

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

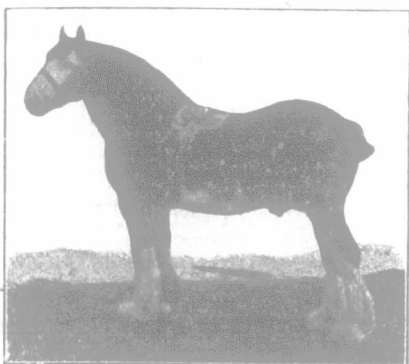
The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

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Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 29, 1909

No. 901



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Yours truly,  
PEARCE M. COLE.

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Yours truly,  
H. W. WOOLLATT.

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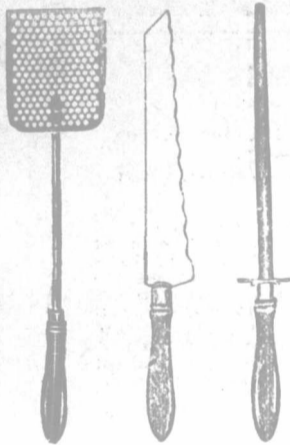
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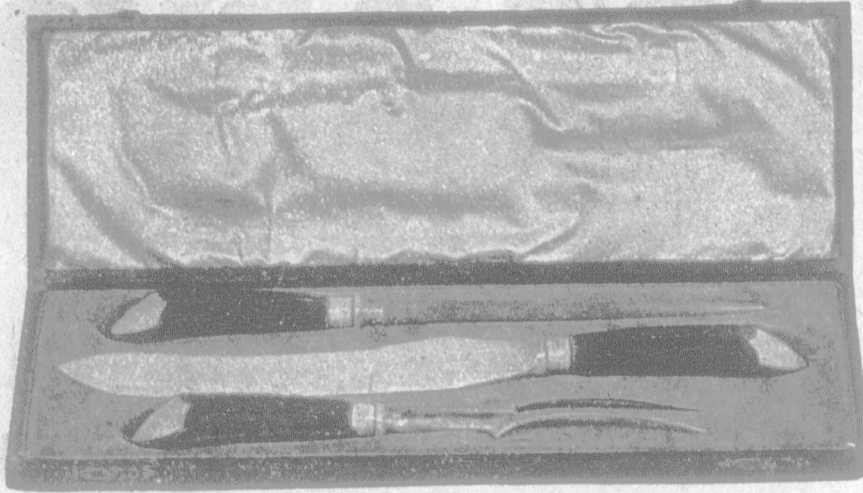
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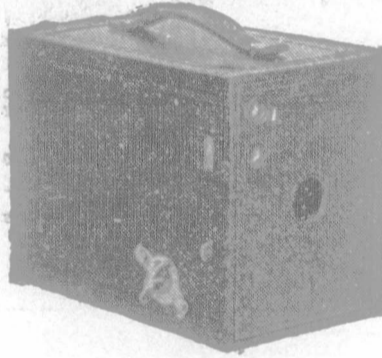
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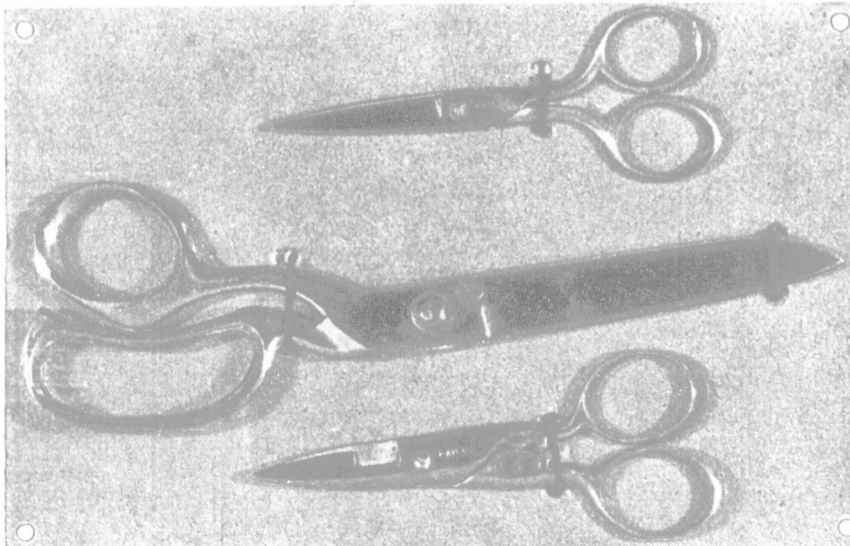


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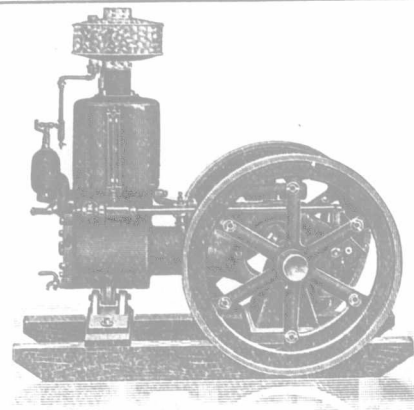
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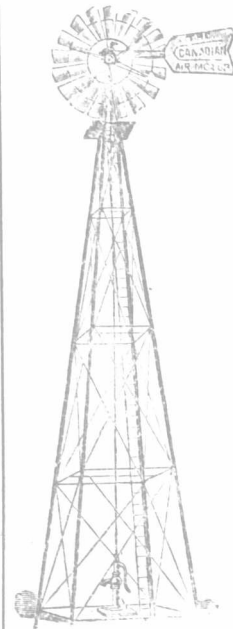
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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No. 901

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### University Endowment

One item introduced before the Saskatchewan Legislature at the recent session dealing with provincial universities in the Canadian West is of vast importance to all interested in educational affairs. It was suggested that the Dominion Government be asked for a land endowment for the provincial universities of the prairie provinces along similar lines to that under which endowments are made by the Federal Government at Washington, under the Hatch and Morrill bills, for the various state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

This proposition was urged by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago. It is a reasonable suggestion, and it is to be hoped the Dominion Government will take definite action in accord with the move made in Saskatchewan's Legislature.

### Grain Growers and Referendum

The Canadian navy proposition proved to be a vexed question at the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers. A resolution asking that the Dominion government should submit the matter to vote before proceeding with the preparations incidental to a navy caused hot discussion, in which the purpose of the resolution was evaded and the details of reasonable support to the mother country were worked out *a la Laurier* and *a la Borden*. After judicious and careful explanations the delegates agreed that the question was of sufficient import to warrant them in demanding that the people should be requested to decide whether or not it was wise to undertake such a scheme.

Granting that such referendums are right and proper, would it not be well also to request the Manitoba government to submit the question of government ownership of grain elevators to

public vote before undertaking this admittedly ponderous proposition? True, the vast majority of convention delegates favor such step being taken; but there are some members of these organizations who realize the wisdom of going slowly. In addition there are many of the thousands of intelligent grain growers, not members of these associations, who stoutly oppose the outlay of the huge sum of money necessary to perfect a government line of elevators.

If weighty questions entailing large expenditures of public funds should be submitted to popular vote, why not the elevator question?

### Party Politics Not Forgotten

Organized farmers always take particular care to warn each other that in order to obtain the greatest good and to attain the greatest power, party politics must be forgotten. It is strange, however, the slight excuse that provokes a line up on the sides—grit and tory. Even at the greatest convention ever held in Western Canada by a body of farmers, when the force attained by forsaking party was asserting itself, there were a few who could not hide the fact that they were at heart solid supporters of one party or other. Intelligent reading of the resolutions under discussion shows that there was no intention to have anything savoring of party politics taken into consideration. Resolutions submitted at the various conventions show good judgment in this particular. However, a further safeguard worth considering is to avoid having politicians appear on the platform in any capacity.

### Independent Stock Yards

The live stock industry of Western Canada never will make satisfactory progress until the stock yards situation is improved. Past years have imposed too many hardships and losses on small shippers to allow them to forget that it is difficult to get fair treatment in the stock yards at Winnipeg as at present arranged and managed.

More and more farmers are being impressed with the fact that stock raising is an essential factor in prairie farming—but they refuse to raise stock until market conditions improve, and to make it possible to improve that feature they stoutly maintain that it is positively necessary to have yards and scales managed by an independent commission where no firm or firms have anything to do with unloading cars, weighing animals or yarding them.

These demands are only reasonable. Reliable buyers will have no objection to such changes. They should be anxious to do anything that will tend to increase the number of live stock produced on the farms of the Canadian West. Increased production gives increased gross profits from legitimate trade.

### Farm Ice Supply

Ice is not a necessity on all farms, but it is a summer luxury that may be so cheaply and easily secured that no farmer can excuse the lack of it on the ground that it costs too much or entails too much labor in the getting and storing.

Our climate lends itself peculiarly to the making of the farm ice supply and also renders storage most convenient and cheap. In Ontario the farmer labors with a single handled cross cut saw on the creek or pond, and drags out blocks of ice, which have to be hauled home and hoisted into the ice house. If the labor involved is any excuse for not putting up ice, the Eastern farmer has excuse sufficient. But here it doesn't hold.

On nearly any farm in the prairie provinces an ice pit can be constructed for next to nothing, the only cost being the digging, lining the sides to prevent cave-ins, placing poles in the bottom to facilitate drainage, and putting on some kind of roof to protect the ice from sun and wind. Nor is it necessary to saw the ice from slough or stream. In most cases the bottom and sides of the cellar are sprinkled until they are frozen water tight and pure well water pumped into the cellar and frozen solid. Not much cost or labor about that.

A correspondent suggests the convenient arrangement of having the ice cellar underneath a small building to be used as a dairy. Then, by having a box in the centre of the cellar, connected with the upper building by trap-door, one can have a cold storage in which in summer all manner of perishable products may be stored. Think about putting in an ice supply this season. It will repay cost and labor many times over before the end of next summer.

### Grain Growers and Legislation

Government advances made during the past couple of weeks in Saskatchewan and Manitoba show that the grain growers' associations of the Canadian West are being recognized as a force to be reckoned with in the making of legislation.

During the past few years these organized farmers have agitated for many changes in Dominion and provincial laws. Gradually sufficient force is being brought to bear to induce the granting of desired alterations and additions intended to benefit the great grain growing class. The Dominion government amended the grain act and the provincial government of Saskatchewan at its session just closed made proposals in keeping with the avowed feeling of the grain growing body of farmers.

But the climax came in Manitoba recently when a member of the provincial cabinet appeared before six hundred delegates assembled at Brandon in annual convention and an-

nounced that the principles laid down by the grain growers in regard to government ownership of internal elevators would be accepted. This announcement came like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. Every delegate wanted to hear it, but not even when the minister appeared on the platform did they expect such healthy news. Naturally all were elated. Some for political reasons would prefer such announcement from another source, but they were pleased to see unmistakable signs of increased appreciation of the power of the grain growers.

### Buy Horses Early

Inquiry for work horses will be stronger next spring than for some years. Already Western buyers are appearing in Eastern markets, and horses sound in wind and limb and of draft weights are being purchased freely. Prices promise to advance. Farmers in need of work horses would be well advised to buy early, to buy right now if they can get them. Prices at the opening of spring will be higher than they are at present.

Draft horse demand in 1910 must certainly be heavy. Normal demand, that is the demand for horses for farm work and for draft purposes in the city, goes on increasing year by year. Evidence is not wanting that it will be larger next year than in 1909. For one thing there are more farmers to use horses than there were a year ago; for another, farm work is behind, and there will be a rush in the spring to get done with it. Then there is railway construction work; 1910 promises to be a record year in railway building in Western Canada.

Taking everything into consideration the man who needs horses would be wise to buy them early. They are not likely to become cheaper as the season advances; in fact, are almost certain to advance in price.

### Stop the Navy

As western development demands money, and the money spent on a Canadian navy cannot be spent on western development, then, western farmer, what do you think about it? Come down to business—think! THINK!! Do you want to take money out of your own pocket for a Canadian navy? Just before reading any more, let me suggest that you get a piece of paper and a pen and write out all the reasons you can think of why Canada should right away start out building a navy. Then write out all the reasons you can think of why Canada should NOT start navy building right away. Make up your mind. Then if you still want a navy badly, all right; and if you don't, you'd better send a short letter to your M. P. at Ottawa, and tell him flat-footed your wishes.

Now, just a word as to the sudden plunge of Canada into navy building, and how it has come about.

To put it straight, Great Britain last summer got scared of Germany's fleet! If anyone can explain it any other way, I hope he will. I can't. I wish I could. At the Imperial Press Conference in London a resolution favoring CONSCRIPTION THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE was nearly passed last summer. The English papers gave one man credit for stopping it—J. A. Macdonald, editor of the *Globe*. Our Canadian editors were actually about to commit themselves to a campaign for the establishment of army-ism in Canada—compulsory army service for every able-bodied man in Canada under a certain age. That worst product of some British Statesmen's Germonophobe nightmare was put on the shelf; but under the influence of the Germonophobe frenzy our Canadian statesmen have committed themselves to a Canadian navy. Look at it, men! This thing is being thrust on us and on our children. A year ago at the general election such a thing was never sug-

gested; and during last session of parliament we heard not a breath about a Canadian navy; but because of newspaper talk—not fact, but fancy, wild statements regarding Germany's fleet being supplied with sufficient coal space for steaming short distances only, presumably for attacking England—because of European nightmares, Canada must have a navy. What for? Let us ask it as Canadians, not as Westerners, merely. Of course we can hypothecate enemies if we make up our minds to it. We can suppose either Uncle Sam or Japan making up their minds to use Vancouver and Victoria, and Halifax and St. John and Quebec as targets for their big guns—but is it sane? The records of the *Hague Tribunal* show the progress of the world towards peace. Every nation desires peace. Do the farmers and mechanics of Germany long to be up as targets for any other country's sharpshooters? Do European statesmen want to face the appalling expenditure war entails? Military and naval expenditure is simply crushing Europe. Where will it end? And this octopus is what Canadian statesmen have decided over night must be at once allowed to fasten its tentacles on Canada's body. Into its gigantic stomach it sucks our produce and ourselves, men and money, and it gives nothing back!

"But, O, farmer! O, laborer!" cry our statesmen, "Though the octopus, the navy, sucks into its gigantic stomach, your produce and yourselves, money and men, and gives nothing back, it may be that your octopus will, after sucking your blood for many years, be able to prevent some other octopus from fastening its tentacles about you. Of course, it may not. Your octopus may not have just the latest cut of teeth to bite through the other octopus that may sometimes want to attack you, but again, it may. Anyway, you are a lot safer, O, farmer, O, laborer, with an octopus sucking your blood; so just lie still while we fasten a little octopus on your breast!"

Seven years ago a few young Canadian students were standing at the door of the British House of Commons, talking with the Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P., then just plain "John Burns, M.P." I was one of the number.

"Why don't you Canadians help to share the mother country's naval and military burdens?" Mr. Burns asked, in his big, rich voice, looking us over, and giving us a genial smile.

"Wait till we have opened up our country for our mother country's sons to live in," was my reply to the great man's question.

John Burns' question is the question Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had to meet at nearly every Colonial Conference—asked on all sides. Put ourselves in his place and we discover ourselves in an unenviable position. British statesmen have never been ultra-sensitive to colonial feelings; though since Sir Wilfrid has had the reins of power we have had a master mind at work, and British statesmen know it. How perfectly he has protected us in the past from being dragged into contributing to British expenditure on the ground that it is unconstitutional for Canada to contribute money when she has no voice in Imperial councils, which determine how such money shall be expended. And last summer, in spite of the Germonophobe shrieks of the scaremonger, Sir Wilfrid stood firm against the unconstitutional plan of a Canadian cash contribution, which is desired by Great Britain. But a section of the Canadian public, under the influence of the panic, called for a dreadnought to be given to England. The one thought behind that call was loyalty to the motherland in her peril. Sir Wilfrid, on sound constitutional grounds, unquestioned by anyone in the past, had to refuse the clamor. Put yourself in his place; pressed by British statesmen for a cash contribution, which he had to refuse; pressed by at least a section of the Canadian public for the gift of a dreadnought to the motherland, which also he had to refuse. Can we not realize the difficulties of his position? But, instead of holding his old, strong ground, he has compromised. If Canada has a navy of her own, ready to help the motherland in her time of need (?) British statesmen can say little, though they may think much about the folly of Canada's venture—and the practical uselessness of it. But from Canada's point of view it is a clever game on the motherland; shuts her mouth—a genuine political trick; contemptible, but smart; the kind of trick that all Canadian politicians try to work; not attempting to face a difficulty, but seeking some means for sidetracking it. Then it satisfies the clamors of those who demanded the gift of a dreadnought—the

man who jumps at a conclusion and opens his mouth and yells and then forgets what he yelled for. That man will talk as glibly in favor of a Canadian navy as he yelled for a dreadnought. Above all things a Canadian navy flatters our vanity,—that is, just now! There is a lot in a name, you know. We won't be nearly so flattered when we see expensive mistakes. But just now the thought of a real navy of our own—"Why, it's just lovely!"

If we want something real to boast about let us boast about the British navy—the navy of the world. Our motherland must understand we cannot, must not, cripple ourselves, nor hamper ourselves in increasing our production. We—six million people, scattered over an area half the size of Europe—are made to feel mean by British statesmen because we don't contribute to her naval expense; and we, six millions, are going to tickle our own vanity by building a navy of our own. Our commerce cries for less expensive outlets than the present transportation facilities. But the Georgian Bay canal must wait, and the Hudson's Bay Railway (?)—well, we'll have to wait and see!

Men, stop the navy! If your M. P. won't do it, call on him to resign. Learn your strength. We Western farmers can, if we will, use a club no government can withstand.

Sask.

DAVID ROSS.

## HORSE

### Explain Enrolment Requirements by Lectures to Farmers

One of the weak points of the enrolment enactments of the three prairie provinces is the lack of insistence on freedom from hereditary unsoundnesses of all horses granted a provincial certificate; another is, the lack of knowledge of the enrolment statute intended to protect the farmers against fraud and misrepresentation by stallion grooms or owners.

Clauses in the acts of the three provinces now permit owners to make a declaration as to soundness of a stallion, whether they really have knowledge of what constitutes an unsoundness or not; consequently that portion of the enrolment requirements is of little use, is misleading. In fact the provision for such a declaration invites, on the part of those of easy morals, its misuse. It is no uncommon thing for an exhibitor to present his enrolment certificate with the attached declaration of soundness to the horse judge in the rings as indisputable evidence of the freedom of the exhibit from any hereditary unsoundness, when the evidence of one's eyes is sufficient refutation of the claim for soundness.

The enrolment enactment, while it undoubtedly has tended to limit and discourage fraud and misrepresentation with stallions, is not well enough understood by the farming community, whose knowledge of pedigrees, certificates and principles of breeding is usually limited or nil.

In this connection the provincial departments of agriculture or agricultural college extension directors might well provide a few lectures to thoroughly explain the enactment of enrolment, and if in addition a stereopticon was used to illustrate the lectures so much the better. Throw a few illustrations of bogus and straight pedigree certificates by means of lantern slides on a sheet or screen and the comparison would be indelibly impressed on the audience.

The late A. P. Ketchen, in conversation with the writer, discussed this suggestion at length, and later on started a collection of photographs of peculiar, abnormally bogus and other horse certificates presented to his department as evidence to enrol certain stallions as purebred. From the photographs it was the intention to have lantern slides prepared to use at illustrated lectures. If the methods suggested above were followed, of taking information regarding enrolment and breeding to the farmers, it would render it much easier to carry out the idea of the statute with less friction and trouble. This is a matter the various horsebreeders' associations in each province might with profit take up at their approaching annual meetings. Too many annual meetings result only in a little scramble for office and the passing of a few accounts. Little real aid is given the horse industry. Why not ask for proper veterinary inspection as a necessary prelude to obtaining an enrolment certificate?

SASKATCHEWAN.

# CANADIAN HUNTERS AND JUMPERS

By R. P. Stericker.

Canadian hunters and jumpers have made for themselves a world-wide reputation. They are well known in France, in Belgium, and, better still, in the United States and England, where most of the hunting, outside of Canada, is done. Many people have asked me the question: How are the Canadian jumpers bred? On investigation, we find the basis of breeding of almost all of the celebrated Canadian jumpers, which are admittedly the best performers in the world, was some Thoroughbred mares, brought over in an early day by British officers, and left by them in Middlesex and adjoining counties in Ontario. These mares were crossed with native stock, and later the produce was bred back to Thoroughbred stallions, of which Canadians have always been fond.

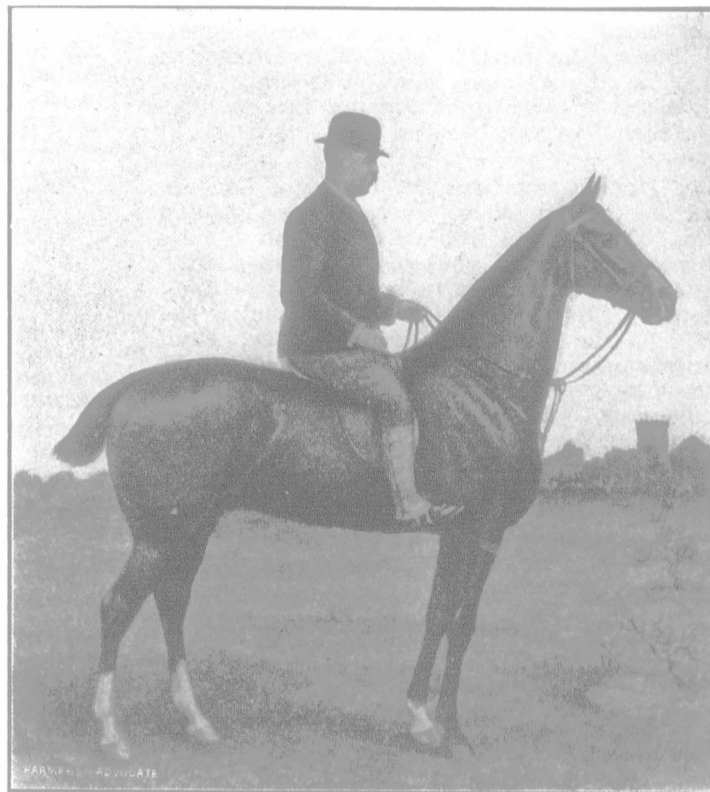
Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, who may justly be called the dean of jumper exhibitors on this continent, contends that the best and most level-headed jumpers are obtained by crossing the Thoroughbred on to a good Standard-bred mare of good size and bone, the latter supplying the good sense and unemotional disposition necessary for a consistent performer "over the sticks."

Only some twenty horses are known to have authentic records of seven feet and over, and of these, fourteen were bred in Canada. Many hunting men are (like owners of trotters) apt to exaggerate to some extent on the prowess of their steeds, when recounting at "the club" or elsewhere the deeds accomplished by horses they have owned. At such times a 7-foot jump is a common occurrence, and horses have been known to go over 8 feet—around the smoking-room fire. Covering over a decade, from 1889, up to the present time, Canadian-bred jumpers have mostly held the world's records, and we cannot take cognizance of any others; those made in private "cut no ice with us."

Amongst the outstanding animals we might mention is "Maud," a little bay mare, standing 14 h. 2 in., who jumped 7 feet at Madison Square Garden in 1890, with Willie Wilson up, a small boy in knee-pants and Scotch cap, beating the celebrated horse, "Transport," with Foxhall Keene up. This wonderful pony, for she was nothing else, was brought out and owned by Geo. Pepper, and, after her jumping days were over, pensioned off by him; and for anything we know to the contrary, is still living. We believe that her record stood as "The Garden" record until this year, when the same owner's "Myopia"

made 7 ft. 1 in. Then we have "Roseberry," that gallant dun horse, known and admired by every man that took an interest in the game, the first horse known to have beaten 7 ft. At the Toronto Exhibition he jumped 7 ft. 1 in. in 1889, and the same year made a record of 7 ft. 3½ in. in Chicago. He later made a record of 7 ft. 5½ in. in Toronto, and died in Chicago in 1901, after gallantly trying, and trying in vain, to beat his own record. We saw this noble animal, admirably ridden by Tim Blong, try and try again to get over that immense stack of loose poles, coming steadily, with ears forward, as if carefully measuring what a gigantic task he had before him; never refusing, always cheerful, and game to the last, he rose to his jump, fell back, injuring his spine, never to rise again, and died, if I remember rightly, the next day. This grand horse held the record for high jump from 1889 to 1903, two years after his death.

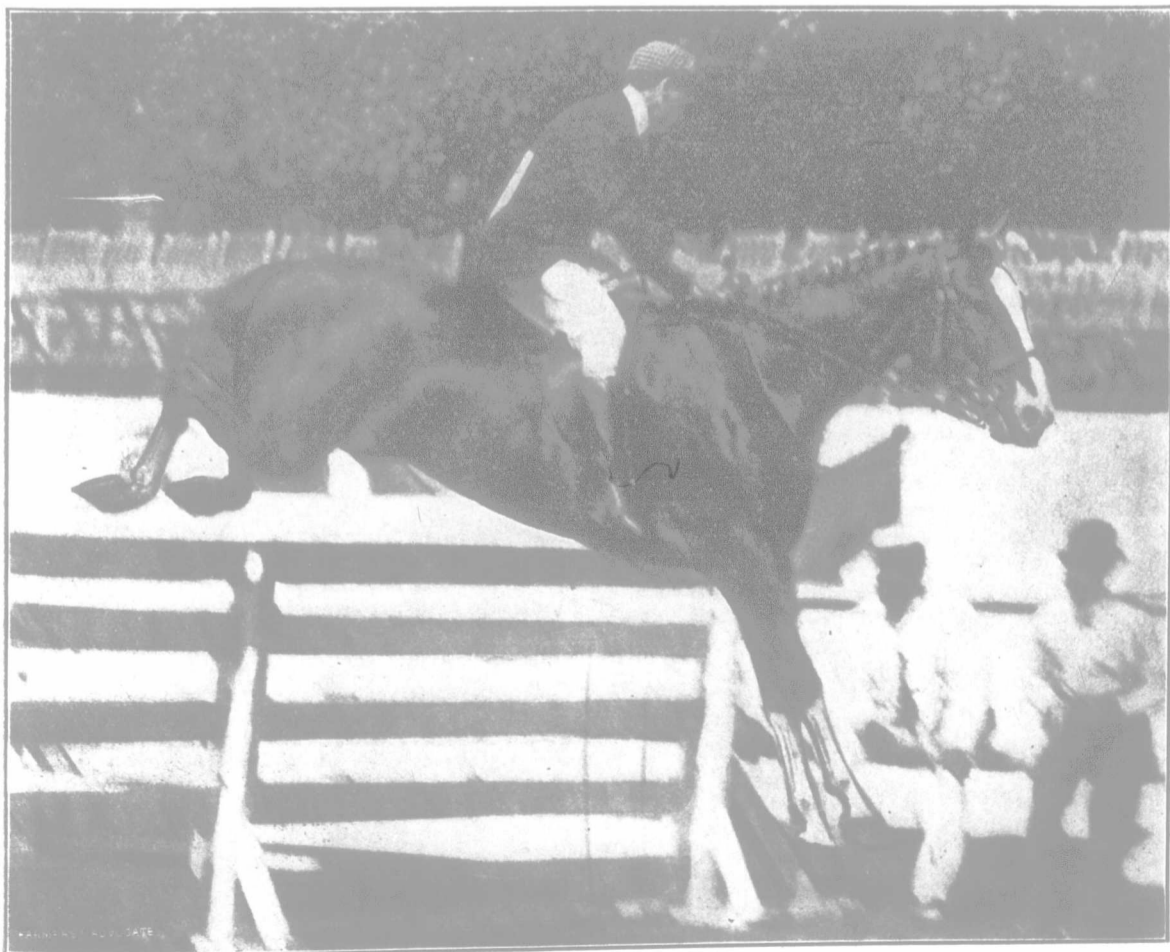
Contemporaneous with "Roseberry," were such excellent performers as "Ontario," owned by S. S. Howland, of Mount Morris, N. Y., with a record of 7 ft. 1 in., and also Canadian-bred; the mighty "Filemaker," with a record of 7 ft. 4½ in.; this big brown gelding was ridden to his early successes by that well-known N. Y. horseman, W. A. McGibbon, and at the time he made his record was owned by a man called Harris, in Michigan, and ridden by that fearless horsewoman Mme. Marantette, who rode him at the time "Roseberry" met with the accident which resulted in his death. I remember very distinctly seeing "Ontario," "Filemaker" and "Roseberry" all make some of their greatest performances in the old exposition building on the Lake-front in Chicago, about twenty years ago. A little time after this, Crow & Murray, of Toronto, began to be competitors in the jumping game, and brought out many first-class animals. For many years they have been right at the front, and have



"SURE POP." A celebrated high-jumper, by Jim Wasson, out of a Standard-bred mare. Record, 7 feet 4½ inches. (From a sketch by E. A. Filleau.)

showed their staying qualities by winning several prizes at the National Show of 1909. Amongst other good ones, they have owned "King Crow," by "Shenah," dam Thoroughbred; "Sure Pop," by "Jim Wasson," dam a Standard-bred mare—a most consistent performer, and one of the few that could always negotiate 7 ft. or over when asked. He has a record of 7 ft. 4½ in., made at Nashville, Tenn., in 1904. "The Wasp," also by "Jim Wasson," dam by "Tariff Jr.," one of the best, and with a record of 7 ft. 4 in. to his credit, and over \$1000 in prizes. "Confidence," by "March Past" (Hackney), dam Thoroughbred, winner at the International, at Olympia, London, Eng., last June, and credited with over 7 ft. "Ironsides," a black gelding, by "Tupelo," dam Standard-bred, winner of many high jumps up to 7 ft. Also, a host of others equally good, and all Canadian-bred. Then we have that great horse "Heatherbloom," also brought out by Crow & Murray, sold by them, and owned until the time of his death, this summer, by Howard Willets, of White Plains, N. Y. A Canadian-bred horse, by "Philosophy," and raised at Lucan, Ont., evidently largely of Thoroughbred blood on both sides, he was a grand looking, dark bay gelding, standing 16 h. 1 in., of pure Thoroughbred type, with great shoulders, full of quality, and immense muscular development. He was ridden to his record by Dick Donnelly, at Norfolk, Va., where he cleared the bars at 7 ft. 10 in., the world's record, which stands good to-day, and is likely to for some time to come. He also jumped 7 ft. 9¼ in. at Bryn Mawr, Pa., the same year (1904). Donnelly claims to have ridden this horse over bars considerably over 8 ft. in height, but as this was not done in public, it cannot be considered authentic. Perhaps it should be added that there is a dispute about the 7 ft. 10 in. record of Heatherbloom, and some claim that 7 ft. 9¼ in. at Bryn Mawr should stand as the world's record.

"Pearl," one of the most consistent and noted high-jumpers seen before the public for years, was Canadian-bred, and brought out by Geo. Pepper. She was owned up to the time of her death by that thorough sportsman, E. H. Weatherbee, of New York. This mare probably won more high-jumping contests than any other horse, living or dead. She held the world's record of 7 ft. 8 in. for about three months, until beaten by the mighty "Heatherbloom." She was an exceedingly game mare, stoutly built, bay in color, and standing about 16 h. high, of unknown breeding. Amongst other celebrated horses owned by Geo. Pepper, we might mention "Queensbury," record 7 ft. 4 in.; "Rupert," black gelding, 17 h., record 7 ft. 6 in.; "Senator," chestnut gelding



TENELON, CLEARING THE HURDLE. A Thoroughbred jumper, exhibited by Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ontario.

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VID ROSS.

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ATCHEWAN.

17 h., and weighing close to 1,400 pounds, record 7 ft. 6 in.—all Canadian-bred, the last named being sold by Mr. Pepper to Mr. Weatherbee, of New York, who still owns him. We had almost forgotten one of the greatest; we refer to that game, compact, little brown gelding, 15 h. 2 in., "Myopia," that has seen at least seventeen summers, and last week cleared loose bars in New York at 7 ft. 1 in., a great performance. He is American-bred, but trained by Geo. Pepper. "All Fours," an English horse, is credited with 7 ft. 4 in. at the International, at Olympia, London, last year, a great performance, but one that has frequently been excelled by Canadian-bred horses.

The Hon. Adam Beck, M. F. H., of London, Ont., has contributed his quota to the Canadian horses of note. In 1895, at Madison Square Garden, he won the championship for middle-weight hunters with "Hurricane," and with "Lady Roseberry," by "Longitude," by "Longfellow," in 1897. At the same show, in 1898, Mrs. Beck took championship honors in the light-weight class with "Fellowship," by "Goldfellow," son of "Longfellow." In 1903, his "Dublin" took championship in the Corinthian heavy-weight class. In 1907 he was a winner at the International Show at Olympia, London, Eng., with "Kakabeka," by "Grand Falconer," both in the Corinthian class and in the hunt team. His "Kennebec," by "Tupelo," "Tenelon" and "My Fellow," by "Goldfellow," were prize winners at the same show. In 1909, "Sir Edward," by "Tupelo," was champion qualified hunter at the Olympia Show, and "Sir James," by "Chatean," was the winner of three prizes in heavy-weight classes. In hunt teams Mr. Beck has usually been to the fore, some of his notable winnings in this picturesque and interesting class, where regulation hunting costume must be worn, are; Second in New York in 1900; first in 1901, and first in 1902. He has competed twice at the Olympia, having accorded first prize in 1907, and second in 1909.

"The Bard," "Thistledown," "Bloomington," and "The Squire," all owned in 1904 by Geo. Pepper, are credited with 7 ft. or over at Des Moines, Ia. All are Canadian bred, "Thistledown" being of Hackney blood, and now owned by Dan Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Alfred Rogers, of Hamilton Ont., has owned some good hunters and jumpers, but we have no record of their performances. Others there have been that are probably as worthy of mention as those named above, but we have confined our remarks to the ones best known and remembered by a discriminating public. Below we give a list of the horses known to have records of 7 feet or better:

1. Heatherbloom—world's record of \*7 ft. 10 in.
2. Pearl—record 7 ft. 8 in.
3. Roseberry—record 7 ft. 5½ in.
4. Filemaker—record, 7 ft. 4½ in.
5. Sure Pop—record, 7 ft. 4½ in.
6. The Wasp—record, 7 ft. 4 in.
7. Senator—record, 7 ft. 6 in.
8. Rupert—record, 7 ft. 6 in.
9. Lord Minto—record, 7 ft. 4 in.
10. Queensbury—record, 7 ft. 4 in.
11. Maud—record, 7 ft.
12. Ironside—record, 7 ft. 1 in.
13. Confidence—record, 7 ft. 1 in.
14. Myopia—record, 7 ft. 1 in.

\* Disputed.

All the above named, with one exception (Myopia), are Canadian-bred, and a credit to the Dominion. In the United States we have raised some good jumpers, and in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and on Long Island, we can show as good sport after hounds as any place on earth; but when it comes to the high-jump, we have to concede the palm to the Canadian bred horse.

### Champion Prices at Chicago

There seems to have been an unusually keen demand for the heavy draft champions at this year's International. The Percheron stallion, Carnot, a champion at Paris and champion at the 1909 International, was sold for \$10,000. Richlieu, the champion Belgian stallion was sold for \$8500; \$10,000 was refused for Dan Patch, the champion Shire. The same sum is said to have been offered and refused for the gold medal Clydesdale champion, Gartly Pride.

## STOCK

### Fencing for Wolves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I want to sound another note of warning on the question of fencing for wolves. The official report from Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, is not accepted by the wolves about here. Years ago a coyote avoided a four-strand barb-wire fence. As they became more civilized and accomplished, they like domestic meat better and better. Three years ago I built a fence superior to the one called for by Dr. Rutherford, viz., nine wire woven and three strands of barb woven on top by hand, the whole being 56 to 58 inches high, and one coyote at least went over it weekly, in sight of the herder. I would never guarantee any fence, but a board one six feet high on a stone foundation; although possibly in some districts where the coyotes are not yet educated less may suffice. In the early days coyotes looked at little lambs, but feared to go near the ewes to get them. Later a bell or two on a flock gave protection. Now, a faithful herder, a gun and a pack of killing hounds are just little enough to guarantee security, and they cannot do it if the bushes about the pasture are large enough to shelter.

Manitoba.

A. A. TITUS.

### Live-Stock Outlook in British Columbia

If we total the revenue derived from butter, cheese and milk, from beef, mutton and veal, from pork and bacon, as well as from the horse industry, we will find that live-stock ranks second to none among agricultural products as a wealth-producer.

In estimating the value of these products, we usually quote the export figures, and ignore what is used for home consumption. Just to illustrate, let us suppose there are six million people in Canada, and each one consumes 25 pounds of butter per year, purchased at an average price of 20 cents per pound; this would amount to thirty million dollars. Then, twenty millions more are spent for fresh milk, and perhaps eight millions for cheese consumed; and we usually have over twenty million dollars' worth of cheese and butter for export. So here is one branch of live-stock producing more wealth than all the wheat fields of the prairies. If we included all the other branches, we would have a total easily exceeding any other commercial enterprise carried on in Canada.

What is true of the Dominion as a whole, is true of British Columbia; and, although she is rich in natural resources of all kinds, live-stock has, for many years past, contributed in a large degree to her revenue.

Before forecasting the live-stock future of British Columbia, it would perhaps be in keeping to review a little of the past. Previous to ten or twelve years ago, the live-stock wealth of this province consisted chiefly of beef cattle. The ranches of the mountain valleys carried some of the largest herds in Canada. There were also a number of herds of the beef breeds in the valley of the Fraser, and on Vancouver Island. But conditions have changed; practically all the beef herds at the Coast have been replaced by dairy stock, while in the mountain districts the march of horticulture has driven several large herds to the shambles. In the Okanagan Valley alone, six large ranches, each with an average of probably 3,000 head of cattle, have been subdivided into fruit farms, practically denuding this valley of her one-time chief revenue-producer.

The question arises, Will all of our beef herds meet the same fate? There are some large herds north of the C. P. R., in the interior country, where the land is not so well adapted for fruit-growing as it is farther south; but some day these will be divided into smaller holdings, and dairying will gradually take the place of beef-raising. There is intact yet the great Douglas Lake Ranch, south of the railway, which has carried for some years more than 15,000 head of stock; but this ranch is each year raising fewer cattle and more horses, and then, some day, it will likely be classed among the fruit districts. We would, therefore, naturally conclude that, unless fruit-growing gets a serious setback, or an epidemic carries off all our real estate agents, beef

products, except for a few small herds, will consist of dry cows and superannuated bulls.

When we come to the question of dairy stock, the outlook is much brighter. The introduction of co-operative creameries, some six or eight years ago, gave dairy stock a strong uplift. Then, the rapid growth of cities and towns is increasing the demand for dairy products at a phenomenal rate, and it will be years before the province produces half of her requirements. The excellent natural conditions in this country for dairying will keep the demand good, and dairy stock up to a high price. It is not uncommon for good grade cows to bring at auction sales from \$90 to \$125, and the demand always exceeds the supply.

This winter, farmers are getting \$2 per cwt. for their milk for city supply, and 33 cents per pound for butter-fat, when sold to creameries. Thus, many of the herds will bring their owners, annually, over \$100 for each cow kept. Holsteins seem to be the most popular breed, and there are some excellent specimens in the province. There are also some good Ayrshires and Jerseys, but they do not give the quantity which makes the Holstein so profitable where the milk is used for city supply.

If farmers had foreseen the demand that has existed during the past three years for good horses they might have made some money. The building of railroads, the growth of cities, the development of the lumber and other industries has made a strong demand for draft horses, and hundreds of carloads have been brought in from other provinces. Prices have ranged from \$200 to \$400, and in many cases the horses have been scarcely broken. Horses can be raised very cheaply in this province. The succulent grasses of the coast districts and the bunch grass of the mountain ranches makes very little winter feeding necessary. So, with good draft stallions located in nearly every district, we would naturally expect to see a large increase in horse-raising.

This is another branch of live-stock that has never been half developed. Why more hogs are not grown in British Columbia it is difficult to understand. If there is a place in Canada where they can be raised cheaply, it is here. Clover can be grown with the greatest ease, while 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of roots may be produced to the acre. Then, No. 2 grains can be landed here from Alberta for about \$20.00 per ton. Under these conditions, pork should be produced at a minimum cost. Eastern farmers have informed me that they could produce pork for 4 cents per pound, live weight. The price of pork in this province seldom goes below 7 cents per pound, and recently it has been selling at 10 and 11 cents. The demand for fresh pork is every year growing, and it will take a largely-increased production to supply this trade. Then, there are thousands of dollars sent out of the province each year for hams and bacon; this might all be grown in the province, and with more profit to the producer than where it is at present raised.

Anyone travelling through British Columbia would naturally suppose it to be an ideal country for sheep-raising; yet, with an area of 300,000 square miles, it is estimated there are not more than 30,000 sheep in the province, or one to each ten square miles. Much of this land is too hilly and rough for any other purpose, and should be devoted to sheep-raising. No doubt the industry would be far greater were it not for predatory animals. Panthers, wolves, lynx, and sometimes bears, will destroy sheep, but probably the most damage is done by coyotes. There is a bounty for the destruction of these wild animals, but it is not sufficient for their extermination, so the sheep industry suffers in consequence. Sheep-raising on some of these wild lands has proven very profitable, as the mild climate makes winter feeding almost unnecessary.

The market for lambs and mutton is usually good, and the provincial product supplies but a small percentage of it. British Columbia imports each year from 50,000 to 60,000 head of live sheep from Washington and Oregon, besides thousands of carcasses from Australia and New Zealand, so there is ample room for expansion among the local breeders.

B. C.

F. M. LOGAN.

\* \* \*

"I received the camera last Tuesday, the 7th. I am very pleased with it. It certainly is a good one. Allow me to thank you very much for it. I will show it to my friends. Nearly every good farmer in this district takes your paper."—William McClure, Saskatchewan.



### Fence and Keep Stock Properly

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To express one's opinion on the herd law in public in certain sections around here is rather dangerous; pretty nearly as bad as a political partizan opening up among a crowd of the opposite side. However, under the stalwart shadow of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE one is not afraid to say what he thinks; for certain it is that if THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE should deem an opinion worthy of notice numbers of adverse opinions will want. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the criterion our farmers look up to, and they do not go very far astray.

The herd laws I think, from a broad-minded point of view, should be suited to the conditions and situation of the vicinity concerned. I have an idea that sooner or later it is going to be a serious problem to contend with, and it will demand radical changes. On the whole, in past years it has worked fairly well, but I think it is very questionable that it will continue to do so. The carrying of noxious weeds has been a bug-bear, which, while it has not received the attention and consideration in the past that it ought to have received, it has nevertheless left a mark that is hard to obliterate.

In my own district we have no herd law, and have to fence for protection. We are surrounded by herd districts and are a sort of dumping ground for strays, but our stock dare not more than tag the line on our boundary. This is not as it should be, and it would seem natural for our district to wish to be protected from the outsiders, who break into our fields or turn in at some open gate from the road allowance. However, some of the settlers do not see it in this light, so we let the sleeping dog lie.

For a straight opinion of remedies to the herd law, I say, in grain districts the herd law should be in force the year round, and in districts where stock raising is the chief factor no herd law at all. This would tend to make everybody fence cultivated land in either case, and would be one step towards the keeping down of weeds, which are beginning to increase so much that the outlook is serious.

As there is not the slightest doubt but the keeping of live stock by the farming community, as a whole, will eventually become a necessity, not only to the farmer but to the land, I think our governments should set apart (wherever possible and convenient to do so) tracts of land that are not suitable for tillage. These could be leased by municipalities or districts, or by bodies of farmers themselves, for the purpose of summer pastures. It would be too lengthy a matter to go into details of how this could be worked, and no doubt there are many suggestions and ideas that could be adopted from the opinions of the farming public which are better than those that run in my mind. But the gist of the matter is the means of providing summer quarters for the live stock (of course, a limited number to each individual) of those grain growing districts where pasturage is difficult to provide. Water is a great drawback to many of the districts. But I think in most of those rough tracts there would not be much difficulty in getting a sufficient supply.

No doubt some people will say that the farmers in the future must grow their hay and pasture, and keep what stock they are able to keep and no more. This is true enough that they must do so, if they look to the farm to keep them and

their families. But the point is that many farmers will not look at the stock keeping as a necessity. There is a considerable amount of trouble in keeping stock and providing keep, in the manner in which it will sooner or later have to be done. It looks much easier and more profitable to take off 30 bushels of wheat per acre, than another good stubble crop and a fallow for another 30 bushels, and so on. The question of how long that 30 bushels, or even 20 bushels, year in and year out, with the intervening summer-fallow, is going to keep on is not heeded by many men. Some expect that it will last a lifetime, and that is good enough for them. But will it? There are ample proofs to the contrary that it will not.

Even if the fertility in the soil did last a man his lifetime, what about the successor? What kind of legacy would that be to leave to his son? I recently read a letter by a western man whose idea of farming was to get all he could out of the land every year, as he might not be there to reap another harvest. It certainly was one way of looking at it. But I think it is a very narrow way. Every farmer's duty is to conserve his resources, and it will certainly not make him out of pocket if he does it in the right way. By doing so, he has served his country as he should do, and has provided for those that come after him.

A pasturage such as I suggest for the future would be an encouragement for those districts who are really hampered in summer to keep stock, and I think that many men would be only too glad if such opportunity was afforded them.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

the advantages? Do the animals eat it more readily and do you think the refuse used as litter improves the quality of the manure?

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

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

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

### Gasoline as Power

The illustration on this page shows a gasoline engine on the farm of W. H. Bryce & Sons, of the Arcola district, Sask., that threshed as much as 1,400 bushels of wheat in a day, and also 2,800 bushels of oats in the same time with a separator of 32-inch cylinder and 52-inch body. In 15 days over 19,000 bushels of mixed grains were run through. The engine is 22 horsepower—45 brake. In the fall it plowed 20 to 24 acres a day, pulling eight fourteen-inch plows.

### Storing Ice on the Farm

Interesting and valuable contributions are published herewith on storing ice on the farm. Some of the ideas brought out should prove useful to farmers who have never followed the practice of storing ice, and should also be interesting to those who have, as suggesting more expedient methods of procuring and storing the supply.

First award is given to W. M. Champion, Manitoba, and second to Levi Thompson, Saskatchewan.

### Ice Cellar Under Dairy

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I think your suggestion re storing ice is most seasonable, as many of our incoming settlers do not know what a simple thing it is to store ice in this country. This I know from my own experience in Ontario, from which so many of them came, and where we had to have a dry, well ventilated building and lots of sawdust to keep ice with a certainty. Here we can keep ice without any expense whatever, except the work of storing. This can be done in winter time and thus costs little.

The ice-house I have used for the last ten years is a hole in the ground, 8 by 8 feet, with heavy poles laid in the bottom for drainage and rough lumber for casing next to the earth. When I first made this ice cellar I used to fill it by going to some stream or lake and cutting the ice with a cross-cut saw with one handle removed, as we did in Ontario, chopping a hole in the ice and then sawing it in long blocks, 8, 10 or 12 feet long, dropping a logging chain around one of these blocks, and with the team we would draw this block out on the ice high and dry, and then saw in blocks convenient for packing. Now this had to be done before the ice got too thick. I left the cutting too late one winter and could not handle the ice, but as ice was a necessity with me, I tried a new plan. I pumped water into the

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

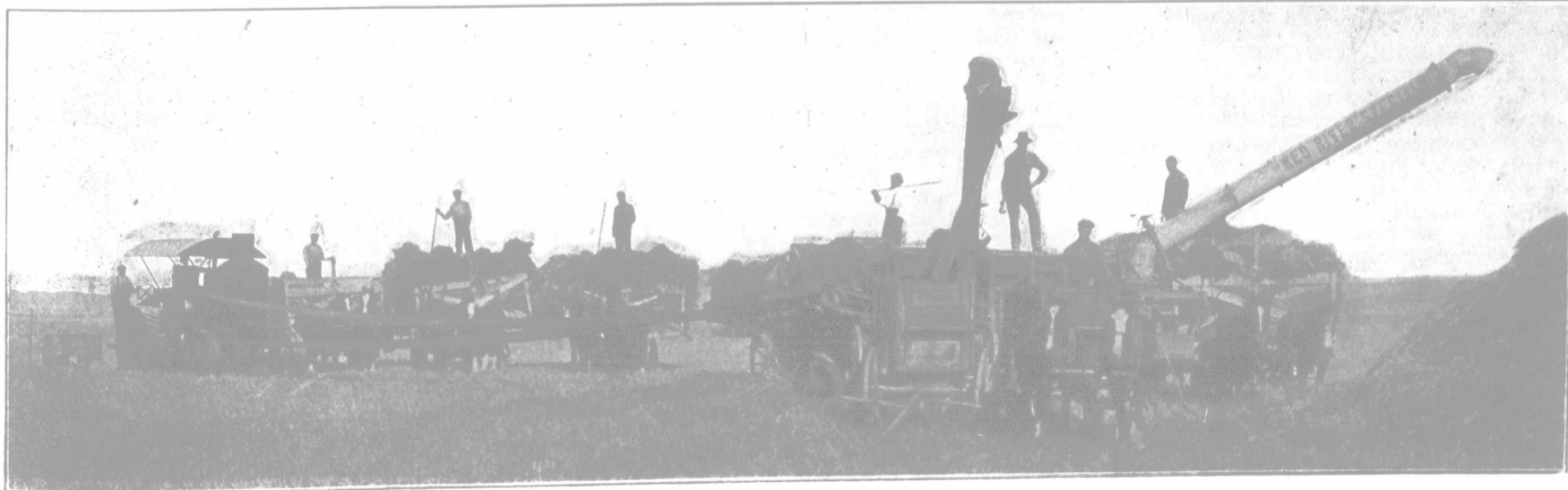
To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at head of the Farm department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

January 5.—Do you consider it pays to cut hay, sheaves or straw for winter feeding? What are



GASOLINE ENGINE AT WORK ON FARM OF W. H. BRYCE AND SONS.

ice-house. I then threw in enough snow to make a thick slush, and as the day was cold I gave the sides of this cellar a good coating of plaster made of snow and water. There it froze and I had a water-tight box. Into this I used to pump from 4 to 6 inches of water every day, according to the weather, putting in more water as it froze solid.

In the center of the cellar I freeze in a large box, first treating the box on the outside as the ice-house is treated inside, and you have then a cold storage all summer. The only disadvantage I ever found with the solid block of ice was it was very hard to get the ice out if wanted.

To preserve the ice all that is needed is oat or wheat chaff put on, say, 18 or 20 inches deep. Ice will stand neither rain water nor sunshine, so protect it from both.

Some of my neighbors have very much improved on the above plan, or rather the storage-room by putting up a dairy building with an ice cellar in the centre, cellar being built with cement walls and drained (which is always a necessity in storing ice) with a foot of gravel in the bottom. These ice cellars are filled with pure well water, as my old one was, but the doors and windows of the dairy building must be kept open to insure a good freeze. I have always felt that if farmers and dairymen knew how easy it is to keep butter and milk in one of these simple places, the problem of Winnipeg's milk supply would be solved for all time.

Man. W. M. CHAMPION.

### Storing Ice Underground

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In constructing my ice-house I dug a cellar where the soil was sufficiently porous to allow all water from melting ice to immediately drain off into the ground. The cellar is 5½ feet deep and 9 feet square. I floored this with small poplar logs and built a rough wall around the sides of the same material. Over this I erected a light frame of 2 by 4 scantling, 12 feet square, suitable for a shanty-roofed building, six feet high in front and about three feet in height in the rear. The walls are of inch boards, and roof of rough inch sheeting covered by good shingles.

Where it is impossible to find a porous subsoil in a suitable place, some other means of effective drainage must be provided for as no water must be allowed to remain about the ice. I prefer the cellar, where it is possible to have one, as the ice should be thoroughly protected from the effects of the prairie winds, and that protection can be obtained at a less cost in a well-drained cellar than elsewhere. I have seen good ice-houses entirely above ground, but in that case the walls should be so constructed as to effectively break the wind. Walls with an air space are preferable when the building is wholly above ground.

I prefer to cut the ice when it is 18 or 20 inches thick. The pieces should be cut square with a saw, and should be as nearly as possible of uniform size, the size being so arranged that the blocks when fitted in closely together will fill the whole of the cellar, except a space of from nine inches to a foot all around the outside. This space we pack tight with wheat straw. We fill until the ice reaches a little above the surface of the ground and then cover it closely to the roof with straw. All straw used for packing is better to contain a considerable amount of chaff, which makes it nearer air-tight. Sawdust is better for packing, but cannot be procured here at a reasonable cost.

I am well satisfied with results. We always have all the ice we need and some to spare. The upper ice melts rather quickly, but the lower layers, if always kept properly covered, lose very little from melting. I find ice a very enjoyable luxury and a great convenience in keeping fresh meat and butter in satisfactory condition, as well as in many other ways.

In view of the fact that the cost of an ice-house is so small I think it would pay any farmer who can get suitable ice within a reasonable distance to put up a supply. The outside cost of my ice-house would be \$40, including labor.

Sask. LEVI THOMPSON.

"I have been a subscriber to the good old ADVOCATE for over twenty years now, and would feel lost indeed without it. It is like an old friend tried and true and worth many times the cost of subscription." Jno. H. Pearen, Saskatchewan.

### False Flax in Flax Crop

Enclosed please find a weed I found growing in my flax field. Is it a noxious weed, and, if so, what is the best way of eradicating it?

Sask. B. N. A.

The plant you enclose is false flax, a decidedly noxious weed, a member of the mustard family, and frequently found in flax fields. It can readily be identified when growing by its pear-shaped pods. Being an annual plant, all that is necessary is to encourage the weed seeds to grow; then kill them by surface cultivation before they mature their seeds. I would strongly advise you to carefully watch the flaxseed you sow and see that the seed of this bad weed is not mixed with it.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### Opinion on Gasoline Tractors

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

We have used a stationary gasoline engine for threshing and have found it satisfactory in every way. It is 20 h.-p. and the separator 27 inch cylinder. We can thresh nearly as much in a day with this as the larger steam threshing outfits do, and the cost for running is very much less.

We consider the gasoline tractor an A1 outfit for field work, for breaking, plowing, discing, hauling, or in fact for any kind of farm work. A tractor and separator makes a splendid threshing outfit, just the thing for large farmers, or for two or three farmers to go together and purchase. The engines are simple to operate, require no fireman, no engineer, and there is no danger of them setting fire to the separator or the farmer's grain. They are less expensive to the thrasher and the farmer is not at the expense of having a big crew of men and a lot of horses to feed.

Sask.

W. & G. FITCH

### Some Observations on Western Agriculture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In looking over the past year there are some facts which have impressed me very forcibly, some of which are more pronounced today than last season. Certain things in connection with our farming in this country stands out very prominent to one who has been raised and has farmed in what was generally considered one of the best stockraising districts in England. But after several years' experience I am thoroughly convinced that in the West we possess something far ahead of the old land. If we take horse-raising, draft horses in particular, we can raise them at a third of the cost and at much less labor, and raise a much healthier and harder animal. All we need is the proper foundation stock in female and sire side. Be sure we get the animal of individual merit, and not the paper animal only. As for market there appears to be a never ending demand for good heavy draft horses, possessing the essential size and formation. Or take cattle: Give cattle the attention which is needed and a success can be made in dairying all the year around. Feed is easy to produce and our climate is certainly conducive to healthy animals; and the ease with which cattle fatten on prairie hay, salt and grain was certainly an eye opener to me.

With regard to the sheep we are but at the beginning of this industry, but after we get a cheaper and more economical fence, and the coyote nuisance is removed, I am sure we shall see the West forge ahead with mutton and wool production, which it is eminently adapted for. As for the hog industry, the price we have been getting lately will incite our breeders on to greater production, and there appears every likelihood of high prices for a long time to come. Poultry do well and can be made very profitable with a minimum amount of attention. Thus to one who has observed all kinds of live stock in the mother country the fact is more than ever demonstrated to me that Western Canada is destined to occupy one of the first positions in the world as a live stock producing country. All we need now is the proper foundation for our studs, herds and flocks, as we have passed through the trial stage of our live stock tests. So with our grain and animals combined our agricultural prosperity is assured, provided we give them the attention which is needed, both for raising good animals and crops. Both of these go hand in hand with permanent prosperity.

Alta.

T. RAWLINSON.

### Threshing Costs \$20.00 per Day

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a portable gasoline engine which I use for threshing and grinding. The chief advantage in owning such an engine and separator is that one can thresh as soon as the grain is ready, which carries the added advantage of being able to market the grain at the earliest moment. For farmers working over 200 acres of land I consider a gasoline threshing outfit a profitable investment. I have never figured out exactly what the cost is of threshing with my rig, but estimate it at \$20.00 per day, which certainly is less than the larger outfits are operated for.

Sask.

C. HEREBOS.

### Digging Well Through Quicksand

A reader asked recently for information re sinking a well through a bed of quicksand. E. J., Sask., writes as follows on the subject: The best way I know of to sink a well through quicksand is to make a round cribbing of 2 by 6 or 2 by 8 inch planks and carry it down through the quicksand until solid earth is reached beneath. If the vein of quicksand is strong, it is difficult sometimes to sink the cribbing, but by setting a pump to one side of the well and pumping while the cribbing is being forced down, the job may be finished off. Quicksand will follow water.

I have a well that passes through a six foot bed of quicksand, and because I did not get the cribbing through the sand, it gives some trouble. The important point is to get the cribbing completely through the bed and resting on a solid bottom beneath. If tiling is to be had a better job may be done, as it keeps all sand out. In any case the sand inside the tile or cribbing has to be pumped out when the well is finished.

### Care in Growing Most Important

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In regard to preparing a sample of grain for display at a seed fair I prefer to select the best field of growing grain, on a second year crop after summer fallow. By this means I get plump grain and less straw than I could get on summer fallow and be just as free from weed seeds. When harvest comes on I leave this field to the last to cut, so that it will be fully ripe and have no green grain in it. In fact if it does shell out a little it is better for seed purposes than that cut on the green side. After cutting I leave the crop in the stook until perfectly dry and hard, then stack, and thresh in about fifteen days after stacking.

Having it now safe in the granary the next thing is to clean it fit for a seed fair. This can be done with an ordinary fanning mill. Put the grain through the mill as often as necessary to take out all cracked or small grain. After having done all this I think it should be able to hold its own at any seed fair.

Man.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

### Arranging Mill to Clean Grain for Exhibit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The first thing in preparing grain for exhibit at a seed fair is to have a good sample, then to thoroughly clean it by repeated heavy fanning. By heavy fanning I mean to carry the grain to within about two inches of the back of the mill which can be done by placing a board or piece of sheet iron under the sieves that are used to take out coarse rubbish, such as straws and sticks, etc., by turning the mill at a good speed and by opening the wind boards to suit the grain. The wind will carry most of the light grain, white caps, and smut balls, if there are any over the back of the mill, as the grain is falling onto the screen in the bottom of the shoe. Then if this screen is as coarse as your grain will allow you to use, I think you will have a good job. There is another advantage in carrying the grain well back: You are getting the use of the full length of the screen instead of letting it fall at or near the middle of the screen as it does in some mills. Some people may object to this method on account of too much good grain going over with the light stuff at the back of the mill. I am using an old mill that I have had for over 20 years, so I do the best I can with what I have. I have no doubt some of the new mills now on the market will make a good job without going to the same trouble that I have to take with my old mill. Still I believe the old-fashioned way of cleaning by wind has some good features, and will take out impurities that cannot be taken out any other way.

F. J. DASH.

## SUCCESSFUL SKIN GAMES AT COUNTRY FAIRS

By RICHARD M. KEANE.

A strange conglomeration of fakir talent follows the fairs. Starting with the first exhibition of the season, they follow the fair circuit until the last snow is held in the fall. So well do they arrange their routes that there is hardly a district fair that does not receive attention. As a matter of fact, as country shows and our larger exhibitions have developed during recent years, the fakirs contribute largely to the attraction features. People have come to regard the pink lemonade vendor, the "old army game" man, the fellow who makes photos on a button in one minute, the cotton handkerchief salesman and a score or so other skin games as essential parts of a successful fair. One would judge so at least by the attention these receive and the lack of interest manifested by the average visitor in the live-stock, farm products and other things gathered in to make the thing an agricultural fair.

It is doubtful if fair managers should sell privileges on the show grounds to the fakir ruffian at all. Some of the games certainly should never be allowed at the show, nor inside the town limits for that matter. Others again are legitimate, or sufficiently so to be conscientiously regarded as "straight."

This applies to the side-show element as well as faking, whether the latter is worked by games of chance or by selling the public small novelties, useless generally, but netting the vendor anywhere from a hundred to a thousand per cent. profit. Side-shows are usually taken of the rankest kind. Some enterprising "manager" gathers in a bunch of "has-beens" from the cheapest vaudeville shows, and pulls off some stunts in which scantily-attired females kick up their heels and to-gin looking males get off some rather coarse jokes. It's the same with the "Wild Man from Borneo," who eats only raw meat; the "Woman With the Whiskers," or the "Missing Link."

### HOW THE SCIENTISTS WERE FOOLED

A few years ago at one of Canada's leading exhibitions the writer saw the "Missing Link." Now, the search for the missing link is not as seriously prosecuted these days as it was at the time Darwin was expounding his evolutionary theory, but some people seem still to think that a "link" may be found connecting man with the brutes. So we went in to see this specimen. The "barker" at the door was an artist, a graduate from Coney Island, and one of the greatest open-air "spielers" ever turned loose.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he bawled, in a voice that denoted ample vocal capacity and staying power: "Ladies and gentlemen, we have here the greatest living curiosity known to exist in the universe to-day. Is it a man or is it an animal? Caught by a band of blood-thirsty Igorootes in the jungles of the Philippines, it is regarded as the one unsolved mystery of the world. Doctors and college professors, the scientists of three continents, have subjected this creature to all the tests learned from six thousand years of human experience. They admit themselves baffled. Science can produce no parallel to it; history bears no record of any such creature being hitherto known upon this planet. It alone of all the forms of life that throb and pulsate around us bears closest resemblance to the human kind. Is it a man or is it a brute? It looks like a man, eats like a man, walks like a man and wears manly clothing in a manly manner. Is it a man? That's for you to say. Science gives no answer. For ten cents anyone can see this greatest natural curiosity of the ages. Ten cents. Step right in," etc.

There seemed plenty willing to pay ten cents for the chance of beating "the scientists of three continents" to the solution of the world's greatest "mystery."

The "link" was in a rather poorly lighted iron cage, and the writer was divided between two opinions as to what it was. It might have been a well developed chimpanzee, or it might have been something that escaped from a lunatic asylum and fell into the hands of the enterprising "barker."

That night as the side-shows were closing up we accidentally discovered the truth, though we have not yet communicated our discovery to the

"baffled scientists." The "link" was assisting the "spieler" to close up the show. We rode down town in the same street car. He swore in the same old fashioned, "manly" way that men are wont to. We decided he was a man.

Thousands paid to see this "wonder" during the weeks of the fair. The game must have been playing to from a hundred to three hundred dollars a day, for it was a headliner on the "Midway." As a fake, it deserves to rank with the "Stone Woman from Arizona." Most of us have heard of her. She was made of cement, sand and gravel a few years ago and has been travelling from town to town ever since. The owner says he "discovered" "her" while making an excavation for a cellar in a sand hill out in Arizona. "She" is supposed to have lived ages before the mound builders, or the red Indians. All of which goes to show how easy it is to produce some of the greatest "mysteries" of the world.

### SELLING SMALL NOVELTIES

Fakirs and the other professionals operating at country fairs are not, as a rule, so "rotten," morally, as the nature of their business would seem to indicate they were. After one gets to know them they make sociable travelling companions, full of interesting anecdotes from their experience and pretty good fellows generally. They gamole among themselves most of the time they are not working, so their victims have the solace of knowing that though they got their (the victim's) money easy, they lose it as easily again. However, this doesn't apply to all. The man who sold the potato peelers at most Western Canadian fairs last summer has made a fortune in the business, and has his money invested in real estate. His was a straight selling proposition. He bought the contrivances from the manufacturer for eight or nine dollars a gross, paid freight on them from the factory, paid the duty and sold the article for twenty-five cents. He had a profit of about eighteen cents on each "peeler" and averaged upwards of fifty dollars a day clear.

### THE VERSATILE MR. PERKINS

Travelling the Western circuit last summer was an artist about as versatile as anything in the profession. The "special" constable that he couldn't fool on a skin game would make a Sherlock Holmes. Occasionally he met his match; rarely, however. Tommy Perkins was his name and anything in the easy-money line was his specialty. Here is a specimen of the lightning change act carried out by Tommy at a fair in Southern Manitoba one day last summer. It was the same in his business, though perhaps not so much of it, at every fair visited, for Tom's money-getting schemes were nearly all of the shady order. He had to change his line frequently to save being run out of town.

Securing a license from the fair manager for the usual nominal fee, the public first were asked to take a chance on the old reliable chukaluck game. For the information of anyone not versed in skin games, it might be explained that "chukaluck" is played with dice. The dealer shakes up the box, throws out the little numbered cubes and shouts lustily for the "boys" to come up and take his money. The response is usually satisfactory and business begins. The dealer stands behind a table, the top of which is marked off in squares, each square numbered to correspond with the spots on the faces of the dice, *i. e.*, numbering from one to six. The idea is for the player to place whatever sum he wishes on any number or any group of numbers. As many as can get up to the table can play. Then the dealer tosses out the dice and takes your stake if you lose, or doubles, or trebles it for you, according as you win. Suppose a player places half a dollar on the six. If three sixes come up, he gets a dollar and a half and his own fifty cents back. But if no six spot shows the dealer gets the stake. If one six comes up the player gets a dollar. Looks fair enough and the chances seem about even between dealer and player, but next time you see the game worked notice, if you can, this one little point:

It is usually played with three dice. Watch the dealer casually knock them about on the table while the "boys" are being exhorted to

come in on the easy thing. He does it carelessly, but not without a purpose. He is getting the right side of each dice up, and he has to change sides frequently so as to keep the side up that doesn't correspond with the numbered squares on the table that carry the bulk of the players' stake. This point is important. Then if your eye is sharp enough watch him pick up the dice. You think they all went into the box, but they didn't. Two of them are "palmed," right side up you may be sure, between the small finger and the palm of the hand. One dice is in the box, but enough noise is made with it to lead the unsophisticated to believe that all three are being shaken. Watch how the dice comes out. By a simple twist of the wrist the two cubes "palmed" seemed to roll out the mouth of the box. They appear on the table, right side up, and the dealer rakes in most of the cash. So while the chances seem even, the dealer really has three chances to the player's one. Next time you notice chukaluck being played at a country fair, try to catch the fine points of the game.

Business looked thriving for Perkins, but a constable scenting something crooked closed the game up. Tom had all the paraphernalia for another just as good. The outfit consisted of a sheet of canvas stretched out on a pair of poles and with a round opening in the center of the canvas. Behind the opening was a cow bell, and anybody who could ring the bell by standing back the regulation distance and throwing a baseball at the sheet got a "cigar" every time he could. Three balls cost ten cents. If the cigars cost anything, the original purchaser was "stung." They are the kind that are too cheap to pack in boxes. Pretty soon the constable had decided this game was a bit shady, too, and ordered it stopped. Perkins came back with another.

Digging out a wash boiler which was part of his outfit, he filled it with water, bought an orange at the refreshment booth, sliced it up fine, threw in a package of some orangeade concoction, sold by druggists, and inside of five minutes had blossomed out as an orangeade vendor. It took the constable some time to make up his mind as to whether the selling of this kind of dope was infringement of the pure-food law, but ultimately he decided it was. Out went the contents of the wash boiler, cheerfully, of course, for long experience in the business had taught Tommy never to waste golden moments arguing with a constable at a country fair. Time meant money.

From the bottom of his box he dug up a "make your photo on a button in a minute" machine and, again, business thrived. But this particular constable seemed to find something questionable in allowing a fakir to embark into the photographic business thus so suddenly. He claimed that Tommy's license didn't cover this point, and the policeman's word in the case was taken as final. Tom quit photography as cheerfully as he had the refreshment business.

Next time he trotted out one of the regular out and out skin games, the "old army game," they call it. Nobody ever managed to beat that game so badly that the man running it went broke and quit, so again for a while Mr. Perkins raked in the loose coin of the realm with a sure thing proposition. Again, it took the constable some time to figure out that Tom was operating a gambling device, but when he did the "old army game" followed those that had preceded it, and was returned to the box.

It looked then as if, with all his versatility, the faker finally was "done." But again he came up unbeaten and ready for business. This time he had an unquestionable proposition, nothing less than the old reliable stock of buttons and badges selling for anything from ten cents up to whatever the buyer can be induced to pay. There was nothing about it that even a country constable could be suspicious of. So it "went," and until the fair broke up Mr. Perkins was a button salesman. He had made money in every game he opened out and probably cleaned up as much as if he had been allowed to play "chukaluck" the entire afternoon.

### THE COTTON HANDKERCHIEF SALESMAN

Practically every visitor at a country fair has seen or heard the cotton handkerchief sales-

man. The average fakir never stands on ceremony or allows the etiquette of merchanting to keep him from the public and the public's coin. It is so with the handkerchief men. Now, handkerchiefs seem like a small article for salesmen to be travelling the country with, and they are, but not as these fellows sell them. They sell the handkerchiefs in bundles the size of a horse's head. One loses track of the number in each package so deftly does the salesman count them out. He keeps up a running line of talk all the time: "Men, these handkerchiefs are guaranteed every thread linen. I'm not selling them, but simply and actually giving them away. Were I to pass out these imported Irish linen nose rags at a dollar and a half each you would be robbing me. We don't buy 'em, we steal 'em. There are three of us in the gang, one steals, one sells and the other goes to jail. I notice a man back there wiping his nose on a chip. Men, you can't afford to wipe your nose on chips, clothes lines or telegraph poles, when you can get imported Irish linen handkerchiefs cheaper than stealing. Here's what I propose to do: Here's one for yourself, one for your wife and one for your mother-in-law, one for the hired man, one for the cow, and one for the Shorthorn bull; here's another, still another; what, another! Pile them on, here they go; one more, yet another, hie ho! For God's sake men tell me to stop! How many do you want? Step right up! And what am I going to ask you for this lot, large enough to choke an elephant? I'm not going to ask you a dollar, nor ninety, eighty, seventy, sixty, fifty, forty, thirty, but a quarter, two bits, twenty-five cents. Anybody want 'em? Here they go! Sold again! No, not sold; simply given away. Hie there, you champion mean man, stop wiping your nose on that piece of newspaper! Sold again. They can't last long at this rate. And here's the last lot. Who wants 'em? There they go! Just one more lot!" And so on until one would think the flood gates of his oratory had got jammed and he couldn't get them closed.

And why, think you, gentle reader, should this little side line in philanthropy be characterized as a swindle? If you have ever parted with a quarter for the bunch of handkerchiefs "large enough to choke an elephant" you don't need to be told. If you haven't, watch next time you hear a noise that sounds like a handkerchief salesman at work, and perhaps you'll understand and spend your two bits on some other "rinkle" you don't know the inside history of. There's no fun in handing over coin to a fakir if you can see his fake. Giving it to another whose scheme isn't understood has at least the charm of novelty.

To begin with, the handkerchiefs, of course, aren't linen. Only the rankest of the unsophisticated would ever be guilty of suspecting they were. They're a mighty cheap kind of cotton, but pretty well plastered up with starch. The fake comes in in the manner in which the goods are handed out.

As the salesman starts to make up a twenty-five cent lot he shakes out each handkerchief, and lays it across his hand and arm. He usually carries his stock in a satchel suspended in front from the shoulder; or it works the same way if he's on top of a dry goods box with the stock in the satchel before him. A satchel to hold the goods is very essential. The first three or four handkerchiefs are shaken out and laid on the arm. Then, as the speed increases and the yelling becomes more violent, he merely picks out folded handkerchiefs from the satchel and piles them onto his arm until the audience loses count of the number that goes into the lot, and begins to imagine there must be fifty or a hundred in the stack that's to be passed out for a quarter of a dollar. But they never get more than four or five. As the salesman proceeds to wrap up the handkerchiefs into a ball large enough to "choke an elephant" he always flips the unfolded ones back into the open mouth of the satchel. Nobody, as a rule, sees him do it. The three or four that's left make up into a temptingly large roll, and, if anybody ever made a "holler" afterwards and claimed he didn't get as much as he expected, why the salesman proceeds to— well it doesn't matter much what the salesman proceeds to do. Nobody was ever known to "holler." Probably they're afraid to for fear the salesman will make embarrassing insinuations, the way he did when the "man" in the audience was "caught" wiping his nose on a chip.

Three or four cotton handkerchiefs at a quarter leaves good profit. The salesman is satisfied;

buyers never raise a kick; why shouldn't exhibition managers continue to sell the privilege of their grounds to honest handkerchief men? Sure they should. Successful fakirs help to make successful fairs.

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

### Facts Versus Fancies

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In writing for the education or edification of the public and ourselves we should deal with facts exclusively and not with fancies. But, strange, what is fact to one may not be fact to another. A fancy or an opinion may be a fact or it may not. It is my opinion that a farm of about two sections can be more profitably run than one of a half-section or a quarter, or a half-quarter, as J. J. Hill suggests.

With a two-section farm one could keep enough help to stook-thresh as soon as it is fit and get the plows going as soon as possible. One could use a gasoline engine, say 20 h-p., capable of handling six plows at good speed. Besides he could thresh and use the engine for other purposes.

Always in our wheat there is much small grain useful only for feed. Under present conditions this is sold, and we pay freight on it, but we get no returns. This small wheat we should clean out and chop. If we would cut some straw and use it and the chop together; and, better still, if we could grind our wheat and retain the bran and shorts at home, where we need it, the flour of our wheat would be worth more on our market. This, then, would pay for the grinding of it, give us our cash for our wheat, and give us our bran and shorts clear. We would thus have 16 or 17 pounds to the bushel for feed, and allow for shrinkage, in addition to the small wheat. What a revenue this would yield if properly used!

There is much other waste on the farm through bad management and bad financing.

Have the above suggestions any relation to facts, or should they be branded fancies? I believe that with a little proper organization and perhaps by the help of the Grain Growers' Association, which has done so much for the farmers already, that the realization of these "fancies" may become facts, and while ignorant amuses eke out an existence and make ends meet, I believe that it is possible by the use of knowledge obtained by practical experience and skilful application and good management strenuously adhered to that farming may become a pleasant as well as a profitable occupation.

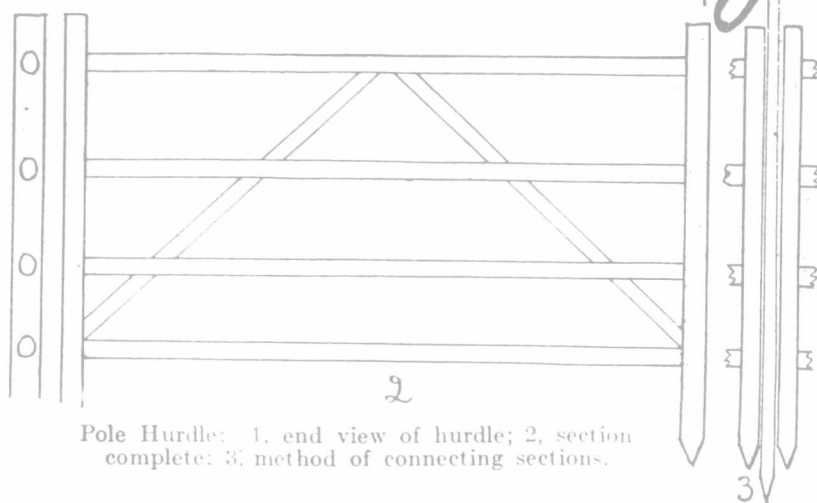
Sask.

J. D. GALE.

### Design for Hurdle

Inquiry was recently made through these columns for design and description of a hurdle. A reader in British Columbia sends the accompanying sketch and details of construction of a pole hurdle which he uses. The inquirer did not state what material he had for making the hurdles of, but we presume the idea outlined here can be carried out with boards or poles.

To make this hurdle take poles or sticks 2½ or 3 inches in diameter for the end pieces. Bore holes in these to receive the bars, spacing the holes to



Pole Hurdle: 1. end view of hurdle; 2. section complete; 3. method of connecting sections.

suit requirements. Then take round poles or sticks about 1½ inches in diameter and flatten or round the ends to fit the holes bored in the upright. These answer for bars. The manner in which each section of the hurdle is constructed and the separate sections linked together is shown in the sketch. The length of the bars should be about 10 feet and the uprights of sufficient length to make the fence the height required. When the sections are put together a stake is driven into the ground and the uprights driven beside it. The upper end of each upright may be fastened to this stake by the iron band shown or by wire or willow bands.

### Makes Ice From Well Water

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

For storing ice we have a building 9 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet high. We set good, strong poplar posts in the ground high enough to reach to the top of the building, one at each corner, and one at each side, making in all, six posts. Then, we boarded these up on both sides with good matched lumber, which gave a space of about six inches all around the building. We filled this with chaff and sawdust. As we put this up twelve years ago, we just put poles on the roof and covered them over with sods. This building did not cost as much as it would if one were putting it up now. It cost \$20.00 for the lumber, and the poles cost nothing but the time required to get and put them up.

The house is filled in this manner: We put a little snow in the bottom, dampen it and splash some water around the sides, to freeze up the cracks so they will not leak. After the walls become coated with ice we start to fill the house. Sometimes we get the ice from the slough to put in, but think it is better to use well water as it makes cleaner ice. We put a barrel of water in every day. If the weather is very frosty, two barrels a day can be but in. The building soon fills up and we have a solid block of good clean ice. We fill it within about a foot and a half of the top, then cover with sawdust and straw. We can keep ice all summer. Of course if anyone wanted a great deal of ice they would need a far larger place than this, as we do not use a great deal.

Sask.

W. POTTER.

### Crop Improvement on Heavy Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

A little experience of my own in handling summer fallow may be of interest to your readers. The land was plowed in June and during the first part of July. It was then left until growth appeared, harrowed when growth appeared, surface cultivation being continued at frequent intervals. Cultivation followed the plows. The first plowing was with mold board plows and 4 inches deep. Second plowing began in August and was done with both mold board and disc plows. It was a little higher than the first. I kept the cultivators going after the plows again as this land produced a heavy green crop in 1907 which graded No. 6 and feed. Now I wished to remedy this if I could.

The crop was sown on this summer fallow on April 20, 1909. The land was harrowed before the drill and the wheat sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. The packer was used after the drill, opposite way to seeding. The yield was 35½ bushels of wheat and 85 bushels of oats per acre. Red Fife wheat and Banner oats.

I find that for heavy land the method of summer fallowing we followed up to 1908 does not hold good. I find that more cultivation is required to warm up the soil. This 1909 crop is the first I have used the packer on and results have been most satisfactory.

From experience with my own farm I find it is getting harder these last few years to grow wheat. Eight years ago wheat on this land went from 40 to 49 bushels per acre. Thirteen years ago at Indian Head wheat yielded 41 bushels per acre. I farmed at Indian Head for 28 years and know conditions and returns fairly well. Our land needs more cultivation.

Just a word from my experience with packers:

The packer to buy is the one that suits your conditions. If your soil is light and quick your conditions are different from those of the man on heavy land. I have had good results these past few years from fall cultivating the land intended for summer fallow the succeeding season.

The weed problem is becoming each year a more serious one. One cannot but notice conditions of the old land, land that has been cultivated for say 25 years. The first fifteen years the owners lived on the land and superintended the work. But with good crops and good years the farmers moved to town, letting their farm on shares or for a cash rental. The result is weeds and wild oats. Great thing all right living in town and driving out to the farms.

Renting is the cause of the dirty state of the land, at least to a large extent it is the cause. Perhaps when a farmer wants to move to town he has a perfect right to but it seems strange for them to be congregating in towns to do nothing but talk politics, of which the average of them know little.

Sask.

M. BRENNAN.

### Heavy Yielding Oats

James R. Hogg, gardener at the Provincial Government buildings, Winnipeg, reports results attained from seeding half a peck of oats two years ago. He threshed this year 44 bushels of grain, the yield being at the rate of 88 bushels per acre. The crop was grown on new land in Rosburn Municipality, Manitoba. Banner oats grown in the same field gave a return of 68 bushels per acre. The variety is known as Reid's Defiance. The grain weighs over 40 pounds per measured bushel, and the straw is stiff, and not easily lodged.

### Selection and Preparation of Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In commencing to write on this subject I would give the advice given by a dairy lecturer some years ago. When asked how to get a herd of good dairy cows, his answer was: "Start a long time ago." So my advice regarding seed grain is the same: "Start a long time ago." You must have clean ground; you must use the greatest care in cleaning the seed you use to sow; you must look over it when growing, picking out any bad weed, or foreign grain; you must harvest at the stage of full maturity; you must stack in order to save from injury by rain or bleaching; you must positively keep stook teams off the land on which you expect to grow clean grain, and you must see that your thresher comes from a clean farm to you, and also that he runs his mill clean out before he commences threshing.

It may be said that attention to all those details is not necessary, but eternal vigilance is the price of safety in these matters. Stacking promptly, for instance, will generally save the color, and color has a right to count, proper color proving that grain has not been injured by exposure to wet.

Assuming now that it is threshed safely, the cleaning is still an art. I have tried different fanning mills, and you can make any of them do a good job if you try good and hard, and none of them I have yet tried seem to be perfection. You must have strong wind when cleaning to blow out all light grain, and you need to run the grain twice through a mill to make it perfect—once with a square mesh screen which should take out all small seeds up to the size of wild buckwheat, and once with a screen of long mesh, 10 or 12 wires to the inch, which should take out all small, lean grains, whether wheat, oats or barley. One of the tricks of the trade which I believed is followed, though I have never tried it, is to put the grain, oats or barley, twice through a threshing machine, which will cut off all short beards of barley and long tips of oat grains, but which may injure the germ of the grain. Such treatment would doubtless give a little greater weight per measured bushel.

To sum up: One must use the utmost care in every stage of the work, no half work will count, and you can depend on a demand for your grain which will give you 20 or 25 cents per bushel over any regular market price. Our seed fairs are good educators, and we often hear it said that the judges are too particular, but I cannot see it. We are striving for perfect grain, and a judge has every right to turn down any sample because of wild oats or vicious weed seeds.

Man.

J. R. SUDDABY.

### Some Remarks on Preparing Sample

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Regarding preparing grain for display at seed fairs, I would say: A wise man inspects his grain in the field before cutting, and takes note of his best grain. When it stands the best, the kernels large and plump, even-sized and well matured, he should take his seed. After cutting, the crop should be well stooked and given a chance to dry out well before being threshed. The grain should be stored in a dry place. That is the way I get the good color on my grain. A good many farmers claim that grain will improve when in stook, but it certainly does not improve the color, and in many instances I have seen the quality damaged in stacks, whereas by threshing out of the stooks the quality can be secured by a little care as well as the color.

When taking the sample for display, be careful to get the best, running it through a fanning mill with the sieves so attached that all fowl seeds and small grains are separated from the large ones. When enough of this kind for the sample is secured, pour it on a clean sheet, as it is undoubtedly done in most cases where first prizes are taken on large seed fairs; the grain is picked over by hand and all impurities taken out to make the quality of highest merits.

Alta.

A. SHEARER.

### Cleaning Seed Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I always try to select my seed from land that is rich in fertility—new land, if possible. I thresh enough of this to supply me with seed and keep such grain separate from my main crop. In preparing a sample for the seed fair, I have a good supply to work from. I put the largest screens and riddles in the fanning mill, and put the grain through at a fairly good rate. After cleaning some half a dozen bags or so, I then put this through again, and keep repeating the operation till I have it reduced down to the required amount, which is about two bushels. The last bag will have gone through the mill about six times, and if the grain is plump and a good color, you will have a sample that is hard to beat.

Then, again, in cleaning up seed for the following season I would suggest as a good plan to follow: Don't wait till you have marketed everything but your seed: Start and clean up the seed while you have plenty of grain to work on. Use the large riddles and screens in the fanning mill; that which passes through these screens can go back into the bin to be sold, and that which is cleaned you will find to be large, plump grain and well matured. The old saying that "like begets like" will be sure to show itself if this plan is followed every year. It may take a little longer to clean the seed this way, but it pays, especially where exhibited in the field competitions. Good seed and good tillage is the keynote to the successful farmer.

Sask.

C. A. PARTRIDGE.

### Preparing Seed Fair Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Preparing seed grain for exhibition purposes to-day is very different to what it was ten years ago. My wheat has taken first prize at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and other places. For upwards of ten years I have selected the largest grains for seed. I have sown in many cases less than one bushel to the acre at a depth of one inch, which has always given me good results: a heavy yield and very large heads, the wheat grading one or two northern. I soon found it necessary to introduce a special sieve on my mill, as I found many large kernels in my wheat that could not be taken from sample by any sieve that I found on the market; so I carefully cleaned a small sample of grain and took it to an ironmonger's and asked for a screen that would take two-thirds of the wheat from sample. I could not get what I wanted in any shop. At last I wrote to the manufacturer of the mill and secured what I required. This new screen gave me satisfaction.

Having secured what I consider the best sample of grain, free from smut and other grains, and of good color, I place my mill in the most suitable position, on a sheet, and place the screens in position in accordance with instructions, with the special screen at the bottom, the screens having been thoroughly cleaned before hand. The mill is then turned slowly and the grain put through. This is repeated. I then put the

cleaned grain through the special mill for extracting oats. This mill not only removes oats, but any barley that may be in the sample. I do not allow the grain to go on the floor, but have pans for it to run into, and, when these fill they are emptied into either new bags, or bags specially prepared for the purpose.

In selecting bags to contain wheat for seed fair, we are most careful that they are thoroughly clean and free from any seeds. If the seed fair is held at some distance from the farm, it is desirable to use a second bag for the protection of the wheat or other grain. Always tie the bags to prevent the possibility of the grain being damaged in any way. Barley, oats and peas are cleaned in the same way, using special screens for the purpose.

Sask.

SERG'T-MAJOR F. COLBS.

### Experiments Worth While

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

During the past summer the greater part of my time has been spent in the grain fields, conducting experiments with new breeds of cereals, and on plots under the auspices of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Naturally the work has been most interesting and several "facts" (to use the terms quoted in the topics for discussion) were observed and noted. Perhaps the most prominent feature which can be called a new fact is the result of yields from rates of seeding of the regenerated stocks. Most of these plots have been tested out, and certainly go a long way to establish the fact of the benefit of regenerated stock, and it seems the heavy rate of seeding is essential for success with these grains, which are all practically non-stoolers.

The following table bears out this statement :

OATS						
Rate seed- ing. bu.	Date seed- ed.	No. days maturing.	Kind of land sown on	ABUNDANCE TYPES	Yield per acre in weight. bu. lbs.	
4	May 15	100	Breaking		136	8
3	" 15	102	"		102	19
2½	" 15	102	"		97	1
5	" 13	97	"	STORM KING	133	13½
6½	" 13	97	"	"		
6½	" 13	97	"	"		
						not tested (seeded to wheat)
TARTAR KING						
4	" 13	102	"		76	17½
5	" 13	101	"		103	7
Spreading out but grain somewhat like the Tartar King						
3	May 20	97	Spring plowing		115	22½
2½	" 20	97	"		97	29½
BARLEY						
TWO-ROWED — (Large grain)						
3	June 3	93	Fallow		63	25½
1½	" 3	93	Burnt ground disc'd		37	36½
TWO-ROWED — (Medium grain)						
2½	" 3	100	Spring plowing		72	38 11-16
1½	" 3	100	"		61	21½
(TWO-ROWED — Very large grain.) (Not seeded heavy enough)						
2½	" 1	102	"		64	2 2-5
1½	" 1	102-105	"		49	19
(SIX-ROWED)						
2	" 3	95	"		64	9½
1½	" 3	95	"		59	12
1½	" 3	95	"		58	1

I have not completed wheat test but it is most promising in several respects, data of which I will be pleased to send later on. As will be seen from the above table, the non stooling large grains have grown fairly uniformly to the rates of seeding. Doubtless there are soils that will stand more or less seed than others and possibly in a very arid summer the heavy rates might not succeed. But I think on good breaking or fallow where moisture has been well conserved the heavy rate would turn out all right.

In regard to plots of Canadian Seed Growers' Association the result of hand selection of good heads, which in my case is as yet in its infancy an old fact is emphasized. Although the plots have not yet been tested out the straw and appearance was slightly superior to the plots of regenerated stocks. I might add that the original seed from which these plots have sprung were regenerated stocks. This emphasizes the value of hand selection of seed and at the same time points out the great value of the regenerated seeds.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must point out that I do not wish to infer that hand selection of seeds is superior to the regeneration of grains. But I do say that both are necessary, both are good.

DRAG HARROW.

## DAIRY

Breeders of dairy cattle in Iowa, in order to create more interest in dairying, are offering stock to students taking the short course in farm dairying at the state college. Three bull calves are offered, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, to the three students standing highest in examinations at the close of the course.

### Frozen Milk Supply

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Farmers who allow all their cows to go dry can have good milk by freezing new milk solid by placing it in flat pans, and when it gets properly cold stir well, mixing the cream that has risen well through it. Then, when frozen, place the pan on the stove just long enough to loosen the frozen cake. Then pack one cake on top of another in a clean barrel. Keep outside, of course. In case the milk is not all used before it melts, the hens and little pigs will think it none the worse for having been frozen for three months.

Man.

W. M. CHAMPION.

### Wrapping Prints by Machinery

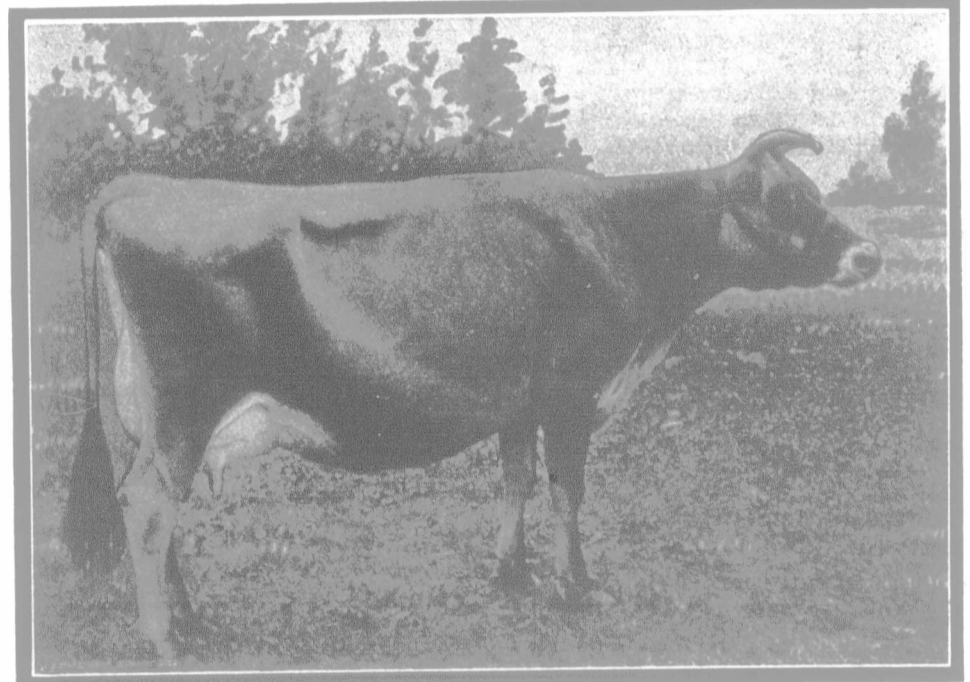
A New York man has succeeded in building a butter wrapping machine that will turn out 50 well wrapped prints every minute. The machine and the principle on which it operates are simple. The butter as it comes from the printer is placed on an automatic conveyer which carries it along to the plunger, which in turn presses the print against the wrapping paper and over to the arms that turn paper over, both sides and ends, after which the print is passed out through a chute perfectly wrapped and with clean cut edges that are not possible with hand wrapping. The parchment paper is placed in a box on top of the machine which contains 1,000 sheets. These are raised automatically and are fed to the machine, a small pointed knife holding in place all but the top sheet which is being slid by a rubber roller down to the plunger.

### Cows in Classes

To what class does each of your dairy cows belong? A business man bends his energies towards making every dollar expended earn as much as it possibly can. From some October records received from members of cow-testing associations it would seem that many cows are not expected to earn anything above the bare cost of feed from now till next spring. But here and there are cows in another class altogether, giving as high as 750 pounds milk and 23 pounds fat in October, not freshly calved cows, that freshened in April or May. Supposing the ordinary factory patron divides his cows into just two classes, those that pay, and those that do not pay. Is he even then in a position to place each cow unerringly? Has he records to show how much milk or fat each cow gives month by month and how much her feed costs? Such records are not only

easily kept, but are invaluable in determining which cows are paying the best profit, and which are just on the pension list. With this information at hand, it will be but a natural step to let one or two go off to the butcher, thereby saving unprofitable labor, while the grain they would have consumed may be used in further development of those that are naturally fitted for turning it economically into milk and butter-fat. Keep records, keep no drones, but keep only such cows as prove themselves by the records to be in the top class, producing plenty of milk from a reasonable amount of suitable feed. C. F. W.

age of over 81 pounds a day. Her test, however, was not so high as some others, being only 3.1 per cent., so that she achieved only fourth position in the mature Holstein class. Geo. Clemens, Evergreen March, champion two years ago, yielded 210.26 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent; but even this entitled her only to third. First and second in the mature class were two cows owned and entered by M. L. Haley, Springford, a comparatively new breeder and exhibitor, who, however, won first and championship in 1908 with the cow that secured the honor this year, Aggie De Kol, yielding 216.20 pounds, testing



PRIZE WINNING JERSEY IN EASTERN CANADA SHOWING STRONG BREED CHARACTERISTICS.

### Dairy Test at Guelph

The three day dairy test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Dec 7 to 10, was phenomenal in many respects. It was a Holstein year, but never in the history of the show did the three days' test run into such high figures as it did this year. When it is known that the fourth prize cow of this year scored ten points more than the champion of last year, it will be readily seen that those exhibited this year were exceptionally good ones.

Not only were the milk yields phenomenally large, but the butter-fat test was also surprisingly high. This latter fact is attributed by exhibitors to the excellent ventilation, it having been the experience that when the weather was muggy and the air bad the test had gone down. Competition this year was practically confined to Holsteins and Ayrshires, with two grades and one Shorthorn, the latter failing to qualify for a prize. Ayrshires numbered eleven, and Holsteins twenty-two. While both breeds acquitted themselves with credit, the first-prize Ayrshire cow making 228.16 points, it was unquestionably a Holstein year, the blacks and whites simply excelling themselves both in regard to quantity of milk and butter-fat production. One cow gave 243.31 pounds of milk in three days, or an aver-

4.3 per cent., making a total score of 288.84 points. His second cow, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, produced 207.89 pounds of 3.9 per-cent. milk, scoring 261.79 points. Jas. Rettie won in three-year-old Holsteins with Elloree, which yielded 192.69 pounds of 3.7 per-cent. milk, and scored 230.47 points. In heifers under 36 months M. H. Haley, Springford, repeated his brother's triumph in the mature class, winning first and second on Queen Butter Baron, with 217.76 points, and Mercena Artilissa, with 181.79 points.

## POULTRY

### Leg Weakness in Poultry

A complaint known as leg weakness is not uncommon with pullets that are just starting to lay. With a little care they will usually get all right again in a few days. It is a very good plan to pass carefully up the egg passage a feather which has been dipped in sweet oil, and give the bird a dessert spoonful of castor oil, first placing the castor oil bottle in hot water to make it run freely.

When some pullets have this trouble it is a very good plan to give all the others a dosing of epsom salts, which will in all probability prevent further cases occurring.

### Soft Shelled Eggs

A writer in a British live-stock paper has this to say concerning the cause of hens laying soft-shelled eggs and the treatment for the same:

There is often a good deal of egg-organ trouble during the late winter and early spring, because that is the time at which many of the young poultry come on to lay, and there are various causes which predispose hens to this very undesirable habit. One of them is the giving of condiments of the wrong sort which disturb the digestion and interfere with the natural processes in egg development.

Another cause is fright. When a hen is in full lay she ought to be kept as quiet as possible, subject, however, to the necessity for her to be constantly on the move taking gentle exercise. There used to be an old saying that if you want to make the hens lay well, you must run them about. This is partly true, but it is an exaggeration. What you really want to do is to ensure



GIRLS' MILKING CONTEST AT LONDON DAIRY SHOW

## Ontario Winter Fair

The Provincial Winter Fair held at Guelph, Ont., from Dec. 7 to 11, was a success in every particular. Increased accommodation for stock and visitors was provided by a two-storey 260 x 113-foot addition, but the enlarged premises proved too small for the exhibits entered and the crowds that patronized the show. One reason probably for the inadequacy of the accommodation was the fact that the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association held their annual horse show in connection with the affair, whereas formerly in smaller quarters, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry only were provided for.

### BEEF CATTLE

The beef cattle classes were well filled, and, although the rings did not contain the long lineups of first-class butcher's types that may be seen at the International, top places were in most cases graced by worthy examples of the breeders' and feeders' art. Particular mention is deserved by the sections limited to amateurs only, which brought out a number of animals that stood well up in the open competition.

Shorthorns made the largest exhibit of the purebred classes, the judges pronouncing the first prize two year old steer in this class one of the nicest beef propositions that had come under their hands for years. The grand champion steer of the show, Dunrobin Villager, exhibited by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., was found in the purebred class.

Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were not very numerous shown, although a number of excellent beef cattle were forward. Herefords were exhibited by the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; and the polled cattle by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph; Thomas B. Broadfoot, of Fergus; Hugh McDougall, of Guelph, and John Lowe, of Elora. In a pair of two-year-old steers or heifers, Bowman's Elm Park Rosebud 7th deserved the honor over the Stone entry, which was a heifer of medium quality. Among a quartette of yearling steers or heifers, Broadfoot went easily to the top with a splendid beef type called Elm Park Mayflower 10th, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd, combining excellent type and finish. McDougall's second prize heifer was of a similar type, but not quite so thick in the valuable cuts.

Some interesting competition developed in grades and crosses. As a whole the classes were good, reflecting the educative results of previous shows and the skillful fitting noticeable all through.

The grades were a splendid lot all through. Animals of outstanding beef-making merit were in plenty to illustrate what the qualities were which made them profitable to the owner. The points which meant a large percentage of beef to the carcass, those which meant thriftiness and capacity for making beef out of what they ate, the points which meant loss through waste flesh were exemplified in a way which pleased the visitors who were able to get close enough to see and hear the lessons.

It was also a battle of the breeds. Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus fought it out in nearly every class, while Hereford representatives were in evidence often enough to show that they were inferior more in numbers than in merit. There was more than one argument in their favor, especially in the export type of steer. Championships went to the Shorthorn camp as well as most of the first prizes.

### SHEEP

The sheep exhibit was a strong one in every respect. Attractive premiums for wethers combined with American quarantine strictions (since modified) on our export trade in breeding sheep, conspired to induce a phenomenal showing of wether lambs, which filled the classes with long line-ups of choice mutton sheep.

Lincolns made a large exhibit and all good stuff. Chicago prize winners in the ewe classes were shut out, while the first prize wether lamb of the International slipped down to second. Leicesters were the best in years, both in quality and numbers. A. and W. Whiteside, Guelph, cleaned up all the firsts but one. Oxfords, Southdowns, Shropshires, Dorsets, Hampshires and Suffolks made creditable exhibits. In quality and numbers the sheep exhibit was strong and many new exhibitors made their debut.

### SWINE

The exhibit of swine was of an extra good quality. In Yorkshires, Roper Brothers, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., won the best money, closely followed by W. H. Pope Cook and Wm. Holmes. In Tamworths, Roper Brothers were hotly contested by Wm. J. Gibson. In Berkshires, Peter Brodie fought hard for the best money, closely followed by J. J. Stewart and J. R. Semple and others. Other breeds as well as the various classes of grades, showed full exhibit and called for strong competition. The grand championship cup for the best pen of three, including sow under 6 months, sow under one year and sow over one year, was won by Peter Brodie, of Little York, P.E.I.

### HORSES

The horse show excelled anything previously achieved by Ontario Horse Breeders. Clydesdales were strongly represented, fifteen stallions competing in the aged class. First place and championship went to Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont., on Cowden's Prince (Imp.) by Lothian Again out of Maggie of Lee, a well-actioned horse of desirable quality and type. T. H. Hassard, Markham, was second, with Kijnhill Victor (Imp.) and third with a

Marcellus horse, Hassard's Carcellus. Three-year olds developed strong competition, first going to Graham-Renfrew on a brown colt called Proud Chieftain, sired by Cairnbrogie Chieftain, out of Airlis Poppy. Homestake, a silver cup colt shown by John A. Boag & Sons, was second, and third went to an Ascot colt exhibited by M. Woodley & Sons, Dundas.

Two-year-olds were a meritorious class, well sized, of good quality and uniformly good action. Smith & Richardson were first with a Baron o' Buchlyvie colt called Commodore; Boag & Sons, second, with a Hiawatha, and third went to another of Baron o' Buchlyvie, exhibited by Smith and Richardson. Other sections in the stallion class were well filled, but not quite so attractive in numbers and breeding as the three mentioned.

Females were shown by the same breeders chiefly. There were nine mares three years old and over. Smith & Richardson won first in this class and female championship with Queen Minnie, the Toronto-winning filly. Fifteen two-year-olds competed in that section and four were shown in the yearling class.

Shires made a fair sized exhibit. The principal exhibitors were John M. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield. First prize winners in male and female were high class. An unusually large class of aged mares were shown. The prize for best Shire stallion, any age, was awarded to John Gardhouse & Sons on their Royal King III. (24580). In females, J. M. Gardhouse carried off the honors with Bluebell, — 280 — (Imp.)

In Hackneys such exhibitors as Graham-Renfrew Co., Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; B. Rothwell, Ottawa, and A. B. Campbell, Berlin, competed. Crayke Mikado, owned by Miss Wilks, was first in aged class over 15.2 hands. Brigham Radiant, the Graham-Renfrew stallion, was first in class 15.2 and under. These two horses came together for the championship which eventually went to the Graham-Renfrew Co.

In Standard-breds the blue ribbon in aged stallion was won by Miss Wilks on the Madison Square and multi-champion Mograzia. This phenomenal stallion was shown in all his sensational splendor and was easily first in his breed. The second prize aged stallion, General Worth, shown by C. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg, was also a strong favorite. Thoroughbreds were not strong numerically. Five aged stallions were forward. Halfling, shown by Patterson Bros., East Toronto, was first, the same horse eventually winning the championship.

## Live-Stock Shippers' Association

A meeting of the Western Live-stock Shippers' Association was held at Winnipeg, December 22, at which a number of questions of importance to shippers and producers, generally, were discussed. J. B. Baird, Pilot Mound, Man., president of the association, presided. Letters were read from shippers complaining of the inadequacy of the present stock-yard facilities at different points. The C. P. R. was roundly rated for the conditions at the present yards at Winnipeg, and the question of transferring stock from one railway to another discussed. As the matter stands, too much delay occurs in the transfer of stock.

The secretary read the report of A. F. Dillinger, previously published in these columns, on the condition of stock yards and the shipping of live-stock in Western Canada. Some criticism was offered on the suggestions made by Mr. Dillinger, but were chiefly local in nature.

J. B. Baird opened discussion on the question of new yards, characterizing as disgraceful the conditions prevailing most of the time at the present yards. Nothing particularly new came out, as to the situation regarding the new St. Boniface yards. H. A. Mullins offered assurance that the yards would be built at an early date, and suggested a committee to ascertain from authoritative sources all particulars concerning the progress of the business. J. A. M. Aikins, solicitor for the St. Boniface Stock Yards Company, interviewed subsequently, stated that everything was proceeding satisfactorily, so far as the company was concerned, and that work would begin as soon as arrangements for draining the yards could be completed. This matter was being taken up with the council of St. Boniface.

Complaints from shippers regarding delays in transfer were considered at some length. A shipper from Minitonas reported that a car of hogs shipped by him had been so long in transfer that the shrinkage on 112 hogs was 1,200 pounds. Other cases were cited where the shrinkage per hog amounted to 24 pounds.

In the election of officers for the coming year, it was decided that the interests of the association would be best served by having a representative at each important shipping point throughout the province. The directors were accordingly chosen as follows: E. Kennedy, Glenboro; H. E. Waller, Carberry; William Hanley, Boissevain; M. Nichol, Darlingford; J. McQuarrie, Minnedosa; J. Balcovske and H. A. Mullins, Winnipeg; J. G. Millar, Rapid City; J. H. Houck, Hamiota; Joe Lyons, Baldur; George Blunderfield, Winnipeg; H. Wagner, Grandview. The president, vice-president and secretary were re-elected, as follows: J. B. Baird, Pilot Mound, president; George Hamilton, Neepawa, vice-president; J. H. Hilton, Winnipeg, secretary.

your poultry, particularly your laying hens, having abundance of exercise, but not violent exercise, otherwise you will interfere with the regular progress of eggs through the oviduct, and the result will be that some of them will come away prematurely, and before the hard shell has been deposited on the exterior. Sudden fright will always be liable to cause a hen to lay soft-shelled eggs.

Another cause for soft-shelled eggs is want of proper shell-making material. Shell is principally composed of carbonate of lime, and this appears in various sorts of grain, especially in oats. It also appears in grass. This carbonate of lime is taken up into the blood from the food, and it is carried along till it reaches the oviduct, and there it is deposited on the eggs as they form. Birds kept in confinement need to have things like oyster-shell given to them so as to keep up the supply of lime salts in their system.

Lastly, poultry are very much addicted to the laying of soft-shelled eggs when they are suffering from constitutional disease or debility. Old hens are more likely to be troubled in this way than young ones. Sometimes there is a weakness about the oviduct, the result of which is that the shell material does not get deposited as it ought to in the natural way; and when once a hen gets into this habit of laying soft-shelled eggs, nothing will cure her of it, and she is best put out of the way at once, because otherwise the time will come when she will have an accident and kill herself. Again, there is this to be borne in mind, that it is a very undesirable thing to have fowls about addicted to laying soft-shelled eggs, because that is quite likely to result in the other hens being taught egg-eating. No birds, indeed, should be kept which are suffering from this or any form of constitutional debility.

## FIELD NOTES

### Saskatchewan University Buildings

The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan at a recent meeting decided upon the style of architecture and general plan for the new university buildings at Saskatoon. The collegiate gothic style in architecture will be followed, a type which is a general adaptation of the English style of college buildings.

It was decided to proceed with the erection of three buildings at once, a general university building, a dormitory and a central power house, at a total cost of \$350,000. The main building will ultimately be the College of Agriculture, but in the meantime the building will be used for both agriculture and arts. The estimated cost of the main building is \$220,000; of the dormitory, \$100,000, and of the power building and heating plant, \$30,000.

Plans are also being prepared for a machinery hall, in which blacksmithing and carpenter work can be taught and the machinery of the farm kept and cared for. There will also be a drafting room in this building. Barns will be erected, one each for horses and cattle, and probably smaller ones for sheep and swine, as well as a poultry house.

### In Charge of Household Science

The board of directors of Manitoba Agricultural College announce the appointment of Miss A. B. Juniper, as Professor of Household Science. Miss Juniper has been dean of the School of Household Science in Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, since the establishment of that institution, and comes to Manitoba well prepared to handle the new department in the provincial agricultural college.

Her special training was taken in England at the Norfolk and Norwich School of Cookery, and at the Battersea Polytechnic School of Household Science. Her diplomas and certificates include plain and high-class cooking, laundry work, needle work, dressmaking, hygiene and house-wifery. Her experience as a teacher and director of household science work covers a period of thirteen years. Her first introduction in Canada was in 1904, when, upon the recommendation of Professor Adams, of the University of London, Dr. Robertson invited her to take charge of the household science work in the Macdonald Consolidated School at Middletown, N. S. Later she took charge of the household science work in the province of Prince Edward Island, and when the Macdonald College was being planned she was given control of the laying out of laboratories, the securing of equipment and the selection of the staff of household science.

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**McGregor Won at Chicago**

In the Aberdeen-Angus classes at the International Show at Chicago, J. D. McGregor won third prize with his cow, Queen Mother Johnson 2nd. The winner in the senior yearling heifer class, Pride of Cherokee 19th, was bought by Mr. McGregor before the awards were made. Although only in moderate condition this young female was given the ribbon over several good ones that had been winning at state fairs in the middle West.

**Potato Shipments**

According to the Grand Forks (B. C.) *Gazette*, that district shipped 22 cars of potatoes this season and there are 20 cars more in stock ready for shipment, besides other stocks perhaps not located. Of these 22 cars, one firm shipped 14 cars; many others were shipped by the owners direct. Quite a few cars went to Nelson in the opening of the season as this valley is about two weeks earlier than the Nelson district; nine cars went to the Crow's Nest coal country, where the Grand Forks potatoes arrive first in the season and are highly prized the year round.

**Professor Elliott for Alberta**

Prof. W. J. Elliott, of the department of dairying, Montana Agricultural college, has been appointed superintendent of the Strathmore Supply Farm by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company. Apart from his duties on the Strathmore farm Prof. Elliott will act in an advisory capacity to the superintendents of the various other demonstration farms maintained by the company. At Strathmore he will continue to demonstrate the comparative values of irrigated and non-irrigated lands and to develop special high grade cereals. Much of his time will be devoted to the giving of lectures throughout the district.

**Professor Carlyle Goes to Idaho**

Professor W. L. Carlyle, a native of Ontario, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and formerly professor of agriculture and animal husbandry at the Wisconsin and Colorado Agricultural Colleges, recently received the appointment of director at the Experiment Station at Moscow, Idaho. Professor Carlyle is widely known as an enthusiast in his profession, and a first-class judge of livestock. He received an emergency call to undertake the superintendence of the live-stock department of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition last summer, and performed the duties of the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. The best wishes of his numerous Canadian friends will follow him in his new position.

**Guelph's Winter Fair**

In the opinion of W. F. Stevens, Live-stock Commissioner for Alberta, the Winter Fair at Guelph is a great educative force. Live-stock and lectures were of a highly commendable character. Best of all, great crowds were in attendance to derive the benefit. In the cattle ring the judges took pride in explaining the grounds on which awards were made. "An important point," said Mr. Stevens, "was the revelation of the possibility of having a successful show with large attendance without resorting to horse races or other features commonly spoken of as special attractions. On two successive afternoons every seat was occupied and no standing room was available around the judging rings; in the poultry department there was a sea of people; the lecture room was filled to hear experts talk on live-stock, drainage and such topics of vital interest to Ontario farmers."

**Calgary Poultry Show**

The second annual winter exhibition of the Calgary Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held December 8 to 10. Over eight hundred birds were shown, and it was conceded by all that the show this year was superior to any held in Alberta. Most of the birds on exhibition were exhibited by Calgary poultrymen, although a number of outside breeders were in the competition. The Eden Rest Poultry Farm of Lethbridge came with a good consignment, winning many prizes in the Leghorn and the Rock classes. J. Shackleton, of Olds, a noted poultry breeder, again won many of the Barred Rock prizes. All classes were well represented, from the Wyandottes to the Andalusians, bantams and pigeons. Messrs. Wood, of Winnipeg, and Barker, of Edmonton, were the judges.

**Winnipeg Fair Dates**

Winnipeg Exhibition dates are set for July 13 to 23, 1910. Manager Bell promises to have the greatest ten days' exhibition ever held in Western Canada.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has returned from the East, where he visited Chicago and Guelph live stock shows. He reports excellent features at both exhibitions, and says he never saw a better class of live stock than appeared before the judge at the Chicago show.

**Wheat Flour in China**

Writing to Census and Statistics Monthly from Foochow, Consul G. H. M. Playfair, reporting on the prospect of the rice crop, states that while rice is the principal food of the greater part of China it is no longer the only cereal food, as wheat flour has now established itself in the markets of Fuhkien. The imports have risen from some 25,000 cwt. ten years ago to 250,000 cwt. last year, of which nearly 70,000 cwt. came from the mills of Shanghai. During the six months ended June 30, 1909, 80,000 cwt. of flour of which 76,000 cwt. came from the Shanghai mills, were imported. It is only three years since flour made its great leap into popularity in the Foochow district, and the maintenance of its place in the list of principal imports cannot but have its effect on the demand for rice, of which it threatens to become a by no means insignificant rival.

**Grain Shipments**

According to the *Trade and Commerce Weekly Report* of December 20, the number of cars of grain and total quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Canadian West up to December 7 were as follows:

	Thirteen weeks		
	Week ended December 7, 1909.	Dec. 7, 1909.	Same period, 1908.
Grain—	No.	No.	No.
Wheat.....(Cars	2,716	52,404	44,194
(Bus.	2,851,800	55,024,200	46,403,700
Oats.....(Cars	473	6,502	4,810
(Bus.	851,400	11,703,600	8,658,000
Barley.....(Cars	122	2,317	2,076
(Bus.	146,400	2,780,400	2,491,200
Flaxseed.....(Cars	143	2,245	951
(Bus.	143,000	245,000	951,000
Rye.....(Cars	1	9	6
(Bus.	1,200	10,800	7,200
Speltz.....(Cars	.....	.....	.....
(Bus.	.....	.....	.....
Total grain(Cars	3,455	63,477	52,037
(Bus.	3,993,800	71,764,000	58,511,100

**Feed Stuffs and Fertilizers**

In dealing with legislation regarding feeding stuffs and fertilizers in Canada the Census and Statistics Monthly for November says:

Two Acts of the Dominion Parliament, which will come into operation on January 1, 1910, are of considerable importance to farmers and stockowners throughout Canada. These are the Commercial Feeding Stuffs and Fertilizers Acts (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 15 and 16), which are designed to afford greater security to farmers in the purchase of feeding and fertilizing commodities.

They provide that no commercial feeding stuff or fertilizer may be sold without an annual license from the Minister of Inland Revenue. Every brand must be registered by the minister and must have assigned to it a permanent registration number which shall constitute the means of its identification. A statement giving the registration number, the name of the brand, the name and address of the manufacturer and a guaranteed analysis must be furnished to the minister. A similar statement containing the following particulars must be attached to every packet sold:

1. Name of brand.
2. Registration number.
3. Name and address of manufacturer.
4. Analysis as guaranteed by the manufacturer.
5. Notice: Any purchaser may have an analysis made by the Department of Inland Revenue, on payment of \$1. Samples must be taken in conformity with the regulations. For regulations address the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

Foreign manufacturers must file with the Minister the name of an acceptable agent or representative in Canada. The guaranteed analysis furnished by the manufacturer must in the case of commercial feeding stuffs show the percentage content of protein, fat and fibre, and in the case of fertilizers the content of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash.

Where any feeding stuff or fertilizer offered for sale does not contain, subject to certain marginal allowances, the percentage of constituents indicated by the guaranteed analysis, or where the provisions of the acts have not otherwise been complied with, the manufacturer or his agent is rendered liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$50 for the first offence and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of \$100 and in default of payment of such penalty to imprisonment for 30 days.

Purchasers of registered commercial feeding stuffs and fertilizers may obtain analysis of samples from the Minister of Inland Revenue. These samples must be taken according to the directions prescribed and in the presence of the vendor or of his representative. The fees payable by manufacturers are \$2 for registration and \$5 for the license. The fee to purchasers for analysis is \$1 for each sample.

Agriculturists should make themselves well acquainted with the complete provisions of these acts and with the regulations that may be made thereunder by the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

**Events of the Week**

CANADIAN

Local option was carried in eighteen municipalities in Manitoba as a result of the recent vote. It was defeated in twenty-one municipalities.

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According to official figures there have been seventy lynchings in the United States in 1909, the highest number recorded since 1904. The victims numbered 11 whites and 59 negroes. The state of Georgia heads the list with eleven.

\*\*\*

One Indian was sentenced to eight years, one to four years and four to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary for horse stealing at the last assize court at Macleod, Alta. Four men, each charged with stealing a branded calf, were sentenced to two years each.

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A despatch from Detroit, Michigan, announces that a farmer from Moose Jaw, Sask., dropped into that city one day last week and placed orders for thirty automobiles, for himself and neighbors. The machines cost in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars.

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Figures furnished by the Dominion Lands office show that 9,919 Americans entered on homesteads in Western Canada during the first ten months of the present fiscal year. Of this number North Dakota furnished more than one-third, the bulk of the remainder coming from the border States.

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The finance officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate that the gross revenue for the ensuing year will amount to \$100,000,000, which is about \$5,000,000 in excess of the revenue of the Dominion Government for the current year as estimated by Finance Minister Fielding in his recent budget deliverance.

\*\*\*

A land surveyor with a party of 30 men returned recently to Edmonton, having completed the survey of the Grande Prairie country. The party has been engaged since last February in survey work and laid out for settlement 30 townships or practically the whole section known as the Grande Prairie. The land is practically untouched yet, only a few white settlers being clustered in one corner. The district is pre-eminently adapted to mixed farming. It will be thrown open for settlement next summer.

\*\*\*

Latest developments in the projected Centennial Exposition at Winnipeg in 1912 indicate that the Dominion Government are willing to extend aid, providing the exposition board can show that funds can be secured from other sources. To this end effort will be made to induce the railways to contribute a million dollars, to raise funds by the sale of stock in the enterprise and by other means. It is expected the Dominion Government will grant dollar for dollar for what is raised in this way. It may be, however, that the exposition will be postponed for a year or two.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

No election campaign waged hitherto in England has attracted anything like the world-wide attention this one does that is now being fought out. All the leading papers of this country and a number of American publications have sent over special correspondents to write up the campaign for readers on this side. Interest in the election grows daily in this country. Latest reports are to the effect that election writs will be issued January 10, which means that the campaign will be over by the twentieth.

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The International Commission for the Suppression of Bovine Tuberculosis met at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13 and 14. Dr. Rutherford, veterinary director-general of Canada, is chairman of the commission and has associated with him some of the leading veterinarians and agricultural college professors of the continent. The object of the commission is to devise plans for the stamping out of bovine tuberculosis, which plans are to be laid before the governments of the United States and Canada.

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The North Pole controversy is now practically settled. After three months bluffing and blustering, during which time he lectured to the great American people and sold the rights of his book, "The Conquest of the Pole," netting around \$75,000 in all, Dr. F. A. Cook, finally submitted his data to the University of Copenhagen. That body, after a thorough examination, has decided that Dr. Cook has nothing that can be accepted as proof that he was anywhere near the Pole; in fact, in the opinion of the university authorities his whole story, data and all, was faked. In the meantime, Cook has disappeared and nobody knows his whereabouts. As a fake, the discovery of the Pole sets a record that future generations will have to go some to eclipse.



# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

There was a lull in wheat markets last week. Values for the most part showed no material change. Sentiment generally is bullish and conditions, so far as they go, bearish. Flax has been making new value levels, oats and barley quiet.

Live stock locally has not been a sensational market. Outside centres report unusually high Christmas prices for choice deliveries.

## GRAIN

Wheat values fluctuated considerably during the week. A rather higher level had been set for the week previous than conditions seemed to warrant and something of a slump was expected. However, prices were fairly well maintained and no serious slump occurred, or is expected. The bull side continues the favorite. In American markets practically all the larger traders are bullish, which is not a bad sign.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canadian	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Wheat	9,182,059	10,084,287	11,520,000
Oats	3,832,292	3,273,516	2,549,108
Barley	735,296	991,652	541,834

American	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Wheat	29,019,000	28,440,000	52,061,000
Oats	11,520,000	12,228,000	9,554,000
Wheat on passage	25,080,000	26,968,000	24,712,000

European visible was estimated at 76,248,000 last week, 77,868,000 the previous week and 58,200,000 last year. Bradstreet figures a decrease for the week of 4,104,000 bushels in world's visible as against a decrease of 588,000 bushels a year ago.

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

North American	3,568,000	4,312,000	5,208,000
Russian	3,386,000	3,912,000	480,000
Danube	880,000	800,000	820,000
India	120,000	88,000	
Argentina	376,000	200,000	160,000
Australia	400,000	136,000	280,000
Various	136,000	200,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,816,000</b>	<b>9,648,000</b>	<b>7,040,000</b>

### UNITED STATES CROP AND SUPPLIES

Advices from American markets and official crop reporter indicate that the wheat crop of the United States is 73,000,000 more than last year. Movement into sight so far has been 3,000,000 more. Exports have been 20,000,000 less and visible supply is 23,000,000 less. Visible supply at beginning of crop year was not much different from last year. Where has that wheat gone? It is in farmers' hands, millers' bins and flour barrels. It will have to be reckoned with between January and July.

### ARGENTINA OUTLOOK

Cables from Buenos Ayres are to the effect that yields are materializing up to expectations, considering, however, that these dispatches come from agents of British and American grain houses, their reliability may be open to question. The Argentine situation is an interesting one to study through the cable dispatches that reach Europe and America, and if one followed it for any time through these sources of information he would be about as badly befuddled at the finish as he was devoid of information at the start. Advices from these and semi-official sources indicate no change of note in the outlook. The exportable surplus is estimated at from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. Argentina markets are rather erratic and do not give much clue to the situation that grain men all over the world are trying to sum up.

### WORLD'S CROP CONDITIONS

Taking the remainder of the wheat growing world, nothing new has developed. In Great Britain some concern is manifested regarding the domestic crop. It is believed that British wheat was damaged by unfavorable weather during last harvest to an extent that has been overlooked. Government figures make the crop some 60,000,000. But very little of it has yet appeared in market. In Europe the same generally favorable outlook prevails. Weather conditions continue to favor the growing crop in practically every part of the continent. In fact, in Europe the winter is most mild in all western countries north to beyond the Rhine. Whether this will be best for the wheat crop remains yet to be seen. Up to present, however, nothing has been said as to its affect on crops.

In the United States winter wheat country everything is reported excellent. Weather has been favorable, generally, and outlook for the crop the best. Similarly from Australia and India nothing but bear news comes. The world, take it generally, is optimistic, but bull movements, rather strangely, are the most easily effected.

### ARGENTINA THE PRICE MAKER

For the present Argentina is making the price of wheat in the world's markets. Liverpool is more sensitive to Buenos Ayres advices than to news from any other quarter, and Canadian and American markets usually follow Liverpool's lead, whether it be up or down. Argentina news, considering its un-

reliability, is regarded as a pretty poor basis for making prices on, but seemingly almost anything in the way of wheat news is gulped down without much thought.

### TRADERS BULLISH

Bear sentiment to the contrary, notwithstanding, traders are becoming increasingly bullish. Sentiment, after all, rules in wheat speculation, and at the present it is bullish sentiment that has, and seems likely to continue to have the greatest influence on values. The bull side is the popular one and for the immediate future is certain to remain so.

### FLAX STRONG

Some months ago, when flax began moving upward, the dollar and a half limit was set for the commodity in Canadian markets, but flax has passed that point long since, and is still climbing. In Duluth flax has been over the two-dollar mark repeatedly of late, and in Winnipeg, the December cash article has been traded in at one and three quarters. Prices show no indication of falling off. Oats and barley show little change in values.

### CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

WHEAT—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Dec.	102½	101½	100½	101½	101½
May	105½	104½	103½	104½	104½
OATS—					
Dec.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
May	37½	37½	36½	37	37
FLAX—					
Dec.	170	169	168	167	168
May	176	176½	175	174	175

### CASH PRICES

WHEAT—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 1 Nor.	102½	100½	100	101	101
No. 2 Nor.	99½	97½	97	98	98
No. 3 Nor.	96	94½	94	95	95
No. 4	92	91	91½	92	92
No. 4	87½	86½	87½	89	88
No. 6	80½	79½	80½	81	81
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	96½	94½	94½	95½	95½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	95½	93½	93½	94½	94½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	95½	93½	93½	94½	94½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	93½	91½	91½	92½	92½
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	96	94½	93½	94½	94
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	94	92½	91½	92½	92½
OATS—					
No. 2 white	34½	34	34	34½	34½
No. 3 white	33	32½	32½	33	33
BARLEY—					
No. 3			44½		45½
No. 4				43	43½
FLAX—					
N.-W.			167	167	167
Man.			165	165	165

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor. spot	120½	119½	119½	118½	118½
No. 2 Nor. spot	119½	118½	117½	117½	117½
No. 3 Nor. spot	118½	118½	116½	116½	116½
December	117½	118½	117½	117	116½
March	114½	116½	115½	114½	115
May	112½	114	112½	112	111½

### LIVE-STOCK

Locally, the live-stock situation holds little to report. Deliveries are light, and prices practically unchanged. Quality in receipts is of a rather low order, but to be expected at this season. Cattle are at last week's figures. Hogs sold at \$8.00; sheep and lambs practically unchanged.

Reports from outside markets do not show much change in values or conditions. In Chicago, fluctuations of large dimensions occurred; in cattle chiefly. Hog values were maintained, the top price being \$8.70. The cattle market was somewhat demoralized, prices falling from 50 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. from the high-price mark of the previous week. The slump was in part due to the holiday season, and, in part, to too heavy receipts, many cattlemen evidently making something of a clean-up at home.

At Toronto the season had rather the opposite effect. Record prices were paid last week for choice Christmas beef, the highest price noted being \$10.00 paid for some extra choice butcher steers. Outside the trade in Christmas live-stock prices were unaffected, export and common butcher stuff selling around last week's quotations.

In Montreal some Western stock was received last week on which quotations are given of \$5.50 to \$5.75. Ordinary killing stock was quoted at from \$4.75 to \$5.25.

British markets are in about the same condition as last reported.

### HORSE MARKET

A good deal of activity prevails in horse centers, especially in Canadian markets. Western buyers have been flocking to the East for some time and excellent demand combined with increasing prices are reported from the Eastern provinces. American markets are reported quiet and unchanged. Chicago reports trade at that point dead for the present. At Montreal drafters, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, are

selling at \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, \$180 to \$240.

At the Union Horse Exchange, Toronto, about 140 horses were on sale last week, and, notwithstanding that the holiday season is at hand, there were 75 of the above number sold, at firm prices. The bulk of the demand is for heavy drafters. Three carloads were shipped to the Western provinces early last week, as well as smaller shipments to Cobalt. Prices are as follows: Drafters, \$180 to \$220; general-purpose, \$130 to \$160; drivers, \$100 to \$150; wagon horses, \$150 to \$210; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$60.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of export cattle from West very light, quality common to fair. Local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan; quality common to fair; market steady. Hog receipts liberal; fair quality. Sheep and lambs, fair receipts; quality good.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.15
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.65 to 3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	7.75 to 8.00
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight	Lbs.	Price.
629	Medium hogs		188	\$8.00
CATTLE—				
21	Calves		260	3.75
4	"		260	4.00
1	"		390	3.50
14	Steers		913	3.50
8	"		1030	3.40
14	"		917	3.10
8	Steers and heifers		1037	4.00
9	" " "		1261	3.75
24	" " "		951	3.40
23	Heifers		1078	4.00
8	Cows		1118	3.50
13	"		1025	3.35
22	"		980	3.25
4	"		757	2.50
5	Bulls		1175	2.75
5	"		1079	2.50
4	"		1075	2.25

### TORONTO

Exporters, \$5.50 to \$6.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Christmas butchers, \$6.50 to \$10.00; choice butchers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$5.00; feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.60; calves, \$4.00 to \$7.00; export ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.90; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.85; off cars, \$7.60.

### MONTREAL

Choice butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; extra choice Christmas stock, \$6.25 to \$6.75; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.75; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; hogs, \$8.50.

### BRITISH

At Liverpool American steers are quoted at 12½c. to 13c.; Ontarios, 11½c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11c.; cows and heifers, 10c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10c. London prices for Americans is 13½c. to 14½c., and for Canadian ranchers, 10c. to 11½c. In Glasgow, Ontario steers are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c., and ranchers, 10½c. to 11½c.

### CHICAGO

Choice steers, \$8.50 to \$9.00; good, \$7.25 to \$8.40; medium, \$5.75 to \$7.00; other grades, \$4.10 to \$5.00; cows, \$2.25 to \$5.00; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.50; calves, \$2.75 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$5.50; hogs, \$7.25 to \$8.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.40; lambs, \$4.25 to \$8.10.

# Home Journal

## Verses for the New Year

"Here is a year;  
And what shall go in it?  
Courage and laughter, and hope to begin it,  
Vigor to make it and patience to mend it,  
Love to go through it, and praise to end it."

\* \* \*

Gone, they tell me, is youth,  
Gone is the strength of my life;  
Nothing remains but decline,  
Nothing but age and decay.

Not so; I am God's little child,  
Only begging to live.  
Coming the days of my prime,  
Coming the strength of my life,  
Coming the visions of God,  
Coming my bloom and my power.  
—William Newton Clarke.

\* \* \*

Though old the thought and oft exprest,  
'Tis his at last who says it best,—  
I'll try my fortune with the rest.

Life is a leaf of paper white  
Whereon each one of us may write  
His word or two, and then comes night.

"Lo, time and space enough," we cry,  
"To write an epic!" so we try  
Our nibs upon the edge and die.

Muse not which way the pen to hold,  
Luck hates the slow and loves the bold,  
Soon come the darkness and the cold.

Greatly begin! though thou have time  
B it for a line, be that sublime,—  
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.

Ah, with that lofty hope we came!  
But we forget it, dream of fame,  
And scrawl, as I do here, a name.  
—James Russell Lowell.

## The New Year

May Heaven's Love  
Shine from above  
On thee and thine;

Its joys untold  
Each day unfold,  
And round thee twine:

The coming year  
Yield, for thy cheer,  
Life's sweetest wine;

Each dawning day  
Shed o'er thy way  
A light divine

To lead thee on,  
And Heaven's Sun,  
With smile benign

Dispel all care,  
And passing fair  
For ever shine!  
—G. William Ollett.

## Unhonored and Unsung

It is pitiful that a man should come into this world, live a long life of health and prosperity in it and then leave it, and leave behind him no mourner who sincerely grieves at his departure, but many who unshamefully rejoice that the earth is rid of him. Such a life and death was that of King Leopold of Belgium, whose death was announced on December 17th, at the age of seventy-four. He came to the throne in 1835, succeeding his father, Leopold I, whose worth is attested by the love and esteem which

our own Queen Victoria had for him all her life. Some of his good qualities he passed on to the son who followed him, notably his energy, his capacity for work and a shrewd business sense. Apart from these traits, his life was evil. From a youth all his tendencies were towards dissipation and low company, and he made no effort to restrain them. He married Marie Henriette, the daughter of the Archduke of Austria, but under the circumstances a happy domestic life was not possible. His three daughters have lived wretched lives and have each in turn incurred their father's wrath and active displeasure. As a king the Belgians found him very satisfactory, and he conducted the affairs of Belgium in a careful and business-like manner. But whatever little right the public may have to condemn and criticise his private life, his position in the world as an emperor of dominions beyond his own monarchy has earned the merited rebuke of every nation under the sun. Feeling the need of greater scope for his

## A PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR

*God of the years, our Heavenly Father, whatever the message of the old year may have been, whether of darkness or light, joy or sorrow—we stand now waiting expectantly and confidently for Thy new message with glad tidings to all Thy children of earth. Renew Thy spirit within us that we may enter upon the New Year in the mood of hope and good cheer—laying aside from our hearts all care, and fear: let us go forth into the New Year with the spirit of a child putting our hand into Thy hand as our Father, to be led onward on the way that Thou alone knowest. Not for to-day only do we pray for sweetness and light, but that we may be glad and happy every day. Thou art with us to-day—Thou wilt be with us through all the journey of the year. May our own daily gladness be born of the conviction that Thou art always near us to help us in every need. Thy goodness has followed us through all our days and endureth unto the end. Oh, Thou who alidest when all things change, lead Thou us on along our newly opened path and guide us at last into our heavenly home to enter joys eternal.*

administrative powers than his little, tidy orderly kingdom possessed, he chose Africa, then the unknown continent, for the scene of his work. He obtained power in a large district in the Congo basin, and proceeded to make great wealth out of the rubber industry which flourished there. He, king of a Christian nation, stooped to the slave trade, and from there to all the inhuman atrocities that a greedy ingenuity could devise. The natives were made to gather and deliver a certain amount of rubber every day. Those who failed were beaten, mutilated, even killed by the soldiers whom Leopold paid to keep the people to their work. As the Congo Valley became better known the stories of these cruelties leaked out, were carried by missionaries and travellers, and Christian Europe attempted to interfere. It was agreed to give over the territory into the control of the Belgian Government and to make an effort to wipe out the oppression and evil of the trade. But, in reality, Leopold still retained the power, for he had strong interests in every trading company which did business in the land. In the British House of Commons it was moved to have him impeached for his high crimes and misdemeanors against humanity. He was a strong man, and he used his strength shamefully, and there is no greater condemnation than this for any human, be he king or peasant.

## The Coming of 1910.

The King is dead. Long live the King! It is with mingled joy and sorrow that the new year comes when first youth is past. The old has had to die to make room for the new, and once passed on it will never return with its happinesses and its perplexities, its opportunities to withstand temptation and to do what becomes a man. Regret that so little has been accomplished towards material, mental or spiritual growth is natural and wholesome, when it does not go too far and become discouraged melancholy.

The blessed thing about the new year is that it gives an opportunity for a fresh start. There is a chance to forget the things that are behind and to make a new start towards what is ahead, new chances with new faith and courage to grasp them. But the great thing for any man and woman to take with them into 1910 is an interest in life. One of Kipling's characters who has endured some of the tortures of loneliness, heart-breaking toil without thanks and all the other griefs that India can furnish to the alien, says, in speaking of suicide: "If I had as many afflictions as Job, I'd be so interested in what was going to happen next that I'd never want to kill myself." When you get to where you don't care what happens next, when you are perfectly indifferent as to what there is around the corner, you've lost the interest and enthusiasm that makes life worth living to yourself and to those around you. It is no excuse that there is nothing in your surroundings to be of interest to you. There are a thousand things, even on a prairie homestead in midwinter, only you can't see and appreciate them. But for your life's salvation work up an interest, even if it is feigned at first, and it will grow and strengthen till all life will be touched with interest for you, and the wine of enthusiasm will carry you triumphantly through that coming good new year, 1910.

## The Little New Year.

Who comes dancing over the snow,  
His little soft feet all bare and rosy?  
Open the doors though the wild winds blow,  
Take the child in and make him cosy;  
Take him in and hold him dear,  
He is the wonderful New Year.

Open your heart, be it sad or gay,  
Welcome him there and use him kindly,  
For you must carry him, yea or nay,  
Carry him with shut eyes so blindly;  
Whether he bringeth joy or fear,  
Take him, God sends him, this good New Year

\* \* \*

An interesting find of pottery and old flint ornaments was made recently at a point about a hundred yards below Whitefish Rapids, on the Lake of the Woods, by Stanley McLeod, of Keewatin. The relics were discovered in a big mound about sixty feet long by thirty feet wide and about three feet high, which was opened by Mr. McLeod, the interior disclosing a number of flint utensils, including knives, hatchet heads and spearheads, as well as a number of earthenware vessels and samples of old pottery. Several specimens of the pottery and flint work found in the mound, were collected and brought back by the finder. Some of the relics show exceedingly high class workmanship, the samples of pottery being especially fine. Dr. Baker, of Keewatin, made a visit to the newly opened-up mound and brought back with him, amongst a promiscuous array of other relics, a quantity of bones, which, judging by their size, must have belonged to a race of giants.

# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## A WORTHY AMBITION

"Let anxious thoughts of worldly honor cease,  
 Let love or gain be driven from thine heart;  
 These cannot help thee on the upward way,  
 Nor keep from out thy soul sin's fiery dart."

I am not putting my text in the usual place to-day, because it is very important that you should read it carefully, and I know—from personal experience—that it is very easy to pass lightly over the text (because the words are so familiar), and pay more attention to the exposition, just because the words are new to the reader. The text I want to talk about to-day is St. John v.: 44.—"How can ye believe, which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only?" There are some superficial observers who are in the habit of saying: "It doesn't matter what a man's beliefs are, so long as his actions are good." And yet our Lord's stern denunciations of "hypocrites" are echoed by our own instinctive conviction. We all have an intense contempt for hypocrisy, we feel that it is a debasing and despicable vice. If a man's actions declare him to be good, while his heart is bad, he seems to us to be many shades worse than one who—as the popular phrase is—"makes no profession of Christianity." Good behavior is not always a sign that the motive is good; though, in the long run, the motives will be seen in the actions. Let us look at a case of this kind, as described in St. John's twelfth chapter. Many of the rulers among the Jews, we are told, believed in Christ, but did not openly join His side, because the Pharisees would have put them out of the synagogue. Their actions were not what they would have been if their ambition had been a worthy one, "for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God."

An unworthy ambition is a very insidious thing. It creeps into the heart—perhaps unnoticed—and gradually occupies more and more space, until it is a mighty force which only the power of God's Holy Spirit can conquer. These "rulers" had for years been accustomed to care more for the honor of men than for God's approval, the approval which could only be theirs if they were honest and true to their secret convictions. Then when it came to a choice of sacrifices—they sacrificed the approval of God for the sake of keeping the honor of men. And, because they sought first the approval of men, trying to secure it at any cost of truth and honesty, they have for nearly 2,000 years received the hearty disapproval of men. Those who seek first God's approval, will find in the end that the approval of men has been added to it. All experience and history witnesses to this as a fact.

There is a great deal of work being done in the name of Christianity—but is all of it done for God? Does not the ambition to win the approval of men spoil a great deal of our energetic efforts? Too often we even encourage an unworthy ambition, so as to get big visible results. Our missionary bales must not be allowed to make a poor showing in the reports, our subscription must not look mean in the list, we must go to church with reasonable regularity, because it is a respectable thing to do. Even our Christmas giving is spoiled by this low ambition to win the praise of men. We don't offer our gifts to the King on His Birthday, but we think: "I must give So-and-So something as good as he will give me, or he will think me stingy." The remark that "an infant industry, like most infants, is recognized by the amount of noise it makes when it wants to be noticed," might apply to much of our industry in Christian work. Attention paid to home duties, or little kindnesses shown to unimportant neighbors (as if anyone could be unimportant)—these commonplace things seem hardly worth while. Why?

Are they not very important in God's sight? But men will not notice!

Then there are our quiet times of communion with our Heavenly Father. If we love the praise of men more than His approval these are apt to be crowded out. Why? Because they don't help forward our ambition. They are secrets, only known to God and ourselves. The people we seek to please will think we are wasting time, "doing nothing!"

I got so many letters lamenting

that he had sacrificed the lower for the higher ambition. A picture was thrown on a screen of a young woman who was there at her own expense—even paying her board—to teach a few little black children about Christ. The speaker described how he had once seen her giving rides on her back to some of the little Indian crippled children. Once she nearly lost her life by going into a burning house to rescue one of these. She was picked up unconscious with the child in her arms. She might have done much grander work without enduring the discomforts of the arctic cold, but she was satisfied to pour out all she had to give, with only the prospect of helping some little black children. Could a desire of securing the praise

bition. To be honest because it is the best policy is to be dishonest in desire. And such surface honesty is likely to go down entirely when a test comes which seems to show that honesty is—in this particular case—impolitic.

A cloth manufacturer is said to have been accustomed to end his business letters with scraps of religious talk, and one of his customers once remarked: "I wish he would put more religion into his cloth and less into his invoices." As for keeping the mention of God out of business life, that is neither easy nor necessary; if God is controlling every thought and word and act, the world can hardly fail to notice it—but, in that case, the "cloth" will show the religion. There will be good measure and good quality.

of men give her such endurance and gladness?

If God is saying to you: "Well done good and faithful servant!" if He will put the stamp of His approval on your work and offerings, then all is well. If He does not approve—then your life is a sad failure, even though you may be giving millions in "charity"—so-called. "If I bestow all my goods to feed the poor. . . but have not love, it profiteth me nothing."

DORA FARNCOMB.

"Are we honest in purpose, honest to God? Or is our honesty a little marketable commodity by which we advance ourselves from one situation to another—a scrap of paper on which is



OIL CREEK FALLS IN WINTER BEAUTY SPOT NEAR WATERTON LAKES, ALTA.

that the writers do not know God, or are making little progress in spiritual things. And yet, if we are prepared to sacrifice the praise of men by doing less showy work, devoting the time gained to prayer and Bible-reading, we cannot fail to make steady progress along the line of a worthy ambition. "No one is good unless he is better," is a saying we cannot deny. The motive we find hard to control to-day, must be a little easier to manage next year, or we are failing. I might almost say, it ought to be easier to-morrow, but our conscious progress is apt to be like the coming of summer, with numerous relapses and many times of apparent standing still.

But let us fight hard for a worthy am-

Last night I had the pleasure of hearing an illustrated lecture on the missionary work which is being carried on in the northern part of our Dominion. When I heard of a missionary walking 180 miles to visit a sick parishioner, or fighting his way through the snow, with the mercury 30 or 40 degrees below zero, to do what he could—through an interpreter—to make the love of God known to a few ignorant Indians, I was sure these men were not spending their lives for the praise of men. When I heard of a missionary spending 52 years in those desolate regions of the North, far from the people he would naturally care to associate with, spending many years in translating the whole Bible into an Indian language, I knew

of men give her such endurance and gladness?

If God is saying to you: "Well done good and faithful servant!" if He will put the stamp of His approval on your work and offerings, then all is well. If He does not approve—then your life is a sad failure, even though you may be giving millions in "charity"—so-called. "If I bestow all my goods to feed the poor. . . but have not love, it profiteth me nothing."

DORA FARNCOMB.

"Are we honest in purpose, honest to God? Or is our honesty a little marketable commodity by which we advance ourselves from one situation to another—a scrap of paper on which is

written, 'Behold an honest man, and give him an increase of salary?'

#### SOME LETTERS FROM READERS

"Enquirer" thanks all who so kindly sent answers to questions in regard to "Eternal Salvation" and "Assurance," which were personally received and appreciated. To any interested in them, I would say there were quite a number, written with earnest sincerity, some of the writers giving their own testimony as possessors of assurance or salvation, along with many scriptural references as to how it is obtained. Among the number given was the third chap. of John's gospel, where we read Christ's own words in regard to these most important questions. And, if there were no others, that beautiful chapter alone contains enough to fully satisfy and meet the need of any sin-burdened souls realizing their lost condition by natural birth. Then, again, in the last verse of the chapter, the clear distinction of two classes, leaving no room for doubt or uncertainty as to the portion of either class, and without mention of a third.

Editor "Quiet Hour":

Dear Madam,—I need not tell you that I am not a letter-writer, but hearing your writings highly spoken of one evening in the post office, caused me to look at Hope's Quiet Hour. The question, "Is interest in religious matters declining among our Canadian farmers?" carried me back over half a century to the time when my parents went on a farm and to the church-going people of those days in that locality. I well remember the appearance of one of the elders, as he, with a pair of good horses and lumber wagon, brought his family and representatives of three other families with him to church (four or five miles), and some changes that have come during those years. At that time the roads were, in some places, only a narrow road through swamp, rough corduroy, and, on the dry land, a winding course, past the trees and stumps. But times and circumstances change, the farmers all got horses, they also improved the roads as well as the farms. One conveyance came after another, lighter than the lumber wagon, till now it is the rubber tired buggy. But do the people attend church as regularly as they used to in those early days? At communion seasons there were preaching services on Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, all fairly well attended, and the National Thanksgiving was observed by a service in the church. Now, at communion time, Friday and Sunday is all they have time for, and on the National Thanksgiving go to ball-games, road-races, shooting matches, etc., where, we fear, is not much praise to God for His goodness to us as a nation. Near to my early home on the farm there was a church when we first knew it. Later a new one was built and paid for, a manse property purchased and paid for, and yet a few years ago I was told by a person who had been there for two years that the congregation were in debt some hundreds of dollars. It appeared to her that they measured their success more by the money they had raised than by the good that was being done, and yet we trust God has many thousands who have not bowed the knee to Bael. I wrote the above some time ago and have been waiting and wondering if I should mail it to you or not. As I have not seen a reply to your question, I send it on with the hope that there are others who can tell a truly different tale.

A READER.

(I have not published the name of the writer of the letter given above, not wishing to draw personal attention to any congregation in particular. If the cap happens to fit any of our readers, I earnestly hope that a great effort should immediately be made to improve the condition of things. A Napoleon said, "We may have been beaten this time, but this is our party for a victory before we are again defeated." HOPE.)

## THE INGLE NOOK

#### LATE BUT WELCOME

Dear Dame Durden:—You will think I was telling you a story since I have been so long sending those suggestions for Christmas. Please pardon me, for the delay was unavoidable. Since writing you about the other book I have received "Koradine." It is a very interesting book for girls and also very instructive. The many letters in the Ingle Nook are very interesting and helpful.

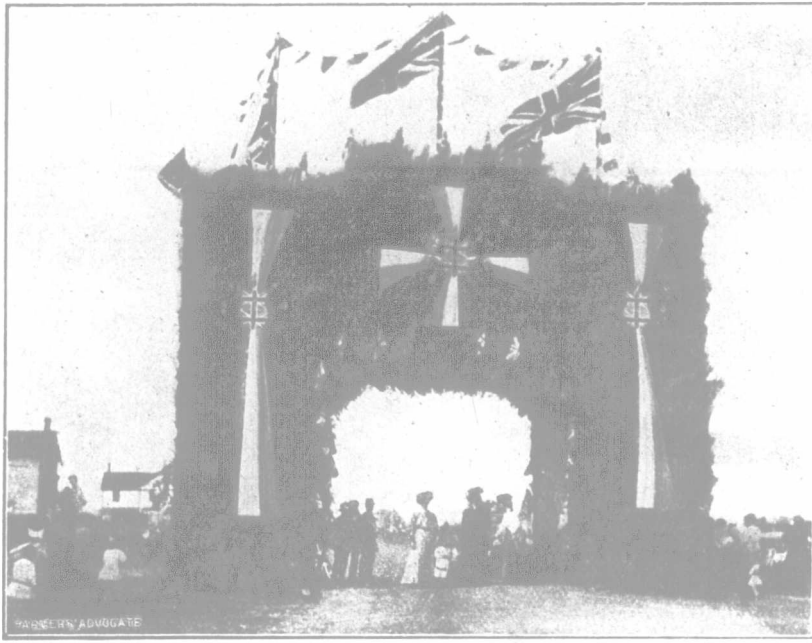
It seems almost incredible that Christmas is so near. I think we should all try and make it a season of, "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

A number of years ago I saw in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in Ontario the way to make a pair of slippers out of pieces of tweed or eiderdown, or any kind of cloth one wished. I will send it as nearly as I can remember. They could be made out of eiderdown and trimmed with ribbon bows and be very pretty, or one could take pieces of tweed coat or pants that are no longer good enough to wear and make up plain. Tweed is always best for soles. Cut out the sole the size required, take a boot the size worn and make the sole

one else you saw with uplifted hands. I am sorry some of your suggestions came too late, but the slipper idea is an excellent one for any time during the cold weather and somebody will be glad to have it.—C. D.)

#### NOT ASHAMED TO GIVE THANKS

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been thinking for several weeks that I would write again, but have been so busy that I could not find time. But after reading the Quiet Hour in November 3rd number of this paper I thought I would tell you about a harvest festival we went to a few weeks ago. Every one seemed to be in the best of spirits, the tables were loaded down with good things to eat, and with flowers that had escaped the frosts. But I am sorry to say that not one of that gay party seemed to consider the Giver of all good gifts, for not one word of thanks was given to the Giver of such a bountiful harvest. Some of the party even went so far as to make fun of giving thanks at table. How it must grieve the dear Saviour when we are so thoughtless as to do such things! I do not think there is any one who would really



Arch erected in Regina at laying of the corner stone of the new Legislative Buildings.

a little longer than sole of the boot. Cut out three pieces the same size and baste the three together, then stitch on machine 1-8" from edge, then another row of stitching 1-8" from first row and so on till the whole thing is full or rows of stitching. It will be a good strong sole.

Cut the top part as in the picture, cutting from 1 to 2, which is two-thirds of whole length from A to B. Join or sew together 3 and 4, then fasten the end of the seam thus made to the center of the heel of sole and proceed to sew the top of the sole. Leave the seam in the back of the top on the outside; lay the top over the sole and let the sides of top come 1/4 inch over the edge of sole on the under side of it. Sew on to the sole holding a little full around the toe. When all is fastened on well, turn right side out. I forgot to say that the top needs to be a little longer than the sole.

These slippers made from pieces of tweed would make nice comfortable slippers for small children whose parents are too poor to purchase better ones. They wear much better than one would think.

I see Dame Durden holding up her hands and wondering what in the world all the things in this envelope can be, so I just say good-bye and wish Dame Durden and all the members of the Nook a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

ALEXANDRA.

(Dame Durden fell upon your letter with delight; it must have been some

do such things if they would stop to think. I wish every person would read The Vision of His Face. What a grand book it is! I wonder how many of the Chatters are reading it. I am, and think it is fine.

I am very grateful to those who have sent hints for Christmas. We can't have very much, but we are all going to try to have a Christmas spirit. I am going to make all the presents we will have and I am going to make the candy. We are going to have mock duck and carrot pudding. We like it better than plum pudding; it is not so rich.

Well, I think I had better go as it is getting too dark to see to write.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

CROSS PATCH.

#### PIONEERING EXPERIENCES

Dear Dame Durden:—I have for a long time been thinking of writing to the Ingle Nook but did not seem to find time till this evening. Now it is quiet; my husband is away and the children—six of them—are in bed. I have one girl of four years and the rest are boys from two months to eleven years old, and they are a lot of company.

Dear Dame Durden, should we not be thankful for such a good harvest? It seems strange how this country has filled up. When I first came, there wasn't a house nearer than "Canvas town," twenty miles away from us. Times were hard then for me. I was from an old settled place, and only a quarter of a mile from town; I came to a new country with no neighbor

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nearer than twenty miles. I had to sleep in a tent and cook outside. I was afraid whenever the wind blew a little at night fearing a wolf or bear was coming. For one week we had to live on potatoes; we couldn't get to town for the water was so high we couldn't cross the rivers. There were two of them, the Rolling and the Swan, and the latter was only half a mile away from our place. Things are better now—the town is only nine miles away; far enough yet, but one must be content with what is. My husband and his brother own a threshing outfit and a sawmill, so I am alone a good deal in the fall and winter and the eldest boy and I have to do the chores. How many of the sisters dislike the winter? I do for one; I hate to see it come and am glad to see it go.

My garden was very good this summer—quite a crop of beets, carrots and onions and about 500 heads of cabbage. We are very fond of sauerkraut and make two big barrels of it every fall. We had about 200 bushels of potatoes which the children and I dug in the fall and did not get one frozen. We pulled 100 bushels of turnips when the baby was only a few weeks old. But he is very good; I never lost a night's sleep with him nor with any of the others. If I go to bed at eight o'clock they go too and get up the next noon.

Do any of the sisters live close to me beside Happy Wife? She is my sister-in-law. Do many of you like outdoor work? I do, better than inside. My chickens were not a success this year. I had 40 old ones and 230 little ones but between the hawks and the wolves there are very few left. The wolves were so bold they would come into the yard and take them when the children and I were near.

If I go to the States, Dame Durden, I will call and see you. I have just been to see my people once in twelve years, but intend to see them the year after next. I was raised on a farm and always like country life better than the city. My parents were also the first settlers in a little town, and after I went to my new home I often thought about my mother. She was a pioneer and so her daughter can stand it too. It didn't kill her and it didn't kill me. It seems like a dream to me now; like a sleep from which it took me a long time to wake up and find everything changed.

I will stop writing, but let me find a corner in your merry club to sit and listen. If any members care to write to me I will be pleased to answer.

POPLAR BUSH.

(Some of us do not know what "roughing it" means, so we are always interested in hearing the experiences of the pioneer. And our pioneer women have had a heavy burden nobly borne. I do not remember any members just near you, though Ruby is not far away and I may discover some others. If so, I'll let you know. We are glad to give you a corner and hope you will write often.—D. D.)

### INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

One of our woman readers says: "I would be very glad to join the Ingle Nook, for the first thing I look at when



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Factory Branch:

356 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

I get the paper is that page, but I am such a poor writer that I would feel out of place." I give you her own words because I want to assure not only this reader who is distrustful of her own letter writing powers but all the rest who are staying out because they "do not write well enough." Don't let that worry you one second; you and I are the only ones who need see it, and to share a secret with you—I'm a wretched writer myself. A school teacher once said my writing looked as if a spider had fallen into the ink and then crawled out on the paper. Now, all of you who are standing just outside the firelight circle make a New Year's resolution and come in.

This year of grace of 1909, is just about done, and in looking back over it I can't see anything to be very proud about in the line of attainments. Should I be proud of things I have refrained from doing? If so I'm going to boast vain gloriously. I haven't worn a big hat, or a sheath gown, nor a rat, nor a pad, nor a switch, nor any other hair that had not its roots in my head. Isn't that a tremendous and awe-inspiring record for one female? Honest, though, I've learned a little more of three things that I've been trying to learn all my life—to mind my own business, to hold my tongue, and to refrain from making speeches that might hurt simply because they sounded smart. But there's more to learn about it yet, and I can keep busy at it in 1910. May it be a kind year to us all!

DAME DURDEN.

### THE FIRST LETTER IN ENGLISH

Dear Dame Durden:—Seeing so many interesting letters in the Ingle Nook page I will ask for room, too; but being nearly a new comer I am afraid my letter will be very poor, as it is the first letter I am writing in English. My husband and I came here from Dakota six years ago to homestead, and we are getting along fairly well for greenhorns. My husband has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years and he says it is the best paper ever printed for giving advice.

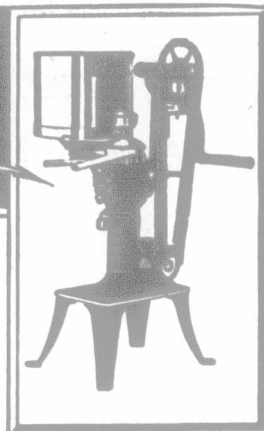
Practical asks for a recipe for making potato cake. Here is mine: Take a quart of boiled potatoes, mashed fine, 1 pint of milk or water, 2 tablespoons lard, 1 tablespoon salt and flour, enough to make a stiff dough. Good results are got from using part rye flour and part wheat flour. Roll out and bake on a stove not too hot. We call this lefse in Norwegian.

You don't need to want for water from the slough to wash your clothes in. Take a barrel of water from the well; put three tablespoons lye in a dish (more if the water is very hard) and pour over it some hot water. Then mix it in the water in the barrel, cover it and let stand over night. In the morning you will have nice soft water, with the impurities all at the bottom of the barrel.

HALLING.

(I think your letter is just fine and hope we will be lucky enough to get the second as well as the first. The only word of which I was not sure was the Norwegian name for potato cakes, but if that isn't right will you write again to tell me?—D. D.)

You can make more money  
with your cows the I-H-C way



**Y**OU are doing a vast amount of useless work and losing a big lot of money if you are skimming milk "the same old way" your grandparents did.

**Better turn over a new leaf and try the I. H. C. Cream Harvester way.**

That means you'll get all the cream—and you can't do that by hand-skimming. Every morning and evening you are feeding good cream or butter-fat to your calves. That butter-fat is worth 25 cents a pound and upwards. Can you afford such high-priced feed for the calves, pigs and chickens when skim-milk and corn meal will do just as well?

You can find hardly a trace of cream in milk separated with an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, which separates to a ten-thousandth part. And that's not half of the story.

**Four or More Cows Make a Cream Harvester Pay.**

It will pay because it practically cuts in two the work of keeping cows. It does away with washing numerous pans, crocks and strainers. You skim right at milking-time and have done with it all. You have only pure cream instead of a wagonload of whole milk to haul to the creamery. You have fresh, warm, sweet milk—that has life in it—for the calves. You can keep more cows and greatly increase your profits without any increase in labor.

You are not keeping cows for the fun of it; but for the money you can make out of them. The I. H. C. way is the money-making, labor-saving way. There are two I. H. C. machines—the Bluebell and the Dairymaid—each made in four sizes. Both are easy to turn and easy to clean.

Investigate by calling on any International local agent. Or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for catalogues and further information.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.



THE  
I-H-C LINE

LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

Let The "Berlin" Keep Your Feet Warm  
Absolutely the finest Felt Shoes and Slippers made in Canada.



FOOTFELT MARK SHOE

For 41 years, the leaders in style, comfort and wear.  
More of them sold than all other makes combined.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Manufactured by The Berlin Felt Boot Co. Limited, Berlin, Ont.

## The Western Wigwam

### LIKES THE WINTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy the letters of your Wigwam. This is my first letter. The snow has come and I am glad because I can read books and like them. We can go skating in the winter. The sleigh riding is nice too. In the winter we can play in snow and make snow balls. I always go to school and take my two sisters.

Rose

### THE USEFUL TELEPHONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters of your Wigwam. I am glad it is coming new winter so that

I can sleigh ride down the great hills, read books and cut out pictures. I am eight years old and my birthday was last July. We have a phone, and I use it a lot. Papa says he would not be without it. Mamma has a lot of plants. She put a lot of them down cellar, but the ones that are up she is afraid will freeze before winter is over.

LILY

### AN ACCIDENT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a little letter to you. We had a sunflower seven feet eight inches high and also ten different kinds of flowers in our garden.

We have thirty seven hogs, thirty head of cattle and eight horses. We have eight kittens and one dog. We have five turkeys and six geese. My

father fell off a house and sprained his ankle and he cannot walk very well yet. My little sister has two dolls. I have four brothers and three sisters. My brother Harold and I go to school which is three miles away from home. There are twenty-five scholars in our school. Please send me a button.

SCHOOLBOY

### SOME BIG POTATOES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am nine years old and in the part second reader. My brother Hilton and I go to school every day.

We had potatoes that weighed two and a half pounds. We have a little colt named Queen. We have one dog and his name is Rover. We have snow on the ground eight inches deep. I

would like if this letter would escape that W. P. B. I would like a button.

BRONCHO BUSTER.

### WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam and I would like to see it in print. My teacher's name is Miss B—. I am in grade four at school. We have a pony and drive to school. We have three colts and their names are Tops, Tess and Major. I was eleven years on the twenty-fifth of October. I wish very much to get a pin so I enclose a two-cent stamp. With best wishes for the Western Wigwam.

Man. (b) CHARLIE COSGROVE.

### INTERESTED IN THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the letters in the Western Wigwam and was very interested in them. I have just begun to go to school last week. I have been home all summer working. I would like to receive a button from you for I think my brother's button is very pretty.

Man. (b) THORP MCPHERSON.

### RUNS FOR THE ADVOCATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think my button is very pretty. I have written to one other club. It will soon be Christmas now. I milk two cows every morning. Papa has been taking the ADVOCATE for some months. When he comes home from town I always run out to see if he has the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Wishing the club every success,

Alta. (a) CATHERINE BURWELL.

### LUCKY THIRTEEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE about thirteen years. He would not be without it. I read most of the letters the boys and girls write and think they are very interesting. I have not gone to school or about two weeks. Almost everybody has got the fever in our school, so mamma thought it best to keep us at home. I have one sister and two brothers, whose names are Pearl, Guy and Tommy. My sister is in grade six, I am in grade four and my oldest brother is in grade two. My youngest brother does not go to school as he is only two years old.

ORANGE LILY.

### CELEBRATING GUY FAWKES' DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am writing to thank you for the button I received today. I think it is very nice. My last letter has not been printed yet, but I am hoping that it soon will be.

In the winter months we have singing and sewing classes at the school once every week. The singing classes commenced on the 4th of October. On the fifth of November (Guy Fawkes' day) bon-fires are lighted, and fireworks are blown up. Last winter I went with a few more friends, on a public road, and one of my companions threw a fire work, which was lighted under a seat where a gentleman was sitting and it went off. Of course we disappeared from the scene quickly.

I hope to see both my letters in print; I am not greedy but I like a lot.

Eng. (a) SNOWHITE.

### A QUESTION.

A new member signing herself "Sweet Violets" sends a stamp for a button but does not give her real name. What can I do in a case like that?—C. D.

### AN ENGLISH WIG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. I have a brother in Alberta, who is out farming. I am 13 years of age, and am in the seventh standard at school. My companions and I have formed a football club, in which I am vice-captain. Next year I am going to sit for an examination, which, if I pass, will enable me to go to a grammar school for two years. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and thinks it a very good paper. I should be very pleased to receive a button.

Eng. (a) JAMES WALLBANK.

would escape  
ce a button.  
IO BUSTER.

TTON  
— This is my  
Wigwam and  
in print. My  
— I am in  
e have a pony  
e have three  
Tops, Tess and  
years on the  
I wish very  
enclose a two-  
wishes for the

E WIGWAM  
— I was read-  
stern Wigwam  
l in them. I  
to school last  
ie all summer  
to receive a  
ink my broth-  
ty.

FORGOT TO SEND THE LETTER  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been  
going to write to your club for a long  
time. I live on a farm seven miles  
from town. I go to school every day.  
I have two brothers and one sister.  
One brother and my sister go to school.  
We like school pretty well. I am in  
grade three. I would like a button  
please. I am nine years old.

GOOD FOR SASKATCHEWAN  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I got my  
button and think it is very nice. We  
have finished threshing. I had lots  
of fun ridig with the grain teams. I  
put two hens in the threshers' caboose  
and when they went in at night they  
wondered how the hens got in when  
the door was shut. The crops were  
good up here this year. We have not  
gone to school since holidays for we  
took the whooping cough and could not  
go. We had a very nice garden this  
year and there was a ripe strawberry  
picked on our place on the seventh of  
October. I think that is pretty good  
for here. We had pumpkins in the  
garden nearly ripe and we picked them  
on the sixth of September. We have  
7,000 bushels of grain this year. I  
have three little kittens, two gray ones  
and one black. They are cute little  
things. I like little kittens. Well  
I will close, hoping all the members  
have good crops.

OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never  
written to your club before. My father  
has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
for nearly a year. He likes it very  
much, and I like reading the letters.  
I am eight years old, and my birthday  
is in February. I live in Beausejour,  
and we have lived here over four years.  
We are opposite the school. I am in  
grade four and in the third reader.  
I will close now, and sign my name.

WATCHING THE RAILROAD  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought  
I would like to join your Wigwam.  
This is my first letter to your corner  
but my father has taken your paper  
for so long that I cannot remember  
just how long it has been. I like your  
corner very much. I have three sisters  
and four brothers. Two of my brothers  
and I go to school. I am in the fourth  
reader. We went out to where the  
G. T. P. crosses Cattle River on Sat-  
urday. We saw them driving piles and  
then we went along the coulee to where  
they had their camp. They were  
grading in the coulee with about fifty  
mules.

ADMIRE US.  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been  
wanting to write to the Wigwam for  
a long time, but not until now could  
I make up my mind, because I read  
such nice interesting letters and I know  
mine would not be as good. I am send-  
ing a two cent stamp for a button, so

that I can call myself a member of  
your very nice club.  
I have only lived in this country a  
year and a half, but I like it very much.  
The threshing is done around here now  
and the grain is pretty good.  
After I have received my button I  
will write again, if I may.

Wishing the club every success.  
EVELYN HOBBY.

A LARGE PUP.  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my  
third letter written to you. School was  
let out last Friday. We had a concert  
on the last day of school. The teacher's

WALLBANK.

A SMALL SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to  
read the letters in your club and would  
like to join. I live on a farm four and  
a half miles from the town of Grenfell.  
I go to school everyday and am in the  
fourth book. I will be eleven years  
old in December. We have got our  
grain threshed. My teacher's name is  
Miss B—. There are about twelve  
going to our school. We live about  
a quarter of a mile from the school.  
I will close with some riddles:  
Why do ducks put their heads under  
water? Ans. For divers reasons.  
What makes a pair of boots? Ans.  
Two boots.

HUGH MCPHERSON.

FORGOT TO SEND THE LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been  
going to write to your club for a long  
time. I live on a farm seven miles  
from town. I go to school every day.  
I have two brothers and one sister.  
One brother and my sister go to school.  
We like school pretty well. I am in  
grade three. I would like a button  
please. I am nine years old.

CHRISTABEL MAY HAMILTON

GOOD FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I got my  
button and think it is very nice. We  
have finished threshing. I had lots  
of fun ridig with the grain teams. I  
put two hens in the threshers' caboose  
and when they went in at night they  
wondered how the hens got in when  
the door was shut. The crops were  
good up here this year. We have not  
gone to school since holidays for we  
took the whooping cough and could not  
go. We had a very nice garden this  
year and there was a ripe strawberry  
picked on our place on the seventh of  
October. I think that is pretty good  
for here. We had pumpkins in the  
garden nearly ripe and we picked them  
on the sixth of September. We have  
7,000 bushels of grain this year. I  
have three little kittens, two gray ones  
and one black. They are cute little  
things. I like little kittens. Well  
I will close, hoping all the members  
have good crops.

EMMA DWINAGE.

FORGOT TO SEND THE LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my  
first letter to the club, although it should  
be my second. I wrote a letter to the  
club, but forgot to put the letter in,  
and just sent the stamped envelope for  
a button.

I received my button, and I am a  
proud member.

I am afraid this letter will find the  
W. P. B. With every success to Cousin  
Dorothy and her papooses.

MAURICE JORDAN (12).

P.S.—Will any members my own age  
correspond with me?—M.J.

OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never  
written to your club before. My father  
has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
for nearly a year. He likes it very  
much, and I like reading the letters.  
I am eight years old, and my birthday  
is in February. I live in Beausejour,  
and we have lived here over four years.  
We are opposite the school. I am in  
grade four and in the third reader.  
I will close now, and sign my name.

KATHLEEN E. DEAKIN.

WATCHING THE RAILROAD  
GROW

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought  
I would like to join your Wigwam.  
This is my first letter to your corner  
but my father has taken your paper  
for so long that I cannot remember  
just how long it has been. I like your  
corner very much. I have three sisters  
and four brothers. Two of my brothers  
and I go to school. I am in the fourth  
reader. We went out to where the  
G. T. P. crosses Cattle River on Sat-  
urday. We saw them driving piles and  
then we went along the coulee to where  
they had their camp. They were  
grading in the coulee with about fifty  
mules.

FERN TRUSSLER.

# THE REAL VALUE GIVING SALE OF THE WEST



16-1250  
\$25.00

16-1250.—Women's Black Astrachan Lamb Jacket, made of solid whole  
skins. It is 30 inches long and has fitted back and box front; lined  
throughout with quilted Italian cloth; exceptionally high collar and  
wide revers; trimmed with finest quality Western Sable. Sizes 32 to 44.  
Price for all sizes . . . . . \$25.00

Eaton's great January and Febru-  
ary Sale is essentially different from  
other special offerings. It is brought  
about through none of the causes  
which commonly result in reduction  
sales, but is a long prepared-for event  
having a regular date in the Eaton  
Calendar of values.

Advantage has been taken of our  
immense purchasing power and of our  
own and other factories which wish to  
be kept busy during the dull months.  
In this way goods have been se-  
cured at a price so near the actual  
cost of manufacturing, that we are  
able to pass the goods on to you  
at such little cost that your order  
is assured.

We unhesitatingly say that every  
person receiving our Sale Cata-  
logue will find an opportunity there-  
in for the most profitable spending  
of money. The Sale Catalogue is  
now ready for distribution, and a  
copy will be sent free to any address.

Winter comfort is assured  
to the wearer of this splendid  
Coat. A glance at the illus-  
tration will convince you of  
its attractive style and good  
appearance. This Coat at  
\$25.00 is a splendid example  
of Eaton values, and the price  
goes to show what a saving  
we are able to effect by mak-  
ing this Coat in our own work-  
rooms and selling direct to  
you.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR A JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE CATALOGUE

## THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

## Have You Received Your Copy of This?

### It is the most important **SPECIAL SALE CATALOGUE**

we have ever published. A score of departments have collected here dependable merchandise for

#### **Men, Women and Children**

and marked them at PRICES that you'll declare are UNPRECEDENTED.

If your address is not on our mailing list, write it on a post card addressed to us, and we will send you this catalogue by return mail.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO



MID-WINTER SALE  
OF  
WHITEWEAR  
AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO

CATALOGUE N° 118

name is Miss S— and I like her very much. We have two dogs; one is a pup and he weighs thirty-five pounds. When they bring home the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL I always look for the Western Wigwam. Wishing the Wigs success.

VIOLET STEBBINS.

#### A BIG CROP.

Dear Cousin:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My brother takes the ADVOCATE. I like reading the letters in the Western Wigwam, also the letters in Ingle Nook.

We had 2951 bushels of wheat and 858 bushels of oats this fall.

At school I am in grade viii. I tried on my exams this year, but failed.

Please find enclosed a two cent stamp to get a button.

PAPOOSE.

#### A LONG COLD WALK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and like it fine. I read the letters of the Western Wigwam. I go to school in the winter and stay at home in the summer. I have three miles to walk, and sometimes I get pretty cold before I get there. I am in the third book. I think that it would be nice to have the button shown in the paper, but I can't say much yet. I am sending a stamp and envelope for a button I am going to pick for a pen name.

BOBEN.

#### A JEWEL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to the Western Wigwam. I am enclosing two cents to get a button. I am a little girl nine years old, and I am in grade three at school. We live on a farm just two miles from Wolsley. Wolsley is a very nice little town with about twelve or fifteen hundred of population. We have nine horses, one cow, one little calf, two pigs and about one hundred and fifty chickens. If any of the girls and boys about my own age would like to correspond with me I will try and answer all letters. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and likes it just fine. Wishing your paper success.

OPAL.

## TRAYNOR BROS.' GLYDESDALES



### ARE TOP NOTCHERS

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

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

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

Regina on the C.P.R.

Condie on the C.N.R.

MEADOW LAWN FARM

Condie Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

## The Golden Dog

BY WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

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### CHAPTER XLIII—Cont'd.

Angelique was sincere in this. Her words sounded honest, and she spoke with a real warmth in her bosom, such as she had not felt in a long time. Her words impressed Amelie favorably.

"I think you speak truly, Angelique replied she, "when you say you regret Le Gardeur's relapse into evil ways of the Palace. No one that ever knew my noble brother could do other than regret it. But oh, Angelique, why, with all your influence over him did you not prevent it? Why do you not rescue him now? A word from you would have been of more avail than the pleading of all the world beside!"

"Amelie, you try me hard," said Angelique, uneasily, conscious of the truth of Amelie's words, "but I can bear much for the sake of Le Gardeur! Be assured that I have no power to influence his conduct in the way of amendment, except upon impossible conditions! I have tried, and my efforts have been vain as your own!"

"Conditions!" replied Amelie, "what conditions?—but I need not ask you! He told me in his hour of agony of your inexplicable dealing with him, and yet not so inexplicable now! Why did you profess to love my brother, leading him on and on to an offer of his hand, and then cruelly reject him, adding one more to the list of your heartless triumphs? Le Gardeur de Repentigny was too good for such a fate from any woman, Angelique!" Amelie's eyes swam in tears of indignation as she said this.

"He was too good for me!" said Angelique, dropping her eyes. "I will acknowledge that, if it will do you any good, Amelie! But can you not believe that there was a sacrifice on my part, as well as on his or yours?"

(Continued on page 1819)



## TRADE NOTES

### ADDITION TO PLANT

The Kinnard-Haines Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturers of the "Flour City Gasoline Traction," have just completed an addition to their plant. The new building 50 x 150 will be used for assembling and the space hitherto used for this purpose will be added to the machine shop, where new and additional machinery is already being installed. The facilities obtained by these changes will practically double the output of this concern. Last season trade was so heavy that they ran 20 hours a day.

### BRANCH AT CALGARY

S. H. Chapman, president and general manager of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., of Toronto and Winnipeg, was in the West recently in the interests of his concern, furthering the plans entertained for some time by the company to establish another branch in the West, which, after careful consideration, has been established at Calgary. The company have purchased central track property upon which they will erect a large warehouse at an early date. In the meantime the warehouse formerly occupied by the Frost & Wood Co., has been leased for temporary quarters. This branch will take care of Alberta and British Columbia territory under the management of L. P. Winslow, formerly sales manager at the head office, Toronto, but who for the past two months has been in the Alberta field.

## GOSSIP

### PERCHERON STALLION SOLD

W. E. & R. C. Upper have sold their fine Percheron Stallion, Silko, to Y. Drake, a prosperous Saskatchewan farmer. This fine two-year-old is well bred and has substance and quality. Last summer at Winnipeg he stood second in the class for American bred stallions. His dam was first at the Chicago International two years ago. Messrs. Upper also state that they are receiving numerous enquiries for mares and stallions and that their advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is bringing good results.

### SOLD FIVE SUFFOLKS

About the middle of the month Messrs. Jacques Bros. of Lamerton, Alta., shipped five fine Suffolks from Alix, three going to J. Barker, of Calgary, one to J. A. W. Fraser, of Jumping Pond, and one to M. Clark, of Caron, Sask. These horses are fine representatives of the breed.

### HORSES OF SIZE AND QUALITY

The string of Clydesdales and Percherons offered by J. B. Hogate in a recent issue show size and quality such as the needs of the Canadian West demand. Of the Clydesdale four-year-old stallions Peter the Great, Promotion and Lord Collingwood all are sired by Hiawatha, while Monaton is the grandson of this great horse. King Brown is sired by Revelanta and Favorite's Son, a fine two-year-old, by Royal Favorite. King Victor, another two-year-old, is sired by Count Victor. He is half brother to High Degree, first at Glasgow last spring and winner at many other big shows. Some of these horses promise to make things interesting at the horse shows next spring. Six Clydesdale two-year-old fillies also are the proper kind for the West. Percheron stallions also are a prime lot, showing good feet and bone and size and action such as is wanted on the prairie. When a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited the stables recently all the horses offered were in good condition for selling. There is good selection for intending purchasers.

### A DECADE IN THE BEEF INDUSTRY

The beef industry in the United States has changed marvelously during the past ten years. Evolution in this industry has been more marked than in



The fellow whose hands do not itch occasionally to get hold of a hoe and make the dirt fly somewhere in the back yard has something the matter with him.

To work the oracle right get a copy of WESTERN CANADA'S GARDENING GUIDE—the entirely new and beautifully illustrated catalogue of

**STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG - CANADA  
FREE it is.

any other line of agriculture. The great ranges of the southwest that comprised a thousand sections of land and on which countless thousands of cattle grazed are being broken up into smaller holdings and the great herds that annually marketed thousands of animals are disappearing before the regime of a new system of agriculture. The plains of Idaho, Montana and New Mexico that were formerly devoted to the beef cattle industry, are now being cultivated in small farms of diversified husbandry. The principal cause of the advance of the retail prices of meat is the expansion of the population accompanied by a decrease in the volume of production of cattle for the shambles. In 1907 the beef cattle of the United States aggregated 51,565,731 head and in 1909, 49,397,000 head, a decrease in two years of 2,168,731 head of beef cattle. The decrease from 1907 to 1908 totaled 1,492,731 head, and from 1908 to 1909, 694,000 head. It is conservative to estimate that the

population of the United States in the past two years has increased 3,000,000 people of average meat consumptive ability, while the supply in the same interval has diminished 2,168,731 head of beef cattle. There is a wonderful increase of domestic consumptive demand paralleled with a decrease of nearly 2 1/2 per cent. of the visible supply. To appreciate the impressive force of a supply below consumptive requirements in influencing prices it will be noted in November, 1900, beef cattle prices ranged at \$4.35 @ 5.80, with bulk of sales at \$5.10 @ 5.55. Beef cattle are now selling at a range of \$3.95 @ 8.50, with bulk of sales at \$5.40 @ 7.50, an advance of around 35 per cent. for live weight of beef cattle. While the era of great cattle ranges has passed, a greater supply can be more profitably produced by the small farmer keeping herds of six to 100 head of beef cattle. With alfalfa, clover and corn to fatten the cattle, the markets can be supplied to meet the extraordinary

demand of consumers, not at old-time low prices, but at values based on the cost of production and distribution.

### VEGETABLES IN HUMAN NUTRITION

Among other things which will furnish the necessary proteids for man and also an abundance of mineral matter are peas, beans and nuts of all kinds. That these foods together with fruit and other vegetables will furnish proper nutrients for the body may be shown by illustrations from various sources. Dr. Chittenden in his book on the "Nutrition of Man," says that the peasants in the rural districts of Japan living largely on vegetable food are really more healthy and stronger than people of the better classes who live on a mixed diet. The better physical condition of the former is commonly believed to be due to their diet.

Professor Jaff, in his bulletin on "Nutrition Investigations Among Fruitarians and Chinese in California," shows that there are many who live on the simple diet of fruits, nuts and vegetables. In their diet protein is supplied chiefly by nuts, fat by nuts and olive oil, and carbohydrates by fruit and honey. Fruit also supplies some protein and fat. He says that those living on this diet were unusually free from colds and other complaints, and that the diet of Chinese in America is very well suited to their needs, as it supplies the necessary energy for a large amount of physical work. No Californian can doubt that the Chinaman is not capable of great physical exertion, for it has been clearly demonstrated. He can stand much longer hours, greater heat and more exposure to cold and dampness than the white man can. In California they can be depended upon to work through the entire season, while the Caucasian is often obliged to rest.

Vegetarianism and horticulture are closely united. Man can derive his nourishment from a smaller area when living on the products of the soil, receiving them direct from the hand of nature, instead of feeding them first to cattle and living on their meat. The land which man uses for cattle raising can be much better utilized by the cultivation of fruits, nuts and cereals. It has been estimated that a given area of well cultivated fruit land can sustain at least twenty times as many people by its crops as can be nourished on the meat of the cattle which pasture on its grasses. Recently it has been found in a large slaughter house in Cincinnati that oatmeal used in fattening pigs would have gone at least six times as far as the pork produced to feed people.

Christmas is now over. Let us go back to every day affairs and necessities. Our Groceries are the pure, fresh kind, and come to you in their original cleanliness without being packed and repacked by intermediate hands.

**JUST NOTE THE PRICES OF OUR SPECIAL AFTER CHRISTMAS OFFER**  
**20 lb. Best Granulated Sugar 50c.**

Think of it. We do this to gain new customers. The loss we charge to advertising expense. We gain a customer and you save money and order from us again. We are saving hundreds of people money, why not you? Cut this out and mail it today, enclosing \$9.42, and we will ship your order same day it is received. Get acquainted with our Grocery Department.

#### SPECIAL AFTER CHRISTMAS OFFER

	Our Special Price	Retailer's Price	Our Special Price	Retailer's Price	
20 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	\$0.50	\$1.25	1 lb. Ground Cloves	\$0.28	\$0.50
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1.50	2.50	3 lbs. Pure Baking Powder	.60	1.00
5 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1.50	2.50	1 lb. Soluble Cocoa	.35	.70
1 8-oz. Bottle Best Vanilla Extract	.45	.60	7 lb. Tin C & B. Marmalade	.65	.95
1 8-oz. Bottle Best Lemon Extract	.45	.60	1 Gallon Pure Maple Syrup	1.00	1.50
3 lbs. Shredded Coconut	.50	.90	3 lbs. New Orleans Molasses	.17	.25
1 lb. Cinnamon, Best	.22	.40			
1 lb. Black Pepper	.25	.40			
20 lbs. Jap. Rice	1.00	1.25			

Shipping weight about 100 lbs. taking the minimum freight rate.

#### SOME OF OUR BEST VALUES GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY

Strawberries, 2 lb. tins, per case of 2 doz	\$3.19	Corn, per case of two doz.	\$1.90
Also Red or Black Raspberries, Green Gages, Bartlett Pears, Yellow Peaches	3.19	Peas, per case of two doz.	1.90
Pie Peaches, 3 lb. tins, per case of 4 doz	3.39	Beans, per case of two doz.	1.90
Apples, gallon tins, per case of 4 doz.	1.45	Pumpkins, per case of two doz.	2.35
Apricots, per case of two doz.	5.75	Comfort Laundry Soap, per case of 144 cakes	4.75
Tomatoes, per case of two doz.	2.30	Sunlight Soap, per case of 100 cakes	4.00
		Royal Crown Soap, per case of 144 bars	4.50

Remember our line embraces everything you need at the same low prices. Our Catalogue is free. Money back if not satisfied.

**SMITH, MARDON & GILMORE** 216 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG.

## Trappers and Fur Buyers

Are you satisfied with the returns you have been getting for your raw furs? The following are a few important things to be considered by shippers: (1) Who pays the highest prices? (2) Who gives the fairest assortment? (3) If prices are satisfactory and the assortment is unduly severe, the shipper loses. (4) If the assortment is right and prices are not according to the market, the shipper loses. (5) When the highest prices, consistent with existing market conditions, and a proper assortment, are embodied in one, the shipper then—and only then—gets his due. The latter is the way we deal with our shippers. We have always dealt with them so, with the pleasing result that our list of regular shippers is quickly and constantly increasing and now extends over the whole of Canada and as far as Newfoundland and Alaska. The best test is a trial shipment. Satisfy yourself and us by sending us one. Our price list and shipping instructions will be mailed to any address on request.

# RAW FURS

**C. PIERCE & CO. LTD. - 569 St. Paul St., Montreal, Can.**

SHIP YOUR

# FURS AND HIDES

TO

## McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

229 KING STREET  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US.

### MAKE YOUR OWN ROPE.



This is the only machine of its kind invented and simple and easy to operate. Make strong rope from binder twine better than factory made rope. You can make a halter rope eight foot long with this little machine for about two cents it's always ready and will save you time and money; you can make just what you want in three minutes, any size and length. This cut is a perfect picture of the machine, it weighs three pounds. Send postal order or check for \$1.70 for sample machine. Agents wanted in every township and county.

**E. O. FLAG MFG. CO., Madison, Minn.**

### WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKET

CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks	.....	\$0 35
Eastern, in boxes	.....	29
Manitoba, in boxes	.....	27½
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Dairy, tubs, according to grade	.....	15 to 18
CHEESE—		
Manitoba	.....	12½
Eastern	.....	13½
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh gathered and candled	.....	33
Guaranteed, new laid, per doz.	.....	50
Ontario storage, per doz. (cases included)	.....	28½
EASTERN POULTRY—		
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	21
Spring chicken, per lb.	.....	19
Boiling fowl, per lb.	.....	15
Ducks, per lb.	.....	18 to 19
Geese, per lb.	.....	15
DRESSED CARCASSES—		
steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	.....	6½ to 7
Hindquarters	.....	8½
Forequarters	.....	5½
Dressed mutton	.....	11½
Dressed lamb	.....	14
Dressed hogs	.....	12
Dressed veal	.....	8
CURED MEATS (smoked)—		
Hams (medium)	.....	17½ to 17
Clams (large)	.....	17
Breakfast bacon (backs)	.....	22
Breakfast bacon (bellies)	.....	19
LARD—		
in tiers	.....	17½
in 50-lb. tubs	.....	8 80
in 20-lb. pails	.....	3 60
in 10-lb. pails in cases	.....	10 85
in 5-lb. pails in cases	.....	10 95
in 3-lb. pails in cases	.....	11 00
HIDES—		
(Delivered at Winnipeg)		
Country cured hides, f.o.b., Winnipeg	.....	10 to 10½
Frozen hides	.....	9½
No. 1 tallow	.....	5½
No. 2 tallow	.....	4½
Sheepskins	.....	30 to 75
Seaca roots	.....	50
COARSE GRAINS AND FEED—		
Millfeed, net, per ton—	.....	
bran	.....	17 00
Shorts	.....	19 00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley, per ton, in sacks	.....	22 00
Oats	.....	25 00
Barley and oats	.....	24 00
Hay, track, Winnipeg	.....	10 00 to 11 00
Timothy	.....	14 00
POTATOES—		
Potatoes, per bushel	.....	50 to 60
DRIED VEGETABLES—		
Cal. Cauliflower, per crate	.....	4 00
Cabbage, per cwt.	.....	1 50
Native carrots, per 100 lbs.	.....	1 50
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	.....	1 00
Native turnips, per bushel	.....	45
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	.....	2 00 to 2 25
Hubbard squash, per lb.	.....	2½
Artichokes, per lb.	.....	2
Vegetable marrow, per doz.	.....	90
American horse radish, per lb.	.....	20
Herbs, per dozen bunches	.....	35
FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—		
Cal. cucumbers, per dozen	.....	2 40
Cal. Headed Lettuce, per dozen head	.....	1 50
Native lettuce, per dozen	.....	40
Native onions, per dozen	.....	40
Native radishes, per dozen	.....	40
Parsley and mint, per dozen	.....	40
Leeks, per doz.	.....	50
Salsify, per lb.	.....	8
Cal. celery, per doz.	.....	1 00
FRESH FRUITS—		
Apples, per barrel—	.....	
No. 1 Spies	.....	5 50
No. 2 Spies	.....	4 00 to 4 50



### EASY

The upper woman insisted on a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. Washes the entire bowl easily in two minutes. Holds it all here in her hands.

The lower woman's husband "didn't think," so she drudges twenty minutes over a common separator containing 42 disks.

Tubulars are The World's Best. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably more common than any one maker of such machines sells.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

**29 Yrs**

Write for Catalogue No. 186

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

**YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL**—Good profits await you in sunny, mild climate. Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room B34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

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

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

**FIRST CLASS** farm help furnished Mrs. Mac Neil, Red River Valley Employment, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

**BARRED ROCKS**—Deloraine Winnings, Killarney Exhibition. Cock, first, second and third. Hen, first; Cockerel, first; Pullet, second. Cockerels for sale, \$3.00 up. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 13-6

**BROWN LEGHORNS**—For sale, at reduced rates, several high-scoring S. C. Brown Leghorn cocks and cockerels, also pullets. The best in the West. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 13-6

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$1.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

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

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

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

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorn Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 14 00

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

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

**HEREFORDS**—at reduced prices from Marple famous prize herd. Calves, Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also **SHEPHERD PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

**J. MORRISON BRUCE**—Tibbitts Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

## The J. C. Ranch

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

**JOHN CLARK, JR.**  
Geichen, Alta.

Box 32,

Kings	.....	5 00
Baldwins	.....	4 25 to 5 00
Wagners	.....	4 00
Russets	.....	3 50 to 4 25
Greenings	.....	3 50 to 4 00
Apples, per box	.....	1 40 to 1 80
Cranberries, per barrel	.....	9 50 to 11 00
Oranges, Cal. navels, box	.....	3 75 to 4 25
Lemons, per box	.....	6 50
Grape fruit, per crate	.....	6 50

### GETTING READY FOR MA

The way in which an Oklahoma editor announced that his mother was coming to visit him may seem a trifle breezy, but it is safe to say that there isn't a mother living who would not be glad to have her advent hailed with such genuine delight and pride. This is the way he spread the glad tidings abroad:

"The editor of the News-Republican is going to tog up a little this evening. Going to change collars and put on a pair of cuffs, if we can find any. Going to get shaved and going to get our shoes shined and the pegs cut out, so we can walk right pertly.

"Ma's a-comin' down to see us. You know who our ma is? Ma is our only ma, and she's a good one, too—one of the old Ohio Quaker sort, you know.

"Ma lives in Kingfisher. She was our ma when we were born; she was our ma out in western Kansas when we hunted prairie coal; she was our ma when we drank parched corn coffee in old Oklahoma in '89, and she's our ma now. She's the best we ever had.

"If you see us tomorrow walking down the street with a little woman with a smile on her face you'll know that's ma.

"If you never had a ma, you should get one—and one like our ma, too."

**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 "Reesor 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

**D. A. REESOR**

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

*Central  
Business College*

W. Hawkins, Principal

WINNIPEG

**FRUIT LAND SNAPS**

NEAR VANCOUVER

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCHES in the famous Maple Ridge District, only 25 miles from Vancouver. Each block has from two to four acres cleared. All choice fruit and garden land. Price \$150.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

12 ACRE BLOCK of choicest fruit land at Port Haney on the Fraser River, 26 miles from Vancouver. Fronts on splendid road and runs back to beautiful river. Close to school and church. Price \$100.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

IMPROVED RANCH, 64 acres in Maple Ridge District. 20 acres cleared. Over 500 fruit trees mostly bearing. 8 roomed house, barn, packing house, including 2 horses, implements, wagon, democrat, sulky, 2 cows, calf, chickens, furniture. Price, \$9500.00. \$3000.00 cash, balance arranged. A splendid buy

5 ACRE BLOCKS of fruit and garden lands at Pitt Meadows, 20 miles from Vancouver on Fraser River. This district is noted for the richness of soil and grows immense crops of garden stuff and small fruits. Price \$600.00 a block. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

5 and 10 ACRE BLOCKS in Surrey, near New Westminster, on good road. Splendid soil, nice location. Price \$75.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

We have many others on our list. Also all kinds of City property and suburban acreage for investment.

We make a specialty of trading properties. Let us know what you have and what you want.

**The Central Real Estate Co.**

COR. HOMER and PENDER STREETS.  
VANCOUVER

Selling agents for the Glacier Mining Co., Portland Canal.

"Hab faith in human nature," said Uncle Eben, "but don't carry it so far as to make yoh'sef de final custodian of all de counterfeit money in de neighborhood."—Washington Star.

**MAPLEINE PUDDING SAUCE**

Whites of two eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of Mapleine.

Cook the sugar and milk until it thickens a little, then add the egg whites beaten stiff and the Mapleine.

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

**THE GOLDEN DOG**

(Continued from page 1816.)

"I judge not between you, Angelique! or between the many chances wasted on you; but I say this, Angelique des Meloises, you wickedly stole the heart of the noblest brother in New France, to trample it under your feet!"

"Fore God, I did not, Amelie!" she replied indignantly. "I loved and do love Le Gardeur de Repentigny, but I never plighted my troth to him, I never deceived him! I told him I loved him, but I could not marry him! And by this sacred cross," said she, placing her hands upon it, "it is true! I never trampled upon the heart of Le Gardeur; I could kiss his hands, his feet, with true affection as ever loving woman gave to man; but my duty, my troth, my fate, were in the hands of another!"

Angelique felt a degree of pleasure in the confession to Amelie of her love for her brother. It was the next thing to confessing it to himself, which had been once the joy of her life, but it changed not one jot her determination to wed only the Intendant, unless—yes, her busy mind had to-day called up a thousand possible and impossible contingencies that might spring up out of the unexpected use of the stiletto by Coriveau. What if the Intendant, suspecting her complicity in the murder of Caroline, should refuse to marry her? Were it not well in that desolate case to have Le Gardeur to fall back upon?

Amelie watched nervously the changing countenance of Angelique. She knew it was a beautiful mask covering impenetrable deceit, and that no principle of right kept her from wrong when wrong was either pleasant or profitable.

The conviction came upon Amelie like a flash of inspiration that she was wrong in seeking to save Le Gardeur by seconding his wild offer of marriage to Angelique. A union with this false and capricious woman would only make his ruin more complete and his latter end worse than the first. She would not urge it, she thought.

"Angelique," said she, "if you love Le Gardeur, you will not refuse your help to rescue him from the Palace. You cannot wish to see him degraded as a gentleman because he has been rejected by you as a lover."

"Who says I wish to see him degraded as a gentleman? and I did not reject him as a lover! not finally—that is, I did not wholly mean it. When I sent to invite his return from Tilly it was out of friendship,—love, if you will, Amelie, but from no desire that he should plunge into fresh dissipation."

"I believe you, Angelique! You could not, if you had the heart of a woman loving him ever so little, desire to see him fall into the clutches of men who, with the wine-cup in one hand and the dice-box in the other, will never rest until they ruin him, body, soul, and estate."

"Before God, I never desired it, and to prove it, I have cursed De Pean to his face, and erased Lantagnac from my list of friends, for coming to show me the money he had won from Le Gardeur while intoxicated. Lantagnac brought me a set of pearls which he had purchased out of his winnings. I threw them into the fires and would have thrown him after them, had I been a man! 'fore God, I would, Amelie! I may have wounded Le Gardeur, but no other man or woman shall injure him with my consent."

Angelique spoke this in a tone of sincerity that touched somewhat the heart of Amelie, although the aberrations and inconsistencies of this strange girl perplexed her to the utmost to understand what she really felt.

"I think I may trust you, Angelique, to help me to rescue him from association with the 'Palace?'" said Amelie, gently, almost submissively, as if she half feared a refusal.

"I desire nothing more," replied Angelique. "You have little faith in me, I see that."—Angelique wiped her eyes, in which a shade of moisture could be seen,—"but I am sincere in my friendship for Le Gardeur. The Virgin be my witness, I never wished his injury, even when I injured him most. He sought me in marriage, and I was bound to another."

"You are to marry the Intendant, they say. I do not wonder, and yet I

**H. B. K.**  
BRAND  
**MITTS AND GLOVES**

Would not be so popular if they were not right.

Your money is always ready to be returned, if you are not absolutely satisfied.

On sale at all first class stores.

MAKERS

**The HUDSON BAY KNITTING Co.**

MONTREAL

**RAW**

Toronto, 1815. Walkerton, 1895

ALL KINDS WANTED

**FURS**

in any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.  
**O. H. ROGERS,**  
Direct Exporter and Manufacturer.  
WALKERTON CANADA

**British Columbia**

**NELSON** The Capital of **KOOTENAY**

The centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering Interests of Southern British Columbia

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting. Good Hotels and Schools. Excellent Opportunities for Investors of Capital and Home-seekers.

In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada

**Robin Hood**  
Flour IS  
Flour DIFFERENT



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### WESTERN EXCURSIONS

**Single Fare**  
Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

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

**VANCOUVER  
VICTORIA and  
WESTMINSTER**

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and MOOTENAY POINTS

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

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### ANNUAL EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

Low Round Trip Rates to

**Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces**

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

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

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

**3--Through Express Trains Daily--3**

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

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

do wonder, at your refusing my brother, even for him."

"Marry the Intendant! Yes, it is what fools and some wise people say. I never said it myself, Amelie."

"But you mean it, nevertheless; and for no other would you have thrown over Le Gardeur de Repentigny."

"I did not throw him over," she answered, indignantly. "But why dispute? I cannot, Amelie, say more, even to you! I am distraught with cares and anxieties, and know not which way to turn."

"Turn here, where I turn in my troubles, Angelique!" replied Amelie, moving closer to the altar. "Let us pray for Le Gardeur." Angelique obeyed mechanically, and the two girls prayed silently for a few moments, but how differently in spirit and feeling! The one prayed for her brother, the other tried to pray, but it was more for herself, for safety in her crime and success in her deep-laid scheming. A prayer for Le Gardeur mingled with Angelique's devotions, giving them a color of virtue. Her desire for his welfare was sincere enough, and she thought it disinterested of herself to pray for him.

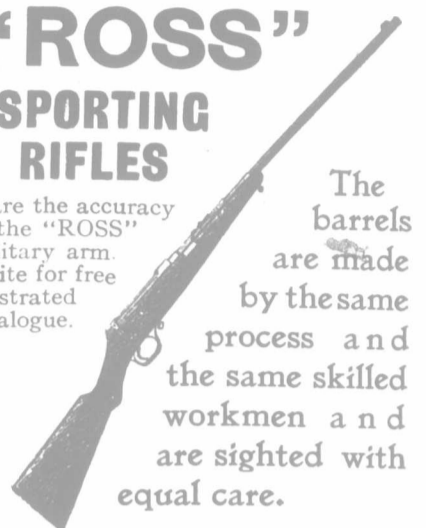
Suddenly Angelique started up as if stung by a wasp. "I must take leave of you, my Amelie," said she; "I am glad I met you here. I trust you understand me now, and will rely on my being as a sister to Le Gardeur, to do what I can to restore him perfect to you and the good Lady de Tilly."

Amelie was touched. She embraced Angelique and kissed her; yet so cold and impassive she felt her to be, a shiver ran through her as she did so. It was as if she had touched the dead, and she long afterwards thought of it. There was a mystery in this strange girl that Amelie could not fathom nor guess the meaning of. They left the Cathedral together. It was not quite empty, save of a lingering penitent or two kneeling at the shrines. Angelique and Amelie parted at the door, the one eastward, the other westward, and, carried away by the divergent currents of their lives, they never met again.

(To be continued next week.)

## "ROSS" SPORTING RIFLES

share the accuracy of the "ROSS" Military arm. Write for free illustrated catalogue.



The barrels are made by the same process and the same skilled workmen and are sighted with equal care.

Ross Rifle Co., Quebec

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### KOOTENAYS

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

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

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost. Prices and terms most advantageous to you. You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

### Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

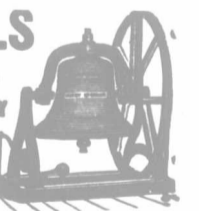
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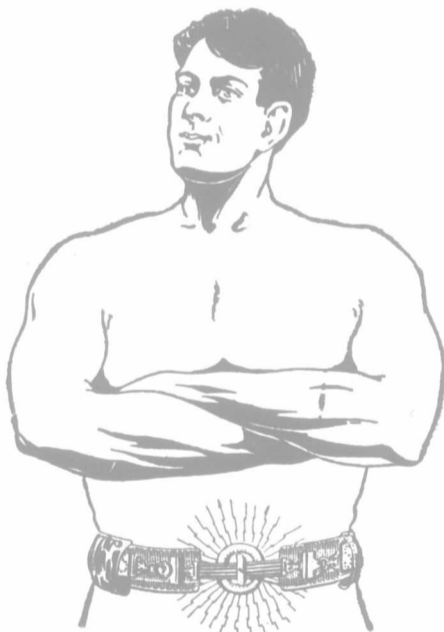


### Special Notice. BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

# STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

## How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of

youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

## DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6, Saturdays until 9 p.m.

### Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

Is ordered by the CARLOAD in places where it was not known ten years ago.

This is a proof of a marvelous success based on wonderful cures.

Price: Large Bottle, 35c.

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

### WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

### CAST IRON BRAZING

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

163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

Shoe Dealer—Here are a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you?

Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.—Chicago News.

### The tortures of Eczema can scarcely be described.

And words fail to express the gratitude which very many people feel toward Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment because it has cured them of this annoying ailment. The itching, stinging, burning, which brings discomfort by day and makes sleep impossible by night, soon disappears when

### Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

is applied. With patient treatment it is only a matter of time until the sores are healed and new, smooth, natural skin formed.

Success in the cure of this worst form of itching, skin disease has made Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment known and recognized throughout the world as the standard ointment.

It is wonderfully soothing and healing and you can depend on it absolutely to bring relief quickly from itching and irritation and to thoroughly heal the skin.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

stiff wood, about a foot or more in length, hung by the middle, or, rather to one side of the middle, to cross-piece above. When set, the lower end rests in a notch near the end of tongue; the upper end holds the dead pole. It is then in a slanting position, and, being hung from above, the weight of the dead pole raises the tongue up from the bed-piece somewhat. The weight of any animal crossing the tongue sets loose the trigger.

### PURCHASING OXEN

What is my best market to purchase two teams of oxen? Are oxen a wise beginning for a homesteader? Alta. N. P. D.

Ans.—1. There is no particular market where oxen may be purchased. The usual plan, and the only one we know of, is to purchase good-sized steers from a farmer or rancher and break them in yourself. Occasionally, one can pick up a pair of oxen from a farmer who is changing to horses. The best thing for you to do is to make inquiries locally, and find out what you can do.

2. Oxen are preferred, as a rule, by homesteaders, because their first cost is less than horses, and because they stand more rough usage as regards feed and care. If a man had plenty of cash he would be best to get horses, but in most cases homesteaders have no more money than they require.

### GOSSIP

Sir John McFadyean's latest report on the state of the country with respect to contagious diseases is only moderately satisfactory, remarks the Scottish Farmer. The returns regarding anthrax do not make pleasant reading. Up to October 23rd, the figures for the present year are 1,071 outbreaks, with 1,405 animals attached. This is the largest number of outbreaks recorded in a like period since the disease was scheduled. The obscurity in which the whole question of anthrax is enshrouded, makes it extremely difficult to form any adequate theory of explanation.

### STATE HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE

The system of State assistance to horse-breeding in France dates back to the days of Louis XIV. That King's great minister, Colbert, drew up and put in force, in 1865, a scheme, the chief features of which remain the chief features of French Government horse-breeding schemes to-day. These are the "Haras" or State studs, premiums for approved stallions kept by private owners, the supervision of stallions "authorized" for service, the premiums for brood mares and foals, and the purchase direct from breeders of remounts for the army.

The most prominent features of the system are the magnificent Haras, where are kept the animals which were once called Royal stallions, but are now known as National, or sometimes, State stallions. In the twenty-two Haras there are kept this year 3,425 State stallions of various breeds. Besides these, there are in the hands of private owners, 1,709 stallions "approved" and receiving premiums as capable of taking part in the work of improvement; 191 stallions merely "authorized," and a number "certified" as free from disease. All other stallions are prohibited from serving mares other than those of their owners.

In 1873, notwithstanding the efforts that had been made by the State to keep up the supply of horses suitable for army purposes, the mass of the horse population was found to be defective or unfit, mainly because of being bred for other purposes. Since that time the steady aim of French horse-breeding schemes has been to improve and modify the vast number of horses used on the farm and in other industries. The general principle adopted was to refine and render more supple the heavy horse and to give the smaller horse more frame and substance, so that a type of horse with a

### Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchlylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lohori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

### A. & G. MUTCH

LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

### Bow River Horse Ranch

[Established 1880]

### Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

### HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

### PRIZE-WINNING

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

### Are Your Horses in Good Condition?

IF NOT

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

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

Full particulars from

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba

### HIDES AND RAW FURS

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

### The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

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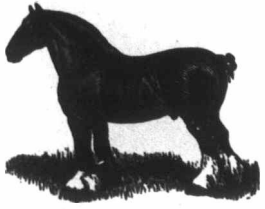
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### Horsemen

Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices giving size and number you require.

**SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE**




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

**James M. Ewens**  
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM      BETHANY, MANITOBA  
Bethany, C. N. E.      Minnedosa, C. P. E.

**FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

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


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



**Glencorse Yorkshires**

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

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



**Melrose Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORNS  
CLYDESDALES

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

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

**SHORTHORNS**  
**Great Private Sale**

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

**E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,**  
Box 1283,      Saskatoon,      Phone 375  
C. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.




**Bog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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**McDonald's Yorkshires**

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

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**Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns**

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

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ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**


Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man**



**COWS GIVE MORE MILK**  
—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER.**  
Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. **R. H. MCKENNA,** 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, O.P.



**STOCK EAR LABELS**  
You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day **F. G. JAMES** Bowmanville, Ontario

**HELP WANTED**

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

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

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

**Mr. A. I. Hlozman, Court Lodge**

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



**J. C. POPE**  
Regina Stock Farm  
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Breeder of  
Ayshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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

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

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

touch of "blood" could be evolved which could pass without difficulty from the work in the fields to the service of the army.

The Haras are all very splendid establishments, and admirably managed. To visit these beautiful stables after the morning clean-up, to see in rows the shining coats of the hundreds of fine stallions, and the straight lines of plaited straw at the margin of the stalls, to witness the order, discipline and care with which everything is conducted, is an experience to do one good. When the service season begins, the stallions are placed out at a number of centers within the district allotted to each Haras.

It was recognized by the Commission of 1873, and has been maintained as a principle since, that the surest way of getting the farmer to breed for the needs of the army, is for the Ministry of War to give him a good price for the improved animal, and for the Ministry of Agriculture, by its assistance in the form of high-class stallions at low fees to give him the facility for producing it.

The army has organized its remount service as far as possible on the basis of buying direct from the breeder. Good prices are paid, and the buying committee makes known to breeders the prices they are prepared to pay. In consequence, the French army is assured of a steady and satisfactory supply of remounts.

**THE LAWYER AND THE FARMER**

"God, what a world, if men in street and mart  
Felt that same kinship of the human heart,  
Which makes them, in the face of flame and flood,  
Rise to the meaning of true brotherhood."

A while ago, the newspapers were telling of a \$10.00 lawsuit, started over a twenty-cent rabbit. For equal frivolous causes, the records of the courts are burdened with the details of actions that have embittered lives, disrupted neighborhoods, and wasted farms. The notion may yet obtain in some quarters that the chief delight of lawyers is in fomenting litigation, but this is not the case. In a discussion before the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, on "The Lawyer and the Farmer," the chief speaker pointed out that, while there are black sheep in the legal fraternity, other callings have them, also; and, as a matter of fact, the lawyer is subjected to a good deal of unmerited abuse in that respect. A farmer, he said, seldom consults a lawyer unless he is in trouble. The thought of taking a lawyer's advice as a means of avoiding trouble, does not usually occur to him. It is seldom that two neighboring farmers can afford to have a legal controversy. When there is no great principle involved, and the controversy will simply result in the gain or loss of a few dollars, either litigant can afford to pocket his pride, and have an amicable settlement of the difficulty. As a matter of fact, lawyers of good repute are constantly saving their clients from becoming involved in actions by wise counsel; while their timely advice and aid in the drawing of wills and other documents are the means of saving endless trouble and loss. The lawyer who advises, or even forces, his client to settle out of court, is not simply "laying up treasure in Heaven." He is doing the best for his fellow men, and conducting his business in a way that will not bring him to want. A large proportion of the best legal business of the country is not connected with litigation at all, but makes for its avoidance.

A farmer seldom needs a lawsuit. If his rights have been infringed, and he consult a lawyer early enough, a suit may generally be avoided. A man may invoke the aid of the courts when valuable property rights are involved; but he should be first convinced that he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to secure a settlement, remembering, always, that "thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just." Life is too short and peace too great a boon to spend the one or lose the other in wasteful wrangling with our fellows.

**Had Weak Back.**  
**Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.**

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after ill effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's"

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**      **EXCURSION RATES**  
TO  
**EASTERN CANADA**  
Daily During  
**DECEMBER**

Ocean Steamship Passengers  
Nov. 21st to Dec. 31st.

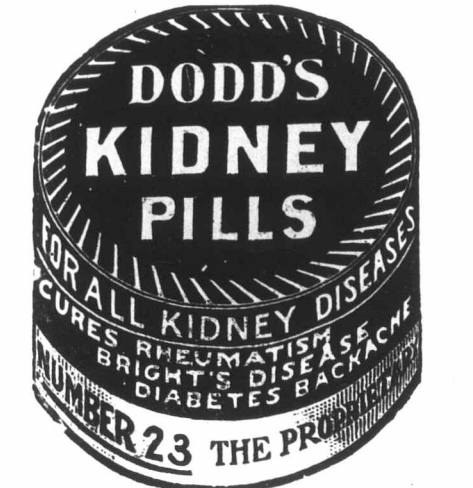
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Additional Stop-over Privileges,  
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For particulars apply to  
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**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES**

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners  
**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO**

Bishop Chavasse, speaking at Liverpool, said the Englishman loves the Bible and beer, the Scotsman keeps the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands on, the Welshman prays on his knees on Sundays, and on his neighbor's on week days, and the Irishman never knows what he wants and is never satisfied until he gets it.



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM  
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**DR. 23 THE PR...**

**Back.**

**n Bed For Able To elf.**

ck Point, N.B., s troubled with I have lain in ily able to turn been a great perform my doctors attend- tried liniments seemed to do ut to give up in l induced me to and after using and able to do Doan's Kidney yers for them, and I offerers to give

LS are a purely ing quick, per- after ill effects. tely cure Back- ey and Bladder

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**LINC & INC MACHINES**

at money earners TIFFIN, OHIO king at Liver- an loves the man keeps the else he can lay man prays on and on his and the Irish- he wants and gets it.



**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC ALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest Best Blister ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

**Lump Jaw**

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, removes the hair or lay the bursa up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free.

W. C. YOUNG, P.O. 218 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S LTD., 81 at -st, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Cole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and H. J. ... Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Mother (to children who have come to be inspected before going to a party)—Well, darlings, you look very nice; but oh, baby dear, I think your hair is rather overdone.

Elder Sister—Oh, mother, do you think so? All the best babies are wearing it like that this year.—Punch.

**"Bronchitis."**

**THE SYMPTOMS ARE**

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and when neglected will become chronic.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Pabos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont

**BRITISH CROPS OF 1909**

The Board of Agriculture has issued a preliminary statement showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in Great Britain in the year 1909. It is believed that Scotland will produce 255,822 quarters of wheat from 49,681 acres of ground, being an average estimated yield of 41.19 bushels per acre. The yield in England is expected to be 7,300,056 quarters, 1,074,875 more than last year, from 1,734,236 acres, or at the rate of 33.68 bushels per acre. The estimated crop of barley in Scotland is put down at 936,950 quarters from 192,418 acres last year, and the average yield per acre is put down at 37.48 bushels. England is believed to have produced 6,343,562 quarters from 1,379,133 acres, the average yield being 36.80 bushels per acre. Scotland is credited with growing 4,737,718 quarters of oats, 142,507 more than in 1908, on 943,412 acres, the average yield being 40.18 bushels per acre. England is believed to have produced 9,780,616 quarters, from 1,839,912 acres, the average per acre being 42.53 bushels.

**GUERNSEY RECORD**

Another most remarkable official record has been completed by the young Guernsey cow, Dolly Dimple, which, as a two-year-old heifer, made a phenomenal official year's record of 14,009.1 pounds of milk, 703.36 pounds butter-fat. At the conclusion of her year's work, she was two months with calf. Freshening for the second time October 9th, she started her second year's work on October 14th, 1908, at the age of three years and nine months, and has just completed it, with an official twelve-months' record of 18,458.80 pounds milk, and 906.89 pounds butter-fat (equivalent to 1,058 pounds butter), made under supervision of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. She also has to her credit a seven-day record of 444.8 pounds milk, and 22.034 pounds butter-fat; a thirty-day record of 1,960.4 pounds milk, and 89.99 pounds butter-fat; and a one-day production of 68.4 pounds milk, and 3.625 pounds butter-fat. She is owned at Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass. Her feed during the year consisted of 730.19 pounds of bran, 486.76 pounds pea meal, 730.19 pounds ground oats, 730.19 pounds gluten meal, 486.76 pounds cottonseed meal, 516.76 pounds alfalfa meal, 243.48 pounds hominy, 2,537 pounds beet pulp, 180 pounds corn fodder, 5,470 pounds roots, 3,730 pounds silage, 3,501 pounds hay, and 486.76 pounds of a proprietary concentrate sold under a trade-name. She appears to have been stabled throughout the period, except in the month of June, when pasture is mentioned as part of the roughage; 705 pounds green feed was also allowed in June and July.

**EWEN'S SHIRE OFFERING**

Jas. M. Ewens, Lakeside Stock Farm, Bethany, Man., writes as follows of his recent Shire importation: "My Shires arrived after the roughest trip on record, but have settled down in their new home, and are doing splendidly. The six-year-old stallion, Duke of Ruhland, is without doubt the best individual of this breed ever brought to Western Canada. He has size, quality and action in a marked degree, and will be a great acquisition to whatever neighborhood he goes. Holdenby Storm Signal, two years old, red roan, is a splendid colt, with immense bone of the best quality. He will make it interesting at the shows next summer. His grandam, Dunsmore Flower Girl, was first at the leading shows in England, and is one of the best inares of the breed. Holdenby Rosamond, brown, four years old, is full of the famous Harold blood, and stands on a beautiful set of feet and legs. She is full of quality, combined with plenty of substance. Holdenby Tidy, four years old, brown, is a splendid mate for Rosamond. They make a fine team in harness. They should put some prizes to their credit this coming season if they go into good hands.

**DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS**

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

**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA**

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE**

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

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

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

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

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

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

**Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows**

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.**

**ROBT. BROWN Herdsman** **JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.**

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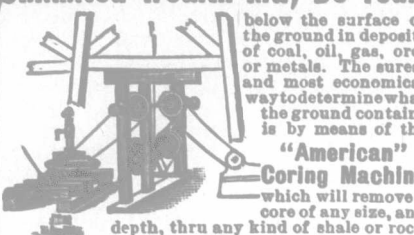
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Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Holdenby Connumdrum, bay, three years old, by Dunsmore Black Watch, he by the celebrated Dunsmore Combination, whose dam was Dunsmore Gloaming, twice first and champion at the Royal in England, and sold for \$5,000 at auction. This is a very high-class mare, and will take a lot of beating anywhere.

Holdenby Cinderella, bay, three years old, has the celebrated Harold as her great grandsire. Holdenby Vicar, bay, three years, great-grand-sire Harold; Holdenby Splash, bay, three years old; Holdenby Melody, bay, three years, great-great-grand-sire Hitchen Conqueror; Holdenby Peach, brown, three years old, tracing back to the famous old Lincolnshire Lad. Holdenby Debutante, chestnut, three years old. This mare is thin, but has splendid underpinning, and will make a first-class brood mare. Holdenby Valletta is a red roan, three years old, another of Harold's descendants. One cannot get too much of this blood, as it combines substance and great constitution. Holdenby Tom, three years old, brown, imported in the spring, is a big, little one. He is very low set on flinty legs and good feet, has the action of a Hackney; won first at Neepawa last summer.

Holdenby Farmer, three years old, bay, whose dam is by the celebrated Dunsmore Combination, is a thick, low-set colt, and Darcy Hearty, nine years old, grey, a winner in England as a colt; weight, 1,900 pounds, with immense bone and substance. Has done a splendid season in this district and will make a name for himself wherever he goes. Three stallions and mares will be sold at unusually low prices, and will not last long, so anyone wanting young, healthy stock should come quick. Bethany, C. N. R.; Minnedosa, C. P. R. Telephone in house. Visitors met, if notified.

#### EFFECTS OF MOTOR TRAFFIC ON ROADS

An American civil engineer has been investigating the effects of motor traffic on roads, chiefly gravel and macadam highways. His observations were made both in America, the British Isles and Europe. According to his paper on the subject, recently submitted to a convention of civil engineers, motor traffic has seriously injured the expensive macadam roads in Britain and Europe.

The general opinion expressed by the ablest English and French engineers at the road congress recently held at Paris, France, was that roads to meet modern motor traffic must be constructed with a more resistant surface, which is brought about by introducing into the wearing surface some bituminous cementing material.

Experiments made by the United States office of Public Roads show by instantaneous photography that the damage to the roads is produced by the rear or traction wheels of motor cars, and particularly at a speed above 25 miles an hour. The force with which they were propelled was sufficient to cause a marked slip upon the surface to the hard road-bed, such as is often seen in an exaggerated manner on a frozen surface. As an example of the injury done a road in Massachusetts, of almost perfect macadam construction, exposed to wind, sun and high-speed automobiles, had to be resurfaced after a single year's service.

A British county surveyor reported at the Paris Congress that the maintenance of roads in his district was \$482 per mile in 1890, and \$798 in 1908. A surveyor in Nottinghamshire reported the maintenance cost in his district was formerly \$250 per mile; now it is \$750. Figures in the possession of the Massachusetts Highway Commission show that about 53 per cent. of the destruction of State highways is due to automobiles. The ordinary type of macadam road, according to these investigations, is rapidly destroyed by motor traffic and recourse must be had to a bituminous macadam for relief.

# WAKE UP, WEAK MEN!

## GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU



What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person? Feel like a person of spirit. Away with the 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 poky as you do now.

It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows who have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be. It is all a matter of nervous energy—that is what ambition comes from—and that is what you can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is an invigorator of men.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to meet your fellow man and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought

strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gadsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep, by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

Now, what would you give to be able to say, as these men do—that you are twice the man you have ever been before? You can do so, and it will cost you nothing until you experience these grand benefits.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

### READ WHAT THE CURED SAY: Read the Proof—Nothing Short of Miracles are Being Performed Every Day

#### No More Pains In His Side

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with the results I have received from your Electric Belt. I had not used it but twice before I found out it was all you claimed it to be and more. I feel no pain in my side at all, which before using it I was constantly troubled with. I have every faith in its use and have recommended it to several parties that I have heard complaining, and always shall. Wishing you every success, I am, TIMOTHY LEADBEATER, Lethbridge, Alta.

#### Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—It is now thirty days since I started to wear the Electric Belt, and I can truthfully say it has done me a lot of good in that while. Have had no losses since wearing it. My back is getting stronger, digestion better, and I also sleep better. I have no trouble with the Belt, as I follow your directions carefully. I firmly believe that electricity is life and without it we could not live. A. B. WINQUIST, Poplar Point, Man.

#### This Man Says My Belt is a Godsend

Dear Sir,—I regret very much in keeping you waiting for the recommendation you so richly deserve in praise of your Belt. I must say that it is a Godsend to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards Physical Weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me that may be in doubt about your Belt. THOMAS MURRAY, 148 Gladstone Street, Winnipeg.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your own town, that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me, I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

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