

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

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Vol. XLV

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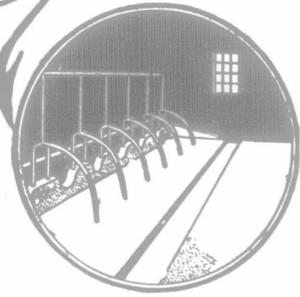
No. 939

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you



No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write me now.

Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fire-Proof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

MY KNOWLEDGE FREELY AT YOUR SERVICE

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, and to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, hen-house, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

INFORM YOURSELF UPON CEMENT—DO IT NOW

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

3A

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

- Silos
- Watering Troughs
- Slop Tanks
- Cow Sheds
- Cropsheds
- Poultry-Houses
- Box Stalls
- Corn Cribs
- Barn Floors
- Stables
- Ice Houses
- And Many Other
- and Baros
- Cisterns
- Feeding Yards
- Farm Structures

Won't you write me before you build?

Just Write and Ask Me

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know

ALFRED ROGERS

THE CEMENT MAN

326 Elias Rogers Building
TORONTO

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is *Semi-Steel*.

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

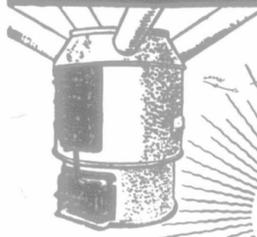
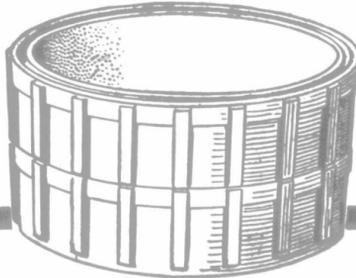
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is *guaranteed*, by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45



SUNSHINE FURNACE

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary



Beware Imitations

If You Are Planning To Build

You should read our instructive Book "All About Roofing"
Sent free on request.

USE

Ruberoid Roofing

(TRADE MARK REG.)

Avoid future troubles by putting
the *right* roofing on at the start

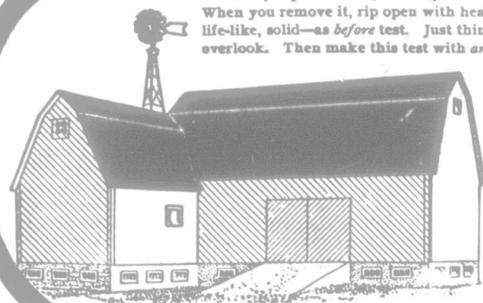
Made in Canada by

The STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Make this 60-Day Test of Brantford Roofing—then Test Any Other Make

Write us, or your dealer, for sample of *Brantford Asphalt Roofing*. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find insides—the vital part—perfectly dry, life-like, solid—as *before* test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you *cannot* overlook. Then make this test with *any other* Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It *cannot* withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not *one-twentieth* so severe as *Brantford's* Test. Wood pulp is like paper. It *acts* like paper, when soaked—welts away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it *must* depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot *prevent* penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But *Brantford Asphalt Roofing* Foundation is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred *pure Wool*, with life and body of its own. A *secret* mixture of *Asphalt* is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power no amount of soaking or bending can effect.



Brantford Roofing

after special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. *Cannot* freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one cost—first. Write for free Book and Samples

Winnipeg Agents: General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited
Corner Market and Louise Streets.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Rubber-Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy).
Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.
BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CAN.

Vancouver Agents: Fleck Bros., Limited
Imperial Building, Seymour St.

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate

**YOU ARE NEVER
LEFT OUT IN THE
COLD**

IF YOU WEAR THE



**SHEEP LINED
COAT**

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used IN LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for **OUT-DOOR WEAR** in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates **COMFORT** and **WARMTH**.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you **WHEREVER YOU GO**.

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the **NEATEST, WARMEST** and **MOST COMFORTABLE** coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for **THE BEST IN MATERIAL** and **WORKMANSHIP**. **ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.**

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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

108

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

**Robin Hood
Flour** IS
DIFFERENT

When You Feel Played Out

There comes a time when your grip on things weakens. Your nerves are unstrung, the vital forces low, the stomach is weak and the blood impoverished. You feel old age creeping over you. Be careful of yourself. Take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

at once; there is need to renew the life forces. Weak nerves, wearied brains, sick stomach, feeble blood, torpid liver, sluggish bowels—all feel the quickening effects of Beecham's Pills. Their use makes all the difference. The tonic action of these pills upon the vital organs is immediate, thorough and lasting. They are Nature's own remedy.

For Run-down Conditions

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England
Sold by all druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

HOMESITES at VANCOUVER BRINDALE

Large 50-foot lots, near the city, ten minutes walk from a fine bathing beach, beautiful scenery, sloping gently south, very light clearing and only waiting for the completion of the Second Narrows bridge to bring you a huge profit. Roads are being cleared and graded through the property NOW. The bridge will be completed in a year and a half.

CAR FACTORIES and GOVERNMENT DRY DOCKS

the construction of which is just starting, further out, will make values double here in a year. In five years this property will be built up solid and in the heart of a busy end of the city. How much will it be worth then?

I am offering a limited number of these lots at \$300 each

Terms:—One-fifth cash. Balance in eight quarterly payments at seven per cent. per annum.

WE GUARANTEE ALL LOTS TO BE HIGH AND DRY, FREE FROM LARGE ROCK AND GULLIES OF ANY KIND, TO HAVE GOOD SOIL AND NOT MORE THAN A ONE PER CENT. GRADE

Out-of-town customers are allowed sixty days in which to verify the truth of this. If not satisfied on inspection within that time, your money will be returned.

To obtain maps and particulars fill up and mail this coupon.

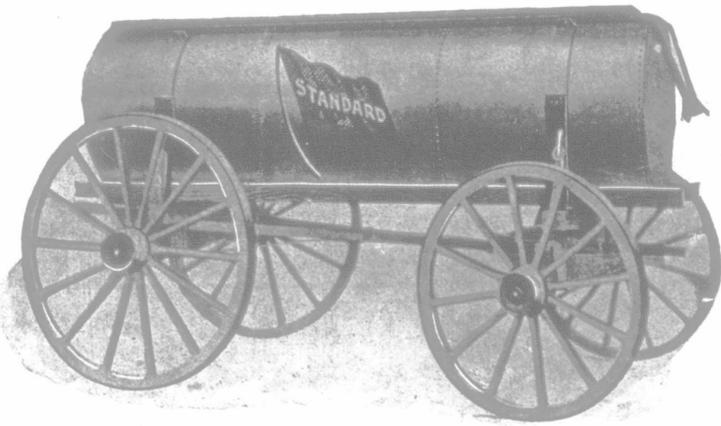
NAME

ADDRESS

D. MacLURG, 340 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.
Please send me particulars of BRINDALE.

STEEL WAGON TANK

WATER, OIL OR GASOLINE



Write Us for Catalog and Prices of Anything Made of Heavy Sheet Metal

Red River Metal Co., 51 and 53 Alkins St.
Winnipeg, Man.

We Want Your Help for a Minute

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

Five Good Tips On a Favorite

Are the PATENT TIPS on the fingers and thumb of the



RIPLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which CONCEAL THE SEAMS and PROTECT THE STITCHING.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a RIP. It is strictly an OUTSEAM GLOVE, with no seams inside to hurt the hand. Neat in appearance.

Comfortable in the Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.

On sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS

Made and guaranteed by the

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.

Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We give you

—30 Days' Free Trial
—360 Days' Approval Test
—Freight Prepaid

Save \$5 to \$40

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 614

Oven Thermometer Makes Baking Easy

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Michigan



SEE FREE BOOK

Over 400 Styles and Sizes to Select From

Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner
—Over 16,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

EDGEWOOD

YOU LOST FIVE OPPORTUNITIES IN ONE WEEK

But if you act quickly you may yet be able to obtain a choice orchard tract

THE PREMIER SUBDIVISION

IN THE HEART OF THE FRUIT COUNTRY

Send us \$10.00 and we will select for you the best unsold tract, situated on the west shore of the Lower Arrow Lake at the mouth of the Fertile Fire Valley, and in a position that guarantees a good live town. Already there are good roads, \$5,000 government wharf, post office with daily mail service, express office, flour and feed and general store, comfortable hotel, steamer service both ways daily, abundance of water, good boating and fishing, no summer frosts.

Then \$10.00 per month for one year, the balance spread over five years.

Prices: Lake frontage, \$150.00 per acre; other lots, \$100.00 per acre. No lots more than three-quarters of a mile from lake frontage.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO.
P. O. BOX 1042 NELSON, B. C.

Capitol Cylinder Oil

For Steam Traction Engines
and Steam Plants



Delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Traction Engines,
Wagons, Etc.

Mica Axle Grease
makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Reapers,
Threshers,
Plows, Harrows

Granite Harvester Oil
insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene
and
Kerosene
Engines

Standard Gas Engine Oil
is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

The right protection

You ought to have roofs made of the real, natural waterproofer—Trinidad Lake asphalt—for every building on your farm.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It protects against rain, snow, sun, air, heat, cold, and fire because it doesn't crack, rot, rust, or blow off; and it lasts longer than any other roofing. That's the roofing that saves you time, labor, and money.

Easily applied by any intelligent farm-hand. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Ask your dealer for Genasco, and look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee—if you think it necessary.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

PHILADELPHIA

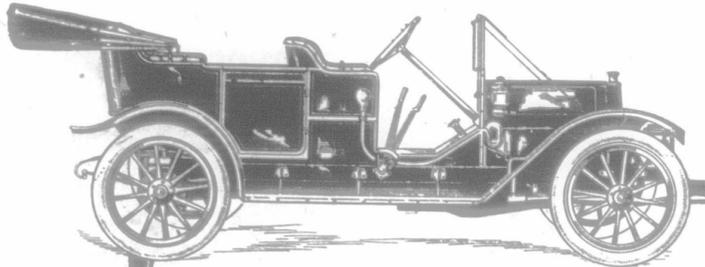
New York San Francisco Chicago



Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

F. H. McGAVIN CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



THE CAR FOR COMFORT

Dominion \$1850 Limited

Special attention has been given to the important feature of comfort in the building of the Dominion "Limited."

You know how important it is to select an easy-riding car, and how many an auto trip is spoiled because of the jolts and jars given the passengers.

On the Dominion "Limited," we have worked out a perfectly balanced spring suspension. Long, flexible, full scroll elliptic springs in the rear, two inches wide, and in the front, semi-elliptic, take out all jolts and jars.

The powerful, four-cylinder motor works perfectly without noise or vibration, relieving the passengers of the annoyance of a jerky, shaky engine.

The wheel base is long, the frame low, and the wheels are large, all of which factors count greatly in securing that even, gliding sensation that makes motoring a pleasure.

The seats are heavily upholstered with finest leather, and there is plenty of foot-room for passengers, both front and rear. The rear seat is very wide, and will hold three passengers with comfort and convenience to each. There is room in the tonneau for an extra folding seat, if desired.

A Fine Opportunity for Dealers

The Dominion line is fast becoming the best selling line of cars in the country. We would be pleased to hear from live, progressive dealers who wish to handle the Dominion line in their vicinity. Write us for terms and details.

DOMINION MOTORS, Limited

38 DOMINION BOULEVARD

WALKERVILLE - ONTARIO

We also manufacture motor cars for commercial purposes.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN
THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

BRODERICK	LASHBURN	REGINA
CANORA	LLOYDMINSTER	SASKATOON
DELISLE	MELFORT	SHELLBROOK
DRINKWATER	MELVILLE	TUGASKE
ELBOW	MILESTONE	VONDA
ELFROS	MOOSE JAW	WADENA
HAWARDEN	MOOSOMIN	WATROUS
HERBERT	NOKOMIS	WATSON
HUMBOLDT	NORTH BATTLEFORD	WEYBURN
KAMSACK	OUTLOOK	WILCOX
LANGHAM	PRINCE ALBERT	YELLOWGRASS
LANIGAN	RADISSON	

FARMERS' BANKING

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

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

try to forget. We could spend some to advantage in finding out where we are at in the matter of costs and profits. We could make use of farm bulletins with fewer chemical symbols strung into equations and more dollar marks showing the cost of doing things. The dollar mark is the "Stop, Look, Listen!" signal in business, in farming and in farm bulletins, as in everything else.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 14

I NOTICE GOOD WORK IN IMPROVING RURAL HIGHWAYS

In a few years more the farmers of the Western prairies of Canada will not be satisfied with prairie trails or with tracks on the road allowances that are similar to trails. During recent years ordinary scrapers and road graders have been made use of to such an extent that many have seen the advantage of graded roads—especially when they are kept in proper repair.

The Manitoba Good Roads Association can be thanked for much of the enthusiasm that has been stirred up in that province, and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has devoted considerable space to pointing out the need for better roads and also for telling how best roadways can be improved. But there are also individuals in many localities who realize that our roads should be better. They realize this to such an extent that they have studied road problems and have lent their services to the municipality in superintending good work.

I was pleased to note a few months ago that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE showed in a practical way that it was anxious to introduce the split-log drag into the Canadian West and to show that it is the ideal implement for keeping our graded clay roads smooth and passable. When such an implement can be provided at a cost of less than \$10 and when one thorough going over after every rain will keep the surface smooth and rounded to the centre no municipality should neglect to have its main roads kept in good shape.

I have been asked on what kind of roads the split-log drag can be used to advantage. My experience shows that it is of good service on all except sand or light loams. In these it simply forms a fine dust surface. It seems that there should be enough clay in the soil to serve as a cement to bind the soil together before this implement does satisfactory work. On the clay roads of the Red River valley it does good work. I was over some of the mile stretches entered in the split-log drag competition the other day, and it is surprising the difference the drag has made. Smooth and almost perfect roads are found, instead of roads that are rough and full of ruts.

Reference to individuals who show a keen interest in road construction and maintenance brings to memory an old friend who years ago saw that a couple of large gravel-pits in his neighborhood could be used to good purpose in providing a solid road-bed instead of the soft road-bed that existed on the light loam of that locality. In his official capacity for a year or two he was in position to show what could be done with this gravel. A couple of pieces of leading highway were covered and although the road was not ideal for a few months the following year found it one of the best roads in the province. And it continues to be a good road. Now and then it is necessary to do slight repairing, but everything considered the municipality agreed that the money was well spent. The gravel was put on to a good depth and just the width of the wagons. Constant traffic packed the gravel at the bottom under the wheels first. Of course the roadway was properly graded and thoroughly drained before gravel was put on. This enthusiast supervised the work and did it right. Newspapers and agricultural journals referred to it occasionally and gave him credit.

What was the result? His neighbors became jealous. They said there were other men who could build roads. No one denied this, but it was too bad to see a municipality turn down a competent man just because a few individuals in power became jealous. It is strange how jealousy wrinkles in the breasts of some people and allows them to do such mean things.

Western Canada needs good rural roads just as much as it does good railway lines. Competent men should be placed in charge of grading or gravelling as well as of putting in bridges or culverts. Proper work on the start is cheapest in the end.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

Development and Conservation

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

It is significant of the growing interest in national problems that the three great English-speaking nations—the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada—are all concerning themselves about their natural resources at the same time. It is rather curious that in the oldest of these lands, a land with many hundreds of years of human activity, the government has recently established a development board. If this means anything at all it means that certain natural resources are not utilized as they might be for the benefit of the nation.

In the younger communities the action taken is more along the lines of the conservation and wise use of the bounties which nature has placed in the two countries. Vigorous action should have been taken long ago in the United States, as private vested interests have been allowed to develop public and economic waste to a most alarming extent.

This has been especially the case in regard to forest destruction; vast supplies of timber have disappeared in an incredibly short period by wasteful methods. Not only is there the enormous direct loss, in addition there is the indirect loss to agriculture by the lessening of the rainfall which comes from forest destruction.

This wastage holds in Canada too, though fortunately not to anything near so great an extent as in the United States. The greatest task facing the United States commissioner seems to be the fighting of vested interests, which are contesting every inch of the way. In Canada, too, you will have these same interests to fight, but they have not secured so great a hold as amongst your neighbors.

There is one form of economic waste which is making great inroads upon the fertility of agricultural land in Western Canada, a process aptly termed "surface mining." Continuous cropping year after year takes all the available fertility from the soil as quickly as possible and puts nothing back.

To raise and export the greater portion of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in the three Western provinces last year made an imposing figure in the country's commerce, but this vast quantity of grain carried out of Canada a very large amount of fertility. The writer well remembers a statement made by Prof. W. A. Henry, at the Wisconsin Agricultural College a few years ago, that the United States in its grain exports made a present each year to Europe of \$70,000,000 worth of fertility. A system of farming which would keep this fertility on the farms would be a far wiser one than the present method. The sooner continuous grain growing gives place to mixed farming the less will be the national loss of fertility.

A leading English provincial paper, in commenting on the smaller harvest prospects in Canada this year, says: "A disappointing harvest of wheat will not be without benefit if it awakens the Canadian farmer to the advantage of paying scrupulous attention to the methods of production. In the Western provinces slipshod methods have probably contributed to the result. The very magnitude of Canada's resources sometimes leads to a reliance on her bounty, which would be regarded as foolhardy by agriculturists who have always before them the need of making the very most of the land."

There is certainly a vast field of work before the conservation commissions of both the United States and Canada, and no mean field awaits the labors of the new development commission in the United Kingdom. Our commissioners will shortly have to deal with an important new scheme for improving the national horse supply for military and agricultural purposes. The board of agriculture have made an application for a substantial grant of money for the scheme. There are as yet no details, but the plan is a comprehensive one, and covers the matter from a national standpoint. Leading features are to be the registration of stallions in classes, with certain fees according to class. The mares will also have to be approved by the board.

George Broomhall, the Liverpool grain expert, has just published his estimate of the probable requirements of imported wheat and flour by the principal countries for the current season ending July 31st, 1911. The United Kingdom, on his estimate, will require 27,000,000 quarters (of 480 lbs.), against 27,200,000 quarters for the year just ended. France has a comparatively poor crop this year and will need to import 7,000,000 quarters, against only 1,000,000 last year. Germany will require 8,000,000 quarters, against 9,450,000, and Italy, 6,000,000, against 5,000,000.

Mr. Broomhall estimates the total European import requirements at 35,100,000 quarters, an increase of 900,000 quarters on last year. The needs of the countries outside of Europe are put at 8,500,000 quarters, a decrease of 500,000 quarters. The total world's import requirements are therefore about 400,000 quarters more than last year.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Yorkshire was confined to the farm on which it was first discovered, and an adjoining farm. No further cases having occurred the board of agriculture have removed the restrictions on the movement of stock in the district. This new order is most satisfactory to the community, and especially to the farmers of the district who have suffered much loss from the rigid restrictions previously enforced.

F. DEWHIRST.

Asks for Farmers' Support

D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the elevator commission, forwards us the following statement, showing the progress made in acquiring the elevator system of the province:

"The Manitoba elevator commission have now purchased 158 elevators, and are building ten, which will cover about one-third of the shipping points in the province. In the limited time at our disposal since securing these elevators we find it impossible to remodel them to come up fully to the requirements of the system we are inaugurating for the purpose of special binning. It will be necessary to operate them as they are for this season. Having secured this number, we are in a position now to test the system, and as it will be experimental for this year I want to appeal to the farmers of the province for their loyal support, co-operation and patronage to make this, their own system, a success. Those who opposed us and criticized the Grain Growers' proposition, always contended that they would not patronize or support it when put in operation. It is now in the hands of the farmers to make a success of it, and I would caution and warn them not to be led or tempted to desert their own elevator system for a paltry ¼c. or ½c. in elevator charges, but rather stand firm and loyally by their own.

"It will be an easy matter for the commission to reduce the charges if it is found that the system can be operated at a lower figure, but the commission will have to try and make it pay, and we feel satisfied that with the loyal support of the farmers, we can make it do so."

* * *

Changing from old hay to new hay should not be made hurriedly. New hay should be well cured, and preferably mow-cured, before it is fed to horses. Digestive troubles frequently arise from the too free use of improperly cured new hays.

HORSE

The Morgan Horse

The United States department of agriculture issued recently a bulletin on the regeneration of the Morgan horse. Of the three types of light horses which American breeders have developed during a century and a quarter none stands higher in history, judged from the interest and affection which have been devoted to it, none has had a more direct and lasting influence on other types; none, in fact, has been more uniform in type, more prepotent in breeding, or more nearly a fixed breed than the Morgan horse. Yet during the past twenty years the Morgan has become all but an extinct breed. A few years ago the United States government instituted measures, now underway, to establish the breed beyond possibility of extinction, undertaking to carry on the breeding of Morgans at special studs set apart for the purpose, giving material from which to develop the modern Morgan. As giving an idea of the size and type of the breed it may be mentioned that the brood mares in the stud average 15.04 hands in height and 1050 pounds in weight, the leading stallion stands 14.24 hands and weighs 1,000 pounds in breeding condition.

The Head of the Horse

Much emphasis is properly laid upon the head of a horse, no matter of what breed he is. Besides entering largely into the whole sum of a horse's beauty, from a practical standpoint, the head has a great deal of significance regarding the breediness, the disposition, the stamina and vitality of its bearer.

A neat, trim, proportionate head is desired, if beauty is to be attained. A large head is ungainly, and indicative of underbreeding or mongrel. This is especially true in the lighter breeds. Yet, a large head is preferable to an unduly small one, it being pretty largely accepted that a horse with so small a head lacks in vigor. In heavy-draft horses the head is preferred to be always quite large, yet in proportion to the scale of the entire animal.

It is especially desirable to have the forehead broad, and the eyes prominent, full, clear, placid and fearless. Width between the eyes denotes courage, and bespeaks the intelligence of the animal. Much is to be learned from the eyes. A small, sunken eye usually accompanies a vicious, sullen, unreliable disposition. The cheerful, free, generous horse shows it in his bright, full, lively, yet not excitable eyes.

The full front view of the horse's head should show the greatest thickness at the jaws, with the head tapering towards the muzzle. The profile should show full between the eyes, but not bulging, and straight from the eyes to the nose. A

dish-face is not attractive, if at all pronounced, though a slight dish is often seen in the lighter breeds, and is not a serious objection. In light breeds, a Roman nose is not liked, though it is usual in the Shires, common in the Clydesdales, and frequent in other heavy breeds. It is usually believed to be associated with a rather wilful and enduring disposition. In light breeds it is associated with a lack of refinement, which is associated with the straight or slightly-dished face.

The lips should be strong and neatly carried; the nostrils large, dilating and fine. The ears lend much to make or mar the beauty of the horse. They must not be too far apart, and, while carried slightly forward, must chiefly be erect. It is very desirable to have them nicely pointed.

The attachment of the head to the neck is very important. Throatiness or thickness at the juncture of these members is not desirable. The jaws should be wide apart at the angle, and curve well upward at the rear. A coarse setting of the head results in an awkward carriage, resulting in a plain-appearing horse.

Cure Roaring by Operation

A British veterinarian has succeeded in curing roaring by an operation hitherto not attempted by the profession. The operation consists in drawing back the paralyzed vocal cord so that it is no longer a foreign body in the larynx. Having done so to one cord the other must be treated also, as its balance is disturbed. By stripping the two sides of the passage an air tube is made which may be likened to an extra tracheal ring. The operation is described as simple, but extremely difficult, calling for an exact knowledge of the anatomy of the larynx, a steady hand and a very delicate manipulation of the instruments to avoid injury to the cartilage of the larynx or the cord itself. This operation was first attempted in the United States, with a fair degree of success. British surgeons have advanced further and by modifying the original method have succeeded in improving the operation until a high degree of success is being attained.

* * *

Closed bridles, or bridles with blinders, are probably needed with a few horses of very nervous disposition, but in the great majority of cases horses drive much more safely with open bridles. Without the blinders, the horses certainly have a better opportunity to see things as they are, and consequently are less likely to shy at unusual objects. With work horses there is still less argument to present in favor of the use of these usually objectionable bridles.

* * *

Clydesdale importations to the West this year will be less than in 1909. A number of importers who usually bring over fair sized consignments are not going over, expecting a rather slack season. Prices in Scotland are said to be about 20 per cent. higher than they were last year.

STOCK

Tying Cattle in Stables

Two letters are published herewith on the best methods of tying cattle in stables. Two methods are generally in use: tying by chains or ropes and fastening in stanchions. Something can be said in favor of each method, though on the whole we believe that the most up-to-date stables, dairy stables especially, are equipped with stanchions in preference to chains. The modern stanchion is a thing quite different from the old form of rigid stanchion. It permits of the maximum amount of freedom to the animal, while at the same time keeps it firmly tied in place. In the matter of cost stanchions are higher than ropes or chains, but results on the whole are more satisfactory. The prizes for these articles are awarded in the order in which they appear.

Best Method of Tying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The use of chains or stanchions, or the running of the cattle in loose boxes, have all advantages and disadvantages. It depends somewhat on the kind of stable. In an old stable that has been built for chains there is not enough difference in the two methods of fastening up cattle to make a change to stanchions worth while. For a new stable, however, I would recommend the stanchion. The advantages of stanchions are that no front is needed to the manger to keep the cattle from crowding through onto the feeding alley. The stanchion holds them secure, keeps them from stepping into the manger and allows the maximum degree of liberty. A cow fastened in a stanchion has more liberty to move about than has a cow tied with a chain, she is easier to untie and tie up and there is no danger of her getting the foot over the chain or jumping over the alleyway in front and breaking her neck. The stanchions referred to are not the old-fashioned rigid kind, in which a cow could move her head up and down but not do very much more than that, but the modern kind hung at top and bottom on swivel chains, permitting the animal to turn the head clear about, standing or lying at ease. Stanchions cost more at the start, but in the end they pay. Sask. W. S. THOMSON.

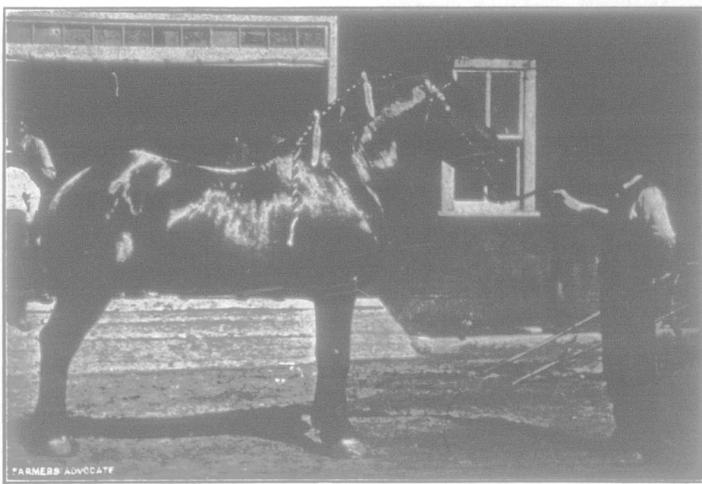
Prefers Ropes to Chains or Stanchions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As far as my experience goes I have found that the best way to tie cattle in the stable is to buy enough rope, so that when it is cut into seven-foot lengths you will have sufficient to tie each animal. Then take a snap and ring for each rope. Braid the snap into one end and slip on the ring, and tie at the proper place with a small knot. Before tying the ring place in correct



COLONEL MACQUEEN, FIRST PRIZE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, EDMONTON EXHIBITION. OWNED BY JAMES CLARK, GLEICHEN, ALTA.



MARMITON, OWNED BY E. G. BEATTY, HAS STOOD IN THE STOUGHTON DISTRICT FOR THREE YEARS

place to tie by neck or horns as wanted. Then take a piece of small, fine wire and wind around the other end of the rope to keep the twist from coming out. When finished this makes a good substantial tie rope at a small cost.

I would advise tying cows by the neck, and young cattle by the horns, as they have not as good a chance to get a bunt at you when working around them if tied by the horns. As for stanchions I would not have them around, as the cattle can not turn their heads to lie down, or reach to one side for more feed if it is not all placed in front of them.

As for cost, stanchions are the highest priced, but are not worth half the price. Chains come next, and are a very good way of tying, but for my part I would rather have the ropes, not because they are the cheapest, but because when the cattle come in at nights, cold and tired, they want a night's rest, and this they can not have when their heads are stuck into a sort of prison, such as stanchions are.

Sask.

READER.

Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association have issued a booklet of rules and regulations for the management of the first annual sale of sheep to be held at Saskatoon, on October 18th, and at Regina, on October 21st. At each point one carload of grade ewes will be offered for sale, put up in lots of five. The purebred sheep offered will be contributed by breeders and must be in sound health, free from physical defects and registered in a flock book recognized by the Dominion department of agriculture. Purebred ewes will be offered in pairs, except in the case of odd animals. It is intended as far as possible to have all purebred ewes offered for sale not over thirty months and not less than fifteen months of age. The total number of animals that will be accepted for entry at these sales is 150 head. As soon as this number of entries is received the secretary will declare entries closed. Entry is free. A charge of two and one-half per cent. of the amount realized by the sale of each animal will be retained by the association to meet expenses of the sale. The association undertakes to provide transportation for sheep entered for the sale from the seller's nearest railway station to the point of sale at the uniform rate of 50 cents per head, and undertakes to provide transportation for stock purchased from the point purchased to the buyer's nearest railway station in Saskatchewan at a uniform rate of 75 cents per head. A catalog will be issued later, copies of which may be obtained from the secretary of the association at Regina.

The Eternal Hog

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The hog controversy seems to be always in order, but I had intended to keep out of it till I noticed that conditions in the new section of the country where I am located offer a striking illustration of certain features of the hog question. We are homesteaders, but we have a railroad station, two banks, several stores, a harness shop, two livery stables, etc.; that is, we have a full-fledged town and the new farms are making equal progress with the town. The homesteaders have horses, cows and fowls, but if there is a sheep or a hog you can't have a half a acre of my

place I have not seen or heard of it. Sheep would be a great blessing now that our land is free from weeds if we could use them to keep it so, but until some method is discovered to rid the prairie of coyotes, sheep are impossible unless enough are kept to pay for employing a man to give his whole time to their care, never leaving them out of his sight except when they are inside of a coyote-tight fence.

But the presence of the coyotes does not explain the absence of hogs, for a hog is more than a match for a coyote. Just yesterday, at the new town, I paid twenty-eight cents a pound for bacon and a few days ago twenty-four cents for lard. When such prices are being paid for pork, and at the same time farmers are not interested in raising hogs the reason is worth looking for. The problem is as simple as plain arithmetic. A hog reaches the prime pork stage at about two hundred pounds. In our climate a hog must be kept growing as rapidly as possible in order to reach that weight during the season of mild weather when he will grow best and at lowest cost. As soon as he passes that weight he is docked in price. He must be sold just when he reaches the prime pork stage. If he is kept longer for advance in price the extra feed and the dockage for over-weight consume the extra amount re-



ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL, MAGNIFICENT, AT THE HEAD OF JAS. BOWMAN'S HERD

ceived and leaves the farmer nothing for the extra time and work of keeping him over.

For example: I raised some hogs last year on my father's farm near Crossfield, Alta. Just before threshing began the local butcher wished to buy them. Prime hogs were then bringing nine cents. I told him that they had just been penned for fattening and were not yet in prime condition. He advised me to let him have them anyway, for he said if they were young they would do and the price would soon drop.

"How soon do you think?" I asked.

"Oh, as soon as there is enough grain threshed to bring plenty of prime pork into condition for the local fresh pork trade," he said. "Pork for packing doesn't bring a price."

I should have sold them, but he wanted them dressed and I was not prepared to do the dressing. I sold them alive six weeks later at seven cents for prime pork and five and a half for large hogs over weight. I sold prime hogs within a year from the present date at seven cents and am now paying twenty-eight cents for bacon. I sold lard hogs within the year for five and a half and am paying twenty-four cents for lard. It is a very simple matter. If a three-year-old steer will not bring a price when fat he can be profitably held over, turned out on the grass and kept fat and growing till he will bring a price, even if it is necessary to feed him another winter. Only

a rapidly-growing hog pays for feeding. He must be brought to prime pork as rapidly as possible and sold as soon as he reaches that point. The grower has no control over the time at which he must be sold. If his growth is retarded he is stunted and an unprofitable feeder; if he gets too heavy he is docked for over-weight. So long as the buyers agree among themselves they may pay what they like for him.

I had two hog houses. After selling my hogs last fall I remodelled one of the houses into a house for laying hens, and the other into a brooding house for growing chicks. The high prices of cured pork are no inducement to me to go into hog-raising again. All the farmers with whom I was acquainted at Crossfield, who were raising hogs extensively have cut their herds down; most of them to one or two brood sows. Some have dropped hogs altogether. Only one farmer is raising enough to call his stock a herd and he is not raising more than half as many as he did formerly.

Do not place me among the pessimists. The hog ought to be a valuable part of mixed farming, and he will be. He should turn much that is of little value into valuable pork, and he will some day. I have no mud to throw at the packers. In any enterprise men buy where they can buy

cheapest and sell where they can get the highest price. The farmers who make the loudest complaint would do the same thing if they were in the packer's place.

Nothing turns in money faster than pork in the hands of a few farmers of my acquaintance, who are skilled in curing pork who butcher their own hogs, try out the lard and cure the pork and sell it on the local market. I tried it myself, but by handling boiling water in winter air I caught the only real bad cold I have had in Alberta; and the most successful of my acquaintances at butchering and curing his own pork caught a cold while engaged in it which laid him up for half a winter. It convinced me that to do that sort of thing successfully would require a properly arranged slaughter house.

It isn't safe to handle boiling water out-of-doors in winter, even when mild days are selected.

A number of farmers might make a success of a small slaughter house built on the farm of the one most skilled in curing pork and have him help to butcher and cure the pork of the others for a percentage of the selling price; but I do not look for real success in Canadian pork-raising till we learn to manage co-operative associations such as are operated in older countries like Denmark. We are much younger and much larger than Denmark. It will probably take us some time to learn it. There doesn't seem to be much that is really complicated in the system. It would require only average business ability to so handle a co-operative association that a conservative, minimum price could be paid in cash for hogs at the time of shipping, and each shipper paid at the end of the year whatever his pork had brought beyond the price paid at the time of shipping and in excess of the cost of handling. Hogs could then be shipped whenever they were in condition and the pork sold to best advantage. Before we can do this we must know more about hogs and pork, more about the markets; and above all, more about each other. We shall learn.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

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FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

September 28.—Do you consider that a duty on wool would be in the interests of sheep-raisers? Do you think that a reasonable import duty on wool would stimulate interest in the sheep industry?

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

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

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

Cost of Producing Farm Products

Since 1902 the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota has been conducting investigations as to the cost of producing farm crops. Data of value have been secured and much new information gathered in a line of work to which few agricultural colleges or experiment stations in America have yet given attention. The work has been carried on in co-operation with communities of farmers, so that the data drawn may be said to be approximately correct for the communities to which they refer. Collecting agricultural "cost data" is a field of research that should be generally taken up by agricultural institutions in Canada and the United States, and information secured concerning cost of production in every line of agriculture.

The work was started in Minnesota in 1902, in co-operation with three communities of farmers in typical agricultural regions of the state. A "route man" employed as a special agent was located in each community who daily visited each of as many farms as he could handle and received reports from the farmers concerning the number of hours of work performed by men and teams in the various farm operations, together with reports of sales, expenditures and all items relative to crop production. Machinery, harness, live stock, feed, etc., were inventoried at the beginning and close of each year so that all cost and depreciation could be accurately determined. The cost of boarding farm help was determined, including all farm produce consumed and labor used in the household. It was thus possible by adding board to actual wages paid and dividing this sum by the total hours worked to ascertain the actual "cost per hour" of farm labor. By multiplying this hour cost by the total hours of labor performed on each operation and each crop, the total labor cost of the respective crops



ALFALFA FIELD ON THE FARM OF ROBERT MCGREGOR, GILBERT PLAINS MUNICIPALITY

and operations was ascertained. A similar process was employed in obtaining the cost of horse labor. Each year the crop areas have been accurately surveyed so that all cost of crop production could be reduced to the acreage basis.

In 1904 the number of farms reporting in each community was reduced from 15 to 8, and statistics of live-stock production were recorded in detail as well as those of crop production. The route man, after this date, spent three days in the month on each farm, during which the grain and roughage fed to each class of live stock were weighed and the milk of dairy cows was weighed and tested. Daily labor reports from each farm were taken as in previous years. By this method every detail of expense and receipt was recorded, and this, combined with more thorough inventories, made it possible to carry a double-entry set of accounts for each farm and to render financial statements to the farmers annually. Beginning with 1905 all original data collected on the farms—labor reports, cash accounts, amounts of feed to the various classes of live stock, dairy records, wages of regular help and day help, farm produce consumed in the household, and local prices on all agricultural products—have been mailed to the experiment station monthly and there posted. In this way accurate and complete data is at hand from which general or comparative statements of the cost of producing various crops may be drawn.

FACTORS OF COST

The various factors which enter into the cost of producing field crops may be enumerated as follows: Man labor, horse labor, values consumed in farm machinery, seed, twine, etc., and the rental value of land. Having obtained the actual cost per hour of man labor in any month the cost of any operation is easily computed by multiplying the number of hours of labor by the rate.

The cost of man labor is made up of the wages paid the worker, or in case of labor performed by the farmer or members of his family and the cost of board. Work done by the farmer or members of his family is charged against the product at a rate equal to what that labor would cost if hired.

The cost per month of board for a farm laborer is obtained by determining the total cost of board for the farm family and dividing this sum by the number of mature men boarded. This is arrived at in an arbitrary manner by considering the adult man as the unit. A boarder, be he hired or a part of the family, is considered as a unit or fraction of a unit, according to size, weight and labor performed. The average 16-year-old farm boy would be considered an equivalent of a man, while younger children are considered as fractions of the unit. The cost of board includes groceries, meats, farm produce of all kinds consumed in the household, fuel, depreciation of household goods and current wages—usually \$3 to \$5 per week—for woman labor. All labor performed about the house by the men is also charged up at regular rates.

The average cash value per hour of farm labor on all farms, for the three years 1905-1907, is 11.2 cents for December, January, February and March,

and 12.7 cents for the "crop-season" months, April to November inclusive. While wages are lower in the winter months, the number of hours worked by the laborers is much less than in the summer—thus there is little difference between summer and winter in the cost per hour for farm labor. This cost is based upon the wages paid to men, plus the cost for board.

The cost of horse labor per hour is determined by dividing the average annual cost of maintenance by the average number of hours each horse works during the year. This cost per hour is then charged against each project according to the number of hours' horse labor it receives. The cost of maintenance of farm horses is approximately \$80 per annum, and in return for this the animal gives in work of about three hours per day throughout the year. On the average farm the cost of horse labor is 8 cents per hour. At the experiment station farm where the teams are kept busy approximately eight hours per day, the cost per hour of horse labor is approximately 3 cents. The average life of a farm horse does not exceed ten to fifteen years, so that ten or fifteen dollars per annum must be allowed to cover depreciation in the value of the animal. The average cost of feeding a farm horse per year was found to be \$51.39. The additional cost is made up of interest on investment, depreciation, harness depreciation, shoeing, feed, labor and miscellaneous expenses.

The statistics collected show that the annual depreciation of all classes of farm machinery is approximately 7.3 per cent. The annual values consumed per acre in a number of the most universally used farm machines are as follows: Grain binders, 18.1 cents; grain drills, 7.5 cents; corn binders, 82.6 cents; corn cultivators, 15.5 cents; mowers, 20.6 cents; hay rakes, 8.5 cents; plows, 8.7 cents and harrows, 1.7 cents. The term "values consumed" includes the machinery cost items of depreciation, interest on investment and repairs. The average annual acreage covered by each class of machinery is divided into the total cost to obtain the cost consumed per acre.

The depreciation in value of all classes of farm machinery is approximately 7.3 per cent annually. The annual depreciation of the most universally used farm machinery is as follows: Grain binders, 7.91 per cent; grain drills, 6.75 per cent; corn binders, 10.03 per cent; corn cultivators, 7.25 per cent; mowers, 7.8 per cent; hay rakes, 7.8 per cent; sulky plows, 8.4 per cent; wagons, 4.89 per cent; harrows, 8.72 per cent, and harness, 6.17 per cent.

Land rental is not usually considered by farmers owning their own land as an item of expense in production. It is, however, a legitimate item of expense and must be included in those costs which when subtracted from the gross receipts will give net receipts. Estimations of rental value are based on the selling value of the land. Charging this value with the prevailing interest rate gives the approximate rental. Thus with land valued at \$30 per acre, and capital worth 6 per cent, the rental would be \$1.80 per acre per year. To this must

further be added taxes, insurance, and in some cases something for depreciation of fertility.

When interest on the investment in land is considered as an item of expense the cost of producing wheat on \$20 land is \$7.18, and on land valued at \$100 the cost increased to \$11.98, an increase of 66.9 per cent in cost. Potatoes can be produced on \$50 land for \$26.366; on \$100 land for \$29.366, an increase of 9.7 per cent in cost. Fifteen bushels of wheat, at the average farm price of 66 cents, when grown on the \$20 land will return a net profit of 13.6 per cent, and on \$100 land will give a net loss of 2 per cent. A yield of 38.8 bushels must be obtained on the \$100 land to yield the same rate of profit as could be secured on the cheap land with 15 bushels. Potatoes yielding 100 bushels to the acre, and valued at 39 cents per bushel on the farm, when grown on \$50 land will return a net profit of 24.5 per cent, and a net profit of 9.6 per cent on \$100 land.

Milch cows were maintained at an average annual cost per head of \$40.97, exclusive of the cost of shelter, which will range from \$4 to \$8. The total cost was made up of the following items: Grain, \$6.89; roughage, \$10.28; pasture, \$4.92; labor, \$17.038; interest on investment, \$1.846. The average annual value of the product from milch cows (550 in number) was \$50.95, leaving a net value of product of \$9.98.

The average cost of feeding and managing three sows and nineteen pigs amounted to \$30.37 per year.

The average annual cost of feeding and managing a flock of 48 native sheep amounted to \$20.34. The cost of production of pasture on land worth \$70 per acre was \$4.07. Yearlings and two-year-old cattle on pasture made an annual gain of 271.6 pounds and calves averaged 182.7 pounds.

COST OF PRODUCING GRAIN

The following table gives an itemized statement of the cost of producing spring wheat on a large farm.

Item.	Total acreage, five years.	Total cost.	Cost per acre.
Seed	4,851.276	\$4,501.205	\$0.928
Cleaning seed	4,705.576	62.211	.013
Plowing	5,363.458	4,958.430	.924
Dragging	4,851.276	1,175.517	.242
Seeding	4,851.276	1,101.490	.227
Weeding	4,707.576	149.299	.032
Cutting (binder)	4,851.276	1,483.647	.306
Twine	4,851.276	919.530	.190
Shocking	4,851.276	614.420	.127
Shock thrashing (labor)	3,187.216	\$2,089.767	\$0.65
Value consumed in thrashing outfit			.335
Machinery cost			.276
Land rental			\$1.800
Total			\$6.056

The cost of wheat production on smaller farms runs somewhat higher, the average cost in the three communities' data were gathered from running to \$8.40 per acre. This was the cost on fall plowed land.

The average cost of oat production was \$8.66 per acre on average sized farms on fall plowed land, and \$6.07 on a large farm. Barley cost \$8.51 per acre to produce on average sized farms, and \$6.18 on a large sized farm. The average cost of production of flaxseed was \$7.98 per acre.

Wants More Practical Information From Tractor Trials

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of August 31 appears the result of the recent big motor contest held in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition. From the names of the men in charge, with reputations for ability and honesty such as they have, perhaps no criticism should be offered, but while I do not intend to criticize their findings, believing those findings are fair and just and perfectly correct and intelligible to the mind of an expert mechanic, yet to the average lay mind they are just a mass of statistics that the farmer comes out of bewildered. You give what purports to be details of greatest interest to those who intend to purchase, but what in reality is no information to the farmer at all—and the farmers are the purchasers.

The contest this year was held under ideal conditions to get the information the farmer wants, viz., the cost per acre of plowing with the different outfits, charging each steam outfit with coal

and with all men actually working on the outfit during the test—the cost of getting water to an engine varies so much that each individual user can reckon that himself; the gas engines to be charged with the oil actually used at the market price of such oil and with all men engaged during test. Then we would have the actual expense on each outfit, the number of acres broken, and cost per acre, and not a lot of "per cents" which we do not understand; and if, as you suggest, a hauling contest of drawing wagons loaded, let us have the cost per ton per mile.

Then I think we would have information enough on which to decide whether we want steam or gas, or large or small outfits; but reports of tests as at present given are of no practical use to us. If you think I am right urge upon the exhibition board to change the system under which this contest is conducted. We have had three tractor contests at Winnipeg, and they seem to become less valuable from a practical standpoint each year.

Grass for Permanent Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Am intending to fence off fifteen acres that was broken this summer and seed for permanent pasture next year. Would like to know what I should seed it with, how much per acre, and at what time? Is brome grass too hard to kill to risk sowing?

Sask. G. B. CANNON.

As the different grasses vary in their habits, some starting early and maturing in the same order, others start late and remain fresh until winter, it is a good plan to sow a mixture that will contain varieties suitable for a succession. The following mixture has given good results in most parts of Manitoba and is recommended as a permanent pasture mixture by Prof. S. A. Bedford: Western rye, 7 pounds per acre; timothy, 3 pounds; brome grass, 7 pounds. The timothy should be sown by itself; the other two kinds may be mixed and then sown. As the brome and rye grass seeds are very light, only narrow strips should be sown by hand.

A nurse crop of wheat or barley can be grown with the grasses, but it pays better to sow without a nurse crop. Prepare the land as early as possible and harrow, then sow the grass seeds and harrow again.

If weeds or volunteer grain is troublesome, run a mower over the land, or turn the cattle (but not sheep) into the field for a short time when the ground is dry. By sowing without a nurse crop the grasses will become well established before winter. The grass should not be pastured off closely just before winter, but a good high stubble left to catch the snow.

Very frequently pastures containing brome grass become sod-bound, owing to the immense number of underground root sticks. When this is the case the pasture is short and dry and the field should be plowed with a prairie breaker and rolled, but not backset. This will thin out some of the plants and greatly improve the vigor of the remainder.

* * *

Plows can be kept from rusting by keeping coated the mold-board with axle grease or with linseed oil when the plow is not in use.

DAIRY

Abortion in Cows

The committee appointed by the British board of agriculture to investigate the best means of preventing contagious abortion in cattle have reported results and conclusions. The committee recommends that owners of cows suspected to have the disease shall be compelled to report such cases to the board of agriculture; that official veterinarians may investigate as to the existence of the disease on any premises, and that temporary isolation and restriction may be imposed on the movement of any cow that has recently aborted.

The conclusions from investigations as to the best means of preventive treatment of the disease are of interest. The suggestions are as follows:

(1) All aborted cows should be strictly isolated, and all fetuses and placental membranes should be burnt or buried.

(2) No aborted cows should be bred from, but should be fattened and sold.

(3) The stables should be lime-washed every three months, adding to each bucketful of lime-wash one pint of common carbolic acid, or half a pint of izar.

(4) At the same time the under surface of the roofs, and all parts of the interior of the sheds which cannot be conveniently lime-washed, should be sprayed with a solution of izar (izar, 1 part; water, 200 parts; or 1 ounce of izar to every 10 pints of water).

(5) All cows in the herd should have their hind parts, viz., anus, vulva, under surface of tail, thighs and udder, sprayed with a solution of izar in water, in the proportion of izar, 1 part; water, 80 parts; or, 1 ounce of izar to every 4 pints of water. The necessary quantity of izar is measured off and well mixed with the proper amount of tepid water. This solution is then to be sprayed on the parts mentioned above with a garden syringe, using a fine nozzle. One syringe will be sufficient for each cow, and during the spraying the tail of each animal should be slightly raised. This should be done three times a week.

(6) The floors and drains of the stables should be washed down with a solution of izar (izar, 1 part water, 200 parts) three times a week, alternately with the spraying of the cows.

Swollen Udder

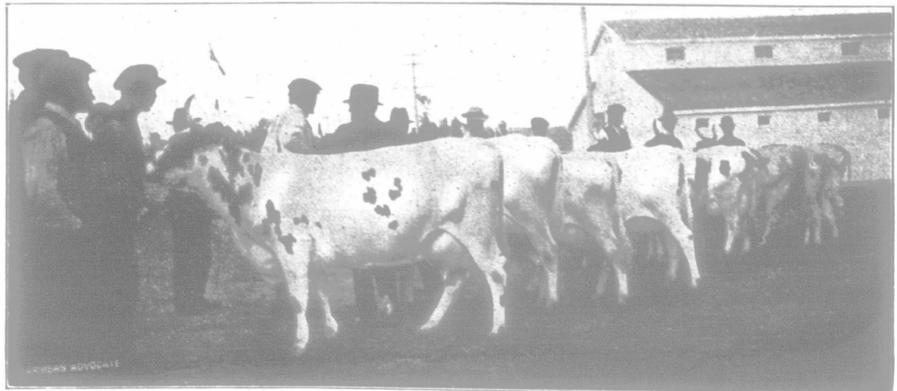
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I bought a cow six months ago. One side of her udder is hard, and only a few drops can be milked from it. I suppose she was neglected, and is what they called "caked" in the udder. What should I do to bring her into good milking order again?

Sask.

O. N. W.

There may be some trouble in this case in remedying the disorder. In fact, it is very uncertain whether a cure can be effected at all. The case is one of some standing, and is not so easily managed as it would have been if taken



CLASS OF AYRSHIRE COWS AT EDMONTON EXHIBITION

earlier. The teat duct is probably obstructed, and it may be necessary to use a milk tube. This should be used cautiously so as not to injure the tissues of the udder and be perfectly clean before inserting.

Feed the cow lightly. Give her a purgative of from 1½ to 2 lbs. of epsom salts. Bathe the udder well with warm water and rub well with camphorated liniment made as follows: Alcohol, 3 ounces; turpentine, 2 ounces; spirits of ammonia, 1 ounce; gum camphor, 4 drams; water to make one pint. Rub with this twice or three times a day. If the swelling is painful, apply a solution of the solid extract of belladonna, about half an ounce to a pint of water. Belladonna tends to check secretion and relieves congestion.

Skim Rich Cream

It is to the advantage of the farmer selling his cream to the creamery to skim a rich cream. Cream should test between 30 and 35 per cent, during cold weather, and between 35 and 40 per cent during the summer. Rich cream leaves more skim milk to be fed on the farm and less bulk to handle and transport. It keeps better than does thin cream, and the creamery men can make a better quality of butter from it. The separator can be made to skim thicker cream by turning the cream screw towards the center of the bowl, by increasing the speed and by lessening the inflow of milk to the bowl. The reverse will cause thinner cream. Most separators are regulated as to richness of the cream skimmed by turning the cream screw as noted. Some are regulated by the skim milk outlet, increasing or reducing the size of which regulates the thickness of the cream taken.

Community Breeders' Associations

Bulletin No. 189 of the Wisconsin Experimental Station discusses community breeders' associations for dairy cattle improvement.

Advantages in buying and selling are secured through co-operative advertising, through the purchase of the best breeding males for use in several herds, and through co-operation in purchasing and importing a number of choice animals. By exchanging animals the members may improve their herds with good blood without importing animals from a distance. The members may combine in selling to fill large orders of a distinct dairy type, and thereby attract buyers from important dairy states. Carloads of selected animals have been shipped from Wisconsin to many Middle States, the Pacific coast, and even to Japan and Mexico, as a result of such organization in this state.

FIELD NOTES

Agricultural College Takes Over Fairs and Institutes

Offices of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College have now been opened at Saskatoon, and the duties hitherto performed by the superintendent of fairs and institutes will be assumed by the agricultural college. F. Hedley Auld, who has been in charge of fairs and institutes for some time, becomes director of the department of agricultural extension in the college.

It is the intention of the college authorities to make the extension work one of the important branches of the institution.

The response to the offer of the college to hold meetings during the coming winter in districts throughout the province has indicated a deep interest in this class of work. The number of meetings in the newer parts of the province is greater proportionately than in the older settled districts. The seed fairs, arranged in previous years by the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture will this year be under the direction of the extension department of the college of agriculture. Already the director has been advised by forty-five societies that they will hold seed fairs during the coming winter months. The meetings to be held at points where there are no agricultural societies will be held concurrently with seed fairs on the same lines, and some of this work will be undertaken this year in December.

In addition to the staff of the college of agriculture, who will take part in this work, the assistance will be sought of the leading farmers of the province, and

various forms of agricultural work will receive attention at their hands.

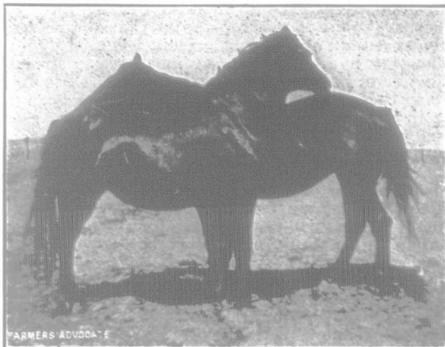
The offices of the college of agriculture are now located at Saskatoon, and the officer in charge of the extension work of the college of agriculture, formerly connected with the department of agriculture, Regina, and known officially as the superintendent of fairs and institutes, will henceforth direct the work of the agricultural societies from Saskatoon.

Death of Prominent Seedsman

Robert C. Steele, president of the well known seed firm of Steele-Briggs Company, Ltd., died at his home in Toronto on September 11, aged 67 years. Mr. Steele was one of the pioneers in the seed business in Canada. To him belongs the credit for having shipped from the Northwest the first wheat exported from this country. In the summer of 1876 Mr. Steele came up to the Red River country from Ontario, being commissioned by prominent farmers of the province, among whom was the late Hon. John Dryden, to purchase for them seed wheat of the wonderful yielding hard spring wheat of Manitoba. This wheat was purchased, loaded onto river steamers and ultimately reached its eastern destination. Mr. Steele was engaged in the seed business in Canada for more than thirty-five years. Steele-Briggs Co., Ltd., have Dominion-wide interests in seeds built by the industry of a man who more than a third of a century ago saw the trend of affairs and shaped his course accordingly.

Government Crop Estimate

A bulletin of the census and statistics office, issued September 3rd, says that reports on field crops at the end of August are more certain than at the end of July, and that the situation during the month has improved. The estimate for wheat, oats and barley is 445,420,000 bushels, which is 129,188,000



A 23-YEAR-OLD MARE AND HER 3-YEAR-OLD COLT. WHICH IS THE COLT?

bushels less than the final estimate for last year.

Spring wheat is less by 45,608,000 bushels, oats by 70,219,000 bushels, and barley by 16,010,000 bushels, but fall wheat shows an increase of 1,649,000 bushels. The loss in the Western provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, is a result of the great drought of July, which reduced the area harvested by 22 per cent. for wheat, by 24 per cent. for oats, and by 31.5 per cent. for barley. The estimated production of wheat for the whole of Canada is 122,785,000 bushels, of oats 283,247,000 bushels, and of barley 39,388,000 bushels, as compared with 166,744,000 bushels wheat, 353,466,000 bushels of oats, and 55,398,000 bushels barley in the final estimate for last year.

The estimate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 99,890,000 bushels of wheat, 92,201,000 bushels of oats, and 14,723,000 bushels of barley, being an average of 11.89 bushels for wheat, of 20.96 bushels for oats, and 14.49 bushels for barley on the area sown, but of 15.42 bushels wheat, 27.61 bushels oats, and 21.22 bushels barley in the area reaped. Compared with the same period last year for the Dominion the average condition of spring wheat on August 31 was 79.05 to 84.30, of oats, 80.03 to 84.89, and of barley 80.51 to 83.54, but compared with conditions at the end of July it was 79.05 to 77.05 for spring wheat, 80.03 to 79.57 for oats, and 80.51 to 79.62 for barley.

Rumored Change in Location of M.A.C.

Real estate men in Winnipeg were concerned last week over the rumored purchase by the Manitoba government of a large tract of land on the Red River, in the municipality of St. Vital, a few miles south of the city limits. The purchase has not yet been officially confirmed, though it is generally believed that the deal has been put through. The tract comprises some 500 acres and lies along the west bank of the Red River. Rumor has it that the Agricultural College now located in West Winnipeg and practically within the city, is to be transferred to this location, the buildings and present site being used for some other educational institution, probably the

Deaf and Dumb School, for which a new location must be found. Winnipeg has grown so rapidly westward since the agricultural college farm was purchased some few years ago, that the college will soon be in the heart of the residential district. More land also is needed and as property adjacent to the present farm is held at some thousand of dollars per acre the government have probably decided to move the college further out. Official confirmation of the report will be awaited with interest by farmers in all parts of the province.

Clydesdale Champions and Shorthorn Females at Toronto

Champion stallion, any age, Graham Bros. on Mikado; champion mare, any age, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Dunmore Radiance; champion Canadian-bred stallion, Graham Bros. on Claremont Mac; champion Canadian-bred mare, J. G. Borland, on Village Queen.

In the female classes in Shorthorns the herds of Emmert and Van Horne, East Selkirk, were strongly in the money. Emmert was first in aged cows, with Mina's Princess 4th, recently purchased from Van Horne, first in her class at Winnipeg and Brandon, and Van Horne 4th, with Spicy's Lady, a former Toronto champion. Van Horne was first in two-year-olds or over in milk, winning on Sunbeam's Queen and Emmert, 2nd, with Roan Bud. Susan Cumberland, Emmert's champion at the western fairs, was first in the two-year-old class, and Van Horne, 2nd, on Spicy's Rose. Senior yearling went to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; 2nd and 4th, to Emmert, and 3rd to Van Horne. Junior yearling was won by Miller Bros., Ont., on a heifer that became grand champion; Van Horne, 2nd, with Lady Avondale. James Leask was first in senior calves, and Carpenter & Ross first in juniors. Senior female championship as well as grand championship went to Emmert on Susan Cumberland; junior and reserve to Miller Bros., on Bridal Boquet, sire Uppermill Omega.

Events of the Week

Elections for the first parliament of the Union of South Africa were held last week. Returns indicate that the Nationalists under General Botha have been successful. The opposition was led by Dr. Jameson.

The Peace River country has now telephone communication with the outer world. The line from Edmonton to Peace River was completed last week and is now in use. It is intended next year to carry the wire as far north as Fort Vermilion.

The will of the late Goldwin Smith has been probated. The estate is valued at \$830,000. Except for some small sums bequeathed to servants, relatives and friends, the estate goes to Cornell University, with the establishment of which the late professor was associated.

France has gone aviation mad. The French are determined to rule the air. Army schools are to be provided with airships and a large part of the naval grant used to purchase aeroplanes. The French army is to be equipped with airships and every effort put forth to improve upon and perfect the navigation of the air.

Alberta is considering a new railway proposition. A syndicate of New York capitalists seeks a franchise to construct a railway from the international boundary to Peace River Landing, a distance of over 700 miles. The government have approved of the first 100 miles of the road. The line will connect with the Hill system in Montana.

A movement is on foot to locate Italian farmers in Western Canada. The author of the movement is Signor E. Rossi, commissioner of the Italian department of immigration, at present in the West. It is proposed to settle some thousands of the better class of Italian farmers on the Canadian prairies. Emigration from Italy is increasing year by year and it is the intention of the Italian government as much as possible to direct departing Italians to the best parts of the world. The Argentine has received many thousands of farmers from Italy and they have turned out most successfully in transforming the pampas of the south into prosperous wheat farms.

The statement of the Dominion revenue and expenditure for August shows that the total revenue for that month was \$10,175,000, an increase of \$1,705,000 over the same month last year. The revenue for the first five months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$45,830,000, the increase in this case being \$7,330,000 over the same period a year ago. If the same rate of increase is maintained for the balance of the year the revenue for 1910 will reach \$120,000,000, or nearly \$18,000,000 more than last year. Expenditure shows comparatively little increase. For the five months' expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$1,192,000 more than a year ago, and on capital account the increase is nearly \$85,000. The net debt of the Dominion decreased by \$1,270,000 during August, and was at the end of that month, \$327,345,000.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



Improved conditions abroad, larger shipments and more favorable outlook generally have had a depressing effect upon grain values, wheat values especially. The cereal has been on the down grade all week, and is expected to go lower. Coarse grains have held better, but prices all round are lower than a week ago. Live stock are improving in prices, considering the quality of the stuff offering in Western markets and the prices being made for it. Produce is gradually advancing.

GRAIN

The week opened with a world's shipment record that exceeded all expectations. Ideal weather prevailed over the North American wheat country. Visible supplies showed increases; everything, in fact, shaped the market for a fall, and it came. Wheat did not immediately slump, but by Wednesday the bears were in full control of the market, and the cereal dropped 2½ cents, the largest drop in some considerable time. Oats, in sympathy, went lower, but the oat market in all respects is a stronger one than wheat.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
America	1,792,000	1,952,000	2,112,000
Russia	5,912,000	5,232,000	5,568,000
Danube	6,096,000	4,176,000	1,016,000
India	624,000	320,000	24,000
Argentina	1,120,000	920,000	184,000
Australia	1,696,000	443,000	464,000
Chili, N. Afr.	416,000	56,000	232,000
Total	17,656,000	13,376,000	9,600,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Week.	Previous Week.	Year.
Canadian—			
Wheat	2,793,235	1,983,930	1,757,048
Oats	7,002,035	6,761,648	558,835
Barley	630,368	556,745	141,796
United States—			
Wheat	28,898,000	26,452,000	10,755,000
Oats	17,748,000	16,260,000	8,862,000
Europe—			
Wheat	85,576,000	73,428,000	54,200,000

BEARISH SITUATION

Viewed from any standpoint the present situation in wheat is a decidedly bearish one. Shipments are heavy, visible supplies are increasing, wheat on passage bulks larger, and conditions in all parts are favorable for threshing, for the growing crop, for harvesting or for marketing. British buyers are not anxious to acquire wheat. They seem assured of ample supplies, and are not competing for the cereal in a way that would much advance prices. Russia and the Danube continue the chief wheat shippers and have been increasing the volume moved. American and Canadian growers are selling freely and from the southern half of the world the most optimistic crop reports come; all of which highly favors the contention of the bears that wheat values are higher than conditions warrant, and prices have to be broken. At the same time while all consideration is due these prominent features of the immediate situation, the fact is not shaken that the world has reaped a shorter crop than normal, and that ultimately the effects of this must become manifest. The Russian peasantry are selling wheat as though they had endless supplies, dumping their product onto a loaded market for the very probable reason that they have to, but their example does not necessarily need to be followed in this particular corner of the universe. We shouldn't be trying to smash wheat delivery records as we have been in the past few weeks. Wheat is cheap, and getting cheaper, but unless the statisticians are strangely astray in their calculations there should be sufficient advance between now and next May to cover the cost of carrying, and leave a reasonable profit. The best advice that can be offered wheat growers at this particular time is that tendered by Robert Meighen some weeks ago when he strongly advised every farmer who could do so to keep his wheat off the market. It may not pay to do so, but the chances in present circumstances seem favorable for a rise later.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.	101½	101½	99½	98½	99½	99½
Dec.	99½	99½	97½	96½	97½	97½
May	104½	104½	101½	101½	102½	102½

Oats—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.	35½	35½	34½	33½	34½	34½
Dec.	36½	35½	35½	35	35½	37½
May	40	40	38½	38½	39½	39½

Flax—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.	250	248	245	245	247	240

CASH PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	102½	102½	100½	99½	100½	100
No. 2 Nor.	102	101	99½	97½	99½	98½
No. 3 Nor.	99	99	97½	95½	96½	96½

No. 2 White	35	34½	34	33½	34	34
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No. 1 N.W.	248	248	245	245	240	240
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No. 1 Nor.	120½	119½	119½	118½	118½	119½
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No. 2 Nor.	exhausted
No. 3 Nor.	112½	121½	111	110½	110½	110½
Oct.	105½	105½	104½	102½	102½	105
Dec.	106½	106½	105½	103½	103½	106
Mar.	107½	107½	105½	104½	105	105½

AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sept.	96	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½	96½
May	100½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½	100½
Dec.	106½	105½	105½	105½	105½	106½	106½

Minneapolis—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sept.	110	110½	109½	108½	109	109	109
Dec.	111½	111½	111½	110½	111	111½	111½
May	115½	115½	115	113½	114½	115	115

New York—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sept.	103½	103½	103½	101½	103½	103½	103½
Dec.	106½	107½	106½	105½	106½	107½	107½
May	111½	112	111½	109½	111½	111½	111½

Duluth—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sept.	113½	113½	113½	112	113½	113½	113½
Dec.	113	113	113	112	112½	113	113
May	116½	116½	115½	115	115½	116½	116½

DULUTH FLAX

Oct.	279	276	281	278	276	272
Dec.	269	266	270½	268	274½	261½

LIVESTOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg during the past week were away above normal. Half-fat stuff in abundance is coming in and demand for it is none too brisk. A large business is being done in shipping stocker and feeder stuff east. Reports from Toronto are that this class of cattle are hard to get in that market, and that farmers all over the province are on the lookout for feeding stuff. Western farmers are selling freely all of this class they have. First-class butcher stuff is in good demand, but little is coming in. Hog values are on a good substantial basis and seem likely to remain about their present level.

The way live stock is being marketed is strongly indicative of higher beef and pork prices. The West is going to feed less beef this winter than has been the case in a good many years. Beef cattle are going to sell high next season, higher than they did last—a lot higher; this is the expectation of those in touch daily with the market here. The country cannot continue as it is doing, to deplete its supplies of beef cattle without inducing a strong upward trend to values. Prices will not advance for the next month or so to any extent, but before spring the supply of beef reaching Western markets will have a strong stiffening effect on prices. All conditions point that way, and the man who has cattle and can winter them should not be tempted into selling now.

Rice & Whaley, commission salesmen, report as follows:

Estimated receipts for the week so far: Cattle, 4,228; hogs, 909; sheep, 450; calves, 263, as compared with 2,850 cattle, 750 hogs, 245 sheep, and 460 calves for the days of last week. The supply of cattle for the first four days of this week was quite liberal, yet the bulk of the offerings were stockers, feeders and female butcher stuff. But few exports have been on sale and the trade as a whole has ruled about steady with last week. There were but few cattle here this week good enough to bring 5 cents.

Good, well finished steers, either butchers or exports are in strong demand. We would advise those who have the feed to hold back the half-fat kind. Remember the fat and good quality kinds are the money makers. Stockers and feeders of the right kind and good weights are wanted, and shippers cannot help but be pleased at the prices the present market affords for them. We quote prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.10 to	\$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65 to	4.90
Best export heifers	4.25 to	5.00
Best butcher steers	4.75 to	5.15
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00 to	4.60
Best fat cows	4.00 to	4.50
Fair to good cows	3.60 to	3.85
Common cows	2.50 to	3.00
Best bulls	3.25 to	3.50
Common bulls	2.50 to	3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 pounds up	4.25 to	4.60
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 pounds	4.00 to	4.50
Stockers, 700 to 900 pounds	3.75 to	4.00
Light stockers	3.00 to	3.50

Receipts of hogs show a slight increase over last week, the bulk changing hands at 9 cents. Sheep and lambs are still coming in moderate numbers. Good, handy weight sheep are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy sheep, \$4 to \$5, and lambs from \$6 to \$7. Best veals, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs	Avg. Weight	Price
273	Medium Hogs	240	\$9.00
50	"	223	8.75
4	Light Hogs	115	9.00
2	Heavy "	320	8.50
4	"	375	8.00

1	Stag	630	7.00
1	"	470	6.00
Cattle			
34	Steers and Cattle	1070	4.35
6	"	997	4.10
205	"	938	4.00
16	"	754	3.60
11	"	854	3.50
23	"	916	3.00
10	"	740	3.00
21	Cattle	883	4.00
16	"	864	3.50
83	Steers	1471	4.70
1	Cow	950	3.50
7	Cows	1121	3.40
1	Cow	1000	3.00
8	Cows	950	2.00
25	Heifers	794	4.35
1	"	1150	4.25
1	Bull	1170	4.35
1	"	1605	3.50
1	"	1330	3.25
7	"	1110	3.00
2	"	960	2.75
1	"	1225	2.50
23	Calves	248	5.00
5	"	210	4.75
116	"	216	4.63
101	"	271	4.50
26	"	233	4.25
17	"	262	4.00
6	Sheep	118	6.25
105	"	98	4.83
94	"	160	4.80
4	Lambs	62	7.20
38	"	89	6.25
1	"	50	6.00
161	"	70	4.98
11	Sheep and Lambs	97	6.75

BRITISH

London cables quote ranchers, 12c. to 13c.; Canadian steers, 14c. to 15c. Liverpool quotes fed ranchers at 11½c. to 12½c.; Canadian steers, 13½c. to 14c.; States steers, 13½c. to 14½c.; Canadian baron, 13 13-14c. to 15c.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.65 to \$6.75; heifers, \$5.65 to \$6.25; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.40; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.50; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.75; hogs, \$9.25.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Creams, sour, per lb. butterfat	22 to 23c.
sweet,	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	26c.
" " bricks	27c.
" No. 1 dairy	20c.
" No. 2 dairy	17 to 18c.
Cheese, Eastern	13 to 13½c.
Manitoba make	10½ to 10¾c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	16½c.
Live poultry, turkeys, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" chickens, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	20c.
breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
beef, hind quarters, per lb.	10c.
beef, front quarter, per lb.	6½c.
mutton, per lb.	13c.
pork, per lb.	13½c.
veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	7½ to 8c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 10c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.00
" shorts, per ton	21.00
" chopped barley, per ton	23.00
" oats, per ton	26.00
Hay, No. 1	14.00
" No. 2	13.00
" No. 3	12.00
Timothy, No. 1	19.00
" No. 2	18.00
" No. 3	17.00

Elections in progress in the United States give indications of a Democratic sweep. Maine has elected a Democrat governor for the first time in thirty years. Other eastern States that have been Republican for generations show signs of joining the stampede. The middle west is almost certain to go to the Democrats, also the south and Pacific coast states. It looks as if the Democrats would control both houses of congress by 1913, and unless Mr. Roosevelt is the Republican party's next nominee for president, the presidency as well. The average American is disgusted with the present government's attempt at a downward revision of the tariff. He expected a substantial reduction. As a matter of fact average reduction was less than five per cent.

HOME JOURNAL

People And Things The World Over

Miss Gertrude Lawlor, Miss J. L. Ross and Dr. Augusta Stowe Cullen have been elected by acclamation to the senate of the University of Toronto. For the first time in history women sit on the senate.

One of the oddest domiciles on earth is that erected at Yokohama by Dr. Van der Heyden, the noted bacteriologist of Japan. This is a dust-proof, air-proof, microbe-proof building of glass, which stands in the open, unshaded grounds of the hospital of Yokohama.

A British invention in the form of a stamp-selling machine is to be introduced into a few Canadian cities by the post office department, merely by way of experiment. If they work successfully they will be installed in places where the postal service is heavy.

The designation of queen mother, conferred on Queen Alexandra in some documents, also in the Church of England prayer book immediately after King Edward's death, is already obsolete. Within two days her majesty expressed a desire to be styled, "Queen Alexandra," which in future will be used on all occasions.

Before the British association, Wesley Mills, formerly of McGill, expressed the opinion that some standard pronunciation should be established, particularly in regard to the use of the vowels in relation to certain consonants. The standard might be registered upon a gramophone. His views met no acceptance.

Helen MacMurphy, M.D., Toronto, is the name of the first woman appointed to the permanent international committee of the congress of hygiene at Paris. It was in the face of stern opposition that the name of Toronto's prominent woman doctor was enrolled. European medical men are very conservative, and several would not hear of a woman being appointed to the committee. Sir Lauder Brunton, of London, urged the appointment of Dr. MacMurphy. "One of the foremost women in the ranks of school hygienists," he termed her, and after a long debate, the Toronto lady was admitted. As one of the Canadian delegates told the writer: "Dr. MacMurphy has done such splendid work in hygiene that a place on his important committee was the least recognition the congress could show her. She is the author of a blue book, "Infantile Mortality," which is attracting much attention in London, not only because of its wealth of material but because of its high literary style, which is entirely different to the usual dry matter of blue books."

Wonderful possibilities are claimed for a Swedish invention called the photographone, by means of which it is said that sound waves can be registered on a sensitized plate. The negative is developed in the ordinary way and the sound curves transferred to ebony plates, from which the sound is reproduced as by the gramophone. The photographone records can be reproduced ad infinitum, and if the original music or song

should not be strong enough to fill a large concert hall, the sound can be increased as desired. On account of the immense volume of its sound the inventor prophesies that the photographone will replace fog sirens in lighthouses. Instead of the inarticulate howl which the sirens send out in the night, the photographonic foghorn will call out the name of the lighthouse for miles over the ocean.

It has been discovered by skilful observers that the average load of nectar carried to the hive by the bee is almost three-tenths of a grain, so that the collection of one pound of nectar requires nearly twenty-five thousand foraging excursions.

Painter of the Light of the World

That William Holman Hunt was still living up to September 7th of this year will come as the greatest surprise to people who heard the announcement of his death on that day. He was an old, old man living, like Florence Nightingale, in the retirement of invalidism for many years,

LOVERS

The love we vow, dear heart, is mean
and small

If it be limited to thee and me,
Its outlook must embrace humanity.

So, loving thee, more truly I love all.
No earth-born passion doth our souls enthrall,
To no false gods do we incline the knee;
Love is the sovereign law of life, and we
Before no lower power may prostrate fall.

We love, and love is the Eternal Breath
We draw together with a single will,
The highest end of being to fulfill:
In love that knoweth neither change nor death.
We walk the open, God-lit ways of Truth,
And drink at fountains of immortal youth.

—The Independent.

until he had lost his place in the world of living humans almost as completely as Rossetti and Millais, his companions in art.

Holman Hunt was born in London in 1827, and was intended by his parents for a commercial life, but his desire to follow art prevailed, and he devoted his time to painting, his first picture being hung in the Royal Academy in 1846.

Together with Rossetti and Millais, Hunt formed the PreRaphaelite Brotherhood, whose object was to get back to the methods and ideals of the great artists who lived before the time of Raphael. To work directly and faithfully from nature, to conceive lofty and delicate subjects and to handle them delicately, yet sincerely, was the end to be achieved by the brotherhood. The first painting of Hunt's representing these principles was the "Flight of Madeleine and Porphyro," a subject taken from Keat's "Eve of St. Agnes." His tastes soon showed a leaning towards religious subjects. He spent years in Palestine in study and observation before painting his two best known pictures, "Christ Discovered in the Temple" and "The Light of the World." The original of the latter is now in Keble College, Oxford, while the former is in the art gallery at Birmingham.

New Wording of the Dancing Clause

The general Methodist conference held at Victoria, B. C., in 1910, will be a memorable one in many ways, but will be known to the general Canadian public as the convention which removed the famous footnote, or article 35, of the Methodist discipline, the article that has caused more disputes and heart burnings than others of much deeper spiritual and religious import. When the substituted amendment was considered there were few speeches, either for or against, the feeling seeming to be among all but a few that the time had come to make the change.

The reading of the old form was as follows: "The general rules of this discipline are to be understood as forbidding neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling or using of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, dancing, playing at games of chance, encouraging lotteries, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, patronizing dancing schools and taking such other amusements as are obviously of a misleading or questionable moral tendency, and all acts of disobedience to the discipline of the church."

The substitute accepted after discussion reads thus: "Forasmuch as the rules of this discipline are to be interpreted by the enlightened Christian conscience according to the principles of Christian liberty revealed in God's word, our members are earnestly admonished to guard with great care their reputation as servants of God, to avoid practices which are hurtful or of questionable tendency and to engage in none injurious to their spiritual life, or incompatible with their allegiance to Jesus Christ their Master."

Prayer for Newspaper Men and Writers

Walter Rauschenbusch, the great theologian and social reformer, must have been reading the party papers of Canada as well as of his own country when he penned the following prayer which recently appeared in the American Magazine:

"O thou great source of truth and knowledge, we remember before thee the writers of books, the newspaper men, and all whose calling it is to gather and winnow facts and to inform the people. Grant them a determined love for honest work and a stanch hatred for the making of lies, lest they pervert the judgments of our nation to teach us to call light darkness and darkness light. Suffer them not to drug the mind of our people with falsehood and prejudice. Since the sanity and wisdom of a nation are in their charge they may count it shame to set the baser passions of men on fire for the sake of gain.

"Grant them boldness to turn the unwelcome light on those who love the darkness because their deeds are evil. Put into their hands the shining sword of truth, and make them worthy sons of the champions of the people in the past who held truth to be a holy thing for which men should die. Make them realize that they have a public function in the commonwealth, and that their country may be saved by their courage and undone by their cowardice and silence.

"Grant them the heart of manhood to cast their mighty influence with the forces which make the people strong and free, and if they suffer loss, may they rejoice in that as proof to their own souls that they too have been friends of the common man and servants of the higher law."

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Hope's Quiet Hour

EACH DAY A GIFT

"Each day a gift! And life is made
Only of days, with gifts between."

There are plenty of texts in the Bible reminding us of the blessedness of giving. Perhaps we sometimes think there are too many—think that it would be more blessed to have a rest for a little while from the constant requests for money for one good cause or another. But God has told us about the "blessedness of giving," because He is pouring out His own gifts so constantly—sending rain and sunshine and thousands of good gifts on the evil and on the good every moment—and enjoying the pleasure of making people happy so much that He wants us to enjoy it too. Every day is Christmas Day with God. Every day He is giving His Beloved Son to us; and, while giving the greatest Gift, He will surely not withhold any lesser gifts.

I am sitting in a stateroom of the S. S. Hesperian this moment, on the way to Glasgow. We have gone through the Straits of Belle Isle, and said farewell to land for a few short days. And each of these days comes as a bright gift from a kind Father. The weather is perfect, the people who belong to the boat are doing their utmost for our pleasure and comfort, the passengers are sociably giving a good time to their neighbors. Even the engineers and stokers are working out of sight for us, and the very icebergs are kind enough to stand glittering in the sun for our entertainment. Each day is a gift, and we should be churlish indeed if we refused to hold out both hands for it, accepting it joyously and gratefully.

But our lives are always being made of days—days which are always good gifts from our Father, though they may not always be as easy and luxurious as these days of jolly loafing on board ship. How soon we should tire of them if they were always easy! How poor and weak we should grow spiritually, physically and mentally!

God wants His children to make life a real success, and it can only be success if the days are successful. And the days of easy comfort are not always as great gifts as the days of toil and trouble. As we read in "The Imitation of Christ:"

"Those that are always looking out for comforts,
Must we not call them hirelings?
Are they not rather lovers of themselves,
And not of Christ,
Ever thinking of their own advantage
and their gain?"

You see, I brought with me that wonderful little book, which has been an inspiration to lovers of Christ for hundreds of years, and is still as fresh as ever.

The best way of making To-day a success is to follow St. Paul's example, who says that he only did "one thing," and that was to stretch forward with eager, earnest determination toward the goal.—Phil. iii. 13, 14.

It is very surprising how easy many people are about their success in living the spiritual life. They would rather be good than rich, they prefer God's favor to the praise of men, and yet—if their daily life be watched—it would almost appear as though the goal toward which they pressed were not a spiritual and eternal, but a material and transitory success. We can never hope to make satisfactory progress in running the Christian race unless we fling life and energy into it, never growing weary in the pursuit of holiness. A judge, who

was famed for the good advice he gave to young men, had only one piece of advice to give to his own son when he was starting out in life: "Stick to it, my son! Stick to it!" Conversion has been defined as "Turning to the right and keeping straight on," and yet many preachers would give one the impression that the only important part of it was "turning to the right." Writing as I do for people who are already heading in the right direction, my emphasis is rather laid on the necessity of keeping on. We have no time to waste.

St. James tells us that a wavering, double-minded man, need not expect to receive anything from the Lord. We must find out exactly our object in living, and then fight our way towards that goal every day, flinging aside everything that impedes our progress. If we want to please our King, growing in holiness and spiritual beauty, helping our fellows and making the world brighter and better wherever we are, then let us make the most of To-day.

Let our first thought in the morning—after the radiant look-up into the eyes of our Master—be the glad remembrance that He is offering us the gift of a Day. This gift is fresh and fair and unswayed, let us accept it joyously and make the most of it, so that at night we also may have the gift of a Day to lay at the feet of our King.

That doesn't mean that we should be working hard all the time. Very often it means that we must stop our work for a time—as I am doing now—and draw in new stores of spiritual strength by leaning back on Christ as St. John did. During that peaceful resting-time in the upper room, he drank in strength to sustain him in his awful watch beside the Cross. I think we want to rest more instead of less than we are in the habit of doing—in most cases. But the rest should be full of purpose, and intended to carry us on towards the goal. By deliberately and consciously leaning back on God, we become filled with His Spirit, and drink in Love, Joy and Peace. Then, and then only, we can go out and inspire our fellows. Unless we keep in continual touch with the Divine Source of strength, our little spark of inspiration is sure to die down.

No one can live for God and in God, eagerly and constantly, without helping others to live better lives. And some-

thing is certainly wrong with our religion if we don't enjoy it. There is joy in everything—yes, even in pain and sorrow—and, if we are going to live life to the full, we must find that joy and make it our own. It was only a few hours before the agony of Gethsemane and Calvary that our Lord spoke of His Joy—a joy which He wished to give to His disciples. And yet He knew the agony was just ahead. It was when St. Paul was warned in city after city that he was going straight towards bonds and afflictions, that he spoke confidently of finishing his course "with joy." If the indwelling Spirit of God could fill the heart of a suffering martyr with rapturous joy, is He not able and willing to give us also that great gift? Why should we live in poverty, when great riches—the riches of God—are offered to us freely.

Take the day as a gift from God, and let everybody know that you are glad to be alive in His world, glad to have every day fresh opportunities of serving Him.

He who would win a prize in the grand race of life must be careful to aim in the right direction, setting his heart on the pursuit of holiness rather than on the pursuit of wealth, pleasure or fame. Here is a description of one of the men, who—after death—was seen to have been a winner in this race:

"He kept his soul unspotted
As he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter,
Who complained that hope was dead
He had time to help the cripple
When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and
one day, well satisfied
With the talents God had given him he
closed his eyes and died.

"He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away:
'It is splendid to be living
In the splendid world to-day!'
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded
When the clouds lay o'er his head—
He had dreamed—'He was a failure,
they compassionately sighed,
For the man had little money in his
pockets when he died.'"
DORA FARNCOMB.

HELP ON SOME SCHOOL PROBLEMS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of August 31st you ask for discussion on some problems which meet those in charge of our schools.

Having had considerable experience in teaching it occurred to me that possibly a bit of my experience might help someone.

Problem No. II.—How to deal with late pupils: Two methods have aided

in solving this problem, though I can not give any which will prove a cure-all. First, I would choose a very interesting book, and spend the first ten minutes of each morning reading from it. The book, of course, must be worth their hearing, as well as interesting. Shall I name one or two? "Under the Lilacs," "The Dog Crusoe," "Seven Little Sisters." Once a pupil became interested, he or she will rarely be late.

I have also followed a custom which is condemned by many teachers just now, viz., that of awarding credit marks for all good work, subtracting from the total at the close of the day for lateness or misconduct. At the end of each month a written report should be sent each child's parents—all who obtained 85 per cent. or 75 per cent. of possible marks, to be accredited with first or second honors. If so desired the honor report might be published in local newspapers.

This last method also aids in solving Problem No. I.—How to sustain interest when there are only one or two pupils in a class.

I am well aware that many fine theories are now advanced opposing the giving of credit marks, as tending to arouse competition, a motive unworthy of a proper pupil, but I have taught long enough to see several fads in teaching and school management, sprout, grow to full bloom and die, and plain common sense work be exalted in the end.

Too much competition is unwholesome; but a reasonable amount gives spirit to the daily work, and much good may be accomplished by a credit system without arousing too keen a competition.

Now, regarding Problem V., I should say a teacher is not legally under obligation to visit and cultivate the acquaintance of the whole section, and it will be much better not to do so unless impressed with the sense of the privilege your position confers upon you. Doing this visiting as a disagreeable duty makes it not worth the doing. If you go as one conferring an honor, better stay away, though you going may be sought as an honor. The ordinary teacher is supposed by the people of a rural district to have had opportunities for attaining culture and worldly wisdom which are denied many of them.

If the teacher is genuinely eager to share her opportunities and benefits with the people, she can do much by going freely among them, and, morally speaking, the people of a district have a right to ask from the teacher that she bring to them something from the world of culture outside.

At the same time it may be much to the teacher's advantage to so mingle with the people, as there are frequently many among them from whom she may add to her stock of culture, worldly wisdom, and even of book knowledge, for in this Western land; the districts are rare in which one cannot find some far ahead of us, whose minds are store-houses of wealth.

AT-THE-DESK.



A PICNIC PARTY ON THE BROKENHEAD

THE BABY DAUGHTER

All the day long my eyes may dwell
On that beloved small head;
All the night long my outstretched hand
Touches her little bed.

So loved, and treasured so,
That, oh, it frightens me to think
How far in dreams I go
To places where she may not come
And times she may not know.

For just last night I dreamed I was
A child at home again,
Plucking wild berries as I strayed
Deep in a hillside glen.

It was so very far to come
Way up from childhood land
And all across the hills of youth
Ere I could understand
And reach through mists of sleep to clasp
Her little groping hand.
—FANNY K. JOHNSON.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Dame Durden,—I thought I would write a few lines this rainy afternoon. But the rain is very welcome, as we have had no rain this summer, scarcely enough to settle the dust. There are no gardens here this summer on account of it being so dry. I saw a piece in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in regard to whether a boy on a farm needed an education or not. May I tell you what I think about it? Above all things I think boys on a farm ought to have a good education, and it is their parents' duty to see they get it.

Also I believe it is right and necessary for a girl to learn to cook before she starts housekeeping for herself. I believe a girl can learn to cook and attend school too. On Saturdays and after school in the evenings and on holidays; a little at a time, she will soon collect a great deal of knowledge. A girl, I think, is all the better for doing a little housework as she is growing up. It is good, healthy exercise. When a girl is eight or nine years old it is time to begin teaching her all kinds of light housework. What is nicer than a well-kept home; and if necessary the girls can do the work. I mean to teach my girls to work, also to sew and mend and do fancy work. They are better-natured and more useful to themselves, than idling their time away. They make better wives and mothers, and even if they don't have to do their own work, it is better for them to know when their work is done properly. Life is too short to waste, so let's all, old and young, do our duty with all our might.

CYNTHY KEE.
(Glad to hear from you again.—D.D.)

REQUEST GRANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw in the Nook a letter from "Pottawattamie" asking for recipe for the old home-made beer. I enclose a recipe for home-made beer which is very good.

To make ten gallons of hop beer, put water in the boiler, then put one and one-half gallons of barley, and one-half pound hops in a cotton bag. Boil the barley and hops in the boiler for five hours, then take out the barley and hops. Boil enough water to make up the amount required. Let it cool, but don't let it get cold. Soak three yeast cakes and put them in water along with one quart blackstrap and 25 cents worth of brown sugar. Stir well. Add this to the water in which the barley was boiled. Now put it in a keg and let stand in the kitchen for twenty-four hours or more; then put in the cellar and let it stand three or four days. Be sure and have keg air-tight. After three or four days it can be used, but the older the better.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I remain, AN IRISH GIRL.

The Ingle Nook

FOODS FOR THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS

Sometimes mothers feel they have done their duty when they have carefully guarded against improper food for the first three years of the child's life. He has his first set of teeth entire by that time and so watchfulness relaxes, especially if there is a new baby to be tended. So when the child is old enough to sit up at table by himself he is often fed with everything with which the grown-ups of the family are served.

From the third year till the seventh meat should never be given more than once a day and from the meat list should be excluded pork in any form, corned or salt meat, any fried meats or meats that have been cooked more than once. Stewed fruits are better than raw for the young child, and baked apples are particularly healthful. Rich puddings, pastry, nuts, rich preserves and pickles of any kind should not be given. But the list of "shoulds" is even longer than the list of "should-nots," so no one need despair of finding enough nourishment for the child. Broiled, roast or stewed beef and lamb and the white part of chicken are good once a day. Milk

together lettuce, celery and tomato. Make a dressing with one egg, one tablespoon of butter, one half cup vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard to taste. When thickened by boiling, stir in two tablespoons of grated ham. Pour over the salad and serve on lettuce leaves. I have received many good hints from reading the Ingle Nook and wish to serve in turn. Hoping they will be of use to somebody. NAPINKA.

Home-made Beer.—One bushel barley, dampen and soak till it sprouts. Cook slowly one day with 50 cents' worth brown sugar and three pounds hops and twelve to fifteen raisins. Cook, strain and put in keg. For color one teaspoon chickory. Put one yeast cake and one dozen eggs in keg. NAPINKA.

(Very many thanks for your kindness in sending the recipes. Glad to hear from you at any time.—D. D.)

PICKLING RECIPES

Chili Sauce.—Twenty large, ripe tomatoes, six large onions, one tablespoon salt, six tablespoons brown sugar, three teaspoons ground cinnamon, one teaspoon ground ginger, one-half teaspoon ground cloves, one teaspoon celery seed,

four cups vinegar. Chop all fine, cook until soft, and put through a sieve or fruit press, and cook down to required thickness.

Chow Chow.—This may be made of cabbage, tomatoes, onions, and large cucumbers. It is better with plenty of cabbage. Use the same vinegar and spices, and a little less sugar than for governor sauce. Chop all fine and cook down well.

Governor Sauce.—One peck green tomatoes, one-half peck onions, slice and salt slightly and let stand over night and then drain. Take one quart malt vinegar, four pounds brown sugar, two tablespoons mixed ground pickling spices and one teaspoon celery seed ground, and let it come to a boil. Add the pickles and cook until quite thick.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—Slice eight pounds green tomatoes half-inch thick. Salt over night and then drain. Boil one quart vinegar (malt or cider), four pounds brown sugar, a little pepper, cinnamon and celery seed whole. Add the tomatoes and let boil about half an hour or until cooked. Take out and let the syrup boil down quite rich. Seal when cool, so that the tomatoes will not break.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle.—Peel perfectly ripe cucumbers. Take out the seeds. Cut into strips about quarter of an inch thick. Salt slightly and let stand over night. Drain well. Take one pint white vinegar, two cups white sugar, one tablespoon mixed spices, put in cloth and boil all together. Put in cucumber and cook until quite clear. Do not use dark spices. Pepper and cinnamon will do. Have the vinegar not quite cover pickles before boiling.



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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MAN.



BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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(Continued from last week)

"Horrid creature! She won't keep him; said to take him to the police; she was positively clammy about it!" Patty was breathing hard and her cheeks were pink with wrath.

Her husband whistled, looked sadly at the weed in his hand as if asking where was now its solace, then suggested he should speak to the station master and see if he would put forth the hand of fellowship. So leaving Bateese pledged not to move from his bench, they bearded the busy official. Pat told the tale of their enforced adoption of the small unknown quite eloquently until he reached the point where Cairlo came in. Then he hesitated, cleared his throat, and stated that an "accident" had deprived the young traveller of the tag whereon was his address.

"What was the nature of the accident?" asked the official, curtly.

Pat hesitated. Patty grew flushed and anxious. She was not doing any smiling or twinking now.

The stationmaster looked keenly from one to the other, and as Pat could think of nothing else to say but the truth, he told it frankly, ending with:

"I know it sounds foolish, but foolish things do happen."

"That's right," assented the railway man, with marked emphasis, "They happen round here mighty often." Then he added, musingly, "A French kid, name unknown, put on train by man, also unknown, at unknown station; nameless conductor transfers kid to young couple—name unknown," (this with a bow) "and disappears. Kid's dog—by the way," with cheerful interest, "has the dog a name?—Kid's dog, nameless—buries the secret of the lost child's parentage in innermost recesses of his being. Unknown father fails to claim offspring and I am asked to assume his duties. Ever been in New York before?" he asked, irrelevantly.

Mrs. Patterson moved away, her head at a haughty angle, and before her husband could frame an angry reply the older man exchanged his tone of banter for one sternly businesslike.

"Let me give you a piece of advice, young man," he said. "Don't pipe that tune oftener than you can help in little old New York unless you want to find yourself in the foolish house or the coop. I don't know why you want to get rid of the youngster and I ain't goin' to ask, but if you can think up any kind of a fairy tale that would go in the nursery, waltz over to the police station and tell it. That's all. Good morning," and he swung off whistling "Since I first met you."

Pat joined his bride with gloom upon his brow. They moved on in silence for a moment, then she said:

"I suppose we will just have to go to the police now and tell that ridiculous story all over again."

"We can't go to the police!" savagely exclaimed the partner of her woes. "I see now how utterly improbable the whole thing sounds; they would run us in for child desertion or kidnapping, whichever crime called for the higher fine—and where would our honeymoon be then!" Their young faces were tragic. "Darn the luck—let's skin off and leave the little beggar. We didn't want him anyhow."

Just here they sighted a mourner's bench whereon was seated a small, plump figure looking so weary, so patiently forlorn, their hearts smote them.

"The poor, wee, lost thing," murmured Patty, and Pat gave her arm a sympathetic and responsive squeeze. "Well, I have to take him with us to-day,

dearest, and we'll advertise, put his picture in the paper or something," and she kissed Bateese in her contrition.

"We will get a cab," said Pat. Somehow the zest had gone from things and he felt flat and tired.

As they turned to go Patty spelled on her fingers, "D-O-G." Her husband's face hardened.

"No," he answered, loudly and emphatically. "Not if I know it."

By some process of mental telepathy Bateese seemed to divine their meaning.

"Cairlo!" he cried, stopping short and looking about anxiously.

"Come, come, Bateese! Cairlo is all right. We are going to have a nice ride in a cab, and lunch—dejeuner," coaxed the bridegroom.

But Bateese was obdurate, his face puckered, "Cairlo!" he cried again, "Don't lak no dejjeuner. Wan' mon chien boule dog."

They attempted to drag him away and he threw his small body flat on the floor and yelled with anguish. A crowd began to collect and Pat descried the stationmaster looking their way.

"Get up, you little devil!" he muttered, at the same time jerking him to his feet. "I'll get your confounded pup," and he strode off in the direction of the baggage room.

Some moments later, as the now smiling but tear-stained Bateese and his bull pet were being stowed into a four-wheeler, a distracted Frenchman ran from an adjacent subway, headed for the main door of the depot. His eye was caught and held by the back of Bateese in its ill-fitting uniform of the institution he had so recently left. He stopped as if frozen to the spot and gasped with open mouth until the cabman touched up his horse and the vehicle moved off at a brisk pace, whereupon he clapped his hand to his head, looked around wildly as if seeking assistance, then started in pursuit.

CHAPTER III.

As the gold-laced autocrat of the kerb went forward from the "Everleigh" doorway to welcome the latest arrivals, he raised his haughty eyebrows. He had caught the sound of a child's voice, and if there was one evil which the "Everleigh" religiously eschewed it was children. His manner was cold as he assisted the party to alight and watched them trail into the lobby. First a tall man with head well erect, at his heels a vicious pie-faced bulldog, then a young and remarkably pretty girl, leading by the hand a weary child clad in clothes such as sweet charity alone would have the heart to envelop him. The hotel clerk decided upon his course the moment the group appeared in the doorway. The "Everleigh" apartments, he informed them with lofty patronage, were rented only in suites engaged previous to arrival and for a stated term, he therefore regretted he could not accommodate them. After listening to the remonstrances of the leader of the party for a few bored moments he slowly, reluctantly, but firmly turned his back upon them. Mr. Patterson's jaw grew visibly squarer as he met this rebuff, but, after a moment's hesitation, he followed his wife toward the door. The bulldog, however, had endured a trying journey and was not accustomed to cabs. He decided to stay where he was for a time and rest. Thus Pat's dignified stride was brought to a sudden stop by the tug of Cairlo's chain and he yanked viciously at it in vain. Cairlo sat firm, bandy legs well apart, bleary eyes fixed and staring. Groups of men in the rotunda turned to watch the scene with visible amusement. Pat took the brute by the collar and dragged him a step or two, but it was hot work, for Cairlo's

Good Cooking Makes A Happy Home

Is anything more irritating than to spend hours of careful thought and preparation on a dish or a meal, only to have everything spoiled in cooking? Nothing is more disappointing than to have to set such a meal before your husband—nothing is more embarrassing when a guest is present.

How different it is when everything comes out just right—done to a turn—perfect. How good and proud it makes you feel—makes up for the whole day's worries. How it cheers your husband—tired from his hard days' work. How it ends the day right for the whole family.

Why not have such a meal always. You can—easily.



Stoves & Ranges

make good cooking sure. Their special patent double flue distributes the heat over every part of the oven—baking everything absolutely evenly. With a Gurney-Oxford the under crust is always done as well as the upper—both perfectly.

In addition to perfect baking the Gurney-Oxford offers many other decided advantages.

The Oxford Economizer

Found only on the Gurney-Oxford, keeps your fire burning continually and evenly and saves 20% of your coal bill.

Gurney-Oxford parts are interchangeable, doing away with all trouble and waiting when you need repairs.

These and many other points mean untold saving in time, work and annoyance. Investigate them—prove for yourself what they will mean in your kitchen.

Clip and send us the accompanying coupon, indicating whether you prefer a steel or cast iron range and we will forward you a catalog with full information.

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20

CUT ON DOTTED LINE

The Gurney Foundry Co.
500 King Street, Toronto, Canada

Please send me your catalog descriptive of Steel or Cast Iron Ranges. (Indicating which by underscoring.)

NAME

ADDRESS

powers of resistance were great; gentle persuasion proved equally fruitless. Pat became conscious of flattering notice from all sides and suspended his campaign while he lighted a cigar with an easy air designed to announce to the world that the coercion of balky bulldogs was his favorite pastime; so leisurely and calm was he that interest

flagged and observation was withdrawn. And now, with the light of dire purpose in his eye, he leaned down suddenly, unloosed the chain, stuffed it in his overcoat pocket, and strolled toward the front door; before he arrived there the unctuous voice of the clerk reached him.

(To be Continued)



BOYS' CLUB NOTE

Our friend "Prosperous" was kind enough to send a photo of some of the results of his work as a taxidermist. The display is a splendid one, but I regret to say that the photograph is too dim to reproduce successfully. A cut made from it would be just a blur. But the fault does not seem to be in the film, but in the printing. Any photo reproduces better if done in the glossy finish. Perhaps he can send us a better one some time.—Ed.

PLEASED ABOUT THE ENGINE

Dear Editor,—I thought I would write to do what I could to make the club a little bigger. I live on a farm two miles from Spalding. I think that a farmer needs a good education to live on a farm or a homestead. I was glad to see the account of the home-made engine by H. J. Hunter, in the Boys' Club. It was a good idea to draw a picture of the parts so that it would be easier to make for me and the other members who would like to make an engine.

Well, it is about bedtime.
H. H. SLUMAN.

MUSKRAT HUNTER OF CANADA

Dear Editor:—As I have some time I will write you a few lines. There was a great fire this summer here in Saskatchewan. It came very close to our granary and straw stack. I read the letters of the Boys' Club, and think the one from N. Kelly was very good. I think I am taking up too much room, so good-bye to all the boys.

A. E. LEE.
(Aren't you surprised to find how little space your letter takes up, when it is put into print? Two full pages of your exercise-book paper makes a letter of fair-sized length when printed, so unless you have more than that written you need not worry about the room. I should like to have heard more about the fire and how you would have fought it, if necessary.—Ed.)

THE CIGARETTE EVIL

Yet the drinking of wine and strong drink is not the only intemperance that closes the doors to honorable service, to opportunity, to usefulness and happiness. The cigarette habit is a recent form of intemperance that is proving itself so destructive to bodily strength, mental keenness and moral character that our educators, our business men and our public officials are declaring that their doors must be closed against cigarette users.

"Cigarettes are prohibited to all athletes in training for our competition games" (numerous schools and colleges). (2) "No boy can be a fine athlete, football, baseball, or basketball player, runner, jumper or gymnast, who weakens his heart and poisons his blood by cigarette smoking."

Central Railroad, Georgia, forbids cigarette smoking.
"I will not try to educate a boy with the cigarette habit. It is wasted time. The boy couldn't learn. Trying to teach him would be like talking to a block of wood. Cigarettes are poisonous. A boy who smokes cigarettes can't learn anything. His mental faculties are blunted. His physical being is wrecked."—Professor Wilkinson, school principal.

"The poor fellow was a complete wreck (a high school boy). He could not get his mind on anything but

cigarettes. He couldn't study, his eyesight was affected, he was haggard and pale, he was nervous and dejected, he couldn't remember anything longer than a minute, he was beyond redemption. He left school."—Professor Coy, high school principal.

"Boys who smoke cigarettes are always backward in their studies. They are filthy in their personal habits, tending to viciousness; they are hard to manage, dull in appearance. There is danger of such boys making weak and undesirable citizens."—Principal W. S. Strickland.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Company, Lowell, Mass., employs hundreds of boys. "March 1, 1902: Believing that the smoking of cigarettes is injurious to both mind and body, thereby unfitting young men for their best work—therefore, after this date, we will not employ any young man under twenty-one years of age who smokes cigarettes."

"This is our experience in teaching more than fifty thousand young people: Cigarettes bring shattered nerves, mental weakness, stunted growth and general physical and moral degeneracy. We refuse to receive users of tobacco in our institution."—Henry C. and Sara A. Spencer, Spencerian Business College.

DOES EDUCATION PAY?

Does it pay to acquire a character-wealth, a soul property, which no disaster or misfortune can wreck or ruin? Does it pay to have expert advice and training, to have ideals held up to one in the most critical years of life?

Does it pay to make lifelong friendships with bright, ambitious young people, many of whom will occupy high places later on?

Does it pay to become familiar with all the lessons that history and science can teach as how to make life healthy and successful?

Does it pay to become an enlightened citizen, able to see through the sophistries of political claptrap and vote intelligently on public matters?

Does it pay to change a bar of rough pig iron into hairsprings for watches, thus increasing its worth to more than fifty times the value of its weight in gold?

Does it pay to experience the joy of self-discovery, to open up whole continents of possibilities in one's nature which might otherwise remain undiscovered?

Does it pay the sculptor to call out from the rough block the statue that sleeps in the marble, and which shall tell the story of heroism and greatness to unborn generations?—Success.

An absent-minded German professor attached to a university in Washington discovered the other day that he had left his umbrella somewhere. As he had visited three stores, he thought it must be in one of them, so he started back and called at all three in turn.

"No umbrella has been found here," the professor was told in his first store. The German shrugged his shoulders and went out.

At the next store the same response was made, whereupon the professor shrugged his shoulders once more, and went to the third establishment. There he found his umbrella awaiting him.

"I must say," said he to his family on returning home, "they were more honest at the last place than at the other stores."

WESTERN WIGWAM

LIKES THE PAPER

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to your club and I hope I shall receive a button, for I would like to join your club. I think your FARMER'S ADVOCATE paper is very interesting. I am eleven years old and in the third book. My father takes THE ADVOCATE and I like reading the letters. I live four miles from town and three from school. I must close as it is bed time.

ARTHUR S. BLACKWELL.

ANXIOUS TO WRITE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope to see it in print. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like it very much. I am not going to school. I have been wanting to write this long time. It is getting late, so I will have to close now as I will have to go to bed. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button. I hope my letter will escape the waste-paper basket.

Wishing the Western Wigwam success.
KATHLEEN KETTELSON.

PRIZE STOCK

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Seeing my other letter in print I thought I would try again. We have very poor crops here this year, lots of farmers have scarcely enough feed. We have twenty-three horses and ten purebred cattle. We took a lot of prizes at Roland show in the spring with our horses and cattle, and at Morden we took five firsts on our horses and colts, and first on Plymouth Rocks. My brother and I get all the prize money, so we had some money to spend in Winnipeg, at the fair. We stayed in the city nearly a week and saw all the good cattle, horses and everything.

MAC.

ON HISTORIC GROUND

Dear Wigs,—I thought I would write a letter to your club for the first time. I live on a farm and we can stand at the house door and see the famous Cut Knife Hill, where the rebellion was fought in the year 1885. For this rebellion Riel was found guilty at Regina and afterwards hanged. I have some pigeons for pets, and they are very interesting. Our school is a little over three miles away. I go all I can. As mother and father were driving to the mail they picked a tiny pup up on the trail. It had just got its eyes open. We think it must have fallen from a rig. They brought it home and fed it and now it is growing fine and is a very pretty little thing. I am twelve years old. I have sent stamped envelope for button.

HAROLD HOLMES.

A BEAR STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here I come again to have a chat with the Wigs! I see there are quite a number of the Wigs leaving us lately, but we hope there will be more new members writing to our splendid club. Like many of the Wigs, I am a bookworm. I have read a few books lately. The names of them are: Mabel Wyn, The English Orphans, Mildred and Maggie Miller. I also like to draw, and have quite a number of drawings.

How many of the Wigs have ever seen a wild bear? Have you, Cousin Dorothy? Well, I have for one. One day about three weeks ago we went fishing. When we were there about two hours, I heard a noise in the woods directly across the river, but my brother never paid a bit of attention to it, and my mother and sister were too far away for me to tell them, but you bet I kept listening. At length the noise sounded closer, and all at once a great, large black bear put his head out of the bushes, and looked at me. My! but I was scared. I looked around and there came my mother and sister, running towards us, and when I turned around to look at the bear, I saw it just jumping over a log and back into the woods. We ran up the steep hill as fast as we could, and straight home. When we got home I told my father and other

brother about it all, and they said the bears won't hurt anybody this time of the year. And we were glad that it didn't take after us, and felt thankful when we were at home again.

Our school starts the 29th of August, and I will be pleased when it starts. I am in the senior fourth grade. There are a lot of forest fires in this province. My two brothers were out fighting it about ten days, but they didn't get it headed off. Well, I guess I will have to ring off for this time. Hoping to see this letter in print, and wishing the Wigs and editor every success, I will sign my name.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.

(Many thanks for the post card you sent. It was nice of you to remember me. Will you try another drawing? Put it on plain white paper (unruled) with black ink and don't make it more than 4 1/2 inches wide, that is the best size (or smaller) for drawings for our page.

I have seen a wild bear or two in my time, but not in the West.—C. D.)

LOST HER BADGE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was reading some of the letters in your club last night and I decided I would write another. I wrote one letter some time ago, but I did not see it in print, so I suppose it wasn't good enough. I read Jennie Wren's letter and liked it fine. If all the cousins would write as good letters as that or better we would have a fine club. I think some of the cousins write too much about the horses, cattle, etc., on the farm; it doesn't interest us. I lost my badge and I would be glad if I could get another. Could I, Cousin Dorothy? If I could I will write again and send a stamp and will try and not lose my second badge. I think the Wigwam badge is very pretty and I would like to keep one. We have a new teacher for our school, but I don't know just when our school will open. I wish it wouldn't open for a while, as there are only about ten going and it is rather lonely.

I saw Annie D. H. Anderson's letter in the paper and as she wants correspondents I thought I would like to write to her. She is twelve years old and I am thirteen, but I think she would accept me for a correspondent if Cousin Dorothy would please send me her address.

REDWING.

A RUNAWAY DOG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I will try to write a very little letter, and I hope I will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have two little ponies, and their names are King and Queen. We had two weeks' vacation. I have two brothers and six sisters. We have two miles and a half to go to school, and we walk to school. We had a little hail down here the week before last. We have two dogs, but one ran away. Their names were Spotty and Watch.

GERTRUDE BYER.

A GOOD LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have not written to your interesting club for a long time I thought I would write a few lines. The harvest is starting now and threshing engines are buzzing away. Our school will start Monday, as our teacher came Saturday night. I passed with 60 per cent. into grade VII. I was twelve years old on June 22nd, and am very big for my age. I hope winter soon comes so I will be able to play hockey and skate all I want to. My father has been very busy these days. I was at the Regina exhibition this year, and saw the exciting races and games. I liked the automobile races the best of all. I went up in the train and came back in our automobile. I like to go to school very much, and geography, spelling and grammar are my favorite studies. We are having fine weather here now. I was for a drive of about 25 miles yesterday.

I will close with a few riddles: Down in a field there is a post and on the post there is a ball and on the ball there is some bush and in the bush wild animals run.

I went to the woods and found it. I picked it out and threw it away and went home without it. One of your Wigs.

ELVIN GOUGH.

Fruit Lands in British Columbia



offer decidedly remunerative and attractive returns. The cultivation of fruits in this province has become a most interesting art, and a highly profitable industry that provides the grower with a generous competence under the most ideal conditions and surroundings imaginable.

The most desirable fruit farming district in British Columbia is undoubtedly the Upper Okanagan Valley, where peaches, pears, grapes, apples and every variety of small fruits can be grown to perfection. The climate is particularly even and mild, the summer temperature ranging from 70 to 90 degrees, while in winter the average is 26 degrees above zero. No irrigation is necessary, the rainfall throughout the whole year being amply sufficient and well distributed.

In this Upper Okanagan Valley is the beautiful Carlin Estate, a portion of which has been subdivided by the owners into blocks ranging from 10 to 20 acres each, and placed with us for sale. This most desirable fruit land lies along the Okanagan branch of the C. P. R. and the Shuswap River, as shown on the key plan.

The soil is excellent and the cost of clearing what little requires to be cleared will be small. CARLIN ORCHARDS besides being most ideally located, are a splendid investment, because when once planted, and the trees brought to bearing, a greatly enhanced value is assured.

Conservative estimates place the value per acre when trees begin to bear at \$500, and this figure steadily increases each year until at the end of the tenth year the value is \$1,000 per acre or more. In the meantime, while the larger fruit trees are being matured, every ten acres under cultivation will produce at least \$1,000 annually in vegetables, small fruits, poultry and eggs. An active energetic worker, and a more intense system of farming will much increase these returns.

We are offering CARLIN ORCHARDS at prices ranging from

\$100 to \$125 Per Acre

■ Small cash payment down and the balance extended over a term of three years. We believe that Carlin Orchards are the very best opportunity that has been offered for some time to the man who wishes to become the owner of a small holding of good land in one of the most favored districts in the world.

After a thorough study of the Okanagan district we feel thoroughly convinced that CARLIN ORCHARDS are the very best value in this wonderful wealth-producing valley.

We know that this land will bear your closest investigation, and we earnestly urge you to conscientiously consider Carlin Orchards. To aid you we have carefully compiled authentic information regarding the land, climate, markets transportation, etc., which we will be pleased to forward, together with maps and pictures. We believe it to be to your interest to acquire this information about Upper Okanagan Valley.

Your name and address on a post card, or any particular inquiries you wish to make will receive a prompt reply.

Rogers, Black & McAlpine, Selling Agents 524 Pender St. W. Vancouver, B. C.

TRADE NOTES

ROOFING GUARANTEES

When a maker guarantees his roofing, it merely means that he puts his claims for it in writing, and if there is any dispute afterwards, there are thousands of ways in which the maker can evade responsibility if he chooses.

The makers of Congo roofing, however, have devised an interesting plan, which gives the buyer absolute protection. With each roll of roofing is furnished a surety bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the guarantee by the manufacturers. This gives to any possible complainant a court of appeal to which he can go, over the head of the manufacturer. In fact, this guarantee bond so pledges that if the manufacturers of Congo roofing should go bankrupt or close out their business, the Surety Company would still continue to guarantee the reliability and satisfaction of Congo roofing. The guarantee on the three-ply is for ten years.

A copy of the guarantee can be obtained by addressing the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miller-Morse Hardware Company, Winnipeg; E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd., Victoria; Crown Lumber Company, Calgary.

COURSES BY MAIL IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of agricultural development in Western Canada when a greater number of farmers were turning their attention to the need of more scientific methods of cultivating the soil. More so than the farmers in the older provinces or in the states to the south the Western farmer is essentially a business man, and, if he begins operations, as he sometimes does, along the old-fashioned lines, no very long time elapses before he pulls himself up and quietly admits, if not to his neighbors at least to himself, that questionable methods will not go, that they are not in keeping with the healthy spirit of the West.

It has always been a regrettable fact, however, that zealous as a farmer may be, unless he has had the advantage of a thorough training he is handicapped by a lack of knowledge that would enable him to attain the end he seeks. Much of what he has accom-

plished has been the result of his hard-earned experience, of mistakes that would down the unoptimistic. But true to the traditions of the last great West he will not down, and in the end wins for himself an enviable position.

In other words, the great difficulty most farmers coming to the West experience, is a lack of intimate knowledge of the conditions in this country. But few can avail themselves of the excellent advantages of the agricultural colleges, and beyond these until quite recently there unfortunately remained no distinct agency to furnish him with the exact information he stood in such great need of. It is true a mighty work has been accomplished by the farm papers of the West. To them he owes much of what he has learned. Likewise the governmental efforts to spread the gospel of improved farming methods have not been without their beneficial results. But all this must reach the farmer in a disconnected fashion. This has been the case until within the last few months. Now in response to the vehement call all over the West for other agencies to grapple with the problem of supplementing the work of the colleges among those who cannot attend, the training so much sought is available by mail in such shape that the farmer can study at home and have on his table before him the best that the leading agriculturists in Western Canada can give. Correspondence schools are not a new thing. Thousands of city lads owe their advances in life to the training they have received in correspondence schools, but it remained for the School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada to place in such form, the teaching that is given students at the agricultural colleges, that each lesson may be mailed to the student and studied at home. A striking feature of the school's work is the method of personal instruction by mail, that enables the student to have all his difficulties cleared up by simply writing to a corps of trained examiners employed for this purpose. The advertisement of the School of Scientific Farming appears on another page of this issue.

STICK TO THE GOOD OLD HORSE REMEDY

It is a wise plan for all horse owners to keep some well known, tried remedy on the stable shelf.

The appearance of Kendall's Spavin Cure in our advertising columns so often is intended to suggest, as it should suggest, a right line of action. Kendall's Spavin Cure is one of the

best all round horse remedies that was ever compounded. The fact that it is so old a remedy is greatly in its favor. It is proof positive of its efficiency. All old-time horse owners know Kendall's Spavin Cure and most of them use it. They would not have continued to use it for upwards of forty years if it had not proven to its legion of users that it does cure the things for which it is recommended, namely, spavins, ring-bones, curbs, splints, wire cuts, swellings, sprains, lameness, etc., the ailments that are always and everywhere common to horses.

Of course, a remedy of such universal use has a universal sale. It is a reassuring thought that it can always be had at the drug store. Readers of this, however, would do well not to wait to buy it until there is need for it. Being a standard remedy and as nothing else seems able to take its place, it ought to be ready on the shelf at all times.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse," or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

THE "KALAMAZOO QUALITY" IDEA

Every reader of this paper has probably known for years of the famous "Kalamazoo Idea" of selling high-grade stoves and ranges from "Kalamazoo direct to you" on the most liberal plan ever offered by stove manufacturers. The popularity of this plan has caused this company to grow so large, that it has been necessary this year to make new additions to their factory, including a new moulding room 60 x 200 feet long, and also to add a new 300 horse-power boiler which more than doubles their present power plant.

Kalamazoo stoves, ranges and gas stoves are not sold through dealers or agents, but everybody first sends for their big free catalog, which costs them 10 cents to mail to you and which contains over 100 pages, fully illustrated, showing you how you can save from \$5.00 to \$40.00 on any stove or range that you buy.

The company will let you pay cash or give credit to responsible buyers, so that if you wish you can make a small payment down and the balance on easy monthly payments.

We believe that every reader of this paper who is contemplating buying any kind of a stove or range or gas stove will find it very profitable and satisfactory to send a postal card or letter for the Kalamazoo catalog No.

614. You may say on your letter or postal just what kind of a stove or range you are thinking of buying, and say whether you are interested in gas stoves. Address Kalamazoo Stove Company, manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich. For prompt service say that you are a reader of this paper.

GOSSIP

While this is not the season for planting trees, it is the time to prepare the ground for tree planting next spring. Plow the land as early as possible this fall; and, if in prairie, break, disc and subdue it so far as can be done this fall. Trees do best on well and long cultivated land, but fair results may be obtained on new land by preparing it well this summer.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

"Dry farming has certainly proved itself to be a most efficacious method of agriculture under the present conditions of drought, and as governor of Washington, I appeal to you to begin the sending of exhibits and the organization of delegations at once. I know of no more important movement before our people this year."

Governor Marion E. Hay says this among other things in a proclamation to the people of Washington, in drawing attention to the fifth Dry Farming Congress and International Exposition in Spokane, the week of October 3. The exposition will open at 10 o'clock the morning of October 3 and continue till the evening of October 8, the congress opening the evening of October 3 and closing October 6. John T. Burns, Spokane, is secretary.

BEN FINLAYSON GOES TO SCOTLAND

Ben Finlayson, Claresholm, Alta., called on THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE the other day on his way to Scotland, to bring over a bunch of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Mr. Finlayson is a young Scotchman who has made a marked success in the Clydesdale business in Western Canada. Coming to this country some four years ago, he lost no time in becoming identified with the horse interests of Alberta. Last

IT PAYS TO FARM RIGHT

The experience of this year has proved this conclusively. The most skeptical are now thoroughly convinced, for they have seen poor farmers getting little or no return because of lack of moisture, while in the same district good farmers have a fair return for their labor.

There are two ways in which a thorough working knowledge of scientific farming methods can be obtained:

(1) By attending Agricultural College.

(2) By the correspondence course of instruction offered by the School of Scientific Farming.

Our advice to you is to go to Agricultural College if you can. If that's out of the question examine thoroughly our proposition.

WHAT WE OFFER

We offer you a course of training in Agricultural Science by mail. Every student gets personal, individual attention by mail from a trained instructor. Our course of lessons—some 25 now, and the number is being added to—has been prepared for us by the most practical agricultural authority in Western Canada. It

is endorsed by the leading agricultural authorities of the West. It deals only with Western Canadian conditions, and every lesson bulges with hints of practical value. The student writes an examination on every lesson, and our examiners will not pass him until he understands thoroughly the lessons sent him.

THIS MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU IN PROFITS NEXT CROP

For further particulars and copies of prospectus write

DEPT. Fc.

School of Scientific Farming OF WESTERN CANADA

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When Answering Ads Kindly Mention This Paper

2nd, Wm. Lowe, 89; 3rd, D. McNabb, 88½.

Oats—1st, Peter Cunningham, 79; 2nd, A. M. McKee, 78.

VERMILION VALLEY AND BEAVER LAKE
Judge: Albert Lougheed.

Wheat—1st, P. Bolan, Vegreville, 83; 2nd, C. T. McGowan, 82½; 3rd, Julius Felsrow, 82.

Oats—1st, Geo. Golby, 74; 2nd, W. E. Wagner, 73; 3rd, S. A. Kirkwood, 69½.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

JUDGMENT AGAINST HOMESTEAD

Can a judgment be registered against a homestead for a debt, and must it be paid before a patent is secured?—B. J. D.

Ans.—A judgment can be registered against a homestead, and it will remain as a charge against the land.

HIRED MAN'S TIME

1. What date will a man's month be up if he started work on the second day of August, if he is hired for a month?

2. If a man is working as twenty-six working days to the month, what holidays is he entitled to? Is he supposed to work on Sundays? Does he have to put in the full time if there are a few days' rain, or does he have to put in extra days if he is sick?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The month would be completed on the thirty-first, that day included. The man is entitled to Sundays.

2. He does not have to put in time lost through rain. He will have to put in time lost through sickness.

ANNUAL SOW THISTLE

Will you give me the name of enclosed thistle for benefit of the public?—D. M.

Ans.—This is annual sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). You can readily distinguish this species from the perennial, which is such a serious weed pest, by the shape of the roots. You will find that this species has a tap root, a root similar to that met with among such cultivated plants as the carrot, mangel or red clover, while the root of the perennial sow is an underground stem that grows out laterally a few inches below the surface. This underground stem, or running root stock extends and branches in all directions from the original plant and weeds with this type of root are very difficult to eradicate. The Canada thistle and couch grass have roots of this class. Annual sow thistle is not a very dangerous weed.

PRICES OF ROOTS AND CORN

Would you quote prices per ton on mangels and sugar beets, also red beets per bushel and fodder corn per ton?—P. W. J., Sask.

Ans.—Prices cannot be quoted on these products, for the reason that no market exists for them. Nobody in this country buys mangels and no market exists for fodder corn. Sugar beets have value if they are within shipping distance of a sugar factory, but only what they are worth for feeding to stock, if no factory is handy. Garden beets may sometimes be sold locally. A reasonable price at this season would be 40 or 50 cents per bushel. As to the value of mangels, fodder corn and sugar beets, that depends on what other feeding stuffs are worth. Professor T. L. Hacker estimates that mangels have a feeding value of \$1.30 per ton, fed to cattle, when timothy hay is worth \$6 per ton. The same authority places a value of \$4.90 per ton on fodder corn as compared with timothy at \$6. Sugar beets have a slightly higher feeding value than mangels.

Make Him Listen to You

Show any agent, who claims that complicated cream separators are modern, that you know more than he thought. Make him listen to you while you give him some facts. He may mistakenly believe disks or other contraptions are needed in a modern separator; if so, set him right. But if he pretends to believe it, in order to mislead you into buying a complicated machine, then send him flying. In either case, tell him plainly that



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contain neither disks nor other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common separators. Tell him that is proof enough for you, and should be for him, that Tubulars are the only modern separators—The World's Best.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

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

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

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

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LEASING OF LANDS

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

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BRAND
**Sheep Lined
Coats**
are
**Warm Coats
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Winter Wear**
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HEIFER TRESPASSING

A heifer came onto my premises on July 1. How shall I proceed in this case according to the Alberta law? Am I allowed to sell this heifer and keep the money to repay me for pasturage and trouble, the heifer having killed a young calf of mine; or what is the proper thing to do? I advertised it in an Edmonton paper. If nobody calls for it am I allowed to keep the heifer?—H. H. M.

Ans.—The Alberta law provides that any proprietor who shall place any animal in any pound or place not authorized by the pound district ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20.00. Any such proprietor upon whose property any animal is found trespassing may, if he know its owner, temporarily impound the animal in any convenient place for a period not exceeding three days, but he shall within twenty-four hours after such impounding deliver to the owner a written memorandum, containing a description of the animal impounded, the name of the owner, the place where such animal was trespassing, the amount of damages claimed, and of his reasonable charges, and if such costs are not paid before the end of the three days the proprietor may then deliver it to the keeper of the nearest accessible pound. Of course, we do not know whether you are within a pound district or not. If you are the provisions of the pound district ordinance would apply, which we have outlined above.

SELLING PATENT MEDICINE

A has sold a certain medicine for the past fifteen years without a patent. Could B have a sample of it analyzed, and has he any right to take the recipe and have it patented? Can this be done? If so where would he have to send it to be analyzed? Would analysis show the amount of each drug in it? Where could I have this patented? What would it cost?—LILLIAN.

Ans.—Under the provisions of the Canadian Patent Act it is necessary that an application for a patent should be made within a year after the invention has first been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof, and that it is necessary before a patent can be obtained, that the applicant for the letters patent shall make an oath or affirmation that he is the inventor of the invention in question. We believe that a competent analyst could give the particulars of each ingredient.

Patents are obtained from the patent office at Ottawa. It would be impossible to state what the cost of obtaining letters patent would be, as so much turns on the question of investigating previous claims for patents of a similar nature. It might cost \$50.00, or it might be \$150.00, or even more.

**QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWERS**

VETERINARY

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

UMBILICAL HERNIA

Filly eighteen months old has rupture at navel about the size and shape of a pear. Had same at birth. Would this bother when at work or in foaling time?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you are located near a qualified veterinary surgeon you should consult him regarding an operation for the removal of the hernial mass. If there is not a qualified veterinarian in your neighborhood you may try to



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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.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared farms, bush land, sea frontage in district, all prices. Fine farming country. Good local market, ideal climate. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

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

A PERFECT RAZOR HONE, guaranteeing a cutting edge on your razor, would be a world of satisfaction to you, wouldn't it? This is the Smith Perforated Razor Hone. Send \$1.00 and we will mail you one. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Smith Perforated Razor Hone Co., 838 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious fruit district of southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store, big saw-mill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information. West Kootenay Fruit Lands Company, Dept. O, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH—Ten acres in British Columbia finest fruit-growing district, will support a family in comfort; prize fruit, enormous crops; highest prices; big profits; \$200 to \$500 per acre; established settlements, no isolation, plenty good neighbors; best transportation; good markets; grand scenery, hunting, fishing, shooting, school, church, stores, post office, hotel, daily trains, splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters, high winds and low temperatures unknown; prices right; easy terms. Prof. Plans and particulars, Fruitvale, Limited, 47 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

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

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

HAVE A HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS IN Saskatoon, east side where new university buildings are being built. Will sell for cash or trade for general store, automobile and cash, or choice farm land. Write me what you have to offer. Address Opportunity, care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire pigs, three months old, \$10.00 each; pedigrees furnished. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. S. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

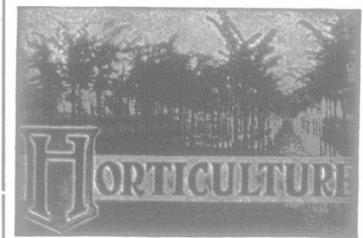
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remove the tumor, either by ligature or clamps. If the ligature is the method adopted, get a piece of strong cord (whip cord or cobbler's wax thread) and tie it very tightly around the neck of the tumor. The idea is to tie it so tight that the circulation is entirely cut off, then, in a week or ten days, the dependent part sloughs off, and the umbilicus is closed. The cord must be disinfected in a five per cent. lysol, creolin or carbolic solution, and the sore on the abdomen kept clear with a two per cent. solution of either of the above mentioned drugs. If clamps are used the same precautions are necessary. The clamps are similar to those used for castration, and are applied in a like manner, very tightly. It may be necessary to cast the colt and put her on her back to perform either operation. Great care must be exercised so as not to include a piece of bowel or other internal organ in the ligature or clamp, as serious results would follow. Umbilical hernia frequently disappears as the colt grows older without any surgical interference. It does not as a rule interfere with the animal's usefulness for work.

BLIND TEAT

Cow's teat closed up about a year ago at calving time. A few drops of milk was all that could be got out of it. It was badly swollen, but feels as if it were hollow and filled with milk. Cow has calved again and teat is in same condition. Would you advise me to open teat with a teat slitter, or what should be done to get the cow milking again?—H. H. M.

Ans.—The teat bistoury may be used to advantage in this case, if strict antiseptic precautions are taken. First, thoroughly wash the teat with warm water and soap, then well disinfect it with a solution of lysol, one-half ounce, and boiled water (allowed to cool), one pint. The bistoury must be carefully sterilized by boiling for a few minutes, and allowed to remain in the above lysol solution for at least five minutes. Then a little clean vaseline should be smeared on, and the instrument carefully inserted until it is beyond the obstruction. The knife part of the instrument is now sprung, and the muscle is cut in four opposite directions. It may be necessary to use a sterilized milk tube for some time to prevent too rapid healing. It is best to secure the services of a veterinarian for this operation.



BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT NOTES

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While talking to an Okanagan Valley fruit grower recently, R. M. Winslow, one of the provincial fruit inspectors, although making complimentary references to the progress that was being made in the fruit industry in the valley, made some pertinent remarks which will have a value for fruit growers everywhere.

He considered that if the best results were to be obtained the ranchers would have to handle their produce better. For instance, when the grower shipped through a company which found him a market, he should first of all grade the fruit roughly in the orchard before it is packed. Any fruit that is an out-and-out cull should be weeded out and not brought to the packers. The work of packing and shipping would then be facilitated. This was a very important point where perishable produce was concerned, as it was imperative to get it packed and away to the market as quickly as possible.

He considered that there was also considerable to be learned in the care and management of orchards. The ranchers should aim at cultivating those particular varieties of fruit which were best suited to local conditions,

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NOT TO RIP
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There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All medals given to centrifugals at the All-Canada-Tukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909 were awarded to this pump.



Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of the pump.

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The price is \$70.00—Ask your retailer to show you one. Other models from \$25.00.

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Doctors Gave Him Up.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HIM

Mr. Harry Graves, Junkins, Alta., writes: "I can not say enough in regard to your wonderful Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. For four years I was troubled with my liver, and at times it would get so bad I could not move around. At last the doctors gave me up saying it was impossible for me to get cured."

My father got me four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, but I told him there was no use trying them and that it was only a waste of money, however I took them and to-day, six months later, I am a well man and weigh twenty-four pounds more than I did. I would advise all liver sufferers to use them."

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



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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Tack Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

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

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

SAVE THE HORSE SPAVIN CURE

500 a bottle, with written instructions. Good for any swelling and lumps from bloodless sun and ulcers. Especially sure against Thrombophlebitis, Abscesses, (except very large), Spavin, Windings, also all other Swellings and all diseases. No more or less of hair. Here write us usual. Postage on orders paid. Troy Chemical Company, Binghamton, N. Y. 481 and Van Horne St., Toronto Ont.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

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T. M. DALY, K. C. R. W. McCLURE
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DALY, CRICHTON & McCLURE
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

and should retain the best commercial varieties and eliminate the others. Fruit raising was a business and not a fad.

Recent reports point to a much larger crop throughout the province than was at first anticipated. In a recent interview Inspector Cunningham, of Vancouver, said: "There will be a very fair fruit crop throughout British Columbia this season. It is probable that the entire crop will be three times as large as any previous year. It is expected that one thousand carloads of fruit will be shipped out of the Okanagan Valley alone. Reports of conditions in the Kootenay are exceedingly favorable. On the lower mainland the yield will be better than the average and the same applies to Vancouver Island. It will be seen that on the whole, compared with our friends in the east, British Columbia is having a greatly favored year."

Where orchards have been carefully sprayed, fruit bids fair to be of an excellent quality, but in orchards which have been neglected a great deal of fruit will be unfit for market. And let me say," said Mr. Cunningham, most emphatically, "no infected home-grown fruit will be allowed to go on the market this year. After all the education that has been given to the people in regard to the importance of spraying, and all the assistance that has been given to fruit growers it is unreasonable to expect that growers who neglect their trees will be permitted to put infected fruit on the market to put down the price of fruit produced by careful growers."

The increase in the fruit production is undoubtedly owing to the number of new orchards that are coming into bearing. However, it must be borne in mind that the crop is an exceedingly good one aside from that. In nine years' residence in the country the writer never saw the trees so heavily laden. In one orchard the other day an eight-year tree had something over twenty props around it to keep the branches from breaking. Of course, this was hurting the tree, and the owner had acted very unwisely in not thinning out when the apples were small. The crop will be larger this season, but the future growth of the tree will be checked.

The peach crop has been unusually good in the peach districts. One Penticton grower has an average of five boxes per tree from trees that were planted in 1907. Some Triumph peaches in that vicinity were found to be ten and one-half inches in circumference. E. DYNES.

FOREST FIRES—A NATIONAL MENACE

During the past summer forest fires have been devouring the growth of centuries with ruthless rapacity. Northern Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have suffered most. Fine tracts of merchantable timber worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, square mile upon square mile of young growth coming in to supply the demands of the future has been wiped out of existence. In Northern Ontario, where but a thin layer of vegetable mould covers the rocks, the soft, oozy forest floor, the only hope of vegetation and equable stream flow has been completely destroyed, leaving a cheerless, rocky waste for generations to come. Even if no thought be given to the number of lives lost, it must be admitted that the loss occasioned this year by forest fires has been nothing short of appalling.

Can nothing be done, then, to prevent this loss? The answer is that much can be done. The solution of the problem is indicated in two words—public sentiment. The two principal causes of forest fires are campers and railways, and public opinion must be brought to bear upon these. The tourist camper does not at all realize the extent of the damage which his unextinguished camp fire may do. Laws against leaving camp fires burning are already on the statute books, but it is quite evident that their observance rests mainly with the tourist himself. He must be impressed with the very serious nature of his offence. If a man sets fire to a building he is convicted of arson and sent to prison as a felon, but if his unextinguished camp fire burns down millions of

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SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

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Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

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Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

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Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of
**Clydesdales, Percherons
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We expect to land three carloads of imported stallions and mares here about August 15.

Among them are some choice Clydesdale colts, two years old, and a number of choice Clydesdale fillies, two and three years old, particulars of which will appear in the next issue.

We have Percheron and Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian stallion weighing over 1600 lbs.

We have the two-year-old Belgian stallion that won the state medal in his class this year, and also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for Belgian mares, the latter mare winning the grand championship for best mare, any draft breed.

If you want a good one write, or, better still, come and see them.
VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and Stables,
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JAS. BROOKS, Manager,
Vegreville, Alta.

dollars' worth of timber, and perhaps destroys human life as well, he is, at best, made to pay a small fine. When public opinion views this carelessness of the camper as a criminal act and frowns upon him accordingly considerable progress will have been made in lessening the number of forest fires from this cause.

But it is the railways that spread the most destruction. Traversing, as they do, the great lone stretches of uninhabited timber areas, the sparks from their locomotives start numerous fires that gain great headway before being detected. Too often the right-of-way, piled thick with inflammable rubbish, furnishes a tinder-box for these conflagrations. The owner of destroyed property along the line has found it almost impossible under the present laws to get damages from the railway company, so difficult is it to fix the responsibility, and so expensive is the process of litigation. In order to lessen the number of fires due to this cause, the Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation has proposed to make the railways pecuniarily responsible. It has recommended that there be added to the Railway Act a clause making them liable to a fine of \$1,000, recoverable by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, for every fire started by sparks from their locomotives. It makes no difference whether the fire begins outside the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to adjoining land. The railways are exempt from this fine if they can show that they have the best modern appliances on their locomotives to prevent the emission of sparks, that their employees have not shown negligence in conducting to the starting of the fire, and that they have maintained an efficient and properly equipped staff of fire-rangers. In other words, the committee proposes to lessen the number of fires caused by sparks from locomotives by having the railways fined for the damage they do, unless they take every possible precaution to prevent such damage. This is obviously a fair recommendation as regards both the railways and the public, and the effort to have it made law is worthy of public support. Every Canadian is deeply interested in the protection of our forests; for each forest fire means that he and his children will have to pay higher prices for every foot of lumber they use. Such a measure, for the preservation of our forests, as that recommended by the Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation should, therefore, commend itself to every public-spirited citizen of Canada.

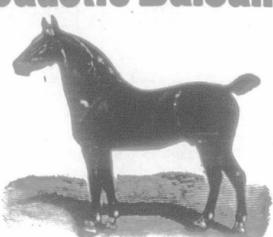
STORAGE OF GARDEN CROPS

Care in harvesting is a large factor in the keeping of garden crops. Bruising and cutting should be avoided. Roots should be topped closely, as leaf-stems readily decay. Cabbages and cauliflowers should have the stems and outer leaves removed with clean cuts, leaving no ragged wounds. As far as possible, do not throw the stuff about but always carry it to the place it is to be stored.

The cellars should be kept at a temperature between thirty-three and forty degrees, the lower the better. Most roots will stand two or three degrees of frost, but should not be subjected to it. A stove may be kept in an outer room opening off the cellar, and be used on the coldest nights. Too much heat will cause wilting and favors decay. The storage room should be dark at all times, to prevent the potatoes and roots from sprouting. In the warm days of summer coolness is ensured by opening the windows at nights, and by keeping them air-tight and dark during the day. The windows give sufficient ventilation, and keep the place dry, or if not sufficiently dry a little lime sprinkled on the floor will help. Flies should be excluded by screens in the windows.

Potatoes and roots may be stored in bins, cabbages and cauliflowers on slat shelves. In all cases, the stuff should be protected from the outer stone walls by light boarding. All roots and vegetables should be carefully looked over a couple of times during winter, and every month in summer, and all decaying ones removed. The cabbages need

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**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Opped, etc.,
Strained Tendons, Founders, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

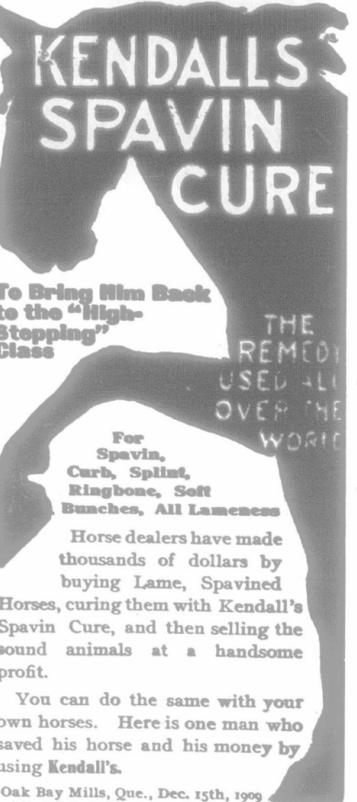
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There is no cure so old or
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**Fleming's
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to remove the lameness and make the
horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever
fails. Apply to one and one to three 65-cent
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SPAVIN
CURE**



**To Bring Him Back
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THE REMEDY
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For
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Curb, Splint,
Ringbone, Soft
Bunches, All Lameness

Horse dealers have made
thousands of dollars by
buying lame, Spavined
Horses, curing them with Kendall's
Spavin Cure, and then selling the
sound animals at a handsome
profit.

You can do the same with your
own horses. Here is one man who
saved his horse and his money by
using Kendall's.

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"I wish to inform you that I have
used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success,
on my horse. I found that it cures quickly
and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—
"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers
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Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. - Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when Answering Ads.

Bad Blood Means Bad Health.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Makes Good Blood and Good Blood Means Good Health.

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

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Ressor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

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SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the KOOTENAYS

New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

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

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd. NELSON B. C.

more thorough watching than this, say every two weeks.

Cabbages kept in this way will keep until late spring, and other things will be good until the new crop is ready. This year we had potatoes keep of good texture and fair flavor until the first week in August. Bins should be cleaned up well before re-filling. Sask. S. J. NEVILLE.

ADVANTAGES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been asked why I recommend the planting of one-year-old fruit trees. There are many reasons. The one-year trees have smaller root systems than older trees, and so suffer less from the shock of removal. They are also more quickly planted, given that the ground has been properly prepared.

I prefer vase-shaped trees, and one-year-old trees can be trained to this form with ease, whilst older trees are generally headed too high to admit of trimming. One-year-old trees are cheaper to buy, take hold of the soil quicker, and, in a few years, catch up to and outstrip their elder brothers.

Another incidental point of importance is that if everybody called for yearlings, there would be no danger of the prunings from young trees being employed for grafting. This is very important, since the scion inherits the bearing qualities of its parent, and so should always be chosen from a fruiting branch of a very prolific tree, having all the qualities considered desirable in the variety to be propagated. Even given careful planting and persistent cultivation, it will generally be found that a much smaller percentage of newly-planted yearling trees will be lost than of two or three-year-olds. W. J. L. HAMILTON.



DRAWING TABLE FOWLS

Proper fasting should be practiced before a fowl is killed, but even when this is done there is a liability to some decomposition of the viscera, especially in hot weather. The body of the fowl should never be cut open for the purpose of removing the entrails. All that is necessary is to take a wooden meat-skewer, insert it into the vent just to start them, and they can easily be drawn with thumb and finger in a couple of minutes. Care should be taken not to break the entrails, or there may be an escape of anything left in them inside the body; but with a little practice the process is a simple one. The notion still prevails with some people that dressed fowls keep better undrawn. This may be so if the birds are cut open for the purpose, with consequent exposure of the internal parts, but if drawn in the manner described, the advantages are all in favor of the operation. C. F. COOK

CONGESTION OF LIVER

Hens become lame and almost helpless on their feet. Have watery passage, combs get black. Sometimes it is several days after they are effected before death occurs. Are in a new house on a new farm. Chickens have not been bothered so far.—J. W. R.

Ans.—Congestion of the liver, due to over-feeding or improper feeding, seems the only disease that will fit in with these symptoms. In giving symptoms of poultry diseases it is well always to give as much information as possible regarding the appearance and actions of the bird, and particularly the nature of the discharges. Your fowls may be over-fat and feeding on a too starchy ration. If so change the feed, giving some meat or cut bone and plenty of green matter. Medicinal treatment is not advisable. The disease is caused by excessive fat, sluggishness and inactivity. Remove the cause. The leg weakness may be rheumatism or it may be due to a lack of animal food in the ration.

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Are Saving BARRELS of MONEY!

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We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION, on deposit of the price, and let the shoes themselves tell you their story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy. They will tell you more in five minutes than we could on a page of this paper. If they don't convince you instantly, don't keep them! Notify us to send for them at our expense and every penny of your money will be returned without delay or argument.



FREE

Write today for book, "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

World's Grandest Work Shoes

These shoes are our own invention. The soles and an inch above, all around, are pressed out of one piece of light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel.

Corrugated Steel Soles!

The bottoms are corrugated, making them 100 per cent stronger than before, and are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, that take the wear and give a firm foothold. When Rivets are partly worn, replace them with new ones, by hand, yourself, making shoes as good as new. 50 Extra Rivets cost 30 cents, and should keep shoes in repair for two years at least.

Stronger! Lighter! Better! Many Times More Durable

One pair outlasts 3 to 6 pairs best all-leather work shoes. They are stronger, lighter, better, more comfortable and economical than leather shoes. They absolutely do away with corns, calluses, bunions and swelling of the feet! Give splendid protection against coughs, colds, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., by keeping the feet bone-dry in spite of mud, slush or water. Uppers are of finest quality pliable waterproof leather, joined to the steel by non-rusting metal rivets, making water-tight seams.

SEND NOW! Don't put it off! Simply remit price and get a pair for FREE EXAMINATION at our risk. Be careful to give correct size of shoe. Then if you don't say at once that they are the greatest work shoes you ever put on your feet, your money will be refunded.

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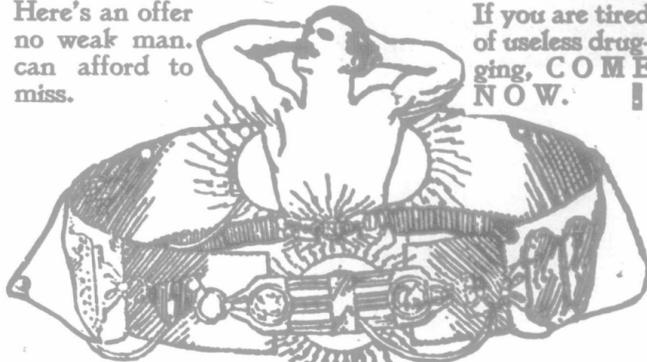
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Weak Men, Look!

If I Don't Cure You, Pay Me Nothing

Here's an offer no weak man can afford to miss.

If you are tired of useless drug-ging, COME NOW!



Wear My Belt Till I Cure You, Then Pay Me

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person? Feel like a person of spirit. Away with pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself, "I am STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and so poky as you do now.

Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well today and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success. TIMOTHY LEADBEATER, Lethbridge, Alta.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

Pay When You Are Cured

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more. If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.

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If you can't call, cut out this coupon and mail it to me to-day. I will send you my 84-page book, together with price list, prepaid, free. Call if you can, 5:30 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8:30 p. m.

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Please send me your book free

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The Farmer's Advocate as Your Help!

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish

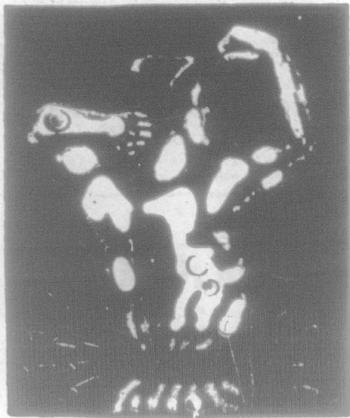
Ask for Sackett Plaster Board
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Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim,
Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health
Belt Man"; Feel Young for Balance of
Your Life. Age Doesn't Count
if You Have the Vitality.



"I could shout for joy.
After years of suffering
and Debility Your Won-
derful Health Belt Cured
Me. I am a Man Again.
Use My Name as You See
Fit."

C. Simpson,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as "man to man, give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-ionic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men, which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.



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FEEDING FOWLS FOR TABLE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The average farmer or poultry raiser does not specially feed his fowls for market. On the whole this is a pity, for if he did, he would get heavier birds and consequently more money for them. He generally prefers to let them run until big enough to kill. But the results are frequently disappointing, lean, gawky chickens with prominent breast-bones and poor prices.

In the first place the quality of the chickens has to be considered. There are breeds which are naturally plump, and others naturally lean. If breeding for table keep only those breeds which produce hardy, quick-growing chickens that will fatten naturally.

The less grain given chickens intended for the table the better, fed chiefly on soft food—that is, ground meal. This kind of feeding enlarges the crop and increases the capacity of the chickens for putting away food. There is nothing to equal ground oats, though a little barley meal added will do no harm. On a plentiful supply of this kind of food chickens will thrive and grow faster than on any other. Let the chickens have what milk is possible. Sour milk does them no harm. Then as the time comes when the chickens are large enough to kill, confine them in a smaller space, and be careful not to surfeit them. Never leave food lying before them. Allow them to get hungry between meals. A better plan is to confine them in fattening coops for the last fortnight.

The meal given the fattening fowls should be mixed to the consistency of porridge, and a little rough fat boiled down and added. Feed three times a day, exercising utmost regularity in the hours of feeding. For about ten days or a fortnight the birds will eat well, then, the confinement telling on them, their appetites will slacken, and they should be fasted twenty-four hours and killed, otherwise they will go back in weight and condition.

This shutting up and feeding will have a wonderful effect on the birds' weight when killed and the treatment is very little trouble. Clean picking and careful packing adds to the value of the birds. Old fowls do not as a rule require any special feeding. Fasting for twenty-four hours before being killed is all that is necessary.

There are firms in various parts of the country that make a special business of poultry fattening, and buy farmers' chickens as soon as they are ready. This is a decided advantage to the raiser, who is able to sell alive at regular periods the largest chickens, and by so thinning out gives the smaller ones a much better chance of growing and securing a share of the food. Also by this means a larger number might be raised than there would have otherwise been convenience for. C. F. Cook.

KILLING AND CLEANING

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are many ways of preparing fowl for market and different markets call for different methods of dressing, so I will just describe the way I dress mine. Taking it for granted that fowl have been well-fed and in good, healthy condition I starve them for twenty-four hours before killing, and if intended to be killed in the morning I go in quietly at night when they are sleeping and spot my birds. I try to have a large packing case handy and put them into it one by one till I have my number ready for morning, or put in two or three extra ones, so if any gain their freedom I still have my number. In the morning I catch my birds and cut the windpipe and neck bone. I use a sharp axe and take care that I do not sever the head from the body. I like to clean the head and leave it on because the buyer can tell by looking at it if the bird was healthy. I then dry-pick it till not a feather remains. I have a pan of hot water ready and plunge the feet into it for a minute till the skin will peel off clean. By cutting a small opening the inside of the bird might be taken out all except the liver and heart, which can be left attached. If bird is starved crop and all comes out readily. Then the fowl is ready for washing. Hang up by the head until all water drains out, when it will be ready for shaping for market. I shape by bending the legs close to the body just the way they are

OF DOUBLE INTEREST IS THIS LETTER

It Reports a Remarkable Cure of
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Mr. Mark Ottrey, Bay Side, Ont., writes: "I purchased two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills from my druggist, D. M. Waters, Belleville, Ont., and the amount of satisfaction my wife obtained from their use has led me to ask my druggist to send you this letter."

"Mrs. Ottry suffered considerably with kidney and bladder troubles, causing great pain at times. The urine was very heavy and of a bad color. After taking a few doses of these pills she felt better and when she had used the two boxes she was entirely well."

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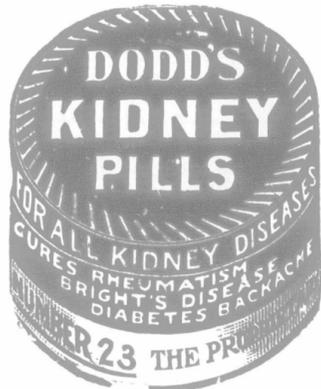
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when roosting. I then take a skiver, or a wooden pin about four or five inches long, slip it through their claws and right through the breast bone and through the gizzard, which has been opened and cleaned. The gizzard will cover the opening which was made. Put their heads back under the wing and tie all in position till cold. You have then a plump little or big fellow ready for the pan of the buyer, and they pack so much better for shipping than if their limbs were left spread.

Sask.

J. W. McN.



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GOSSIP

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF COAL

The world's output of coal during 1908 is computed at 1,068,000,000 tons, and its value is estimated at £409,500,000. Of this amount nearly 266,000,000 tons were produced in the United Kingdom. America tops the list with 377,250,000 tons, and Germany comes third with 215,286,000 tons. But while the output of Great Britain is less than the United States, the value of America's coal is only £109,305,000 compared with £119,599,000 for the United Kingdom. At home and abroad nearly 6,000,000 persons are employed in mining and quarrying. Of this total (5,819,120) nearly one-fifth, roughly speaking, are employed in the United Kingdom and more than one-third in the British Empire.

More than one-half of the people engaged in mining are employed getting coal, the figures for the more important coal-producing countries being:

United Kingdom	972,000
United States	690,000
Germany	667,000
France	195,000
Russia	165,000
Belgium	145,000
Austria	132,000
India	129,000

The total output of gold was 21 million ounces of £89,500,000 value, the British Empire supplying nearly 60 per cent, and the United States 22 per cent. In the case of iron the United States, with an output of over 16,000,000 tons, 10,000,000 less than the year before, was still considerably ahead of any country, the German Empire producing 6,750,000 tons, and Great Britain nearly 5,000,000 tons.

CO-OPERATION IN FARMING

Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, is undoubtedly foremost amongst American farm economists. In a recent issue of that paper the frequent failure of co-operation is discussed as follows:

For the last year or two we have been making a somewhat careful study of the subject of co-operation among farmers, and have been taking particular notice of the few efforts that have proved to be eminently successful. We have concluded that there are several conditions without which any great degree of success cannot be obtained.

First in importance is business capacity in the management. The degree of business capacity required will depend upon the amount of business to be conducted; but whether that be large or small, the business capacity must be commensurate with the magnitude of the business. In California we found co-operative enterprises which paid five thousand dollars and over for the services of the principal executive officers. This, of course, was in the great fruit-growers' associations, where property to the extent of millions of dollars was handled. In Colorado we found a similar co-operative concern. We found also the same excellent and well-paid business capacity.

When it comes down to conducting farm operations, co-operators are not always willing to pay the market price for ability of this character. When the grange stores were established, in the seventies, farmers were willing to pay a good farm wage for a man to move to town and conduct the business, but they were unwilling to pay the salary which a man of like ability in town demanded for conducting a business of like magnitude. A thousand dollars a year then looked like a very large sum for the management of a grange store. The farmer, no matter how skillful he might be in swapping horses, in feeding cattle or selling them, undertook a new business when he attempted to manage a store, and generally failed. What these granges should have done was to have gone into the market and hired the best storekeeper that could be found in the town or county, and then pay him more than any other merchant would give him. First secure an honest man, and then trust him.

It will be found that wherever co-operative enterprises succeed, the pa-

trons have learned to pull together; and wherever they have failed, one of the causes was that they were not accustomed to team work, and did not pull together. This is not surprising. The farmer in all time past has been an individualist. He has relied upon himself. He was obliged to do so. Accustomed to this, and rather inclined to distrust his neighbor, with whom he was perhaps not very well acquainted, it is not strange that farmers are slow in acquiring that confidence in each other and that ability to work to each other's hand, that recognition of leadership, which successful co-operation absolutely demands.

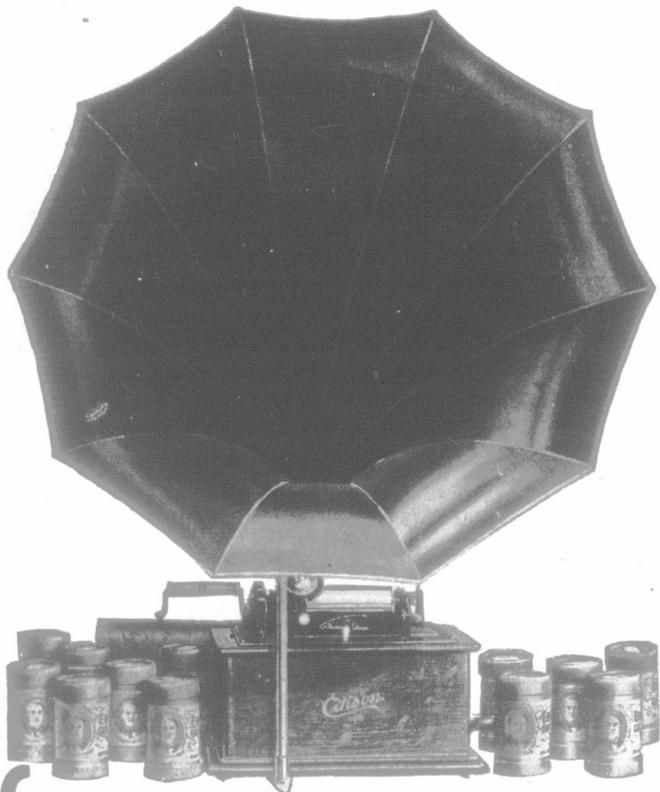
Farmers are more individualistic now than they were half a century ago. One man can now build a stable, if he is handy with tools; but one man could not build a barn then. He had to have a "raising." He had to call in his neighbors. He had to have a leader, and when the leader said, "Heave! O, heave!" every man had to heave, and thus raise the big beam up to the square. If one or two men failed, disaster might come to the whole neighborhood. There was team work then. The farmer has become more independent of his neighbor; hence does not recognize leadership so readily, and thus fails in one of the essentials of successful co-operation. Where men have confidence in each other, work together, pull together, and follow a leadership which they have themselves created, they can co-operate in almost anything.

We have never seen a successful co-operative movement where farmers failed to be loyal to that movement as such. They have been like all other persons, namely, more or less easily tempted by present immediate profits. To illustrate: When co-operative creameries were established, it was difficult to hold the patrons (there is the same difficulty now) if an outsider offered a cent or two more per pound for butterfat than the creamery can give. It was the same way with the elevator companies. The co-operative elevator companies were obliged to require the man who accepted this higher price from a rival elevator to turn over part of the increase to the co-operative. There is no one thing that so arouses the ire of the line companies as this regulation of the co-operatives, that the man who accepts a higher price shall pay a certain per cent. of the increase into the treasury of the co-operative.

No co-operative company can hope to succeed unless it is made up of men who cannot be tempted by a cent or two on a bushel of grain or pound of butterfat. On this point human nature, not merely rural, is "unco" weak. The larger corporations have found in the past that if they could offer lower prices to the buyer and higher prices to the seller, men would desert their co-operative company and weaken it to such an extent that it could not do business, and was forced to sell to the best bidder. Then after the co-operative had gone out of existence the other company would recoup its losses and much more, by putting up prices to the buyer and lowering prices to the seller.

No co-operative company in any line succeeds unless men are broad-minded enough to see something beyond the immediate present advantage. Unless the co-operators are willing to employ business ability and pay the market price for it, unless they are willing to follow the leaders of their own choosing and co-operate with them, whether they like them personally or not; unless they are willing to forego present and temporary advantage for the sake of future and more permanent advantage, it is scarcely worth while to engage in co-operative enterprises.

What is needed, therefore, in co-operation as in everything else, is that broader education which develops strong men who can take broad views of business as well as public questions. It has been an old saying ever since we can remember, that "farmers won't hang together." This has been largely true in the past, but in coming years we will have to co-operate much more than we have ever done in the past, and we must learn to work together, beginning our training with games in the school-yard where we play together, and play fair, and continuing it all through life in the larger game of life.



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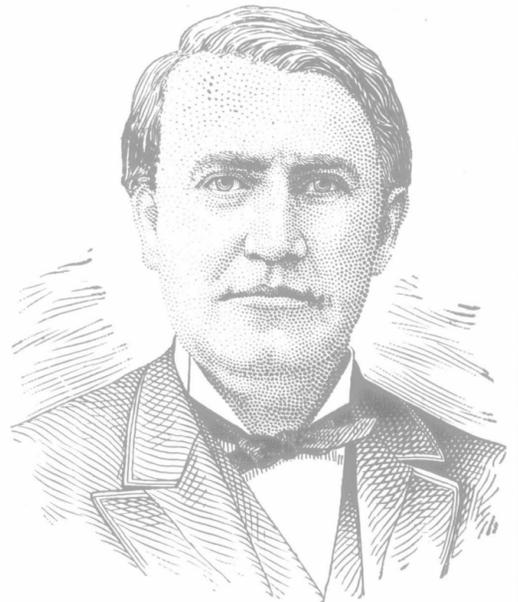
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