF SEED ON WHEAT PRODUCTION

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, summarized his investigations of the influence of seed. Prof. Zavitz believes that the era of investigation work in seeds is only beginning, and the next ten years will witness more work undertaken than during the whole of last century. At the Ontario Agricultural College, plant breeding is beginning to receive a good deal of attention, the speaker stating that in 1909 54,063 hybrid plants were grown, and 76 separate plot tests made with hybrids from previous years' breeding.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College with winter wheat show an average increase in yield per acre of 6.5 bushels from large as compared with small seed; of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed; and of 35.6 from sound as compared with broken seed; and in sixteen separate tests with spring wheat of 3.7 bushels from large as compared with small seed, and of 5 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed.

## WEED SPRAYING

Prof. H. L. Bollev, North Dakota Agricultural College, addressed the botanical section on the destruction of weeds in cereal crops by means of sprays. As the subject of weed spraying was thoroughly discussed by Prof. Bollev in the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" of June 30th, and as the paper read before the British scientists covered the same ground, with perhaps a fuller

discussion of the scientific aspects of the question, it is unnecessary to repeat the matter here.

## SOIL MOISTURE PROBLEMS

The influence of soil moisture in crop production was discussed in a paper contributed by Prof. F. H. King, Madison, Wis. It was pointed out that to produce a ton of dry matter in a crop from 250 to 600 tons of moisture are required, which is withdrawn from the soil through the plant and by evaporation. Of this quantity, from 200 to 400 tons pass through the crop in the production of one ton of dry matter, the remainder being evaporated from the soil. To produce twelve bushels of wheat and twenty bushels of barley per acre there must be lost from the soil not less than 3.6 and 4.3 inches of water respectively, and there must be left in the soil at harvest enough water for growth not to have been stopped. One soil may be physiologically dry and yet contain more moisture than another soil which is actually supplying water to plants, the amount of water available for the crop depending on the size and arrangement of the soil grains and the quantity of colloidal matter present. When the natural particles are caused to agglomerate by tillage, the amount of available water increases. Suitable soil texture is, therefore, a very important consideration in dry farming. That and the depth of soil from which the plants are able to draw moisture.

## MANAGEMENT OF PRAIRIE SOILS

This subject was discussed in papers read by Prof. F. T. Shutt, Ottawa, and Prof. F. J. Alway, N. S. A. Prof. Shutt summarized results of chemical analysis made of prairie soils, the distinguishing characteristic of which was their high organic matter and nitrogen content. He submitted, also, figures showing the excess of moisture stored in fields by summer-fallowing, but was of the opinion that in the west the practice of summer-fallowing must be replaced by a system of crop rotation, which would include the returning of the land to sod or a leguminous crop every third or fourth year. The bare fallow operated to dissipate the humus which meant that the nitrogen content of the soil was reduced. In his opinion twice as much loss of soil nitrogen was due to summer-fallowing as to cropping.

Prof. Alway was of the opinion that nitrogen was not yet the limiting factor in crop production in the West, and quoted from data compiled experimental results at Indian Head to show that the application of sodium nitrate had resulted in no increase in the yield of wheat. The yield after leguminous crops plowed under has been less than on fallows, the difference in yield seeming to depend upon the extent of growth and the lateness of plowing of the legumes, and accordingly upon the amount of water removed from the soil by the legumes.

## PROBLEMS OF THE GRAIN INDUSTRY

Geo. H. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., discussed some transportation aspects of the grain industry before the engineering section of the association. Mr. Harcourt sketched the rapid development of grain-growing in Western Canada since the Selkirk settlers first began producing grain for market, nearly one hundred years ago, until the present time. He gave the visiting engineers an idea of the magnitude of the problem that confronts them of producing transportation facilities adequate to handle the grain produced in the prairie provinces when the crop grown is many times larger than at the present time. He gave the following statement showing the increase in number and capacity of the elevators in the West during the past ten years:

Year.	Number.	Capacity.
1900	421	12,759,352
1901	538	15,449,000
1902	734	21,226,000
1903	911	27,214,000
1904	973	28,491,630
1905	1055	31,560,700
1907	1314	39,724,000
1908	1457	43,037,400
1906	1228	38,142,700
May 1, 1909	1490	44,000,000

Since May 1 it is estimated that 200 more elevators have been built, which bring the internal elevator capacity up to approximately 50,000,000. The terminal storage at the head of the lakes is about 23,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Lanigan gave a detailed description of the manner in which wheat is handled from the time it leaves the farm until it passes into the hold of an ocean freighter, and discussed the difficulties that a railroad has to face in moving the wheat crop of the country rapidly to the seaboard or head of the lakes, and the trouble in getting return freight from the East.

The Ontario Parliament buildings at Toronto were damaged by fire, September 1, to the extent of nearly a million dollars. A library valued at a quarter of a million was destroyed.

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

General reports of wheat crops have a tendency to depress the market quotations. Estimates of Western Canada's output range from one hundred to one hundred and thirty million bushels. Rush of harvest work has kept farmers from placing their live stock on the market but prices hold firm, hogs being particularly strong.

### GRAIN

All wheat markets were depressed at the opening of the week and when conditions were considered, they had reason probably to be. The wheat of the American and Canadian Northwests was practically all cut, threshing in nearly every quarter was in full swing, and every prospect was favorable for one of the largest wheat out-turns of years. Pessimists in the wheat pit were hard to find. There was nothing but bear news for dealers to draw inspiration from. The buying bunch of traders had pretty nearly disappeared and business in all markets was at a very low ebb.

### VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLIES

Canadian visible for the week before stood at the close at 771,270 bushels as against 823,435 at the close of the week before and 1,799,848 bushels, for this week, a year ago. The world's visible supply at the close of the same week was 8,362,000 bushels, a against 8,583,000 last week and 14,795,000 bushels this date a year ago. These figures indicate something of supplies of old wheat which are in the world's bins. Perhaps never since authentic data have been secured of supply stocks has visible wheat stood at as lower figure than during the closing week of August, 1909. But for this fact the cereal would be selling far below what it is at present, scarcity in immediate supply holding prices up in the face of what boomsters and bears are hailing as the greatest wheat harvest of America.

### OAT STOCKS INCREASING

Oats continue to show large increases in visible. Latest figures give a total supply of 5,183,000 bushels, as compared with 3,413,000 bushels last week and 3,130,000 for a year ago, an increase of 1,770,000 bushels for the week and 2,053,000 bushels over last year. The outlook is for a heavy oat crop in all parts of the world, in Canada and the United States particularly, and while prices have not yet been unduly depressed, there is a gradual falling away in oat values and buyers are looking for the cereal to touch lower levels than it has for the past two years. The quantity of oats being traded in at present is small.

### A MILLER'S VIEWS ON WHEAT SITUATION

Robert Meighen, president and managing director of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, in an interview a few days ago, advised farmers generally to "deal out their wheat as they would medicine, and make the boys climb."

Referring to the probable outturn of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan - Alberta wheat crop, Mr. Meighen is strongly of the opinion it will not exceed 105,000,000 bushels. Mr. Meighen is satisfied that there are two causes which have a depressing effect on the market value to the farmer, the exaggerated reports given out in regard to the out-turn of the Western wheat crop, and the farmer himself rushing his wheat in immense volume as soon as threshed to the elevators and accepting the price (whatever it may be) during the very extraordinary deliveries.

"If the large deliveries continue daily at elevators the market will not stand up against them," said Mr. Meighen, "therefore, the farmer ought to be careful not to rush his wheat in immense volume to market after harvest, as I believe he will realize better results if deliveries are not excessive."

### ESTIMATES OF WESTERN CROP

The highest estimate of the outturn of the Western wheat crop places it at 130,000,000 bushels, and the lowest in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels. R. Meighen, above quoted, estimates it at 105,000,000 and John Aird and others after a careful review of the situation places the yield at from 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. Any figures from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 are considered safe, the outturn if favorable threshing conditions prevail will likely run somewhere between 110,000,000 and 115,000,000 bushels.

### FOREIGN MARKET CONDITIONS

Europe is holding, is refraining from heavy buying at present prices apparently believing that lower values are likely to prevail. Liverpool has been in about the same condition as Canadian and American markets. On the continent the same inactivity prevails. Taking it generally foreign buyers are looking for lower wheat values and are depending on the harvest in America and increased acreage in wheat in Europe to break prices below present quotations once the wheat reaches the regular avenues of trade.

### WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Sept.	94 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	97
Oct.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	94 1/2
Dec.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
May	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Oats —						
Sept.	34 1/2	34 1/2	35	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oct.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2

Dec.	33	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
May	33	33	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	36
Flax —						
Sept.	127	127	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Oct.	127	127 1/2	127	126	127	127

### CASH PRICES

Wheat —						
No. 1 North-ern	98	99	99 1/2	99	101 1/2	99 1/2
No. 2 North-ern	95	96	96 1/2	96	98 1/2	96 1/2
No. 3 North-ern	93	94	93 1/2	94	96	94 1/2
No. 4					95 1/2	94 1/2
No. 5					92 1/2	
No. 6					92 1/2	
Oats —						
No. 2 White	40	35	35 1/2	35	46	36 1/2
Extra 1 Feed		35 1/2		35 1/2		
No. 1 Feed		35		35		
Barley —						
No. 3						45 1/2

### LIVE-STOCK

The week in live stock markets in America has been almost featureless. Receipts at most centers were normal or below the average, prices have been maintained with advances in some quarters. In Chicago stock of all kinds is in demand, cattle and hogs especially. Canadian markets have been well supplied with little change from prices quoted a week ago.

### BUTCHER CATTLE IN DEMAND

At the Winnipeg market receipts of butcher cattle have been rather higher than for some weeks and prices are up about 25 cents per cwt. all round. Butcher stock with some quality is in good demand, but the advance cannot be regarded as of some significance since lack of receipts is due largely to farmers and drovers being engaged with the grain harvest and not shipping as freely as usual. Butcher cattle arriving last week sold readily at from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and more could have been sold at these figures than were received.

### ACTIVE EXPORT MOVEMENT

Through shipments continue to be well maintained, and prices are up a quarter. Old country demand has shown some improvement and all Canadian markets are up in consequence. Quality of exporters this season is none too high and it is surprising sometimes the kind of stock that is sent forward. Prices are running from \$4.25 to \$4.50, one extra choice load selling at \$5.00.

### HOG RECEIPTS LIGHT

Hog deliveries during the week were about the lightest on record, rather less than 500 head of hogs of all grades and sizes offering. The bulk is selling at \$8.25. One load of extra good quality is reported to have brought rather better than this, but practically entire receipts sold at the price quoted. There is not much prospect of further advances in hog prices and unless receipts fall still further it is unlikely values will go much higher. There is a fair supply of young pigs and half fat stuff in the country that will be made into pork as soon as grain can be secured to do it with. Farmers, however, may be fairly certain that no serious decline is likely for some time. The hogs are not in the country and it will take several months to get them. In the mean time the man who has stayed by the game is taking the profits.

### MOVEMENT IN LAMBS ACTIVE

The season's lamb crop in Manitoba is arriving at the yards. This week's receipts were much stronger than usual and some fair-good quality lambs from various provincial points disposed of. Prices are a trifle easier, bulk selling at \$6.50 to \$7.25. Lamb prices are not expected to go much below this since there is only a very limited supply in the country and prices in the East and in American markets are well up.

### STOCK RECEIPTS

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
(Week ending September 4th.)			
C. P. R.	3406	459	853
C. N. R.	461	261	73
(Including calves)	3867	720	928
CATTLE			
Exporters East from last week			840
Butchers East from last week			128
Exporters East from this week			1838
Butchers East from this week			351
Exporters East from this week			115
Feeders held over			696
Local			867
Total			3867

### MARKET REPORT

Receipts of all classes live stock at C. P. R. yards week ending September 4th show considerable decrease on account of farmers being very busy harvesting. Prices have ruled strong on all classes butcher and export cattle. Quality is improving. Hogs scarce and strong at prevailing quotations. Quality fair. Sheep and lambs steadily increasing with market, steady and quality good.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.50 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	3.00 to 3.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle, delivered	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.00 to 8.25
Choice lambs	6.50 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.25 to 5.50

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

HOGS		Ave. Wt.	Price
No.	Lbs.		Cwt.
112	204		\$8.25
7	203		8.00
4	200		7.90
29	193		7.85
18	209		7.75
2	105		7.75
6	307		7.00
2	330		7.00
3	440		6.25
1	540		6.00
CATTLE			
1	1280		3.35
3	1060		2.85
1	1000		2.60
3	900		1.50
56	1183		4.35
1	1100		3.60
22	1014		3.35
16	995		3.65
34	906		3.60
13	990		3.50
16	1013		3.35
18	983		3.10
1	920		2.50
1	1400		3.00
1	1300		2.60
1	600		2.16
12	311		4.75
5	291		4.50
31	253		4.25
6	215		3.50
10	300		3.10
SHEEP AND LAMBS			
86	67		7.00
94	94		6.37 1/2
3	133		5.50
5	120		5.00

### WINNIPEG WHOLESALE PRODUCE

Bran, per ton	\$22.00
Shorts, per ton	23.00
Barley and oats	31.00
Hay, per ton, on track Win-nipeg	10.00
Timothy	11.00
Prairie hay	8.00
Red top	8.50
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba, fancy fresh-made bricks	.23 @ .25
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy, in tubs, according to grade	.15 @ .20
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, first half of July, per lb., Winnipeg	.10 @ .11
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, sub-ject to candling	.17
POTATOES —	
New potatoes, per bushel	.30 @ .35
FRESH FRUITS —	
Blackberries, B. C., per case 24 pints	3.50
Apples, B. C., boxes about 40 lbs.	2.50
Apples, Southern, per bbl.	5.50 @ 6.00
Apples, Ontario, baskets	.45 @ .55
Peaches, Ontario, crates	1.30 @ 1.40
Greengages, B.C., crates	1.55
Plums, Ontario, baskets	.65
Plums, Ontario, baskets 12 qts.	.85 @ .90
HIDES —	
Country cured hides, f.o.b., Winnipeg	9 @ 9 1/2
No. 1 tallow	5
Sheepskin, shearlings	15 @ .25
Wool (Manitoba unwashed) per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Export steers, \$5.60 to \$6.00; choice butcher cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.60; medium, \$5.00 to \$5.30; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.20; feeders, \$3.15 to \$3.65; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.40; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.35.

### CHICAGO PRICES

Beef cattle, \$4.40 to \$6.05; cows and heifer; \$2.45 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.20; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.40 to \$7.25; hogs, \$7.60 to \$8.25.

# Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

## People and Things the World Over

### A Fair Picture

Annie M'Entire, a bent old woman from Faughanvale, was one of the applicants for a pension who came before the Limatady committee on Tuesday, and her naive belief in a fairy tale concerning her birth roused the compassion of her listeners. Questioned as to her age, she said she did not remember the years, but she had a distinct recollection of having been born Halloween Night in 1839, and of having been stolen by the fairies.

"You are quite sure of that?" asked the chairman.

"I am as certain of it as that I live," emphatically replied the lady. "Fortunately my brother was returning from Carndonagh and he heard the noise of their revels, their singing, and their dancing, and he had a book with him which he threw into the wood at Carrowkeel. The fairies then abandoned me, and my brother lifted me in his arms and brought me back to my mother."

The committee decided to grant the pension.

\* \* \*

The Yonge Street arcade, Toronto, was barred on a recent Sunday and placarded "Closed to the public." This was the annual legal formality taken to maintain the proprietary rights of the owners. As the bars on one side were about six feet above the ground, the public was not seriously inconvenienced.

The annual assertion of land ownership in property usually open for traffic to the public is also made on a short stretch on the lake front at Kew Beach.

According to the law of usage, negligence to proclaim private ownership for a full year would inure it to the public.

\* \* \*

A pretty idea for the production of poetry is successfully realized in "Under a Fool's Cap," a book by Daniel Henry, jr., published in 1884, but apparently consisting of only one existing copy, that copy being in the possession of Norman Roe, who writes an article about it in the August Cornhill Magazine. "The author," says Mr. Roe, "has taken twenty-four old, familiar nursery rhymes, turned them, and amplified them to his own ends, whilst always maintaining the metre of the original. Although far from being parodies they might well have been written by an older, maturer J. H. S. There is the same lightness of touch, the same wistfulness, the same underlying melancholy. As Edmund Gosse once said of 'Cranford,' there is a smile — with a sob in it."

For instance, the old twice-put question, with the old cryptic answer:

How does my lady's garden grow?  
How does my lady's garden grow?  
With silver bells, and cockle-shells,  
And pretty girls all in a row.

is continued thus:

They spread their faint green wings abroad,  
Their wings and clinging robes abroad,  
And upward through the pathless blue  
They soar, like incense smoke, to God.

Who gives them crystal dreams to hold,  
And snow-white hopes and thoughts to hold,  
And laughter spun of beams of sun,  
And tears that shine like molten gold.

And when their hands can hold no more,  
Their chalice hands can hold no more,  
And when their bells, and cockle-shells,  
With holy gifts are brimming o'er,

With swift glad wings they cleave the deep  
As shafts of starlight cleave the deep,  
Through Space and Night they take their flight  
To where my Lady lies asleep.

It has seemed as if the people with a wail against Canada found it more necessary to rush into print when they got back Home, than those who had sense enough not to expect to find everything in a new country that they had in an older one. It is refreshing to find a writer in the *London Queen* who has used her eyes for something more than seeing our unlovely phases of life. Her observations are to the point and only occasionally does she fall into the error of generalizing particular instances.

'Personal service,' she says, 'is (in Canada) always costly and not always obtainable. This is shown in a number of ways, small and great. For instance, the meals are not nearly so elaborate as with us, because of the difficulty of getting cooks, and late dinner is by no means universal, and even if there is late dinner it is not so late, because the cook likes her evenings. Uncooked fruit, again, figures largely on Colonial tables. The fruit is excellent. Probably we have got into the habit of cooking our fruit because, when we had to depend on our home supply, it was not good enough to eat raw. Whatever the cause, the consequence is that we make work by cooking it. Nothing gives so little trouble as raw fruit. Washing, again, is very dear, and the laundries are extremely independent. The visitor may easily have to fetch and carry his or her bundles of clean or of soiled linen, and if time is short it may not be possible to get the things done anyhow. The practical deduction is that a wise woman does not go travelling in Canada with elaborate or with numerous washing garments. It is hot, but it is by no means so frightfully hot as is often imagined, and, even if it were as hot as the tropics, thin silk or dark colors is better for dresses and blouses and underskirts than transparent muslin. The sun is hot, but there is generally a breeze. The vast expanses of water cool the air, and the nights are seldom or never sultry. What travellers do suffer from is the dust, especially in railway travelling. Some suffer also in consequence of the small amount of luggage that it is possible to carry within reach of a Pullman car — less, indeed, than one can carry by ship; so that it is necessary to have everything that will pack as tight and small as possible.'

In referring to the subject of dress, this writer says: 'Dress is more thought of, and on the whole smarter, in Canadian cities than in English, in Canadian society than in English, of the same standing. Toronto is the last place it would be desirable to wear out old clothes, or clothes of a bygone fashion. Up country, on a farm or ranch, and even in many of the less fashionable summer resorts, one might venture, but not in Toronto, nor in Winnipeg. The Canadian women spend time and money on dress, and certainly will not take it as a compliment if their English guests fail to put their best foot foremost. Dress is more thought of relatively. Perhaps it is not that dress is thought of more, but that other things are thought of less. Indeed, they are not there to think of. The thousand and one calls upon an English income, and even upon an English dress allowance, are unheard of on the other side of the water. Nor are there so many different modes of life as at home — different modes of life that call, each one of them, for a separate outfit. There are fewer games played. There are no Old Country house parties. Probably one secret is that in Canada not so much is spent on homes, and, therefore, more margin is left to adorn the owners of the homes.'

In conclusion, she observes:

'It may easily happen that a Canadian hostess, whose afternoon and evening toilettes put those of her guest to shame, will have done most of her own work before arraying herself so splendidly. And the guest, who thinks she cannot afford to dress really well, will yet have afforded, as a matter of course, all her life long to pay so many ser-

vants to wait upon her that she is at a loss to know how to do the little bit of household work that in any transatlantic household may fall to her share. She will have nobody to unpack for her, no one to set her bedroom tidy if she leaves it otherwise. She is not expected to ring her bell and ask for help in dressing; it is, indeed, possible that there may be no bell to ring. If she does not make her own bed of a morning — and she may find it advisable to do that, at any rate in the West — she must set everything to rights, washingstand included, so that the maid has no more to do than just to make the bed and carry away the slop water. She will sometimes find a duster put ready — a broad hint, surely, that it is meant to be used! No housemaid will come into her room of a morning to wake the guest and bring her tea and set everything ready. One gets oneself up in the colonies, and one is expected to be "on time." Not but that Colonial hostesses are extremely kind and considerate, even expecting, when they embark on an English visit, to be put to a good deal of trouble that to them seems highly superfluous. But, at the same time, they will naturally gauge the whole nation by the specimens they chance to light upon. And travelling in a new country, it is really more interesting, as well as better manners, to fall into its ways. If one wants to have everything exactly as it is in England, the sensible way, and indeed the only way, would be to stay there. Whatever else one finds in Canada, it will not be just like England, nor will it be what one expects."

### An Unhappy Time Recalled

A monument to commemorate one of the most pitiable tragedies in the history of mankind has just been erected in Canada. The victims were from Ireland — that land whose plain people have been used so hardly and who yet are so brave and gay of heart.

It happened in 1847. For two years the potato crop, Ireland's staff of life, had failed. Landlords could get no rent and were having to support their tenants to prevent their actual starvation. Even sixty years ago the idea existed that Canada was a good place to send those who couldn't do for themselves at home. Sixty years ago Canada was not as well able to take in and do for thousands as she is to-day. Then, too, she wasn't consulted in the matter, and no adequate warning was given of the throng that was on its way.

Men, women and children, half-starved already, were crammed into rotten wooden ships that took two or three months to cross the Atlantic. There was scarcely enough water to drink; none for sanitary purposes. There was no light and no air, and the food was scarce, dirty and ill-cooked. Typhus fever was the inevitable consequence and it broke out almost before the ships were out of sight of Ireland. Over five thousand died at sea and when the ships reached Grosse Isle in the St Lawrence, Canadians were panic stricken at the pestilence. Frantic efforts were made to keep it from spreading, but heroic unselfishness was displayed by hundreds who went to the relief of the dying strangers, and nuns and nurses, doctors and clergy labored even unto death to lend aid. In spite of all efforts eight thousand more died at Grosse Isle and Quebec and seven thousand in and around Montreal. Over a third of the unhappy ones who came from Ireland either never saw the shores of Canada or died within a few weeks of landing. Those who survived, and their children after them, have done their share in the building up of this country, and it seems fitting to commemorate those whose opportunity of health and happiness in a new land never came. The inscription on the monument reads: "Sacred to the memory of thousands of Irish emigrants, who, to preserve their faith, suffered hunger and exile in 1847-48, and, stricken with fever, ended here their sorrowful pilgrimage."

## HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

### "GOD MAKES OUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR"

"We make our friends; we make our enemies, but God makes our next-door neighbor. Hence he comes to us clad in all the careless terrors of nature; he is strange as the stars, as reckless and indifferent as the rain. He is Man, the most terrible of the beasts. That is why the old religions and the old scriptural language showed so sharp a wisdom when they spoke, not of one's duty towards humanity, but one's duty towards one's neighbor. The duty towards humanity may often take the form of some choice which is personal or even pleasurable. That duty may be a hobby; it may even be a dissipation. We may work in the East End because we are peculiarly fitted to work in the East End, or because we think we are. . . . But we have to love our neighbor because he is THERE—a much more alarming reason for a much more serious operation. He is the sample of humanity which is actually given us."—G. K. Chesterton.

Love is not our one great business in life, but Love, as St. John quietly states, is life: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren"—and all men are our brethren—"He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." If the Apostle's strong statement be true when he says: "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God Whom he hath not seen"—if it be true, I say, then it is surely just as true that anyone is deceiving himself when he thinks he is living in love and yet is at enmity or want of charity with his next-door neighbor.

And who are these next-door neighbors of ours? Surely the nearest of them are the members of our own family. You, who read this, may be living on a lonely prairie. The nearest neighbor may be forty miles away, and you may be very delighted to meet him in kindly fashion when you get a chance.

But wait and think a moment. Did not God give you neighbors long before you went into the wide world and found others for yourself? Did you choose whether you should be born in Africa or Canada? Did you pick out the kind of parents and brothers and sisters that seemed likely to be congenial to your particular disposition?

One reason why the fashionable game of "Bridge" is far more prosaic than the old-fashioned "Whist," is because the players—or at least one of them—can "make the trump" instead of being flung in, like a child into the water, and forced to do the best with things as they are. Life would be far less romantic, far less interesting, if we could choose our relations. A life of adventure is a life where the unexpected is constantly happening. If you "plan an adventure," it ceases to be an adventure. If you plan the rescue of a child from drowning, and throw the child into deep water so that you may be able to carry out your plan and jump in to save it, other people may fancy that you have had an adventure, but you know better. Probably when the moment arrives for you to risk your life, and appear heroic, you will turn coward—because, in such a case, you would not really be a hero, but only trying to look like one.

In the same way, if you plan out the living of a grand career of philanthropy, if you desire to do something that seems really very important, and are so busy looking over the fence that the people near you are overlooked, then it is very evident that you care more about the appearance of greatness than about greatness itself. It was a wonderful help to the world when the greatest man it has ever seen was willing

to spend most of His earthly life in a little country village. It helps us all to remember that He lived gloriously, when toiling in the shop or helping His mother in the home.

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
Where the race of men go by—  
The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
As good and as bad as I.  
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,  
Nor hurl the cynic's ban,  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man."

St. Paul gives very plain and matter-of-fact advice when he says, "Be ye kind." Only three syllables, and yet what a paradise this would be if everybody carried out that advice everywhere! We may be very kind to strangers, but what about our God-given next-door neighbor? What about the parents, brothers and sis-

which will awaken and stir us up to sweeter and more helpful living for others." How sadly true her words are, when she says that instead of helping those near us who are "burdened with care,

Wrestling hard with the problems of life;  
We censure and blame, or pass silently on,  
And by silence add pain to the strife."

We want a great opportunity of proving our mettle, and here it is. "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city,"—Prov. xviii., 19—and it is a grander task still to live with him in true brotherly fashion. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious ointment upon the head. . . . as the dew of Hermon. . . . for there the LORD commanded the blessing, even life for evermore."—Ps. cxxxiii.

All men are our brothers—especially those who have been joined with us by God Himself in the sacred bonds of family life. Does He consider it a trifling offence for brothers to sever that sacred bond and live in

really be friendly to everybody—yes, even towards our relations and neighbors—to disagreeable as well as agreeable people. Anyone can "get on" with the amiable man or woman—we should attempt more splendid tasks than that. We surely have no business to stand aloof from anyone, thinking "I am holier than thou, and don't care to have any dealings with such an objectionable person." That was the tone of the "Elder Brother" in the parable, and I feel sure we cannot hurt our dear Lord more than by such an attitude. The persons we despise are very dear to Him. Their battles against sin and struggles after holiness are matters of intensest interest in His eyes. If we love Him, we must try to look at them from His point of view.

"We starve each other for love's caress,  
We take but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the love grudgingly,  
Less and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb, postpaid \$1.00—224 pages; cloth. The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

### BOYS WANTED

Two million boys wanted for the drink business! One family out of every five must contribute a boy to supply this demand. If any family fails to meet the demand, some other family must send two boys. Which of your boys will you voluntarily give to answer the saloon-keepers' advertisement?

"Wanted, some bright boys full of cheer,  
To stand at my counter as drinkers of beer,  
To fill up the ranks without further delay  
Of the army of drunkards passing away,  
A hundred thousand a year will just supply  
The loss to our trade from the drunkards who die.  
Send those who can toil or have wealth to bestow,  
For profits are small on old drinkers you know;  
Let them come from the shop, the school or the home;  
We'll welcome them all, whoever may come.  
Let mothers surrender their sons to our cause,  
And fathers keep voting for good license laws;  
For if you will vote to keep running the mill,  
You must furnish the grist, or the wheels will stand still."

The drink seller has the legal right to your boy. You voted to grant him the privilege of keeping a saloon, and he has paid the money you demanded of him for the license. Then why are you unwilling your boy should help to sustain the business you have sanctioned by granting the license?

If you do not want your boy to answer the saloon-keeper's call, why should you by your vote compel other families to give theirs? The liquor men are not making their call simply in poetry. They have deep laid plans for securing somebody's boy to take the place of one of their old customers.—Character Builder.

Old-fashioned Gingerbread.—Mix together a scant teaspoonful of brown sugar, a scant teacupful of New Orleans molasses, and half a cupful of butter beaten to a cream. Set on side of range, to get slightly warm, and then add one tablespoonful ground ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon. Beat with an egg beater until it is light brown in color. Now stir in a cupful of sour milk, three cupfuls of well-sifted flour, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking soda first dissolved in a little hot water. Beat all together again, and bake in shallow baking pan.



ON SHADOW RIVER.

God has picked out for us to live splendidly with? He is watching to see whether we are "big" enough to get on well with them, to appreciate their fine qualities and improve by contact with them. He is watching to see whether we take advantage of the daily opportunities of "doing little kindnesses, which most have left undone or despise." We must be very "small" indeed if we exaggerate little failings in our relations and neighbors, if we are rude in speech and inconsiderate in behavior.

Have you and I never stooped to needlessly unkind criticism of the people placed nearest to us by God's own wise appointment? Oh, let us repent of such a base and mean breaking of the glorious Law of Love, and fight against it as we would fight a loathsome cancer that was slowly poisoning the fair, beautiful body God gave us to dwell in, festering and corroding with its insidious decay.

Mrs. Hayward sent me the verses given below, asking me to give the poem a title. She says she wants to "send to the many readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate' a thought

strife or friction? We come before our King with gifts, hoping that He may accept them graciously, and what does He say? "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."—S. Matt. v., 23-24.

It is a hard thing to win "a brother offended"; not so much—in most cases—because the brother (or neighbor) wants to continue the quarrel, but because neither party is willing and eager to "forgive and be friends"; but neither is big enough to look honestly for his own share of blame in the matter, and, when he has dragged it before the bar of his own conscience, to say first to God and then to the one he is quarrelling with: "I have done wrong. Will you forgive me and let us start fair again." It takes a big man to do this hard thing—is that any reason for our being too small and petty to own ourselves in the wrong?

But, whatever we say or do, don't let us be affected, nor sham a friendliness which is not genuine. We can

# THE INGLE NOOK

## A WAIL FROM THE DEN

Is it my fault? If so, I'm willing to take the blame, but listen to the case. It came this morning on a picture postcard, and read as follows: "I sent for pattern No. 6335, child's dress, 8 years, but never got it." The address was very brief: "Fashion Department, The Farmer's Advocate." Fortunately, the Advocate is known well enough in the West to make the trifling omission of the name of the post office, not a very great calamity. So the postcard arrived here safely, but what use is it? There is no name by which the injured party may be reached and the injury repaired. However, "use every means of identification possible" is one of the rules of the office, and one often used in some of the departments, such as the circulation, for instance. So, out came the fashion record book in which the name, address, date of receiving and number and size of every pattern are recorded as soon as they come in, at least all the facts are written down that are given by the person ordering. The card gave the number of the pattern and the size; a blurred post mark said "Clanwilliam" and search revealed the fact that 6335 appeared in July 7th issue. First, I looked through the lists since that date for No. 6335, but nobody had ordered one for "eight years." Then a search was made among the post offices; but no order had come from "Clanwilliam" for No. 6335. The final step in the investigation was to go over the letter files looking at every letter received since that time—and it isn't there. Apparently the first letter wasn't addressed even as well as the postcard, and never reached here at all. Is it my fault? This particular case is only an illustration; there are dozens of others. Those patterns will probably never arrive, and for whose non-delivery the paper will be blamed.

DAME DURDEN.

## A WELCOME CHANGE FROM TOWN

Dear Dame Durden,—I am trying to pluck up enough courage to write to the Ingle Nook, but never have anything to send in return for all the help I receive from your page. I have been in Canada three years, and find that the Farmer's Advocate is certainly a help to the farmer's wife as well as to the farmer himself. I am always sure to look for the Quiet Hour and the Ingle Nook as soon as the paper comes.

We live on a farm ten miles from town, but it's so nice after living in a city so long. We have 7,000 trees growing, maple, ash, and poplar. Some are twelve feet high. And we have nice flower and vegetable gardens. I had cucumbers to-day for dinner from my own garden, and have currants and other small fruits grown here.

The harvest is in full swing, and I see a threshing outfit at work on a neighbor's farm. There is nothing but work for me for a while, for there are six in the family, besides the help. I am sending a tried and good recipe, but have time for no more at present.

Stuffed Onions.—Parboil 6 large onions for an hour. Then cut off the tops and scoop out the inside. Chop fine cold veal or chicken, add a quarter teaspoon salt and half as much pepper, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 cup of breadcrumbs, 1 tablespoon butter. Fill the onions, sprinkle with cracker crumbs, bake slowly one hour, and serve hot. Two or three chestnuts put in center of each onion adds a flavor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

(We are very glad to welcome you to our corner, and hope you will come again. Husband is entirely wrong for once, though neither you nor I can have the pleasure of telling him so.—D. D.)

## PROMPT HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I am so soon again! But I saw in a recent Advocate where Olive is having trouble to keep pork in hot weather. I have had my trouble with tainted pork, but discovered a way by which I have none, so will pass it on to Olive. The pork should remain over night in the coolest place possible after butchering. We mostly butcher in the evening, and pack the pork in the morning. We cut it into small pieces, and remove all the bones from it. Then we put a half-inch layer of salt into the barrel, rub each piece of pork with salt by hand, and put it in the barrel in layers, putting a little salt on top of each layer until all the good pieces are packed. Then pack the bones in the same way on the top to be used first. Cover it up from the flies for two or three days. Then make a brine of cold water and salt strong enough to float a potato a little larger than a hen's egg. Pour the brine over the pork until it is well covered, then put a weight on it to keep it well under from the flies, and your pork will be nice until the last piece is used. It will sometimes need the second scalding to freshen it before using, but that trouble will be paid for when you start to eat it.

IRISH MOLLY.

## A VISIT FROM SCOTCH LASSIE

Dear Dame Durden and Friends,—Just a few lines before it is time to get the supper. I hope you are all harvesting a plentiful crop. We had a slight frost the 24th of August, but it did no damage.

I suppose you are all busy picking. I have some lovely cucumbers, but tomatoes are scarce with me. We have also a big patch of corn.

I am glad you got a nice holiday, Dame Durden. I was at two celebrations. We live just eight miles from Little Manitou Lake. I suppose some of you saw in last week's press about a sanitarium to be built there. It is great water; you will not sink in it. The only fault I have to find with the place is that there are no trees around it. There is scrub, but the big trees have been felled for firewood. They run a steam launch on the lake this summer. You can always tell if anyone has been out in it or in bathing, by the white marks it leaves on one. There is considerable fruit in the valley and ravines on the lake shore. Some people claim there are hot-water springs in the lake, but my husband thinks not, for he says the ice would not bear if that was the case; in fact, he says, it would not freeze at all.

Did any of the members of the Ingle Nook ever pack their eggs in water-glass? It can be purchased in fifteen and twenty-cent packages. A friend of mine packed thirty dozen that way. I am going to try it, for they say it is much better than salt, lime water or grain, and less bother. Have any of you got a leaky wash boiler and cannot get to town to get it mended?

I had one with holes round and round, so I laid it aside and used a tub to warm the water in. But this week I had a big washing, so thought I, "Here goes to try and fix my boiler!" I took a tablespoon and a half of cement that they used for plastering and mixed the two dry, then made them into a thick paste with water, and plastered it on the holes. It worked like a charm. I have no other help to offer, and am seriously thinking that Dame Durden is looking for the waste-paper basket, so I'll skip before she finds it.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

(Honest Injun, didn't you smile when you wrote that sentence about the waste-paper basket? I smiled when reading it, for if all the letters that have gone there in all the years we have visited in the Ingle Nook were piled into that basket together

the office boy wouldn't think there was enough in it to make it worth emptying. I know that some people write impertinent, malicious or prying letters to papers, but not one of them has ever been addressed to the Ingle Nook, so as far as our corner is concerned that basket is a purely decorative feature of my den.—D. D.)

## JAM FOR BACHELORS

Dear Kind Dame Durden,—Can apricot jam be made from dried apricots? If so, I should be ever grateful if you would let me have all instructions. I am told that it can, and that carrots are used. Thanking you in anticipation.

## POOR MERE MALE MAN COOK.

(Apricot Jam.—If made with dried apricots, wash the fruit well in several waters. Then put it to soak over night in enough cold water to barely cover the fruit. Be sure the vessel used is earthenware or granite, not tin. In the morning, put

over the fire and let cook gently until the fruit is tender, then put it through a colander. To the pulp add half as much white sugar as fruit and let boil again gently for half an hour, stirring constantly to keep it from burning. When done, put in jars and seal.

I do not know of any combination of carrots and apricots, but here is one for carrots alone; and I think that an experiment using half apricot in it would be a perfectly safe one. If you try it, let the Ingle Nook know how it turns out, will you?

Carrot Jam.—Wash and boil until tender four pounds of carrots (young ones are best); drain and peel them, then press through a colander. Put into a granite or enameled kettle with two pounds sugar and one pint water; add a few pieces of chopped lemon peel, the grated yellow rind of two oranges, and a teaspoon ginger. Simmer gently for an hour, taking care not to let it burn, and then put away in jars. Good luck go with your jam! I am grinning at the

## "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS



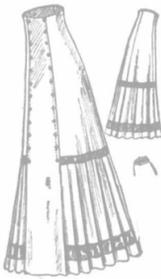
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6207 Fancy Blouse Waist.  
6373 Eight Gored Skirt.



6373 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
5705 Girl's Blouse Costume with Bloomers.



6381 Five Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The above patterns will be sent to only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.



## GET THIS CATALOGUE

Our New Fall and Winter Catalogue is ready for distribution. Get your name in early.

This new catalogue is the biggest and best we have yet produced. It contains over 165 pages of money-saving opportunities for our mail order customers.

Never before have we been in a position to give such extraordinary values and all-around good service, as we are at present.

We desire to apologize for any orders that have been delayed during the past summer, or any little inconveniences any of our mail order customers have had to suffer, owing to our moving into new and larger quarters. That is all over now, however, and the many new systems and ideas we have adopted, enables us to handle a far greater volume of business than heretofore, with no loss of time whatever.

Your orders can now be handled so satisfactorily, that you can supply the needs of your whole household through our mail order department, easier than you could over our counters in Montreal.

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is your protection. We ask no questions whatever. If you are not perfectly satisfied with any article bought from our catalogue, your money will be returned to you promptly.

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**Great Free Delivery Offer** We pay or help you to pay express charges on all orders.

Get a copy of this catalogue and look it over. If you see anything you like, send us a trial order and see how easily you can purchase city goods from your own fireside this winter

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SEND IN YOUR NAME TO-DAY



**WOMAN IN GIRLHOOD, WIFEHOOD, MOTHERHOOD.**

Her responsibilities and her duties at all periods of life. A GUIDE in the maintenance of her own health and that of her children. By Myer Solis-Cohen, A.B.M.D. Regular \$2.50. Mail Order Price....

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**THE HOME AND FARM MANUAL**

A Farmer's Pictorial Cyclopedia of Farm, Garden, Household, Architectural, Horticultural, Legal, Medical and Social Information. Bound in cloth, size 8 x 10 inches, 1,255 pages. Superbly illustrated with over 1,200 engravings, colored plates, designs, etc. Carefully indexed. Weighs 7 lbs. Sold in the regular way for \$4.50. Our very special mail order price..... **\$1.00**

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Department

**W.H. Scroggie**  
Limited

Dept. F.A.W.  
Montreal

pathetic title you have given yourself.—D. D.,

### TO PRESERVE FLOWERS

Flowers can be preserved for several months by dipping them carefully, as soon as gathered, in perfectly limpid gum water. After allowing them to drain for a few minutes, arrange them in a vase. The gum forms a complete coating on the stems and keeps their form and color long after they have become dry. Many people like to have bunches of bright-colored autumn leaves in their rooms. They are easily preserved so as not to decay under the influence of the air in the following simple manner. Melt some spermaceti in a tin or earthen-

ware bowl, and when it is liquid, but not too hot, dip in the leaves. Then lay them out on a smooth surface to dry. The leaves must be thoroughly coated, but not too thickly.

### The Western Wigwam

#### AN ACCEPTABLE STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Well, I have come back again to the Western Wigwam. Seeing Oriole's letter on the page, I thought it must be time for me to write too. Say, Oriole, have you forgotten that you owe me a letter?

I, like the rest, was very sorry to hear of Philadelphia's death. I am sure we will all miss her bright letters. Violet wrote a nice, interesting letter last time. She, also, wrote a nice story. Like Oriole, I am beginning to think that the time remaining before the entrance examination will pass very quickly.

Well, we have had a terribly late spring, but I believe it has come at last. To-day was lovely. I like the idea of having buttons. I would like to suggest the idea of Cousin Dorothy putting her address in the page every time if it would not be too much

trouble. I am sending a story which I hope will be acceptable.

Man. (a). SWEET BRIAR.

### THEIR OPPORTUNITY

Eleanor Hazell was walking down to the beach one hot July day. She was a gentle-looking girl with deep brown eyes, wavy brown hair, and a slender figure. She was rather delicate-looking. To her great joy she found her other two companions, Edith and Olive Pinely already there. Edith Pinely was a dark girl with dark eyes and hair. She had a clear, healthy complexion, a rather wide mouth, and an aquiline nose. She was a very handsome girl. Her sister, Olive, was not nearly so handsome. Olive was about eleven years old. She had fair hair and blue eyes and rosy cheeks. She had freckles all on her nose, forehead and around her eyes. Her nose turned up, and she was also very plump. Olive was a very happy and merry little girl.

"Oh, dear," said Edith, yawning, "I do wish there was something nice to do."

"So do I," said Eleanor. "If I had thought of it I would have brought my new book."

"Yes," said Olive, "I would like to be having a good time helping some poor people, like Mrs. Welsh, who knits enough mitts and stockings to supply the whole continent." Then she gave a little laugh and began to sing. Nothing ever kept Olive sad long.

"Look at those two little boys," said Eleanor, "they are making a desperate attempt to make a sand house. How disappointed they look when it falls down every time."

Olive jumped up quickly, "Say, girls," she said, "here are we lamenting that we have nothing to do, and those little boys working hard. I am going to help. Come on!"

She ran off and Edith and Eleanor followed more leisurely.

"Hello!" she said, merrily, "Do you want us to help you to build your sand castles?"

"Yes," said the largest boy, while the smaller one kept digging his bare toes into the sand.

"All right," said Olive, "come girls and help!"

So they all worked away till they had a fine castle built.

"Now, I call that a nice place," said Edith, when the smaller boy had brought the last shell to ornament it.

Then after they had received a low, murmured thanks from the small boys, they started for home, satisfied that their opportunity to help had come. SWEET BRIAR.

### DON'T ROB BIRDS' NESTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live five miles north of Russell. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for five years. I like to read the letters every week. I have been a cripple for one year. I am eleven years old. I was in the third reader when I left school. I would like to get a button, so I hope this will escape the waste-paper basket. I have a sister nine years old, and a little brother. We have fourteen horses and sixteen cattle. I have four birds' nests; one is a cat bird, two are robins', and one a wren's nest. I love little birds. I would never rob a bird's nest for anything. I think this is all. Hoping to see my letter in print, and to get the button.

THOMAS GILMOUR.

Man. (a).

### BUNNY AND KENO

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have read with interest the letters of your club for the past few months. This is my first letter to your club, so I would like to receive a button. I live one mile from Tyron, where my sister and I attend school. My mamma has thirty-seven little turkeys and four old ones, and forty-seven little chickens. We have two colts. I have two pets, a kitty and a dog. I call my kitty Bunny, and my dog Keno.

My letter is getting long, so I will close, wishing the club every success. PRAIRIE QUEEN.

Sask. (a).

# SHOPPING IN THE CITY

## Are You Coming to Toronto This Fall?

The stores are filled with the new goods, the new fashions are being worn on the streets, the theatres are open—people are flocking back from the summer resorts—the Metropolis is *alive* with Autumn.

### 1. ARE YOU COMING?

If you come, make this beautiful new store your shopping headquarters. If you cannot shop here in person, shop by proxy or better still—we'll *come to you*. We'll send you a list of everything in the store, arranged conveniently and illustrated, namely

### OUR FALL CATALOGUE

Send us your name and address, that's all we ask of you.

But follow that good piece of advice: "Do it now."



THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO

#### MEN ARE SCARCE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write a letter to see if I would receive a button. I think it is a very nice plan to have buttons. Alfreda is growing to be a big girl now. She is a year and two months old, and she walks all over. We are mowing now; we started Tues-

day. Men are very scarce this year around Ladner's.

I am in the third reader, and still take music lessons. My music teacher's name is Mrs. H—. Well, I think my letter is getting too long, so I will close, wishing the corner every success.

RUBY WELSH.

B. C. (a).

#### WANTS TO CORRESPOND

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter that I have written to your club. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for about seven years, and we enjoy reading the nice letters in the paper. I think the Western Wigwag is a nice name for the corner. I have three brothers and two sisters. I would like to

correspond with some girl about my age, and I would like to join your club.

Alta. (a).

THETA RICH (11).

#### HERO, THE DOG

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwag, and I like the letters very much. We

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## WINGOLD GUESSING CONTEST

To Whom It May Concern:—

We, the Board of Judges, appointed by the Wingold Stove Co., Ltd., to examine their records of all estimates received and recorded in the Guessing Contest on the price of a Merit Wingold Steel Range, find that the persons whose names appear below were the FIRST to correctly and nearest correctly estimate the selling price of a No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Steel Range, complete with high closet and reservoir.

Winner 1st prize — No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Range, JAS. E. STUART, La Reviere, Man. Estimate registered April 20, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.85. Correct.

Winner 2nd prize — No. 6 Wingold Cream Separator, MRS. CLARK WILSON, Moose Jaw, Sask. Estimate registered May 25th, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.85. Correct.

Winner 3rd prize — No. 412 Wingold Double Driving Harness, R. A. J. BROWN, Kaleida, Man. Estimate registered March 21st, 1909. This was the first nearest correct estimate recorded. Amount of estimate, \$39.90.

Winner 4th prize — Mahogany Parlor Suite, FRANK SUTCLIFFE, Brokenshell, Sask. Estimate recorded April, 2nd, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the second nearest correct guess to be recorded.

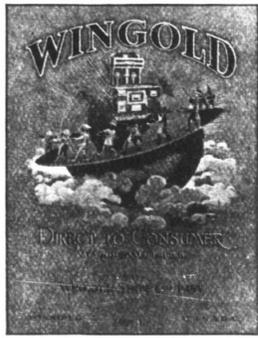
Winner 5th prize — Economy Sewing Machine, F. V. CHAMBERS, Birnie, Man. Estimate recorded April 29th, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the third nearest correct estimate to be recorded.

Winner 6th prize — Wingold Ball-Bearing Washer and Wringer, P. H. PURKES, Sidney, Man. Estimate recorded June 1st, 1909. Amount of estimate \$39.90. This was the fourth nearest correct estimate to be recorded.

According to the rules governing this contest and the records examined by us, we find the above mentioned persons entitled to prizes and hereby declare the same winners and allot said prizes as specified above.

Yours faithfully,

Signed { JOS. TROY, ESQ., Late Editor Western Home Monthly  
CORBIN WELD, ESQ., Manager Farmer's Advocate  
W. L. WILLIAMS, ESQ., Nor'-West Farmer } Board of Judges;



## GRAND OAK HEATER

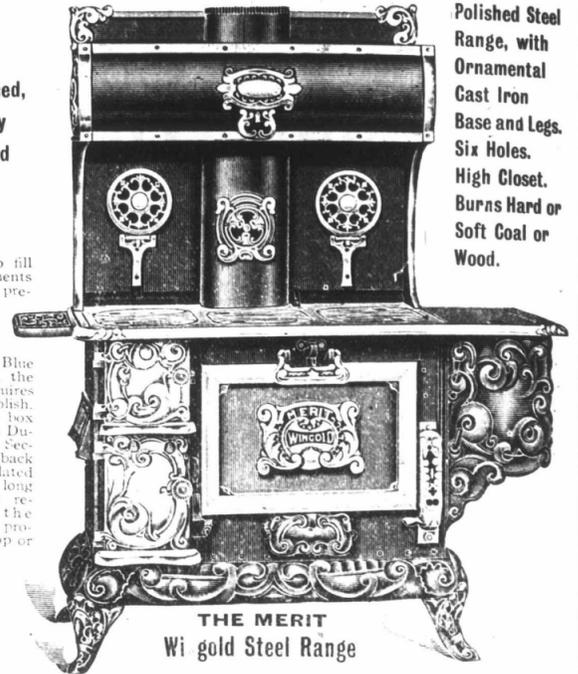
Don't buy a Stove of any kind until you get our wonderful catalog, which tells you all about how the very best stoves and ranges are made, just how each piece and part that is exposed to the fire should be made to stand hard service. \$5 buys this wonderful Oak Heater, its equal cannot be obtained elsewhere for \$7.50. Order to-day, or better yet send for our big catalog, sent free to any address on request. This Heater has firepot, 10 in. in diameter, height, 35 inches, weight 60 lbs. Has screw drafts and nickel-plated foot rails and band. This is a very convenient size for small rooms. Burns hard coal, soft coal or wood.



Your name and address on a Postal will bring you the Latest Wingold Catalog. Send for it to-day while you have it in mind. One Free Copy for every reader of Magazine. Be sure to write for yours to-day.

## THE MERIT WINGOLD

Modern,  
Practical,  
Medium Priced,  
Scientifically  
Designed and  
Carefully  
Constructed



Polished Steel  
Range, with  
Ornamental  
Cast Iron  
Base and Legs.  
Six Holes.  
High Closet.  
Burns Hard or  
Soft Coal or  
Wood.

It is made to fill the requirements of those who prefer a range mounted on leg base. The body is made

of Wellsville Blue polished steel, the kind that requires no stove polish. A large fire box equipped with Duplex Grates. Sectional Fireback properly ventilated which insures long life and best results with the least fuel is provided. The top or cooking surface is large and roomy. The body of the oven is made of 16 gauge cold rolled steel, with ends flanged and riveted to the bottom of the range. We guarantee the Merit Wingold to bake to the entire satisfaction to the most exacting. The reservoir is made of heavy copper and enameled. The High Closet is large, conveniently arranged and beautiful.

The Merit Wingold Steel Range

Catalogue No.	Lids	Oven Measure			Top Surface		Shipping Weight	Price
		Wide	Deep	High	Long	Wide		
9-16-R	4-9 in. 2-6 in.	16	20	13	45	29	400	\$35.85
9-18-R	4-9 in. 2-7 in.	18	20	13	48	29	450	\$37.85
9-20-R	6-9 in.	20	20	13	52	29	500	\$39.85

THE WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, LTD., 181 Bannatyne Ave., WINNIPEG

have fourteen cattle, one horse, one dog and four cats. Our dog's name is Hero, and the cats are Tommy, Pretty, Popsy, and Trixy. I have one brother and two sisters.

PRAIRIE LILY (9).

Sask. (a).

### FIZZLE TOP STIRS US UP

Dear Cousin Dorothy, and the Wigs,—A merry greeting to you!

The inhabitants of the Wigwam have some bright ideas. I like Anemone's suggestion that the "Papooses" enter a story contest, for I think it would waken some of the sleepy members and probably attract some new ones. No doubt Oriole will head the list and warmly second the proposal. Someone make a motion—do.

I see where Ignoramus mentions that the "Hon. W. T. Finlay addressed the school" he or she attends. Now, isn't that odd? For

### Care in Preparing Food

In recent years scientists have proved that the value of food is measured largely by its purity; the result is the most stringent pure-food laws that have ever been known.

One food that has stood out prominently as a perfectly clean and pure food, and which was as pure before the enactment of these laws as it could possibly be is Quaker Oats, conceded by the experts to be the ideal food for making strength of muscle and brain. The best and cheapest of all foods. The superiority of Quaker Oats over all other oatmeals is due to two things; the greatest care in the selection of the finest oats obtainable and the special machinery by which this oats is cleaned, rolled and packed. The Quaker Oats Company is the only manufacturer of oatmeal that has satisfactorily solved the problem of removing the husks and black specks, which are so annoying when other brands are eaten.

I come from the city of which he once was mayor—the good old city of Medicine Hat.

The Mission Band here is making a quilt to send to Ethelbert. The Band supports a Chinese boy in one of the mission schools of Inland China, and we sometimes hear from the missionaries there. It is very interesting to study that large, strange country and learn the wonderful changes that are taking place to-day.

One Sunday a Deaconess came up from Winnipeg, and a young ladies' service was held. It was a beautiful talk she gave of her work among the poor people of the city. I am sure that many of us never knew before that such a pitiable state of affairs existed.

Does anyone know of Gladiolus? I believe she is a great reader like my-

self. I am reading now "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard," and several books about the late Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission.

Wishing the Wigwam brightest success, I am,

FIZZLE TOP.

P. S.—Is there any age-limit to the Western Wigwam, Cousin Dorothy? Will you send me a button, please?

Man. (a).

F. T.

(Did you get your button all right? If any one wants adventures and exciting reading you can find it in the lives of the missionaries. Did you ever read "With the Thibetans in Tent and Temple," by Dr. Susie Rinhardt? She was a Canadian who went to Tibet, and the book is fine. We'll consider the story-contest idea until fall.—C. D.)

"She shall be removed, Angelique, since you insist upon it," replied he, secretly irritated: "but where is the harm? I pledge my faith she shall not stand in the way of my love for you."

"Better she were dead than do so!" whispered Angelique to herself. "It is my due, Bigot!" replied she aloud. "you know what I have given up for your sake!"

"Yes! I know you have banished Le Gardeur de Repentigny when it had been better to keep him securely in the ranks of the Grand Company. Why did you refuse to marry him, Angelique?"

The question fairly choked her with anger. "Why did I refuse to marry him? Francois Bigot! Do you ask me seriously that question? Did you not tell me of your own love, and all but offer me your hand, giving me to understand—miserable sinner that you are, or as you think me to be—that you pledged your own faith to me, as first in

## THE GOLDEN DOG

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

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued).

Angelique quitted his arm and stood confronting him, flaming with indignation. She did not let him finish his sentence. "If it were my case, Bigot! as if that could ever be my case, and you alive to speak of it!"

Bigot stepped backwards. He was not sure but a pomard glittered in the clenched hand of Angelique. It was but the flash of her diamond ring as she lifted it suddenly. She almost struck him.

"Do not blame me for infidelities committed before I knew you, Angelique!" said he, seizing her hand, which he held forcibly in his, in spite of her efforts to wrench it away.

"It is my nature to worship beauty at every shrine. I have ever done so

until I found the concentration of all my divinities in you. I could not, if I would, be unfaithful to you, Angelique des Meloises!" Bigot was a firm believer in the classical faith that Jove laughs at lovers' perjuries.

"You mock me, Bigot!" replied she. "You are the only man who has ever dared to do so twice."

"When did I mock you twice, Angelique?" asked he, with an air of injured innocence.

"Now! and when you pledged yourself to remove the lady of Be from your house! I admire your courage, Bigot, in playing false with me and still hoping to win! But never speak to me more of love while that pale spectre haunts the secret chambers of the Chateau!"

## Mapleine Caramel Custard

One cup of granulated sugar, one pint of milk, half cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of Mapleine.

Put milk in double boiler and thicken with the cornstarch dissolved in a little water. Put sugar and butter in saucepan, stir until sugar is melted, then gradually stir them together and add the Mapleine. Strain if necessary, cool and serve with Mapleine Whipped Cream.

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

# You are Paying the Price of Ruberoid —Are You Getting It?



Whatever roofing you are using on any building you are paying the price of Ruberoid. There are 300 substitutes for Ruberoid — and all of them cost more in the end than the genuine. These substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. And frequently they are sold as Ruberoid.

You cannot judge a roofing by its name. You cannot judge a roofing by its looks. You can judge it only by the service it gives. The only way in which you can be sure of telling Ruberoid from the 300 substitutes is by looking for the trademark which appears every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid.

The first Ruberoid roofs ever laid — seventeen years ago — are still good for many years of service — still flexible, still waterproof and weather-tight.

### Seventeen Years of Service

Ruberoid roofing was the first ready roofing by several years. So no other roofing has stood this test, even if any other roofing could.

But the truth is that other ready roofings often go to pieces in a single summer.

Because while they look like the Ruberoid, they lack the one vital element which makes Ruberoid waterproof, heat proof, cold proof, snow proof, rain proof.

That element is Ruberoid gum — our exclusive product.

This processed gum is as flexible as new rubber. Yet it contains no rubber, and unlike rubber, it withstands the action of the weather.

Where rubber rots in a few months of exposure, Ruberoid has remained sound and flexible for seventeen years.

Unlike rubber, Ruberoid withstands the action of acids, gases and fumes.

A roofing made of rubber would be worthless for any purpose.

Yet many substitutes, not knowing the composition of Ruberoid, have styled themselves "Rubber roofings!"

### Protection Against Fire

Ruberoid roofing is more than protection against the weather. It is almost perfect protection against fire.

You can throw burning coals on a roof of Ruberoid. The coals will slowly die out without setting fire to the roofing, or to the timbers underneath.

If the building burns, the roof will burn, whether it be of tin, tar, iron, slate, or Ruberoid.

But a roof of Ruberoid protects against fire from falling embers — against fire from without.

Ruberoid is a non-conductor of heat. The hot rays of the summer sun cannot penetrate it and the house remains cool.

The warmth of your winter fires cannot escape through Ruberoid — and the house remains comfortable without waste of fuel.

All these, and many other properties are due to the use of our exclusive Ruberoid gum.

That is why substitute roofings, no matter how much their names may sound like Ruberoid, no matter how much they may look like Ruberoid, cannot possibly be so good as Ruberoid.

That is why you must be careful to look for the Ruberoid trademark when buying any roofing.

### A One-Piece Roof

With every roll of Ruberoid roofing comes the Ruberine cement, and the other materials necessary for laying.

This Ruberine cement, made of Ruberoid gum, is used to seal the laps and edges together — to seal them against leaks and against the weather.

So that a roof of Ruberoid is practically a one-piece roof — with no edges to warp — with no cracks for the water and wind to find their way through.

Ruberoid roofing comes in various weights suitable for all buildings, ranging from wood-sheds to palaces.

It can be had plain, or in colors — attractive Red, Brown, Green.

Colored Ruberoid is fine enough and beautiful enough for the costliest home.

### Costs little to Lay

Yet for any purpose, you can lay a Ruberoid roof yourself, or if you have it laid, there is no need to employ high-priced skilled labor.

Any Ruberoid, whether plain, or in colors, is weatherproof and durable, all the way through.

The colors in colored Ruberoid are not painted on — they are impregnated into the roofing by our exclusive process, patented both here and abroad.

That is why the colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade.

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, please ask for our free book.

In this book we give the actual results of our weather tests of all roofings.

In our chemical laboratory, and on our "roof garden" at our factory, we have tried out most every roofing made.

We have analyzed each roofing and separated it into its elements. And we have laid it and let the weather itself tell us, to a month, just how long it would last.

This book, which we will send you free, is a gold mine of practical roofing information.

### Ask for This Book

It tells the advantages and disadvantages of tin, tar, shingle, iron and ready roofings — fairly, frankly, impartially.

Remember, whatever roofing you buy, you are paying the price of Ruberoid.

So learn about all roofs before deciding on any.

To get this valuable free book, address: Department 97N, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

# RUBEROID

TRADEMARK REGISTERED

Be sure and look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your best protection against substitutes which many sellers ignorantly call "Ruberoid." Ruberoid is sold only by one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer if you send for the free book.

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

New York

Hamburg

London

Paris

# OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS THE BEST WE HAVE EVER ISSUED



Its illustrations are much larger and handsomer, its descriptions are fuller and more comprehensive, the cover is more artistic, the pages are very much larger, and — more important than all — the values are very much better than we have ever been able to offer previously.

The standard catalogue size was not large enough to adequately portray the handsome styles we are showing this year. As a consequence we have enlarged the size of the page to 10 x 13 inches.

The enormous increase in our business, both in Toronto and Winnipeg, accounts for the remarkable values evinced on every page. Larger orders mean closer prices from the manufacturer, and every advantage we receive is given, in turn, to all who buy goods from us.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL CLOTHING SAMPLE BOOK-LET

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

WE ISSUE A SPECIAL GROCERY CATALOGUE EVERY TWO MONTHS

**Saves a Lot of Fuel**

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

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

**McClary's Sask-Alta**

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your choice, and I have done that which I had better have been dead and buried with the heaviest pyramid of Egypt on top of me, buried without hope of resurrection, than have done?"

Bigot, accustomed as he was to woman's upbraidings, scarcely knew what to reply to this passionate outburst. He had spoken to her words of love, plenty of them, but the marriage had not flashed across his mind for a moment,—not a word that had escaped his lips. He had as little guessed the height of Angelique's bition as she the depths of his craft and wickedness, and yet there was a wonderful similarity between the characters of both,—the same bold, defiant spirit, the same inordinate ambition, the same void of principle in selecting means to ends,—only the one fascinated with the lures of love, the other by the charms of wit, the temptations of money, or effected his purposes by the rough application of force.

"You call me rightly a miserable sinner," said he, half smiling, as one not very miserable although a sinner. "If love of fair women be a sin, I am one of the greatest of sinners; and in your fair presence, Angelique, I am sinning at this moment enough to sink a shipload of saints and angels!"

"You have sunk me in my own and the world's estimation, if you mean what you say, Bigot!" replied she, unconsciously tearing in strips the fan she held in her hand. "You love all women too well ever to be ca fixing your heart upon one!" A tear, of vexation perhaps, stood in her angry eye as she said this, and her cheek twitched with fierce emotion.

"Come, Angelique!" said he, soothingly, "some of our guests have entered this alley. Let us walk down to the terrace. The moon is shining bright over the broad river, and I will swear to you by St. Picaut, my patron, whom I never deceive, that my love for all womankind has not hindered me from fixing my supreme affection upon you."

Angelique allowed him to press hand, which he did with fervor, almost believed his words. She

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scarcely imagine another woman seriously preferred to herself, when she chose to flatter a man with a belief of her own preference for him.

They walked down a long alley brilliantly illuminated with lamps of Bohemian glass, which shone like the diamonds, rubies, and emeralds which grew upon the trees in the ga Aladdin.

At every angle of the geometrically-cut paths of hard-beaten sea-shells, white as snow, stood the statue of a faun, a nymph, or dryad, in Parian marble, holding a torch, which illuminated a great vase running over with fresh, blooming flowers, presenting a vista of royal magnificence which bore testimony to the wealth and splendid tastes of the Intendant.

The garden walks were not deserted: their beauty drew out many a couple who sauntered merrily, or lovingly, down the pleached avenues, which looked like the corridors of a gorgeously-decorated palace.

Bigot and Angeliqe moved among the guests, receiving, as they passed, obsequious salutations, which to Angeliqe seemed a foretaste of royalty. She had seen the gardens of the palace many times before, but never illuminated as now. The sight of them so grandly decorated filled her with admiration of their owner, and she resolved that, cost what it would, the homage paid to her to-night, as the partner of the Intendant should become hers by right on his hearthstone as the first lady in New France.

Angeliqe threw back her veil that all might see her, that the women might envy and the men admire her, as she leaned confidently on the arm of Bigot, looking up in his face with that wonderful smile of hers which had brought so many men to ruin at her feet, and talking with such enchantment as no woman could talk but Angeliqe des Meloises.

Well understanding that her only road to success was to completely fascinate the Intendant, she bent herself to the task with such power of witchery and such simulation of real passion, that Bigot, wary and experienced gladiator as he was in the arena of love, was more than once brought to the brink of a proposal for her hand.

She watched every movement of his features, at these critical moments when he seemed just falling into the snares so artfully set for him. When she caught his eyes glowing with passionate admiration, she shyly affected to withdraw hers from his gaze, turning on him at times flashes of her dark eyes which electrified every nerve of his sensuous nature. She felt the pressure of his hand, the changed and softened inflections of his voice, she knew the words of her fate were trembling on his lips, and yet they did not come! The shadow of that pale hand at Beaumanoir, weak and delicate as it was, seemed to lay itself upon his lips when about to speak to her, and snatch away the words which Angeliqe, trembling with anticipation, was ready to barter away body and soul to hear spoken.

In a shady passage through a thick greenery where the lights were dimmer and no one was near, she allowed his arm for a moment to encircle her yielding form, and she knew by his quick breath that the words were moulded in his thoughts, and were on the point to rush forth in a torrent of speech. Still they came not, and Bigot again, to her unutterable disgust, shied off like a full-blood horse which starts suddenly away from some object by the wayside and throws his rider headlong on the ground. So again were dashed the ardent expectations of Angeliqe.

She listened to the gallant and gay speeches of Bigot, which seemed to flutter like birds round her, but never lit on the ground where she had spread her net like a crafty fowler as she was, until she went almost mad with suppressed anger and passionate excitement. But she kept on replying with badinage light as his own, and with laughter so soft and silvery that it seemed a gentle dew from Heaven, instead of the drift and flying foam of the storm that was raging in her bosom.

She read and re-read glimpses of his hidden thoughts that went and came like faces in a dream, and she saw in her imagination the dark, pleading eyes and pale face of the lady of Beaumanoir.

It came now like a revelation, confirming a thousand suspicions that Bigot loved that pale, sad face too well ever to marry Angeliqe des Meloises while its possessor lived at Beaumanoir,—or while she lived at all!

And it came to that! In this walk with Bigot round the glorious garden, with God's flowers shedding fragrance around them; with God's stars shining overhead above all the glitter and illusion of the thousand lamps, Angeliqe repeated to herself the terrific words, "Bigot loves that pale, sad face too well ever to marry me while its possessor lives at Beaumanoir—or while she lives at all!"

The thought haunted her! It would not leave her! She leaned heavily upon his arm as she swept like a queen of Cyprus through the flower-bordered walks, brushing the roses and lilies with her proud train, and treading, with as dainty a foot as ever bewitched human eye, the white paths that led back to the grand terrace of the Palace.

Her fevered imagination played tricks in keeping with her fear: more than once she fancied she saw the shadowy form of a beautiful woman walking on the other side of Bigot next his heart! It was the form of Caroline bearing a child in one arm, and claiming, by that supreme appeal to a man's heart, the first place in his affections.

The figure sometimes vanished, sometimes reappeared in the same place, and once and the last time assumed the figure and look of Our Lady of St. Foye, triumphant after a thousand sufferings, and still ever bearing the face and look of the lady of Beaumanoir.

Emerging at last from the dim avenue into the full light, where a fountain sent up showers of sparkling crystals, the figure vanished, and Angeliqe sat down on a quaintly-carved seat under a mountain-ash, very tired, and profoundly vexed at all things and with everybody.

A servant in gorgeous livery brought a message from the ballroom to the Intendant.

He was summoned for a dance, but he would not leave Angeliqe, he said. But Angeliqe begged for a short rest: it was so pleasant in the garden. She would remain by the fountain. She liked its sparkling and splashing, it refreshed her; the Intendant could come for her in half an hour; she wanted to be alone; she felt in a hard, unamiable mood, she said, and he only made her worse by stopping with her when others wanted him, and he wanted others!

The Intendant protested, in terms of the warmest gallantry, that he would not leave her; but seeing Angeliqe really desired at the present moment to be alone, and reflecting that he was himself sacrificing too much for the sake of one goddess, while a hundred others were adorned and waiting for his offerings, he promised in half an hour to return for her to this spot by the fountain, and proceeded towards the Palace.

Angeliqe sat watching the play and sparkle of the fountain, which she compared to her own vain exertions to fascinate the Intendant, and thought that her efforts had been just as brilliant, and just as futile!

She was sadly perplexed. There was a depth in Bigot's character which she could not fathom, a bottomless abyss into which she was falling and could not save herself. Whichever way she turned the idolon of Caroline met her as a bar to all further progress in her design upon the Intendant.

The dim half-vision of Caroline which she had seen in the pleached walk, she knew was only the shadow and projection of her own thoughts, a brooding fancy which she had unconsciously conjured up into the form of her hated rival. The addition of the child was the creation of the deep and jealous imaginings which had often crossed her mind. She thought of that yet unborn pledge of a once mutual affection as the secret spell by which Caroline, pale and feeble as she was, still held the heart of the Intendant in some sort of allegiance.

"It is that vile, weak thing!" said she bitterly and angrily to herself, "which is stronger than I. It is by that she excites his pity, and pity draws after it the renewal of his love. If the hope of what is not yet to be so potent with Bigot, what will not the reality prove ere long? The annihilation of all my brilliant anticipations! I have drawn a blank

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in life's lottery, by the rejection of Le Gardeur for his sake! It is the hand of that shadowy babe which plucks away the words of proposal from the lips of Bigot, which gives his love to its vile mother, and leaves to me, the mere ashes of his passion, words which mean nothing, which will never mean anything but insult to Angelique des Me-loises, so long as that woman lives to claim the hand which but for her would be mine!"

(To be continued).

### Questions & Answers

#### POLL EVIL

Mare got head caught in ladder and pulled back until she threw herself. She has developed poll evil. Would the accident cause the trouble? Is the disease contagious? I took her to my veterinarian and he gave me a blister for it. G. C.

Ans.—No doubt the accident caused the trouble. It is not contagious. Do as your veterinarian advises. It is probable he will have to operate, but in some cases external applications effect a cure. When pus forms and an operation is necessary, it is usually necessary to operate more than once, as fresh sinuses form, and it usually requires from 3 to 12 months to cure; therefore, do not blame your veterinarian if the case proves tedious.

#### ABSCESSES ON HORSES

Team running on pasture and working a little have developed abscesses. An abscess formed at the root of one horse's tail, which, when lanced, healed immediately, but a lump remains. The other horse's fetlock swelled, and several abscesses have broken. The holes remain open and discharge a fetid fluid. A. S.

Ans.—This is a form of blood-poisoning, and it is hard to give the cause. It is possible there is some weed in the pasture that caused the alteration in the blood. Change the pasture, or keep the horses in the stable. Flush out the cavities of the abscesses three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Lance any fresh ones that appear, and treat as above. Purge each with 8 drams aloes and 3 drams ginger, and give each 1 1/2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days.

#### VETERINARIAN PRACTICING

What procedure is necessary for a veterinary student to become eligible to practice as a veterinary surgeon in the Province of Manitoba? I understand that candidates are given an examination by the Manitoba Veterinary Association Board of Examiners. Is any preference given to students of any particular college, or does the result of the examination rest on the student's ability and knowledge regardless of where he obtained his training? W. A. H.

Ans.—Candidates for registration as veterinary surgeons in Manitoba are required to produce a diploma showing them to be graduates of a recognized veterinary college having a curriculum of not less than three sessions of six months each, and must then pass the examination of the Board here and pay the examination fee of twenty-five dollars. There is no distinction made between colleges that are recognized as up to the required standard, and all graduates are required to pass the examination. The regular examination is held in the beginning of April, but special examinations are also held at other times if the Board deems it necessary. F. TORRANCE, Registrar for Manitoba.

### GOSSIP

#### SCROGGIE'S CATALOGUE

W. H. Scroggie, of Montreal, has an attractive advertisement in this issue announcing that their new

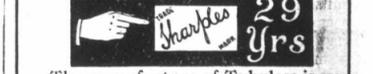
and winter catalogue is ready for distribution. This great departmental store has become very popular among a rapidly-increasing host of customers. Increased business has made it necessary to move into new and much larger quarters, where facilities are provided for filling orders promptly. Write them for their catalogue.



### WHICH IS YOU?

Which of these women is you? One has consented to use a disk filled "bucket bowl" cream separator, and will spend twenty minutes twice a day washing the 40 to 60 disks it contains, as shown in the right hand pan. One has insisted on having a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular and will spend only twenty seconds twice a day washing the tiny piece in the left hand pan—the only piece Dairy Tubular bowls contain.

Be the left hand woman. Insist on a Tubular.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog 186

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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GRAIN COMMISSION  
433 Grain Exchange Winnipeg  
Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

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receive our special attention. If interested it will pay you to send for our handsome illustrated catalogue. By dealing with us you can save at least 25 per cent. Largest stock in the West. Finest work. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

### WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

**MEN WANTED**—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

**SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES** in the glorious Lake District, Southern British Columbia, for \$10 cash and \$10 per month, for 5 acres. Annual profits several hundred dollars per acre growing fruit, without irrigation. Delightful climate, warm winters, cool summers, scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Information free. Write to-day. Whatshan Orchard Association, Dept. 9, Box 1, Nelson, B.C.

**FARM HELP**—Married man for general farm work. Live in separate house. Permanent position for right parties. F. P. Dunk, Innisfail, Alta.

**SEED POTATOES**—Sensation and Rochester Rose. Great croppers, dry, floury, buy now, save spring prices. 50 lbs. \$1.00, express paid. Alex. Ashby, Neepawa, Man.

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

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

### 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.

**STRAYED**—Bay blood colt, 3 years old; no marks, but has forelock clipped off; lost some time last May. Return or notify A. T. Warken, 576 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Man. (Phone 6543)

### POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**E. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C.: Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

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### BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

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**HEREFORDS**—at reduced prices, from Marples famous champion herd. Calfes either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland ponies, pony colts, hares and rabbits. J. B. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Harewood, Man.

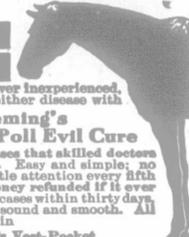
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**CLYDESDALES**—R. E. Foster, Man., Man.

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A certain county police inspector was reviewing an R. I. C. station, the sergeant of which was a very bad speller. Looking through the books, he came on an entry—"Found a pig wondering on the public road." "Sergeant," said he, "what was the pig wondering at?" "I don't know, sir," said the bewildered man. "Well," said the inspector grimly, "I do. He must be wondering why I promoted you!"

**How to Get Rid of Catarrh**

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

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

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

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

**INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE**

I had a cow die with symptoms that indicate internal hemorrhage. What is the proper treatment for such a case? A. C.

Ans.—In fatal internal hemorrhage, there is rupture of a large blood-vessel of some of the internal organs. There is no treatment for it. It must end fatally.

**VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS**

I have lost several calves. My veterinarian diagnosed the disease verminous bronchitis. He held a post-mortem on one and found hundreds of thread-like worms in the bronchial tubes. He advised the inhalation of chlorine gas, but notwithstanding this treatment, the calves continue to die. What is the nature and treatment for this disease? F. L.

Ans.—It would be wise to leave the treatment of your calves to your veterinarian, who, evidently, understands it. The disease is infectious, hence all healthy calves should be isolated. The treatment given is highly recommended, and as successful or more so than others. Some recommend the inhalation of the fumes of burning sulphur, and some recommend the injection into the windpipe of 2 to 4 drams of turpentine, but unless treatment is adopted in the very early stages, a cure is seldom effected, as the insects become too numerous, and occupy the very small tubes, it is practically impossible to destroy them and cause their expulsion.

**COW FAILING TO BREED**

I have a young cow, four years old, that I cannot get in calf. I would like to know what to do. She came in when two years old, and again when three. This spring she calved in good condition, milked well, and in about two months took the bull, and in nine days took him again, and has taken him every three weeks since for five times. What would you advise to do? S. E.

Ans.—It is probable her ovaries have become diseased, and, if so, nothing can be done. It would probably be better to cease breeding her for a few months in order that her organs may become normal in condition. If you try her again, it would be well to use a young bull.

**CAPACITY OF GRAIN BIN**

I want to build a bin 14 x 16 feet. How many bushels of wheat, and how many bushels of oats will it hold to the inch? J. S.

Ans.—One bushel by measure is 32 quarts. One cubic foot contains 25 quarts. Figuring from this basis, whether wheat, oats, barley or anything else, one inch deep on a granary 14 feet by 16 feet will total 14 7-12 bushels.

**GOSSIP**

The export demand for sheep during the past month has, says a British exchange, been a notably good one, the number exported—2,233 head—being in excess of any that has been recorded for the corresponding month of any year during the past fifteen years. The larger proportion of this increased number has been sent to Canada and the United States; no less than 1,501 sheep were exported during last month to Canada, but presumably a good proportion of these went through Canada to the States. The average declared value of these, however, was but £6 13s. 8d. To the United States direct, 375 head were sent at an average of £8.

**DRAFT IMPORTATIONS FOR ALBERTA**

Mr. Ben. Finlayson, of Claresholm, Alta., is importing this season a shipment of Clydesdales. He is securing them in Scotland from his father, William Finlayson, the well-known breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns of Thrash, near Stirling.

**YOUR FAMILY**

IS ENTITLED TO THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND BEST LOCATED HOME THAT YOU CAN SECURE, AND YOU OWE IT TO THEM TO INVESTIGATE OUR PROPOSITION. FIVE AND TEN-ACRE TRACTS UNDER OUR PROJECT ARE GIVING HEALTHFUL AND HAPPY HOMES TO MANY GOOD FAMILIES.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR

**"ATTALIA, WASHINGTON"**

OUR BOOKLET, THAT TELLS THE WHOLE STORY SO WELL THAT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF OUR LAND IS STILL FOR SALE. IT WILL ALL BE GONE BY EARLY WINTER, AND IF YOU DO NOT SECURE YOUR PORTION IT IS YOUR FAULT.

LAST WINTER THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE WAS 30 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO. THE SUMMERS ARE SIMPLY DELIGHTFUL, AND WE NEVER HAVE A SULTRY NIGHT.

**THE DAHLHJELM CO.**

244 GRAIN EXCHANGE

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G. LOUDON DARLEY, MGR.

**The "NEVER FAIL" Oil and Gasoline Cans GALVANIZED IRON**



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

**ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN**

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

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Agents for Western Canada

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 Protection Against Loss From  
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Full information on application to any  
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 Calendar on Application. Fees: \$75 per Session.

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 High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.  
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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar, Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not skin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES**

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated P. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

**A. D. McDONALD**  
 Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

**Melrose Stock Farm**  
 SHORTHORNS  
 CLYDESDALES



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

**George Rankin & Sons, Wamiota, Man.**

**HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES**  
 ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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 Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows**  
 \$50.00 to \$75.00

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,**

**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**



**F. G. JAMES**  
 Bowmanville Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs**

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

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

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

**CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA**

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

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

**To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS**  
 I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are very right.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA**

**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**  
 Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.  
**R. W. CASWELL**  
 IMPORTER AND BREEDER.  
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 Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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

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 Positively cured by Bickmore's Gall Cure. Also Harness Galls, Cuts and Sores. Good for man and beast. Sample and new horse book 6c.  
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 CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

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

**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

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

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

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

The Thrash farm, this year, bred the highest-priced bull at Perth Show, and it is an understood fact that the Clydesdales are of the same merit as the Shorthorns. Something good is expected in this shipment coming to Canada.

Messrs. Jaques Bros., of the Suffolk Horse Ranch, of Lamerton, Alta., are importing more Suffolks. Jaques Bros. find a big demand for those horses, especially for stallions to cross on all kinds of mares. Their shipment will arrive in middle October.

The ram sale season in Britain is at its height, but prices are none too satisfactory from the seller's standpoint. The Argentine, during the past month, took 75 head at an average of £13 11s. 8d.; Australia, 20 at £19 4s.; New Zealand, 3 head at £16 3s. 4d., and Germany, 146 head at £10 19s. 3d., which figures give some idea of the selling price of rams in England for export abroad.

**GOATS WANTED**

A reader in Manitoba is inquiring for goats. Breeders of goats who have stock for sale are advised to communicate with this journal.

**WHY SOME BOYS LEAVE THE FARM**

Ever since we first heard the story of the Prodigal Son we have had a half-avowed preference for the older brother. He got up at four o'clock, built the fires, went down to the pasture and pailed the cows, swilled the pigs, and harnessed up a four-horse team before breakfast, while Wilfred Algernon was getting the tip end of his beauty sleep. When Dad went to town he brought Sam a collar for the bald-faced horse, and presented W. Algernon with a gold-inlaid watch, and when Ma visited the Ladies' Aid, Wilfred was elected coachman, while Sam drove a gang plow chariot over the rockiest piece of ground on the half-section.

After the pride of the family had struck out for himself, Dad presented Sam with his share of the property, at the same time giving him to understand that all title remained in head of the household. "It's your colts 'n' my hosses, time I get to sell 'em!" So the years passed by with Sam pushing the work to the limit, and Dad playing the part of a human shell-bark hickory.

Then one day after he had been turned down by the old man when he asked for \$2.65 to take his girl to the circus, Jim Peters came driving up the road and spread the glad tidings that Wilfred Algernon was coming by night stage, with a barrel and darkness for raiment, having lost his hog-herder's suit during a game of 'seven up' the night before. When Dad heard about it he rushed into the house and called up all the neighbors and ordered Sam to go out, as soon as he had had his supper, and butcher a pig, while he and Ma spruced up to meet W. A.

Sam struck. Can you blame him?

**WATERING HORSES**

Because a deep draught of cold well water occasionally produced colic or gripes in horses, our forefathers (taking their cue from the managers of coach teams) deemed it inadvisable to water first. The tired and sweating animal desiring water first, and more than anything else, was, and is still in many cases, obliged to chew with a dry mouth what he might enjoy if first refreshed by water, which acts as a restorative or true stimulant, when the blood has suffered loss of water by exercise and sweating and wear of tissue. Experiments too long to detail here, but carried out in a manner that leaves no doubt of their correctness, have demonstrated the fact that hay requires four times its weight of saliva to saturate it. Oats need rather more than their own weight, and even grass must have half its weight of saliva before it is fit to be swallowed and mix with the contents of the stomach, during the second process of digestion. The first process begins in the mouth. Those great parotid glands under either

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S CAUS TIC BALSAM**



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

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

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**Don't Throw it Away**



Does Your Faucet Leak? or Hot Water Boil Over? USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

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**Daly, Crichton & McClure**  
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 Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
**WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

Two young ladies boarded a crowded street car and were obliged to stand. One of them to steady herself took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time, when on looking down she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed, "Oh, I've got the wrong hand."

Whereupon the man with a smile stretched forth his other hand, saying: "Here is the other one, madam!"

**Why Not Fill Your Body WITH NEW ENERGY**

And avoid the weakness and tired feelings of spring—You can do this by using **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**

You need not be a victim of circumstances and suffer all the weakening and depressing effects of spring. Tired feelings, headaches, indigestion and nervous troubles all fly away when the system is flooded with rich, red blood.

Energy and vigor only come after all the ordinary wants of the system are supplied. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so wonderfully successful as a blood-builder that you soon begin to feel strong and healthy by its use.

By means of this great restorative treatment you can rebuild the body when it has been wasted by worry, overwork, lingering colds or the depressing and debilitating effects of spring.

There is no reaction after the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food because it is not a stimulant. On the contrary it is a blood-forming, system-building medicine which by working hand in hand with Nature proves of lasting benefit to the system and thoroughly drives out weakness and disease by filling the system with new energy and vigor.

Mrs. H. A. Loyne, nurse, Phillipsburg, Que., writes:—"I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good result of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment, I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### Can Do Her Own Work Now. Doctor Said She Had Heart Trouble.

**Weighed 125 Pounds. Now Weighs 185.**

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185, and have given birth to a lovely daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

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

### Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners  
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below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the "American" Coring Machine which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—FREE.  
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### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, 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.  
**ABSORBINE, Jt.**, for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by  
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### Traction Engineering

**Traction Engine Practice** teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.  
**Shop Work** teaches pupils how to force and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.  
Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

### Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Scleritis and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of  
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**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

ear, together with the submaxillary and sublingual, furnish the greater bulk, but the whole mucous membrane of the mouth is studded with glands which pour into the cavity their salivary secretion during mastication.

Saliva contains ptyalin, a ferment which converts starch into dextrin and grape sugar, and various salts which contribute to the destined conversion of the food into animal tissues. A great bulk of water is needed for their conveyance into the mouth and the saturation of the food. Water given to the tired and thirsty animal passes through the stomach in less than three minutes into the great bowel (caecum), and is so rapidly taken up into the blood that the animal, like the man who takes a deep draught of fluid, feels an immediate sense of recuperation, and within a very short time an increased desire for food, because his salivary glands are then prepared to supply the needed material.

To such as are still wedded to the old methods I would say, look at the British Army records of colic, and the great railway companies, who keep enormous studs of horses and carefully trained observers and clerks to note all that takes place. Carnivorous animals only need enough moisture in the mouth to enable them to swallow their meat, but the dog compelled to eat biscuits should be given them dry, as he will then insalivate them in the same way as the horse and ox do their corn. Wet biscuits, like wet bran, pass out very much as they went in, acting as laxatives less than as food. Anyone who is inclined to make the change here advocated should place buckets of water in the sun when the horses go out, so that they will not be chilly on return to stable. Changes should be made gradually, the digestion accommodating itself to almost anything, but we think that the foregoing statements go to prove that animals should grind their own corn with sufficiently dry chaff to compel them to chew and secrete an abundant saliva, which can only be provided by blood that has been sufficiently diluted with water. Unless an animal has defective teeth he had better have whole grain and the time to slowly grind and saturate it with this essential fluid called saliva.

### REVIVAL OF THE MORGAN HORSE

Within the last few years a serious attempt has been made both by Government and by individual breeders in the United States to revive the almost extinct Morgan strain of horses. Seventy-five years ago this horse stood second to none in popularity, but the strain degenerated through various causes until it became almost forgotten.

The original Morgan horse was born in Vermont about 1789, and was owned by Justin Morgan, farmer. This horse was used for all-round farm purposes as well as for breeding, and on some special days when the local militia was to be reviewed because of his fine appearance he would be loaned to their commanding officer.

There has been much speculation about the real blood of this animal, but though many stories are told of his origin none of them has ever been accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much Arab and Barb blood in his make-up. Justin Morgan, as he was named after his first owner, had several sons and daughters from various good mares, and these formed the basis of the family.

Early in the last century New England, in general, and Vermont, in particular, became famous for these horses. They were small but compact, well built, and very good roadsters, with powers of endurance little short of remarkable. They were noted also for symmetry, docility, intelligence and speed. From Vermont they were distributed over the entire United States and a considerable portion of Canada, the blood entering into the light harness stock and having an effect of great value. The principal effect was the endurance and stamina which it gave, for

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To every reader of this paper who is not well and strong I will send, on receipt of coupon below, a copy of my two books, "Health in Nature" and "Strength, the Glory of Man." These books explain in a simple and logical way what we all wish to know: What life consists of, the cause of disease, and the simple, inexpensive way of becoming well, strong and happy without the use of drugs.

## IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, WEAK STOMACH, KIDNEY, LIVER OR BOWEL TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, MELANCHOLY, etc., or if you are blue and discouraged, and feel that life is not worth living, you should by all means send for these two books.

## VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY

were given to all of us, and if we have lost our strength, perhaps we alone are to blame. Space will not permit me to explain my theory fully, but I cure by pouring into your body at night while sleeping a harmless, strength-giving, eight hours' flow of galvanic electricity; a powerful stream of real life, vitality, energy, nerve force, from the Dr. Sanden Hercules Electric Health Belt (Improved January, 1909). 500,000 now in use. My books will explain it thoroughly. They are sent, free, sealed, by mail upon request.

Or, if in this city, call at my office, test Belt, talk over your case. Advice free at the office or by mail.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN,**

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Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected.

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## Dangerous Relief



Many people believe that when a drug gives relief it is doing good. That's a big mistake. Drugs can only give temporary relief, and it is always at the expense of the nerves and vital organs!

If you have a pain or an ailment of any kind, you don't want to fool with it with the belief that you are getting well when you are not. That's all you do when you dose yourself with drugs.

It is easy enough to stop a pain by stupefying the nerves with poisonous dope, but the pain will return as soon as the stuper passes off. You can force a weak organ to act by giving it a powerful stimulant, but you can't restore its natural strength that way, and it will be weaker than ever when the drug stops working.

That is why temporary relief is dangerous. Drugs do not remove the cause of disease, and every minute that they give relief the disease is getting a firmer hold upon the system. As long as the cause remains the trouble stays there, and the only way to get rid of it is to assist nature. Nature wants strength, vitality, power to fight disease and drive it out, no poisons, which only make it worse.

Electricity is Nature's medicine, and the proper use of it will restore you to perfect health.

My electric Belt is a scientific appliance for saturating the body with electricity while you sleep. The current is powerful in its action, but is soothing and pleasant to the nerves. For hours at a time my Belt sends the glowing electric fire through the nerves and vitals, renewing the energy and giving to every weak organ the power to do its work as Nature intended.

It cures all such troubles as lumbago, sciatica, nervousness, rheumatism, insomnia, varicocele, weakness of any kind, and stomach, kidney, liver and bowel disorders.

Dear Sir,—As you will see by my address, I have not left for the Old Country as I had intended. My main object in going was on account of my health, but your Belt has fixed me up so completely, and in so short a time, that I do not need the trip, and, therefore, I am staying in Canada for at least another year. Your Belt cannot be praised too highly, for it has certainly made me feel like a new man. I was surprisingly pleased when I received your Belt and instructions, for I expected a list of most exacting instructions for use, but they are so simple and efficient that a man in any station of life can follow them without any inconvenience whatever.

WILLIAM PIERCE.  
Baldur, Man.

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with a few exceptions it did not produce extreme racing speed.

The Morgans reached their highest fame between 1850 and 1870, but after that came near perishing as a breed by continued crossing and re-crossing with the Hambletonians. The passion for speed at all costs in the light horse caused breeders to neglect conformation and quality, and even that stamina for long and continuous travel for which the Morgan was noted. The small size was also a fault when market requirements were considered.

The result was that Morgan mares were mated with Standard-bred stallions of other strains to get speed and increased size, and the Morgan type was very largely bred out. These Standard-bred horses were not of the Morgan type, and in many cases they were not desirable individuals for breeding purposes. Even in Vermont the effects of these crosses are found on every hand. In the southern part of the State it is hard to find horses showing the Morgan type, but further north they are more common.

Believing that the Morgan characteristics were too valuable to the horse-breeding industry to be lost, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture established a stud in co-operation with the Vermont Experiment Station to revive interest in the Morgan breed. The type selected was that of the old Morgan, with size and quality. Breeding operations were begun some two or three years ago, and admirers of this hardy, docile horse all over the continent are watching with interest the government's attempt to revive the breed.

## CLYDESDALES FOR MANITOBA

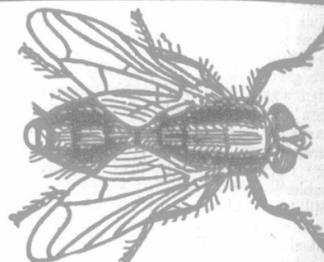
Two steamers sailed from Glasgow on August 15 carrying thirty-nine head of Clydesdale fillies and stallions for Canadian importers. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; David Vance, Tavistock, Ont.; Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., and James Urquhart, Ninga, Man., were the owners of these consignments. Mr. Urquhart had the largest shipment, sixteen fillies, purchased from Robert Brydon, of the Seaham Harbour Stud, Ltd. These were made up of four yearlings, ten two-year-olds, and two three-year-olds. Several were got by the well-bred horse, Gay Boy (11722). A two-year-old by him was out of a mare by the famous Silver Cup (10084), which was three times first at the Highland, and twice first at the Royal. Another was by the grand big prize horse, Airies Prince (10667), and also out of a Silver Cup dam. A third was by the high-priced colt, The Comet (13224), one of the Durham premium horses, and her dam was by a Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, while her grandam was by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6173), and her grandam was a daughter of the celebrated prize mare, Kate of Bank (2612). Several were by the well-known premium horse, Prince of Brunstane (9977), and one of them was out of a mare by the favor breeding horse, Baron Bobgill (10389). Three were bred by the Duke of Montrose, and were got by the Buchanan Castle premium horse, Crathorne (11669). Two or three of the younger fillies were by Star of Cowal (13216), a particularly well-bred horse, got by the champion Hiawatha (10067), out of one of the Killelan mares, and from which came both Sir Everard and Knight of Cowal. One of the Buchanan Castle fillies is out of a mare by the noted Darnley horse, Carthusian (9722); and a Gay Boy two-year-old filly has for her dam a daughter of the great Darnley horse, Castlereagh (10321), which in his time was first at the Royal, and second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. There are also fillies by the noted prize horse, Edwin's Mare (12565), which took first as a yearling at leading shows, and the very choicely bred Baron's Charm (12111). This is altogether a good selection of big, well-grown fillies, likely to make high-class breeding mares.

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But this was too much, and with silent looks of indignation, the other two left the man who treated the truth lightly to his own reflections.

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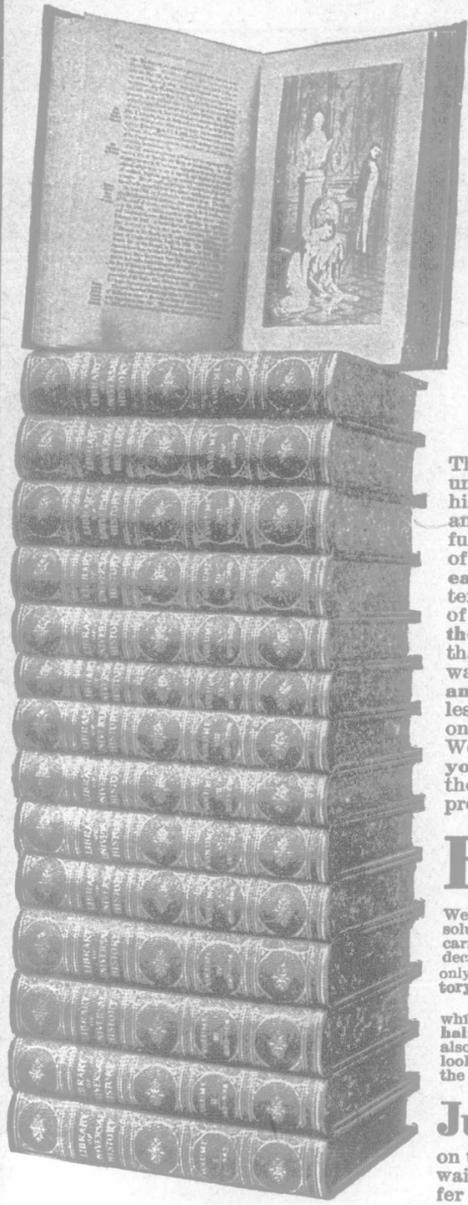
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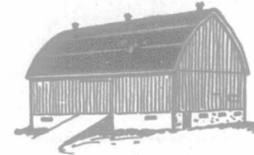
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