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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 2, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 845



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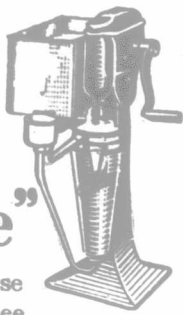
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and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED THE OTHER DAY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER LAST YEAR. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.,  
Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,  
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit  
Co., Ltd.  
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—  
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year.

Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

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**The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.**

NELSON, B. C.

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CHEERFULLY  
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



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ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres (not to be owned or occupied by him or by his son, daughter, wife, sister, brother or sister, or by any person claiming a homestead in good faith) and cultivate a quarter section along with the homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. If the homesteader has not made entry (including the purchase of a homestead patent) within six months after the expiration of the three years, he may purchase the land at \$10.00 per acre extra.

Pre-emption.—A person who has exhausted his homestead rights may obtain a pre-emption right in any vacant homestead in certain circumstances. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside on the land for three years, cultivate and improve the same to the value of \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

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**The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited**  
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Huge Success. CUT THIS OUT and Keep it safely.

OUR "G" Brand Grained Leather Half-Wellington CLOGS

For MEN, WOMEN, Youths or Lads. All One Price. \$2.00

Grand for Winter. Quickly pulled on. Grained Leather TOPS. Thick Cosy Lining. Wood Soles. Very light, about 1" thick.

Lined Thick Felt. Sizes Made, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12's.

Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our

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Write off to Good Old SCOTLAND by First Mail.

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**The New Improved De Laval Cream Separator**  
 is a noiseless and attractive article of furniture in kitchen or dairy, but before all it is  
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 Every part of the machine is built with a view to convenience and durability, and it is so simple that only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set it or entirely remove the parts.  
 Write for new 1908 Catalog and name of nearest De Laval agent.  
**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
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not long ago in an Alberta Coal Mine, and in leading the work of rescue, the Mine Superintendent lost his life. Three years before, the Superintendent had taken out a Policy for Life Insurance with The Great-West Assurance Company. He took out the Policy almost in spite of himself, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, a Life Insurance Agent. So lightly did he value his Insurance that after paying two premiums he permitted the Policy to lapse. The Company urged him to continue, but no notice was taken of the many letters written. At length—although there was no obligation to do so—the Company offered to loan sufficient to pay the next premium. This was arranged, and shortly afterwards the Policy became a claim. \$1,000 was paid to the widow three days after the accident occurred.

Two lessons may be learned from this incident: the supreme necessity of Life Insurance, and the liberality and value of the Great-West Life Policies.

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The land is rich, black, alluvial soil, practically cleared, free from timber and easily placed under cultivation, when it yields very heavy crops of all farming and market garden produce.

It is the nearest land of its class to Westminster and Vancouver on the new Electric Railway to Chilliwack, which lines runs direct to the property. In addition, the V. V. & E. Railway and the Serpentine River both traverse the estate and are available for transportation.

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—Soil, Climate, Transportation and Large Markets—

are present in marked and unusual combination, making these farms ideal propositions for new settlers.

We can show samples of fruit grown on the land.

We will send plans and full particulars on application.

**The Dominion Trust Company**  
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We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home Companies need apply.



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THE JAS. STEWART

Ont.

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 2, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 845

## EDITORIAL

Representatives of the press frequently complain of the length of time taken up in our conventions and exhibitions, but Illinois has undertaken to give a lesson in patience. At Champaign, Illinois, the state horticultural convention will be in session from December 8th to 18th; the International live-stock show of Chicago will be open for two weeks previous to December 10, and the National Dairy show from December 2nd to 10th, also at Chicago in the state of Illinois.

\* \* \*

John D. Rockefeller says The Standard Oil Co., divided some six hundred million dollars in dividends, and established a rest of three hundred millions on a capitalization of sixty-seven millions, yet the business is very hazardous. There might be some connection between this statement and the adulterated oil that is being sold in so many parts of America.

\* \* \*

Last year the agricultural college of North Dakota registered, including short course students, 1000 in attendance at lectures. Saskatchewan should take notice of this condition of affairs.

### Suggestions on Judging Farms

One of the competitors in the good farms competition held throughout Manitoba last summer paid a visit to us last week and asked us to protest, on his behalf, against the manner in which the farms in his district were judged. He insists that the really important points about different farms were not given the consideration that they should have received, while improvements that did not contribute much to the general utility of the farm were given undue consideration. Fences and elaborate buildings, for instance, add immensely to the convenience and appearance of a farm, but, he contends, they are not so essential to the farmer's success as thorough, intelligent, crop producing cultivation.

Our visitor was willing to admit that in all matters of judgment there is room for differences of opinion, but contended that had the judges or one of them at least, been an experienced, practical farmer—the farmer who considers elaborate appearances of lesser importance than strong vital crops, well kept summer fallows, a system of crop rotation, and management that makes for the permanency of fertility—some of the farms would have had a lower score.

This work of judging the relative excellence of farms is something about which most people will admit they have something to learn. We have not yet established standards that are generally agreed to be correct. Practically all of our good farmers differ in their personal opinions as to what a first class farm should be and what it should look like, for proof of which notice the difference in the two best and best kept farms in any district. No doubt the managing director of agricultural societies would be glad to receive suggestions as to how these good farming competitions should be judged and might also accept nominations for judges at future competitions.

### Stomach Plate for Defence

The British government has announced that it will endeavor to relieve the misery of the unemployed in England by engaging more men in the army, having more battle-ships built, and also by charity.

Well, so far as giving men something to do relieves poverty, the plan is in the right direction, but, and this is an important condition of industrial economy, employment is of no avail unless the product of the labor so employed contributes to the necessities and comforts of humanity at large. What would we think of a man who spent the returns from his crop in buying rusty cannons to disfigure his front yard, or who employed men to watch lest his neighbor slipped over and fired his barns? Wealth so misused would not only be wasted itself, but it would leave nothing to pay for the work of cultivating the land for next year's crop and for taking it off. Nothing would be added to the food supply, rather, it would be reduced and it would be impossible to obtain clothing and other necessities. Here we have the spectacle of England—the nation starving and suffering, while at the same time she is spending sacks of gold on luxuries of a fleet and army. What good will armies and fleets be when the men who are expected to compose and operate them are skeletons? The best defence any country can erect is a population of well-fed contented men. "An army moves on its stomach" said Napoleon. Every year England wastes on her armaments and "booze" half the wealth she makes. People are taxed into the army and drive themselves into poverty through drink to such an extent that others are kept poor supporting them and an idle, wasteful aristocracy. Artificial and temporary means can never cure these economic ills. Waste must be eliminated and able-bodied men and women put to work on the soil where they will be producers of their own food, not merely surplus cogs in the wheels of distribution of wealth, nor idlers consuming children's food.

England pays men to look after her idlers in the army; how much better would it be if she engaged men to teach her poor how to farm. There is a glaring example in all this for Canada and other young nations who are being urged to strengthen their defences.

### Farmers at Ottawa

A short time ago we remarked in these columns that nominations at political conventions generally went to the men who could make the most stirring appeal to the emotions of the meeting and pointed out that if the profession of farming was ever to be represented in parliament by men engaged in it, farmers would have to better qualify as platform attractions. In view of these remarks it is interesting to look over the members who have been elected to our present parliament from the agricultural provinces. Ontario out of a total of 86 members elected 7 farmers, Manitoba returned 2 farmers out of 10 candidates, Saskatchewan's one opposition member represents the farming interests of that great province, and of the seven Albertan members two are farmers.

In Manitoba the total population in 1906, the year of our last census, was 405,829 out of

which there were 36,141 farmers, in the same year Saskatchewan had 313,734 of total population, of which 55,971 were farmers and Alberta had out of a total population of 215,698, 30,286 farmers. All three provinces had a total population of 935,251 of which 122,398 were farmers, leaving 812,853 people of all ages, sexes, and professions, including the farmers' own families.

If we allow an average of 4 persons to each farmer's family we have a total of 489,592 people living on farms, more than half the total population. To represent this 50 per cent. of the total population the Western provinces elected farmers to make up 17 per cent. of their total representation, thus doing about twice as well as Ontario did when she elected 7 members out of 86.

Figures are not available to show the total valuation of the property held by the 122,398 farmers in the three Western provinces but it would be a conservative estimate to put it at \$2,000,000,000. Why cannot our agricultural societies and other farmers' organizations train men for public life? If agricultural colleges in all the provinces will make farmers better able to get nominations and win elections, let us have more farmers' colleges, but above all let us have unanimous opinions, logical argument, and fluent orators. The farms need orators as badly as they need improved machinery or the agricultural press.

### Misplaced Generosity

The great mass of the public who consume the manufactured products of the tariff-protected manufacturers of the United States are learning these days why a high tariff is so beneficial to the country and who pays for the benefit. Brokers in Liverpool can sell American wholesalers certain goods made in the States cheaper than they can be bought direct from the factories, for the American tariff allows American-made goods that are returned from a foreign country to enter duty free. In some cases this saving of duty amounts to more than the cost of transportation across the Atlantic twice. The consumer, of course, pays for the upbuilding of the great industries and the private fortunes for which high tariff America is well-known. This simply means that in addition to paying for the labor employed and a legitimate interest on money invested, the consuming public cheerfully pays a little more for the privilege of having a moneyed class. He may not think the few dollars extra he pays for the articles he wants is any serious handicap, he probably does not, for the average man in America is better off than the average man of any other country, but those extra dollars represent the expenditure of days of labor and could not this time be more profitably spent than in the building up of the private fortunes of others? Truly the average man is more generous and kind—rather, we should say wasteful—than he thinks, also he is not as much of a statesman as he thinks, or he would make himself felt on voting day.

\* \* \*

A singular thing occurred recently in connection with the shipment of grain. Two cars of exactly the same number, but belonging to different companies were shipped from the same station, on the same day, over the same road, but the shipping bills did not give the initials of the company owning each car, consequently the ownership of the grain could not be determined without much enquiry.

## HORSE

A press report says P.C. Isaacs of Pennsylvania refused an offer of \$40,000 from M. W. Savage the stock food manufacturer of Minneapolis for the pacing sensation, Minor Heir 1.594.

\* \* \*

Shire horse breeders in England are contributing to a fund to provide a suitable testimonial to Frederick Street in recognition of his services to the Shire horse breeders when he suggested, and afterwards assisted in, organizing the Shire Horse Society. The amount of each subscription is limited to one guinea, \$5.25. American and Canadian contributions will be received by the secretary of the American Shire Horse Association, Mr. J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.

\* \* \*

Grain is not the only food on which the horse thrives. In Egypt the Khedive's best mares are fed largely on currants, and these fruit-fed animals are noted for their endurance and speed. Figs, during the fig harvest, form the food of the horses of Smyrna; they turn to it from oats or hay. The green tops of the sugar cane are fed to the horses of the West Indies, and for long weeks, in many parts of Canada, windfall apples form the horse's only food. In Tasmania peaches, and in Arabia dates, take the place of the usual hay and oats, corn and bran.

\* \* \*

The matinee races of the driving club at Edmonton, have been concluded and the cups and trophies awarded to the winners. Among the cups won in the matinee races was the Glenora Cup, presented by George Carruthers, of Winnipeg. This was won by Paddy Nolan, owned by James McKinley. It will be held for one year when it will again be open for competition. The Grierson Shield was won by Bermuda Queen, owned by Taylor & Spinks; the winner of this shield is presented with a medal which he retains, the shield being open for competition each year for 11 years and then becomes the property of the owner with the greatest number of wins.

### Should Purebred Stallions be Enrolled

A correspondent asks "If I own a purebred Percheron stallion registered in the Canadian Percheron Stud Book is it necessary for me to register him with the Department of Agriculture at Regina before I can stand him for public service?"

Section 3 of the "Horse Breeders' Ordinance" which went into force in Saskatchewan on January 1st, 1904, says: "Every person, firm or company standing or travelling any stallion for profit or gain in the North West Territories shall cause the name, description and pedigree of such stallion to be enrolled in the department and shall procure a certificate of such enrollment."

The idea of enrollment with the department is to give owners of mares who patronize stallions a definite knowledge as to whether a horse is a purebred, a grade or a cross-bred. Certificates for each of these three classes are issued upon examination of a horse's pedigree. The enrollment is of particular advantage to the owner of a purebred horse in that the government's guarantee of purebreeding is published on the route bills and cards and so protects a purebred horse from the misrepresentations of any person who might wish to divert trade by questioning his pedigree.

The holder of a certificate of purebreeding from the provincial government has the further advantage of being able to register a lien against the produce of his horse, should he not be able to collect for services.

Owners of stallions should look upon the Horse Breeders' Ordinance as an investment of assistance rather than as a handicap. It was framed to benefit the men who are prepared to stand a horse on his merits and to protect honest stallion owners from those who misrepresent the breeding of their horses. The workings of the Act are found to give satisfaction wherever it is observed, but of course, there are violations that are not found out and which bring a certain amount of discredit upon it. Horse breeders and especially owners of mares should make a point of reporting to the government the owner of any stallion who does not print on his poster and cards a copy of the certificate of the provincial government whether it is in Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta.

### Horse Prospects

During the past year there has been something of a toning down in the demand for horses of all kinds. Prices, during the past twelve months, were rather lower than for the year previous, yet at the present time, so strong is the demand for horses, for draft horses of weight and quality especially, that a man would have some difficulty in finding what he wanted if he were in the market for high class drafters. And this too is supposed to be the season when the greatest number of heavy horses are unemployed, when, if there is an over supply of them in the country, the surplus stock ought to be reflected in increased offerings for sale. As a matter of fact, the financial furore of a year ago, with its accompanying depressing affect on commercial and industrial activities, seems to have had little effect upon agriculture and especially upon the horse end of the farming business.

Unless present indications are strangely misleading, we are only starting on an agricultural expansion in this country, an expansion that will create a big demand for draft horses for years. It is not alone the number of working animals required in agriculture, in the opening up of new farming country and in the better cultivation of the old, that will require an ever increasing number of drafters. The increased use of horses on the farm increases the number used in practically every line of industry in which horses are employed, increases the number required for haulage work about cities in the distribution of products to and from the country, increases those required in railway and other construction work and makes a healthier, stronger demand for draft horses all round. Expanding agriculture, the use of more horses in the cultivation of the farms, leads at once to the use of more horses in those lines of industry that prosper as agriculture prospers and expands as agriculture expands. Those, in this country, include practically every industry we possess.

Industrial development is only beginning in Western Canada. For years, there is not the slightest doubt, heavy commercial horses will be in demand at remunerative prices. The present is the time to prepare for supplying the horse demands of the future. Everything indicates that that demand will be active, that the horse industry is going to be for years the most profitable branch of animal husbandry, and farmers should avail themselves of every opportunity to buy choice mares. All classes of horses are bound to be required, but heavy drafters will be in the largest demand. It doesn't matter what the breed is. Horses with substance and wearing qualities are what the commercial interests require. Good, heavy mares mated with the best draft stallions available will produce commercial horses of the required type and highest usefulness. Weight is what the draft horse trade is demanding, weight, combined with the ability to walk rapidly while hauling a fairly heavy load. With that substance, hauling power and energetic

movement, must go all the enduring bone and foot quality possible. Horses for the city pavements have to have sound joints, dense clean bone and solid footing. Make sure of the underpinning first. Then breed them with all the weight possible above that. There are no indications in the evolution of our commerce or industries, that drafters of quality, substance and endurance will not be required for many years. We are still far from the horseless age. Those who breed what the trade requires will never fail to dispose of their products at remunerative prices.

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Mr. Alex Galbraith who conducted a horse business in Brandon a few years ago was a recent visitor to Manitoba. He reports trade in horses exceptionally brisk in the States, especially in Iowa. Percherons still maintain their popularity, largely Mr. Galbraith thinks, because they are early maturing, easy feeders, strong constitutioned and active on their feet and these characteristics outweigh, with the Americans, clean joints, hard bone, truer action and longer wearing.

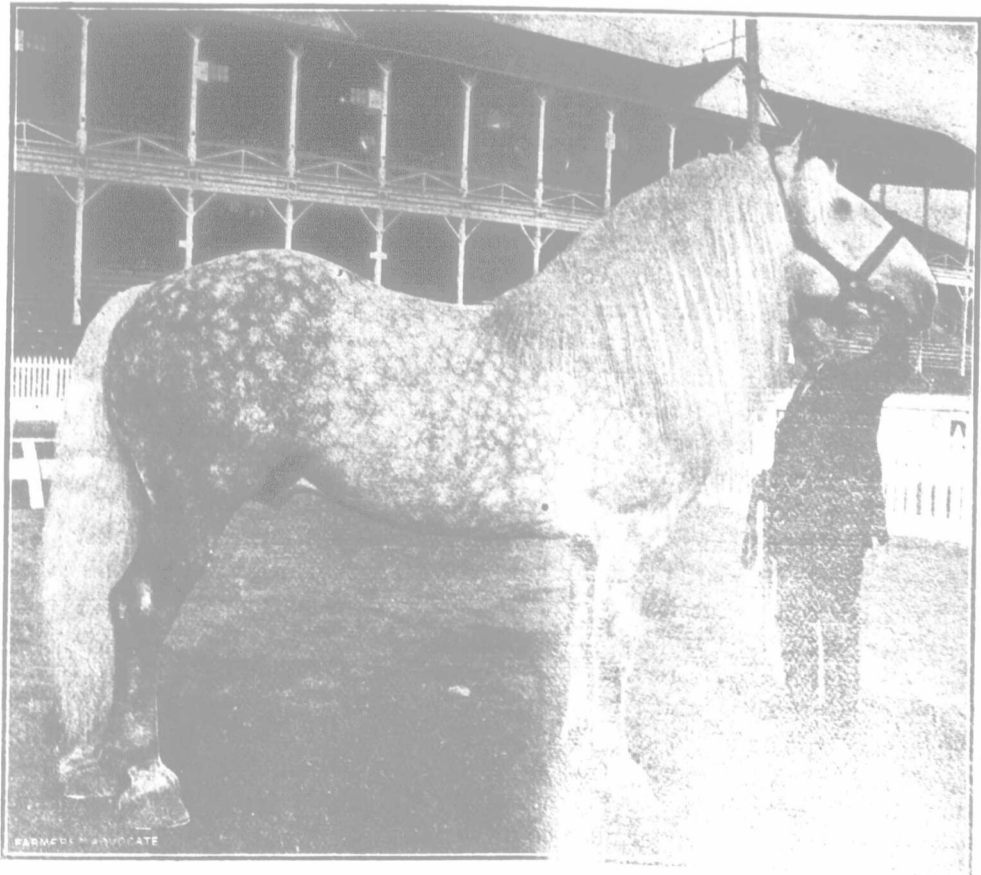
The firm of Alex Galbraith and Sons recently moved their head quarters from Janesville, Wisconsin to De Kalb, Illinois, on account of the law of Wisconsin making notes given for stallions non-negotiable in the State. De Kalb also gives the firm a better connection with the trade in Iowa, which is the largest horse buying and breeding State of the Union.

### Ice Racing at Winnipeg

On the night of November 10th a meeting was held at the Leland Hotel, Winnipeg, to form an ice racing club. E. J. Rochon, the owner of The Broncho was elected president, and Dr. Hinman, V.S., secretary-treasurer. A committee appointed consisting of F. Weir, H. Wilkins, T. Billington, A. C. McRae, F. C. Hoyle, J. McDonald and Martin Kelly, was empowered to erect stands for spectators and stables for the horses as soon as the ice in the river is thick enough. A half-mile straightaway course will be laid out, and if thought desirable, this will be lengthened to a mile. With the greatly improved facilities for racing this winter it is expected a larger number of entries will be received for each race than ever before in the past and ice racing bids fair to become the premier winter sport of Western Canada.

### Teaching Colts to Follow Rig

Among the many devices contrived for teaching colts or horses to lead behind a rig, perhaps the simplest and one of the most effective is made by taking a long rope, or heavy plow line, and extending it through the halter ring over the back, having a loop acting as crupper. The rope can be doubled and one knot made about the middle of the back, and another further back, to form a crupper. By passing one end on each side of the neck through the halter ring, it will remain in place. When the colt pulls back, this rope (which should be tied to the axle or rear part of the wagon) tightens, and the rope device pulling under the tail brings him to his place. One or two pulls generally cure any tendency to rush back. The same treatment will cure a halter-puller in the stable.



COMIER (IMP) 129 (53767). FIRST PRIZE PERCHERON STALLION, 1908

### Weight of Shoes at Shows

At a meeting of the council of the Hackney Horse Society of England the other day it was resolved that henceforth at shows the weight of the shoes shall be limited as follows:

For all horses (exclusive of yearly colts and fillies) exceeding 14 hands, no shoe may exceed 2 lb. in weight. For all horses not exceeding 14 hands and for yearling colts and fillies, no shoe may exceed 1½ pounds in weight. A special veterinary surgeon will be appointed, whose sole duty will be to examine the shoes of all horses, and if he is of opinion that any shoes exceed the prescribed weight, he is to have the power to remove and weigh them. If found to exceed the weights mentioned the horse will be disqualified from competition.

### The Draft Horses of France

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

French draft horses have attained to a large measure of popularity in all parts of the world. Most European countries, South Africa, South America, the United States and Canada import breeding or working horses from France. The Argentine Republic and the United States are the chief buyers of the French drafters and the breed they buy chiefly is the Percheron. The Percheron, however, is not the only draft breed of the French. It is the breed chiefly exported and the one we see most of on this continent, but there are, four other draft breeds in the Republic distinctly French in their characteristics and in their way as popular in their various home districts as the Percheron is in his, or as he is now in America.

All French draft horses contain large admixtures of foreign blood. The Percheron, for example, is the product of the crossing of the Arab or Barb horses upon Norman stock—the heavy war horses of the middle ages when men fought in armour and the animals they were mounted on required to be strong, heavily built and powerful. They got their name from the old province of Perche, the district in which the breed originated. Originally they were coachers, noted for their ability to trot rapidly and haul heavy loads, grey usually in color and from 15.2 to 16 hands high. The modern Percheron was developed to meet the demand for heavy horses. He is essentially a heavy drafter now, but with increasing size and weight the French have been able to maintain in the Percherons the old-time activity which distinguished the breed as coachers. The Percheron of today is a horse with the rapid moving abilities of the coachers continued with the substance and size required in drafters. The Percherons we have here in America are cross-bred horses developed by crossing the old type of Percherons with the Boulonnais.

The Boulonnais horses which have been used largely in giving the Percheron size, are the most characteristic perhaps of all the French drafters. Their home country is the district around the city of Boulogne, but they are bred and used in other parts of France to a very large extent. They are cart horses primarily, show rather less action than the Percherons, are slower, and as modernly developed may show any color possible in horses, and some shades that are rather uncommon, such as red and blue grey. One may see them used for heavy draft purposes in almost every town in France. In Paris, particularly, they are much used in heavy haulage. The original Boulonnais stock, so far as it can be traced, is of native origin, but during the eighteenth century the old stock was crossed with the Arabs and Barbs, bringing in a strong Oriental mixture of blood and giving to the breed of today the various colors for which it is noted. The French have always been strong on crossing their native horses with the Barbs and Arabs. Government agents are kept in Arabia always searching for horses to be used in the breeding of army horses or for use in improving existing breeds. They are zealously aware of the value of the rapid moving, powerful drafters they have developed from the use of Arabian crosses and are in no danger of allowing the breeds to degenerate in these particulars anyway.

In addition to the Boulonnais and Percherons the French have three other breeds of drafters, the Ardenne horses, the Bretons and the horses of Normandy. The Ardennes are not very widely bred. Their district is up by the Belgian boundary, and while a century or so ago they were a noted draft breed, strongly built, docile and hardy, they have been diminished in vigor and powers of endurance by crossing with the Belgian cart horses in the effort to increase their size. When Napoleon made his famous raid into Russia in 1812, sacked Moscow and was forced to retreat with the loss of practically his entire army, the Ardenne horses, that comprised a large portion of his cavalry mounts, covered themselves with glory by their wonderful staying powers, vigor and ability to endure hardships and lack of fodder that practically wiped out the horses of the retreating army. But the Ardennes have degenerated in vigor since then.

The Bretons are cart horses. A typical Breton horse is rather lighter in the body and longer in the legs than a typical Percheron. In color they are usually grey and in height from 15.2 to 16.2 hands. Like the others, this breed is of mixed descent. They have been crossed with the Percheron and the thor-

oughbred. Their chief use is for cartage purposes, for this work they are as useful as any breed in the world.

Then there are the horses of Normandy. Norman horses formerly were a distinct and very important breed. But nowadays little trace of the original war horses that came out of this quarter of Europe remains. They have been crossed with outside blood of various kinds for the past two hundred years, with Danish horses, Mecklenburg cart horses, English thoroughbreds, Norfolk trotters, Arabs, and half-bred English stock. Originally the Normans were very hardy and serviceable. Now much of their hardiness has been lost by the careless methods employed in developing the modern type of the breed. Exactly what a modern Norman horse is would be a little difficult to describe. There are at least four distinct types, the Norman cart horses which are the product chiefly of the Percheron cross; the Anglo-Normans, the result of English crossings, used chiefly for army remounts; the coach horses which are very dissimilar in type and descent, and the trotters, a hardy enduring Norman strain, the product of Anglo-Norman crossings.

Such are the drafters of the French. In this country we know the value of the draft horses of France best by the number and excellence of the Percheron importations which have been made during the past twenty-five or fifty years. We have the Normans to some extent, too, on this continent, but they will never become popularized as the horses of Perche have. In the Norman there is too much dissimilarity in type. The French have not been any wiser in their breeding operations perhaps, than the English or Scotch. They have not kept their various breeds so distinctly pure. In the case of the Normans, the Ardennes and to some extent the Boulonnais, they have injured the type, usefulness and value of these breeds by their freedom in crossing them with others. But in the case of the Percherons they have managed not only to improve wonderfully and well upon the stock they started with, but they have maintained, too, the valuable characteristics that belonged to the breed while it was a coacher, the ability to move rapidly under a heavy haul, have combined that quality with the substance and weight required in a modern draft horse and have given the horse using world one of its most valuable drafters.

Winnipeg.

IOWA-CANADIAN.

## STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

A new record in live-stock was made at the Union Yards, Chicago, on November 16th, when a total of 49,128 cattle were marketed in one day comparing with the previous banner run of 44,445, on September 28, 1903.

### An American View on the Milking Shorthorn

A very true and reasonable article on the milking Shorthorn is contributed to the Wisconsin Farmer by A. J. Meyer, who disposes of the question as to whether there is such a strain by remarking, "We have the cows, why waste words?" At the same time, he admits that the repeated attacks on the general-purpose Shorthorn are not without justification, or at least without cause, and the cause he finds in the disappointing character of Shorthorn cattle in not a few herds advertised as dual-purpose. He refers to the advertisement of one breeder he knows who offers "young bulls from heavy-milking dams," and remarks that some of the heavy-milking dams in this herd give milk enough to raise a calf in good shape, but not one would pay for its feed by the milk-pail route. Another advertises dual-purpose Shorthorns on the strength of one heavy-milking dam he owned long years ago. Another breeder once owned a fine herd of milking Shorthorns, but got the pedigree craze, and, by a process of substitution and elimination, he brought his herd, in ten years, to the point where it contains one lone individual that might be rated as dual-purpose, the others being barely able to raise their calves, yet he was so proud of his work that he boasted of having the finest bred herd of Shorthorns in the State.

"Little has been done," he says, "to counteract these practices. Much needs to be done. What we need is active co-operation among the breeders of milking Shorthorns, to the end that proper and uniform standards of performance be established, authentic milk and butter records be officially determined, and reasonable encouragement to the breed be offered at agricultural fairs." In the fixing of performance standards, he advises moderation, combining in fair degree the qualities of beef and milking ability.

"In arriving at official milk and butter records, the breeder of milking Shorthorns can do no better than to emulate the example of the various dairy organizations that have provided for weekly, monthly and yearly tests by qualified and impartial officials at an entirely reasonable cost. These records should be collected and published

in such a form as to make them readily accessible to the general public in some manner similar to the Advanced Registry system of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The direct benefits to be derived from such a system of making public officially-endorsed milk and butter records are too evident to require discussion. The man who breeds 'pedigrees,' and the other fellow who propagates young stock 'from heavy-milking dams,' will have 'to put up or shut up.' Then will speculation, guesswork and wilful deception cease. The day of the milkless milking Shorthorn will dawn, wherein values will be decreed and records conferred upon a basis of officially-guaranteed utility.

"Until the breeders of milking Shorthorns awaken to the necessity of uniform co-operation in some such manner as I have indicated, it is hardly reasonable to expect the agricultural fairs to offer much in the way of encouragement. What little effort has been expended by the fair associations heretofore in attempting to bring out representative exhibits, has been, as a rule, so badly misdirected as to disgust, rather than encourage, the would-be exhibitor. Yet, it is the indifference of the latter that is mainly responsible for any shortcomings in this direction. With the dual-purpose Shorthorn industry in its present condition, each man acting as a separate unit, establishing his own standards, and doing absolutely nothing towards the advancement of the industry as a whole, how can we expect any board of fair managers to offer us the encouragement they would like to?"

"As I see it, the road to completest success, and greatest service to the public, so far as concerns the breeders of milking Shorthorns, lies by the way, first, of national and local organization standards of excellence; third, by the determination of official milk and butter records; and fourth, by the establishment of an advanced registry for cows that attain to the required standard. The cause is a good one; success is sure. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in a national crusade for the cow that more than any other has stamped its influence upon American agriculture—the milking Shorthorn."

### Cattle Prices Expected to be High

Those in touch with live-stock conditions in the United States are freely predicting greatly enhanced prices for beef cattle during the next few months. Nine and ten cent cattle are forecasted. If things in the country are shaping themselves as these experts maintain there is no manner of doubt but that the year 1909 will witness higher beef prices than have been seen for years. Deliveries of live-stock at the great market centers this fall have not been exceeded in years. The country is more than cleaning up. It is getting rid of its stock altogether too freely. High priced feed is, in the main, responsible for the heavy liquidations. But there is every indication in the situation, as viewed at present, to show that those who have nerve enough to make present high priced grain into meat will not lose anything by the venture. Unless all signs fail, America next summer will find herself shorter in meat than she was last. So will the countries that depend on this continent largely for their supply. Recurrence of the agitations in the old land for the breaking up of the meat trust may be expected. This is not a low price meat era, at least, not for those meat producers who are situated where they can dispose of their stock at prices fixed by the world's situation. It will be interesting to note in the event of advancing meat values, what increase over the ordinary prevailing prices, the cattle growers of Western Canada will gain. It seems sometimes to us as if no kind of abnormality in demand or supply could ever make much change in the price quoted to the western trade. Ours is the least fluctuating live-stock market in the world.

Live-stock are not likely to be scarce during the next year or so on this continent alone. European advices indicate that beefing stock is none too plentiful in most continental cattle producing countries. In Great Britain the condition of the domestic supply indicates higher prices. In France public opinion is beginning to be moved by the continuous advance, which has been in progress for some time, in the price of meat. The rise resulting from the diminution in the number of cattle brought to the slaughterhouses and also to the ports of shipment was quite natural. The decrease amounts to 33.27 per cent. at the great Parisian cattle market of La Villette as compared with the two months August to September of 1906, and 27 per cent. when compared with that of 1907. All signs point to higher values. We are passing through a second year of unusually high priced grains. Advancing grain prices affects the live-stock

business in two ways: it decreases the amount of grain made into meat and draws attention away from live-stock. Men bend their energies chiefly to those things that conditions make the most profitable. Conditions during the past year have made it expedient for men to go out of cattle. The chances are that the reaction the other way which is now prophesied will swing them back again, but in the space between the two extremes there will be some large opportunities for those who have stuck unwaveringly to stock.

#### Liability for Condemned Hogs

A lawsuit of very general interest to farmers was tried in London, Ont., recently, in the Ninth Division Court, before Judge Edward Elliot. We quote the statement of case and decision, as reported in the press:

"It appeared that the defendant, Smith, bought three hogs from a farmer named Morris. These hogs he immediately resold to the Canadian Packing Company. The hogs were about six months old, and, to all appearances, and so far as anyone knew, perfectly healthy, but, on being slaughtered by the Packing Company, certain glands showed traces of tuberculosis, and the animals were condemned by the Government inspector. The Company then demanded back their cheque which they had given to Mr. Smith for the price, \$31.80, which Mr. Smith refused. The Company thereupon telephoned the bank to stop payment. Mr. Smith, however, presented the cheque in due course, and the teller, forgetting that payment had been stopped, paid the cheque. The Company then declined to allow this payment out of their bank account, and the teller was forced to put up the money. He thereupon sued both Smith and the Packing Company for return of the money. Judgment has now been rendered directing the Packing Company to return the money to the teller, it appearing that the defect in the animals was entirely latent and unknown to the defendant, Smith.

"The law appears to be that a person selling diseased animals innocently, not knowing them to be diseased, is not only not obliged to refund the price to the purchaser, but if the price be not paid he can compel payment. Where, however, the retailer sells foodstuffs to the consumer, the case is different, there being an implied warranty that the goods are fit for food."

#### Ample Digestive Apparatus

A good deal of overdrawn argument is occasionally advanced to the effect that beef cattle cannot be economically raised and fed unless they be of the very low-set, compact, cubical beef type, and of a special-purpose beef breed. As a matter of fact, these models of type do not always prove the most profitable feeders. The big-barrelled steer frequently makes the best gains, and, while an excess of paunchiness means an extra proportion of cheap meat and offal, still the cattle feeder's interest demands a certain departure from the trim-bellied, lathe-like conformation which constitutes the butcher's or the packer's ideal. An experienced feeder remarked to us one day that he never liked to buy a steer that lacked a good middle. Other things being equal, the big-barrelled steer made the best use of his feed. Of course, he was not speaking of those pot-bellied runts which are walking barnyard evidence of insufficient nourishment on poor, bulky food, but of well-grown cattle that have been properly started out in life, and carried along in good thrift right up to the finishing stage.

#### Breeding Sows

If it is desired to have litters of pigs born about the first of April, the sows should be bred about December first, as the period of gestation in the sow is sixteen weeks. There may be some advantages in having the pigs come in March, especially if it is desired to have the sows raise two litters a year, but there is more danger of loss of the pigs from cold weather if born in the earlier month, and also more danger of them becoming ill from close confinement and lack of exercise, as it is essential to their health that they have access to roomy yards and to a taste of grass or grit. Where a number of sows are to be bred, it may be well to have such as come in season near the end of November served, as service at the next period of heat would throw the litter as late as the middle of April, and there is always the chance that some of the sows may not conceive to the first service. Young sows, as a rule, should not

be bred before the age of eight months, though strong, well-developed ones may be a month or two younger. As sows generally remain in heat two or three days, it is safer to have them served the second or third day of the period of oestrus, and they should be kept quiet and separate from other hogs for two or three days after. For economy of time, a breeding crate, in which to place the sow during service, is a very handy and desirable device. It can be made in an hour or two by anyone at all handy with a saw and hammer. It is practically a common shipping crate, closed in front, and open at the other end, the sow being kept in by means of a cross-bar above her hocks, while a false front is provided, to slide down between cleats when a short sow is being bred. A platform six inches high is placed behind the crate, if needed, for the boar to stand on. By having a loading chute near the door of the pen, and a pair of low hurdles, hinged together, the work of directing hogs where needed, is greatly facilitated, and much time and worry saved.

#### Circuit Breeding of Milking Shorthorns

EDITOR, FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since 1894, the writer, in connection with Prof. W. M. Hays, has had under consideration the problem of fixing or redeeming the milking qualities in Shorthorn cattle. The movement has slowly gathered strength, until, in the year 1897, it was put in formal shape through aid given by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry. The plan is now formulated, and well under way.

It has been a more or less tedious problem to organize, owing to the wide distribution of the best cattle, and also owing to the fact that it is very difficult, at the present time, to find sires which are known to possess strong milking qualities. The methods employed in this work were as follows:

A thorough canvas of the State of Minnesota was made during the year 1907, and all promising Shorthorn cows were located. A personal inspection of each herd of promise was made by a representative of the Experiment Station. It was made a point to visit the herds at milking time, or at least at such a time that the representative could ascertain accurately the amount of milk given by different animals in the herd, and also something of the method of managing the herd.

From the records and reports thus obtained, eight or ten herds were selected as being good enough foundation stock for an experiment in animal breeding, which is probably of national importance. The eight or ten herds selected were scattered in various parts of the State, making the work of organizing more or less difficult. It was stipulated that no herd would be included which did not pass the tuberculin test. As a consequence, only five or six herds were eligible when the time came for organizing. The men who owned or were interested in the herds that passed the test were called together at the Minnesota Station in December, 1907, and organized into a Minnesota Co-operative Circuit Ass'n for breeding Shorthorn cattle, with a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The President of the Association, together with the Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Minnesota Agricultural College, and the Animal Husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, form the Circuit Council, and a Circuit Superintendent is employed who has general supervision over the feeding and management of each herd in the circuit. He also keeps the milk and butter-fat records, and approximates the feed records, dealing with the members of the Association, and also with the Advisory Board.

The plan followed is to select carefully such individuals as possess the milking form and quality to a considerable extent. These cattle are grouped, stabled, and fed for milk production, largely. All cows must be milked, and a three-days' record per month secured by the Superintendent. This record includes the pounds of milk and the per cent. of butter-fat. Only cows which conform to a certain standard will be retained in the Circuit. So far, no distinction has been made between the Bates-bred and the Scotch topped cattle, though the best milkers are usually found among the Bates-bred stock.

We are working only with animals registered in the American Shorthorn Herdbook. Special attention is given to securing sires that come from only milking strains. In fact, the strain of animals which we expect to develop will be built upon the performance of the individuals in each herd, and as far as possible upon the record of their ancestors. All records are under the supervision of the Circuit Superintendent, who is responsible to the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station. For the time being, it may be necessary to sacrifice the beef-making qualities of the animals, in order to establish fully the milk yield, which we regard as the important consideration.

While the project appears on the face of it, to be a movement toward developing the Shorthorn breed of cattle, that matter is one of secondary importance in the minds of the originators of the movement. The real experiment is to determine whether or not it is possible to organize a number

of farmers and stock breeders in an effort to breed in one community or locality, or even one State, certain breeds of animals which have great public utility. I believe that any other breed of stock that are valuable for certain localities can be just as well organized on the circuit plan, and to great mutual advantage. I believe that it is through such steps that the people of the United States and Canada will be able to develop the strains of stock which are more or less locally adapted, just as the people of Herefordshire, Devon, or Shropshire, have developed their valuable strains of animals in restricted localities.

There are many points of interest in connection with this work, which could be brought out, but I fear that I have already burdened you with too many details, and for those who desire further information, I would refer them to an article in the annual report of the American Breeders' Association, which gives a full description of the work, together with the articles of organization. This book can be obtained from the American Breeders' Association, Washington, D. C., by becoming a member of the Association which costs only two dollars. The volume is, in itself, well worth the price of membership.

ANDREW BOSS.

## FARM

### Comment upon farming operations invited

The use of modern machinery; the use of animals bred for the purpose for which they are employed; the proper rotation of crops; returning as much fertility to the land as is taken away by the crop; cultivating the fields to get the best returns; raising crops best adapted to the land and purpose for which they are used, in short, getting all out of the land that is possible and passing it on to the next generation in as good or better state of fertility than it was when found, this, in brief, we consider modern methods in farming.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

The water supply of a farm is far more important than it first appears, for it is only rational to assume that impure water, like impure air, must have a very detrimental effect on animals. Pure water is, roughly speaking, odorless, colorless, and tasteless. The impurities in it are classed as organic and inorganic. Some of the common chemical impurities are nitrous acid, nitric acid, and ammonia. Some may ask, what harm do these do? Acids cause heartburn, acidity of the stomach, followed by loss of appetite and low condition. We have often noticed horses watered at a pond stir up with their feet the bottom until the water is quite muddy. The explanation of this is that they want the alkaline clay to counteract the acidity of the stomach. Again, ammonia, although itself harmless, is a sign of contamination with organic matter, such as sewage, etc., and consequently forms a very useful carrier for the germs of disease. We have at the present time clear ground for stating that a number of specific diseases may be conveyed by impure water, and outbreaks of anthrax, glanders, strangles, influenza, and colds have been traced to it. It may also contain the eggs of various parasites and worms. Hoose or husk in calves is a very common example. The little threadworms causing the disease are known to exist in stagnant water, and draining, salting, and liming the land are the usual methods of prevention.

#### The Manuring Question

Farm yard manure has been a subject for discussion among farmers ever since agriculture became an industry in Western Canada. The use of manure, its value to the Western farmers, the best means of saving and applying the farm supply, these and other phases of the question have been discussed by all manner of men in all manner of ways for years. Yet we do not seem to be getting very much nearer the result which all discussions of manuring aim at, namely the more general use of manure on the farms—the farms of the older settled parts of the country, of Manitoba particularly.

Those who came first to this country seemed thoroughly imbued with the idea that our soil required it, and that the additional fertility in the shape of manure was something that would ever need to be applied. The vastness of the Western farms, and the fact that the use of manure was not widespread, were things that were held by some of the older settlers. It was held if the soil was rich enough. Today eminent agriculturists stand pre-manure. The thing is older than the hills. Although our farms are becoming smaller, and the manure to be applied is becoming more valuable, half-



that there was a deficiency of some essential element of growth. It may have been that the soil was deficient in potash or phosphorus, but this is unlikely. It may have been the nitrates that were lacking, or as is more probably the case, the soil wants in humus, in moisture retaining matter.

Land kept under grain tends to become depleted of vegetable material. Virgin prairie, when it is opened, contains an abundance of organic matter, the remains of the grasses and other plants that have been grown on it for years. But put continuously into grain, with no addition of organic matter in the form of manure, with no return of any kind save the small amount of residue, stubble, left from the harvesting of the crop, a soil reaches a condition where it is impossible for it to hold moisture in sufficient quantities to supply a crop grown upon it. The result is that in dry years, or even in normal years, a crop on such a soil will be stunted and sickly. There is nothing else more urgently required in a soil than moisture. Plant food may be in abundance, but unless there is moisture, and plenty of it, to bring into solution the mineral ingredients of the soil and to carry these to the roots of the plant, a crop will wither and die in the midst of plenty. Plants can only use the food in the soil in solution. It is a matter of first importance to see that the soil contains sufficient moisture, that it has enough moisture-holding material in it, to hold and supply to the roots the water and food they require for the nourishment of the plant. Moisture-holding material is vegetable matter. Manure supplies the soil with vegetable matter, increases its capacity to retain moisture and increases its supply of essential ingredients of growth.

In the "good farms" articles published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since August, valuable suggestions were offered as to the use of manure. We were careful to particularly emphasize this point in all cases. A study of the manuring methods employed on the best farms in the province would be time well spent by a good many of our farmers. The adaptation to their own requirements of some of the methods outlined briefly in those articles would make the farming business more profitable than it is to a good many of those engaged in it in Manitoba, and in the other two provinces also. Some of us have refused to face the facts in regard to this manuring question, and the facts now are facing us. It is not a question of time any longer with us. The time to start manuring the soil and rotating the crops grown on it is here. That manure is required in the average prairie soil is no dream. The lack of it is the chief cause of diminishing crop returns from old land.

### The Evolution of the Grain Harvester

It is a far cry from the first crude implements fashioned for the harvesting of grain to the modern combined harvester and thresher, from the rude form of sickle or reaping hook which may be found among the remains of the later stone age in Europe, to the ponderous steam driven machine of steel that will harvest a hundred acres a day, thresh and sack it ready for market. The cry is a long one all right, and many a weary day has been spent in study and experimentation since the stone men shaped the first crude reaping scythe and the other generations of men following them evolved the perfected machine of today.

The sickle was the earliest form of grain reaper. The first of them were of stone or flint. Following this came a period when sickles were made of bronze then they were made of iron, finally of steel. Egypt is the first country where first traces of this implement are found. From the Egyptians it was adopted by the Greeks and introduced through them to the other tribes and nations of Europe. The Japanese and Chinese seem to have got their early reaping instruments from the same source as the Europeans, and as Egypt was the mother of agriculture it is likely that Egyptian inventive genius was responsible for the reaping hook or sickle.

This form of harvesting tool continued in general use in all agricultural countries until about 1850. The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed an expansion on old time agricultural methods such as the achievements of all the preceding centuries put together could not equal, could not even compare to. Since the stone age man had changed the materials from which his reaping hooks were made, but down to about 1850 they were always small one-handed tools, and one acre a day for one man was considered an average day's work. The first great improvement in the sickle consisted in making its handle and blade longer, making it a two-handed implement, from which the scythe as modernly developed evolved.

The cradle was the next step in advance. It was the product of American inventive genius and as perfected about the middle of the last century, became rapidly the harvesting machine of the world. The cradle has not yet disappeared entirely either on this continent or in Europe. Dondlinger relates in his book of wheat that there are farms within fifty miles of New York City on which the grain is still harvested with the cradle. They are still in common use in various European countries, Russia, Servia, Italy and others where the average intelligence of the agricultural masses is rather low.

Harvesting machinery, however, did not await the completion of sickle and scythe development into the more perfect cradle. Pliny, as early as 70 A. D., described a harvesting machine used by the farmers of Gaul. It consisted of a box-like contrivance mounted on two crude wheels. A series of lance shaped knives was fastened into one end of the box. An ox, hitched behind, pushed the cart through the grain and the knives or teeth stripped the heads from the stalks while the attendant raked them into the box. The Gallic header was used for several centuries and then in some strange manner seems to have entirely disappeared. It escaped the fate of permanent oblivion, however, and became a heritage of the modern world. The principle involved in that machine is practically the same as underlies the modern self-binding harvester or the header. The first improvement effected in it was the attaching of a rippling cylinder which carried the heads of wheat into the box. This was the evolution of the header. When the celebrated "Haines harvester" was introduced in 1849, the heading machine was practically perfected and in all essential details is the same machine as is in use at the present time.

The header, however, has only a limited field of usefulness. In the South and in semi-arid regions, where no danger exists from frost or wet, on the Pacific Coast of the United States especially, the combined header and thresher is in common use. It is necessary in using a header to have the crop in a dead ripe condition, to facilitate threshing and also to prevent the grain from heating after it is separated from the straw. Here it can never be used.

The "rippling cylinder" attachment used first on headers about 1786 gave inventors their first idea of a grain reel. Since that date a reel of some kind has been an essential part of every successful type of grain harvester, that is, of harvesters of the reaper or binder class, which type we are now dealing with. The evolution of the reaper is the most interesting of all, first because of the many and varied devices employed for cutting the grain, forming the bundles, and latterly for tying them into sheaves. The first reaper was invented in England and patented in 1799 by a man named Joseph Boyce. It was not a success. Year by year after that, new styles of reapers were experimented with. In 1806 the first one to be drawn instead of pushed was invented. One trouble at first was with the cutting apparatus. Then when that difficulty was solved by the adoption of the scissors cutting principle.

English inventors, however, were left sadly behind in the perfection of the reaping machine for practical use. The Americans in 1831 succeeded in constructing a reaper hauled by one horse, a man walking behind with a rake to draw the bundles off the table, and this machine, the invention of Cyrus McCormick, was the forerunner of the modern self rake reaper. It was perfected by 1865, but did not have for long unquestioned prestige in the harvesting of grain. Other forms of harvesting machinery rapidly supplanted it in the cutting of wheat.

The early differences in self binders was largely in the materials used for tying the bundles and the mechanical differences in construction of the machines necessary for the use of the different kinds of bands. Straw, metal strip, wire and twine were the materials first experimented with. The first patent on a self binding machine was granted in 1850. John F. Appleby was the genius who succeeded in combining the advantages of the machines that preceded him, of adding some essential features of his own and in creating a self binding machine that swept the world with overwhelming rapidity. He invented the first successful twine tying device. That solved the great problem with which inventors had labored with for years, the self binding harvester became a reality, the dream of ages had become an actuality. The evolution of harvesting machinery from the crude instruments of the stone men and cave dwellers was complete.

### Fighting Weeds in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This is a problem, which is now engaging the attention of the farmer, the grain dealer and the legislature in this province. The conditions are so favorable for the rapid spread of weeds, that those men who are interested have seen that strict precautions must be taken against their further spread. Such weeds as tumbling mustard, Russian thistle, Russian pig weed and tumble weed, owing to our immense stretches of level, open prairie, and our heavy winds, spread with wonderful rapidity. Such weeds as stinkweed, ball mustard, hare's-ear mustard and lamb's-quarter, after a few miles of shaking on rough road, sifts to the bottom of the grain, finds an escape through the cracks of the loosely made box, and is

scattered along the roadside. Then we have the wild oat, the perennial sow thistle, the wild buckwheat and the Canada thistle spreading by many different agencies, such as the wind, the thresher's outfit and the horse's hoof.

The climatic conditions are such, that it makes it exceedingly difficult to cope with these foes. The falls are so dry, that the seeds lie on the ground after harvesting, and refuse to germinate until after the grain has been sown, during the wet weather of the spring. At this stage it is almost impossible to eradicate them owing to the presence of the growing crop.

This year Chief Weed Inspector, Henderson, with his staff of some forty-four weed inspectors, has been doing the country a great service, in spite of the adverse conditions which he has had to contend with. The Act has been enforced in several instances, and many farmers have received their due warning. Special attention has been paid towards keeping in check the present weeds in the older settled districts, and preventing the introduction of weeds into the newly settled districts. He reports that hare's-ear mustard, is fast becoming a dangerous enemy in the southern portion of the province. The Russian thistle, the tumbling mustard and the tumble weed are also gaining a foothold in spite of the vigilance of the weed inspectors. He states that the ball mustard, one of our old timers, is the most prevalent in the province, but it is not so hard to deal with as some of our new comers. The wild oats and the stinkweed are both very persistent. It is impossible to detect the wild oat in the grain, during the earlier stages of growth; hence the weed inspectors find it difficult to enforce the Act, in regard to this weed. Later on in the season it would be necessary to destroy the whole crop, in order to eradicate it; this would not be practical. As it ripens and shells long before the tame oats, and as it is very difficult to separate from the grain, this weed alone becomes a serious problem.

There are two ways that we must act, if we are going to keep these pests in control; namely:—by education and legislation. Educate the farmer, and especially the new settlers, that as a business proposition, it is to their interest to keep a clean farm.

1st. It raises the value of his farm, per acre.  
2nd. Weeds take the place of crops, and drain the soil of fertility and moisture; hence larger yields.  
3rd. Clean grain commands a higher marketable price.

If it is possible to educate him, then we must legislate, to protect those who are striving to keep their farms clean. It seems rather hard on the individual, but after he has paid for one or two large bills, he sees more and more that it is a business proposition to him, to keep the government officials, away from his farm, by keeping the weeds down. We have a large province, and as yet only one-hundredth part of it is under cultivation. Now is the chance to fight this enemy. The newly settled districts should be watched with the greatest vigilance. Keep the weeds out of these districts, and prevent the further spread of weeds in the older districts and the introduction of foreign weeds, this is the greatest service that could be done for the future farmers of Alberta. Chief Weed Inspector Henderson believes in this policy and it is here that he is concentrating his efforts.

A. H.

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A beautiful picture on heavy paper of that greatest of all Clydesdale horses, Baron's Pride, may be had by getting a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. There has been a big run on these pictures, and we are hearing from a lot of delighted people who have got them by sending the new names. It is a picture that commands attention on any wall. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be recommended to horse-lovers on the ground that it exceeds all other Canadian papers in the publication of matter pertaining to the horse.

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If there is one particular more than another in which farm methods on this continent are deficient, it is in the rotation of crops. The proper rotation of crops is one of the most important and most practical matters for consideration by farmers. A soil's fertility and productive capacity cannot be maintained if one crop, and that grain, is grown continuously upon it. Every crop tends to deplete a soil of one essential element of fertility more than it does of others. The crop needs to be changed frequently in order that the soil may maintain a balance. Crops differ in their ability to make use of the crude elements of fertility which soil contains. They need to be rotated therefore in such a way that those least able to make use of these materials may be grown in succession to some crop which either leaves an abundance of elaborated plant food in the soil, or else has been a sparing user of those materials which the particular crop in question requires. A study of the problems of crop rotation entails a much more extensive inquiry into the sciences underlying agriculture than one would imagine from a hasty survey of the subject. It is in fact, in itself a scientific education.

### Silver Fox Farming

Of all the products derived from wild animals, furs are the most useful and important. Indispensable to primitive man, they are scarcely less important to the most civilized, for warmth, beauty and durability no manufactured fabrics excel them. Activity in the pursuit of fur-bearing animals and development of system in handling and marketing furs have reached a degree scarcely to be surpassed. Therefore, the growing and world-wide demand for furs of high quality can be met only by increasing the number of the animals producing them. This at once suggests that fur-bearers may be propagated in confinement, and that by this means an important industry may be developed. The idea is not new, for the domestication of fur-bearing animals has been the subject of considerable thought and experiment in the past. Most of the early enterprises were devoted to the smaller and less valuable, such as skunks and minks, and seldom advanced beyond theoretical or experimental stages; but results of considerable importance have been obtained recently with the blue fox in Alaska and with the silver fox in Eastern North America. Thus far, the breeding of silver foxes has been carried on chiefly in the State of Maine and in the Canadian Maritime provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It has been undertaken to some extent also in Michigan, Alaska, Labrador and Newfoundland.

The natural habitat of red, cross, and silver foxes includes the greater part of Northern North America, from the Central United States northward to and including the border of the treeless tundra. The red phase inhabits nearly all this region, but the silver phase, although known from most parts of it, is very irregularly distributed. In general, it is much more common in northern localities than in southern, but many parts of the north, where red foxes are abundant, produce silvers only rarely. From the reports of wholesale fur buyers, it is learned that many silver fox skins of high quality are secured from Newfoundland, and from the Height of Land, between Quebec and the Peninsula of Labrador. Considerable numbers come also from Alaska and the Canadian Northwest.

It is, of course, well known that pelts of all fur-bearing animals are more valuable when produced in northern localities. Furriers learn from experience that certain localities are not too far south to produce valuable furs, but the conclusions they are able to form are only of very general application. The records of the Biological Survey show that suitable localities for the best quality of furs occur only north of the southern boundary of the Canadian zone. This boundary crosses the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, and extends southward along the mountains in New York, West Virginia, and in all the States of the Rocky Mountain region and westward. South of this line, in the transition zone, foxes having a fair quality of fur may be raised, but the best are obtained only in the Canadian and more Northern zones.

Having decided upon the latitude and climate best for fox-raising, it is important next to consider the character of the exact location to be selected. It is possible to closely approximate the conditions under which wild foxes live, but this is by no means essential; indeed, whether it is desirable even is somewhat doubtful. The best conditions, therefore, are neither exactly natural nor yet too artificial. Foxes require very little space and thrive in not more than 40 ft. square. These may be but a few rods from a farm house, or, if visitors are excluded, in a quiet place on the outskirts of a village. A total space of 5 acres is ample for extensive operations, and it is not likely that more than two acres will be needed for any except a large and long-established business. A half acre will accommodate about six pairs of foxes, which is quite as many as a beginner should attempt to handle. The selection of ground will depend upon circumstances, but effort should be made to include a few trees or small shrubs. These afford shade and a feeling of security and seclusion to the animals. Perfectly open ground has been used with fair success, and in other cases yards have been situated in thick woods. Neither extreme is to be desired, but many trees are better than none at all. For the sake of cleanliness, sandy soil should be selected wherever possible.

Enclosures for foxes are made with some of the many varieties of woven-wire fencing. No. 16 galvanized wire is strong enough, but not so durable as No. 14. The mesh should be not greater than two-inch, for young foxes are able to wiggle through an opening three inches square. The fencing should be about ten feet high, and sunk into the ground two feet, while at the top two feet should be allowed for an inward overhang, to prevent the animals from climbing out. The sunken part may be turned in one foot or more, and flat stones may be laid at the edge to prevent escape by digging. Experience shows that this precaution is rather more than is necessary, for since the foxes try to escape by digging only

at the edge of the wire, sufficient security is obtained by merely sinking the wire directly into the ground. The inner enclosures are of two kinds, most of them small and designed for single animals or pairs, but one or more are somewhat larger to accommodate a number of foxes at one time. Every compartment should be provided with doors so arranged that animals may be transferred readily. The beginner with only one pair of foxes may start with two of the small compartments, and gradually add others as needed, meanwhile keeping in mind some general plan insuring a systematic and convenient whole. The small compartments should at least be 30 ft. square. Each compartment should contain a small house or shelter box, for, although the foxes often dig natural dens in the ground, they naturally accustom themselves readily to artificial shelters. A common form of these is like a dog kennel and about the same size. They are ordinarily made 4 or 5 feet square and 2 or 3 feet high, with an entrance about 6 inches square. A small hinged trap-door, 8 inches square, giving the keeper access to the inside, may be provided on the back of the house, but this is seldom needed, and its absence removes the temptation to disturb a parent fox at a critical time.

Wild foxes eat a great variety of food, including mice, rabbits, birds, and insects, such as grasshoppers, crickets and beetles. At certain seasons large quantities of berries are eaten. Meat, therefore, is only part of their natural diet. Indeed, foxes, like dogs, are almost omnivorous, and there is less danger in any particular kind of food than in too large quantities at irregular intervals. Occasionally, they may be regaled with tidbits, consisting of small wild mammals, as rabbits, woodchucks, rats, mice, and other animals likely to be captured about the farm. Fresh drinking water, of course, should be supplied regularly. If a spring or other natural water supply can be included within the yards much labor is saved.

Foxes breed only once a year, and the mating or rutting season includes the months of February and March. The period of gestation is about fifty-one days. Therefore, the young are born in April and May. The number of young in a litter varies from two to eight, the average number born to adult parents being five. When born the young are small and weak, but if all is well they grow rapidly, and when about six weeks old begin to come out and play and lap a little milk, or take an occasional bite of solid food. If allowed to do so they will continue to nurse for nearly six months. They breed the first season, when a little less than a year old, but usually produce only two or three young.

So far as known, fatal disease has been so rare as to be negligible in any general consideration of fox-raising. Here and there an animal has died of some unknown internal complaint, but no particular disease has manifested itself. Nothing in the nature of an epidemic has thus far appeared, and even minor diseases have been exceedingly few. Improper feeding causes temporary bowel troubles, and a few foxes are reported to have died from a dizziness in the head, supposed to have been caused by eating too much meat. Fleas occasionally have proved troublesome, and may even cause death of young animals. No doubt, foxes may contract mange and other diseases to which dogs are subject, but if kept in cleanly quarters and fed properly they are reasonably safe.

The expense of raising foxes is comparatively small. After building yards and securing stock, running expenses are light. Without making extensive estimates of the profits of a well-established fox farm, it may be said simply that every silver fox raised is likely to yield a pelt having a market value of over \$100 dollars. Even pale skins bring this figure, and darker ones much more. Pure black skins command almost fabulous prices, ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. It is, therefore, evident that a moderate income may be derived by raising comparatively few foxes. In the present stage of the business, the sale of foxes for breeding stock is very profitable, as the live animals in good condition often bring fully as much as their cured skins. In fact, good, live silver foxes seldom can be obtained for less than \$500 per pair, and much higher prices have been paid.

From the foregoing it is evident that silver foxes can be, and, in fact, are being propagated in confinement. Like most new enterprises, fox-raising is a business regarding which opinions vary. The favorable facts are that silver foxes are easily and securely kept in simple wire enclosures; that suitable food for them is cheap and easily obtainable; that they are not subject to serious diseases, and that their disposition and the quality of their fur can be improved by selective breeding. Opposed to these are the unfavorable facts that they are by nature suspicious, nervous, and not inclined to repose confidence in man, and that largely for these reasons they do not breed regularly and successfully, except when cared for by experienced persons more or less gifted in handling them.

The number of persons now engaged in the business is relatively small, and the work is yet experimental, yet many of the initial difficulties already have been overcome. Numerous minor failures seen explainable in large measure, and are offset by several auspicious successes. It is, therefore, probable that under proper management fox-raising will be developed into a profitable industry, and it is perhaps not too much to say that a domestic breed of foxes will be produced. Only time can show how far such expectations will be realized, but present indications must be regarded as very encouraging.

### Thinks There Are Three Men

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your editorial "Two Men," you described two men, two extremes, yet your picture is true to life, and as you say we all know both. But there is a third man built on the happy medium plan. What is his stand? What is the order of his business life?

He, while not thinking every man a rogue, knows that some few are. He has learned by experience that honesty does not make a man infallible,—everyone makes mistakes, therefore he, too, watches the scales, notes the weights, and compares figures. And he should, it is not only his right, it is his duty, the duty he owes his business, and a duty he must fulfill if he and it are to be a success. What business man is satisfied with the security, "man's better nature?" or would fail to charge up in his ledger that plow share and seeder pole which Mr. Jones took out, leaving it to that gentleman's "inherent honesty" to give him all that was coming to him?

No, Sir, while not having much use for No. 1, who often gives rash words with a loud voice, in place of an opinion formed from knowledge and thought, I prefer him to No. 2 who is so full of the "milk of human kindness," that he seems as soft as butter; whose plan is propitiation, and who, while going like a sheep to the shearing, hopes by treating instead of bleating to save his fleece. I imagine these three men in a group discussing the ever live question of grading. No. 1 gives it as his opinion that everyone connected with the grain trade from the Chief Inspector down to the local warehouse man are crooked, also including the local butcher, baker and candlestick maker. No. 2, on the other hand, thinks there is no "kick" coming. In his simple ignorance he sees Mr. Horn with two of his faithful, blizzard or shine, tramping the yards and conscientiously examining and grading every car, not forgetting the "one of bricks." "It keeps me guessing to place the grades," he says, "but youse all know how a bit of frost knocks out the tomatoes and taters, and I guess it hurts the wheat some too."

These two men do not help the cause of progress much—making money for oneself is not everything. Ask either to join the G. G. Association for instance. No. 1 will not because he suspects the officers of getting a "rake off," and he "ain't going to pay a dollar for Joe Brown to go to Brandon on the bust with, not if he knows it." No. 2 naturally will not give a dollar to help to right a wrong which in his opinion does not exist. Yet if these men would join the association, and attend the meetings, they would get the education they need. Enter No. 3. He says, "I don't agree with either of you, what I kick at is the way the grading system, unaided by a sample market as at present, arbitrarily fixes the price by fixing the grade. I believe Mr. Horn to be both capable and honest and if he personally did the grading there would be less cause for complaint, but we know that is not possible; we know there are between thirty and sixty deputy inspectors, that some are of the more or less experienced kind is most likely, and that they have the right to set what price the buyer shall pay for the wheat—ninety, eighty-seven or eighty-four cents as the case may be, and the farmer is to take what grades. A sample market is the only effective agency to these ends, and it is the means by which we ought to grade the wheat of the present system. There is no use in a sample market and a grading system—terminal elevators and elevators also."

E. B. C.

## DAIRY

### Dairying Difficulties in Western Canada

At present prices for butter, winter dairying ought to be a reasonably profitable business. According to reports from Alberta, creamery patrons this season have been highly satisfied with the returns from summer milking. All of which goes to show that dairying, where it is properly carried on, is not the least profitable of the industries connected with agriculture. This has been said before, annually at least and sometimes more frequently yet dairying can hardly be said to be in a flourishing condition in Western Canada. The prairie provinces do not produce sufficient butter or cheese to supply home needs. British Columbia is actually importing butter from New Zealand and Australia.

The chief difficulty in the way of extending our buttermaking and dairy interests seems to be in the temper of the farmers themselves. We have become so accustomed to doing things on a large scale in this country, it is so easy to make quite large amounts of money by the simple process of sowing the seed and reaping the harvest, that few of us care about exerting ourselves in the pursuit of lines of industry other than wheat growing and a little live-stock raising. Other things in comparison look small. Yet as a matter of fact, when one gets right down to cases and figures the thing out, there is more profit to be made from dairying, properly carried on, than there is in the happy-go-lucky kind of wheat farming in which a large percentage of our farmers are engaged.

Dairying in this country is supposed to present a number of difficulties so nearly insurmountable that the average farmer considers it scarcely worth his while giving any particular attention to the business. Winter dairying, especially, is looked upon by many agriculturists as a line to be strictly tabooed. It is interesting to note however, in this connection that this year three creameries in Alberta will be operated through the winter. An indication that in that province, at least, there is an increasing interest in the dairy business, since this is the largest number of factories that has yet engaged in winter buttermaking in the province.

One of the chief problems to be faced in maintaining the milk flow in winter, is the providing of suitable milk producing foods, succulent fodders especially. Milk cannot be produced from prairie grass, straw and grain. Cows, to give a good flow, require a greater variety of food stuffs than this, and they require most of all succulence in the diet.

In the last few numbers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we have endeavored to present the experiences of practical farmers in the growing of fodder corn for silage, fodder and green feeding. It is gratifying to note that these discussions have aroused more interest than anything that has been published of late in the agricultural press of Western Canada. More corn was grown in 1907 in Manitoba than in any previous year, more of it was silaged than ever before and more men this season will learn the value of corn in winter feeding than ever realized it before. The hope of winter dairying in the west is corn. Corn, we are ceasing to look upon as a farm crop of doubtful value. Experiment is rapidly demonstrating that the limits of this greatest of all grasses in the north is a good deal beyond the imaginary line which we used to think was the boundary on this side of the corn belt. Experience is rapidly convincing men that for fodder, at least, it is quite as valuable a plant here as in any other part of the continent. There is no longer any doubt about that.

Clover is another fodder adjunct of successful winter dairying, and one of the crops least grown in the west. Clover is particularly valuable on account of its high proteid content, and protein is the ingredient most essential in the winter rations of dairy cows. With clover forming the basis of the fodder portion of the ration and with roots to add succulence, a milking ration may be compounded without silage, that will give the most satisfactory results. But the problem of growing roots, harvesting and storing them, arises immediately, and seems to present difficulties greater even than the growing and siloing of corn.

Superficially considered, the problems of dairying loom rather large to men engaged in the less intricate business of wheat farming and the

profits resulting seem relatively small. After everything has been considered and all possible objections to dairying so far as the feeding of the cows is concerned met, there still remains the most serious objection of all, the labor involved. That is the greatest difficulty in the way of dairying at the present in every quarter of America. Here it is intensified by the fact that our habit of farming has been such that most of us are not accustomed to put in more than five or six months a year at actual farm work. We have got into the condition that we rather like the idea of hibernating during winter and cannot take seriously to any business that seems to require continuous work. We doubt very much sometimes if dyed-in-the-wool grain growers can take to any other branch of agriculture and make a success of it. Changes in the type of agriculture followed in any community are evolutionary. It takes time for systems and methods to alter. Economic conditions usually are responsible for any changes affected. When Western Canadian farmers cannot make money at wheat farming, we may expect them to go into some other lines. During the past few years the signs have been rather plainly indicative that wheat farming is not going to be a means of gaining a livelihood in certain districts much longer. When the land gets so impoverished and weed-polluted as to be below the margin of profitable cultivation a change to dairying and other lines may be looked for, providing there is no virgin land left to which the inveterate wheat grower may trek.

\* \* \*

That the milking Shorthorn cow is popular with the farmer and the small dairyman of the Eastern States, is shown by the keen demand for such stock. Those farmers who supply milk to cheese factories or creameries frequently have large herds of one of the dairy breeds, but jobbers, who buy cattle in the Western States to supply the demand of dairymen who produce milk for Eastern cities, assert that the supply of the dual-purpose cow or milking Shorthorn never equals the demand. The average man wants a cow which will give liberal returns at the pail, and one which, when her days of usefulness in milk-production are gone, can be fattened and sold to the butcher at a figure almost sufficiently high to procure a substitute, and whose male calves can be profitably used to convert farm roughage into first-class beef. The present demand, and the fact that others are following their lead, shows they were not astray.

\* \* \*

Reports of tuberculin tests made in the fifteen years from 1893 to 1908, by federal, state and other officers, with tuberculin prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, have been carefully analyzed. Out of 400,000 cattle tested (mostly dairy cattle), there were 37,000 reactions, or 9.25 per cent. The accuracy of the tuberculin test has been confirmed in a remarkable way by post-mortem examinations. Out of 23,869 reacting cattle slaughtered, lesions of tuberculosis were found in 23,585, a percentage of 98.81. Properly prepared tuberculin applied by a competent person is therefore shown to be a wonderfully reliable agent for diagnosing tuberculosis. In cases where the test appears to give unsatisfactory results this is usually due to the use of a poor quality of tuberculin or to ignorance or carelessness in applying it.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

### All Dairy Signs Fail

There was a cow show in the Island of Jersey last May. One hundred and twenty-six animals were entered in the test. The winner made 2 lbs. 11.5 ozs. of butter in twenty-four hours, and received the gold medal for producing the most butter. The curious fact is that there was not a man in the show, no matter how expert a judge he might be, who would have picked out this cow. Instead of having a thin neck, she had a thick one; instead of a long neck, a short one. Instead of a typical udder, she had a fleshy one. She was the most beefy looking cow in the whole number. There were a dozen cows there which, judging from the size of the udder, would have been bigger milkers; and yet this cow gave 48 lbs. 10 ozs. of milk in twenty-four hours.

It seems to be about as hard to pick out a first-class cow by looks as it is to pick out a first-class man or a first-class woman. We can find thousands of people in the United States who are not only better looking than President Roosevelt, but who at a glance would indicate better ability. There is a general conformation that indicates intellectual and moral superiority, but to this there are exceptions. We once tried to pick out a preacher in a congregation and we picked out a somewhat noted tough.

Nevertheless, it is not wise to pick out thick-necked, beefy cows, with fleshy udders, if you want good milkers. There is more in a cow than appears on the outside. In this, as in everything else, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." In cows, as in men, the ancient rule holds good: "By their fruits shall ye know them." *Wallace's Farmer.*

### Records of Production

Writing of the London Dairy Show, recently held in England, the *Farmer and Stock-breeder* says: "The turn-out of dairy cows was the best the Association has yet drawn together, and particularly gratifying must it be to see the pedigree dairy Shorthorn again worthily represented. The non-pedigree Shorthorn is the greatest dairy force in the country, and some of these days we hope to see a movement inaugurated to record the milk yields, and thus furnish a reliable guide to those who are looking for well bred stock. The non-pedigree Shorthorn is to all intents and purposes pure, and, bred on a basis of recorded milk yields, should make great progress."

The suggestion is good, but from the standpoint of the Canadian farmer and breeder, it would be much more to the purpose were the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to establish in connection with its herdbook a Record of Dairy Performance of registered Shorthorn cows, the record to be based on officially supervised yearly tests for milk and butter-fat production, such as those to which breeders of the special-purpose dairy breeds submit their cattle, in order to qualify them for the Records of Performance maintained in connection with their herdbooks.

### Delivering Cream

How often should cream in winter be delivered at the creameries. The farmer thinks once a week is sufficiently often. He thinks that the low temperatures of the winter season aid so much in maintaining the condition and quality of the cream that it may be delivered once a week in such condition as will enable the creamery man to make good butter from it.

The farmer bases his judgment of quality of cream on its degree of acidity or sourness. He figures that in cool weather cream does not sour as in hot weather and that cream can be delivered in good condition less frequently than in summer. True, cream does not sour as rapidly in winter as in summer, but acidity alone is not the measure of quality in either summer or winter cream. The flavor of cream is the factor which determines its value and the quality of butter it will produce. Sour cream with a clean flavor is superior in quality and of greater value than sweet cream, or cream slightly sour, with objectionable flavors or odors.

In hand-separator cream there are two characteristic objectionable flavors, the most common one being that old, stale and rancid flavor which is the result of age. Cream held for once a week delivery nearly always has this flavor, even though it is of very low acid or nearly sweet. This flavor the buttermaker cannot remove. Such cream will produce old butter. If the cream is held a week on the farm the butter it makes is a week old when it comes from the churn. This old, rancid flavor prevails more generally in winter cream than in summer cream, and is the direct result of infrequent or once a week delivery. The other flavor which causes the buttermaker so much grief is that which can best be described as dirty. The cream tastes and smells like dishwater. This condition is due to the use of unclean utensils, dirty cans, dirty milk pails, or due to failure to wash and clean the separator parts after each separation.

### Feeding Dairy Cows

The loss occasioned each year through the improper feeding of dairy cows is enormous. If the dairy herd is properly housed, fed and handled, milk production is a profitable business in spite of the present high prices of feeding stuffs. Proper housing, fortunately, does not necessitate expensive buildings. Any enclosure offering sufficient light, ventilation and warmth, if provided with comfortable fastenings or stalls to protect each cow from injury by her neighbors, will suffice. If then the cows are kept clean, dry and well bedded, the requirements of good housing are met. Good management of a herd presupposes the elimination of all low producers, for in spite of proper care and feeding, some cows are unable to yield profits. The dairyman should first concern himself with the removal of those cows that, given a reasonable opportunity, have proved profitless. He then faces the question of rational feeding.

The dairy cow requires bulk in her ration, for the reason that she is ruminant, but coarse, woody, non-nutritious substance cannot be profitably consumed. For example, the dry matter in swale hay is only 30 per cent, digestible, in red top hay, 46 per cent digestible, and in timothy hay (after bloom) 53.4 per cent. A ton of good timothy hay contains 95 pounds of digestible nutrients, a ton of cow pea hay 1010 pounds, and a ton of alfalfa 1036 pounds.

Timothy hay is undesirable food for a dairy herd. In selecting foods, digestibility and bulk must always be considered.

#### AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED

Under normal conditions moderation is Nature's rule. The modern dairy cow, however, is a product of special selection, whose value largely depends upon her capacity to consume comparatively large quantities of food. The point which concerns the feeder is not the amount consumed, but rather the use made of it. While experiments to determine the influence of quantity upon digestibility have not been entirely decisive, they seem to indicate that with dairy cows, when the amount of food (quality, etc., being unimpaired) is fairly within the normal capacity of the animal, it is as well digested as smaller amounts. We must not fail to understand that the animal is improved largely because of this greater capacity for food. Liberal feeding to animals of large capacity should be the milk producers' aim.

#### PALATABLENESS

We all know from experience that foods which are relished are likely to be consumed in abundance. This character conduces to liberal consumption and indirectly to large production. Palatableness is, therefore, an important factor in feeding, as it stimulates digestion. It conduces to thoroughness of digestion and economy of returns. It is usually not present in over ripe or fibrous plant tissues, because of the disappearance at that stage of development, of a considerable part of the essential oil to which it is attributed. Palatableness usually accompanies a good mechanical condition of forage or concentrate. Stage of ripeness of a forage crop determines very largely its palatableness and nutritive value.

#### PROPER FEEDING

In order to meet the food requirements of any cow, the composition of her milk and food should first be known. This knowledge can only be obtained through chemical and Babcock tests of the milk, and through feeding experiments to determine the amount and relative value of the various nutrients the animal is able to obtain from the foods in question through digestion. Countless samples of milk from cows of different breeds and different grades have been tested while their food requirements were being studied. The digestible nutrients that all the common food contains on the average, are now known, as well as the amount of digestible protein, carbohydrates and fats that the ordinary dairy cow requires in order to produce one pound or one hundred pounds of milk of known composition.

#### SELECTING THE FOODS

Assuming that all the requirements of the cow have been determined, the problem then becomes one of using the farm-grown and other foods to best advantage, while satisfying the appetite, and providing the nutrients needed in the right proportion. For the beginner, it is a matter of cutting and trying. However there are some rules to be followed. An average cow will consume from twenty to twenty-five pounds of dry hay or roughness per day. When silage is used, more total roughness will be eaten. For ordinary feeding, the grain will vary from one-third to one-half the weight of roughness in the ration. When cows are forced it may reach two-thirds the roughness.

#### PRACTICAL FEEDING

Economical results in milk production must be sought through a greater production and use of farm-grown foods. The amount of grain which dairymen are now feeding varies from seven pounds to twenty-five pounds per day, depending upon the individuality of the cow. In all but exceptional cases, medium quantities of both roughage and grain usually give better results than heavy feeding of either. In so far as nutritious hays like clover and alfalfa can be comfortably consumed, their nutrients are as available for producing milk as are the nutrients of the concentrates. The only reason for feeding grain, is that the cow can use more nutrients than her capacity will permit her to obtain through the consumption of bulky material. Heavy feeding of grain, except where cows are being fed for large records, regardless of consequences, should give way to a liberal use of leguminous hays and silage, and such amounts of grain as are needed to furnish nutrients not already furnished by the roughness. Ordinarily, the amount of grain will vary from six to twelve pounds where nutritious roughness is supplied abundantly. It is not usually desirable to restrict to one kind of grain or mill feed as previously explained. When attempting to produce a ration entirely upon the farm, economy may dictate somewhat less variety than otherwise. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance and use of farm grown foods, for the common grains combined with corn silage, alfalfa, clover or cow pea hay will give the same yield of milk and butter fat when rationally fed, as will the mill feeds, and on the whole they have a tendency to produce better results.

The herd should not be fed in a careless, wholesale fashion, but the requirements of each animal should be studied from the quantity and quality of her milk, making such allowances as are necessary for her particular weight. For the practical dairyman it will be sufficient to divide the herd into groups considering their stage of lactation, amount of production and age, and compensate for them from the foods available,

that will suffice for each group. Scales are as essential in feeding a well managed herd, as in determining their records of production. The amount in any case will soon be learned, and the labor will be found to be no greater than in the ordinary careless manner of feeding, but the results will be vastly superior. As the cows advance in lactation or the foods are changed, it will be necessary to calculate the rations anew.

#### SUCCULENCE AND SILOS

It is essential for large yields and economical results that some succulent foods be given the herd during the winter months. These can be supplied either through the use of root crops or by using silage from different sources. Roots are a useful form of succulence, but the cost of labor necessary to grow them precludes their general use in this country. In view of the fact that corn yields digestible matter more abundantly, with a reasonable expenditure of labor than any other plant, its use in the form of silage is universal. Corn silage is especially suited to all intensive operations where it is necessary to support as many animals as possible on a small amount of land. Like the plant from which it is made, corn silage is carbonaceous, yet its succulence stimulates milk secretion to a marked degree and its generous use in winter is the best way to approach summer conditions. Clover, alfalfa and cow pea may be fed in the form of silage, but their use in this manner is not common. The silo is a necessary part of the equipment of any well regulated dairy farm, and its value is highly appreciated by feeders of all forms of live-stock. No dairyman who has ever made and fed silage properly would forego the advantages offered by it.—*Purdue University Bulletin No. 13, 1908.*

## POULTRY

### The Selection of a Farm Breed

Every poultryman should begin either with pure-bred fowls or with the intention of bringing his flock up to pure-bred requirements as rapidly as he can. Dunghill stock is no good. Crossing two purebreds is not desirable. The offspring of the first cross may be all right. It is doubtful, however, if they will be any better than either of the pure breeds their parents represent. Further crossing will result in the production of mongrels, of good-for-nothings. Make as your object at the outset the formation of a flock of pure-bred fowls, and whether you start by crossing your own hen stock with a pure-bred male or purchase eggs for hatching from standard-bred fowls, or buy pure-bred stock in the beginning, never be led astray by thinking you can improve on the breed by crossing it with some other, for you cannot. The average man will find scope enough within one breed for the exercise of all the abilities he possesses towards improving the meat and egg producing qualities of the fowl he is working with. And it is the improvement of these qualities, and those other characters in fowls related to these, that should be the aim and object of every farmer poultryman who wishes to do something toward increasing the usefulness of his fowls. Never cross breeds, never encourage deterioration and degeneration. Select first of all the breed you believe is best adapted to your situation, market or requirements, and work with that breed until you have raised it to the highest possible standard in profitable performance. Your field will never be cramped.

The pertinent question is:—what breed should be selected? For the farm it should be one of the general purpose varieties. Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes or Orpingtons are the best of general purpose fowl. The first two are of American origin, the Orpingtons are an English breed. Our own choice of the three is the Plymouth Rock. Another of the American breeds gaining some popularity is the Rhode Island Red. They are hardy fowls and prolific layers, but rather inferior to any of the three named for meat production. The Brahmas are another breed used on this continent to a considerable extent as general purpose fowl. They are large sized birds, the largest of all breeds, are essentially meat producers, but under proper management are fairly good layers. For Western Canadian conditions we require a breed that is hardy, that can be depended upon to produce well during the winter, that will produce meat as well as eggs. Experience and observation lead us to believe that the three first named approach these requirements most closely. It does not matter much which of the three a man decides to keep, for in the breeds named there is so little difference amongst them that choice is largely a

matter of personal preference. Side by side, in the same conditions, under the same kind of management, housed and fed similarly, one will do as well as either of the others. Our own preference is for the Rocks. We prefer them largely because we like the appearance of them and because our success with the breed has always been of the best. At the same time we have seen men having equally as good success, some of them better, with either one of the other breeds named above. These three, Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are the outstanding general purpose fowls of this continent today and one of them should be the breed selected when a farm flock is being established or when breeding stock is purchased, or eggs for hatching bought for the improvement of existing farm poultry stock.

In addition to the general purpose fowl there are certain breeds that are essentially for special purposes. The Leghorns and Minorcas are layers, the Dorkings and Brahmas are meat breeds, and the Games, which since cock fighting has become a sport of the past, we have never been able to see much practical use for, though they are of some value as meat producers. For farm purposes the breed chosen should never be a specially functioned one. The object sought is eggs as well as meat and meat as well as eggs. Keep, therefore, always within the general purpose breeds, and keep one breed only.

The farmer's hen has to be an all round one. She has to be a hustler, because in summer she is expected to hustle for most of her living. She has to be strong and vigorous and hardy, because the henhouse door may be left open some night when it is forty below. She has to be a sitter because on the average farm incubating by the machine is not common practice. She has to be a bird of some size and weight herself because the sale of meat products, of dressed poultry, in the fall is one of the chief objects in the keeping of fowls on the farm. And she has to be a layer that may be coaxed and fed into departing from the established laws of hen nature and made to produce the greater part of her "fruit" during the season of high egg prices. For these reasons the farmer's fowl should never be a fancy one, with feathered legs, large combs or with any other of the monstrous creations of the fancier's art. She is kept for a variety of purposes, and has to be a general purpose fowl.

### After the Moul

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We may look for our real Manitoba winter any day now and the farmer's flock of hens requires special care to fit them for the winter laying of eggs. We all aim at—each trying our own particular method and hoping for greater success each season—the production of more winter eggs at 60 cents per dozen.

New theories come in regularly regarding fowls and just as regularly explode in the light of practical experience, the best teacher after all!

At some of the experimental stations, Cornell for instance, Prof Rice has found out there is no especial value in the forced moult, which has been so cracked up of late years, and that laying hens will do equally well if they are allowed to shed their feathers at their "own sweet will" in the good old fashioned ways when given reasonable care.

The writer has found, after a fair trial of both methods, that the hens get into laying condition quite as readily, without any forcing, and that good care while they are moulting is the main thing.

As the cool days come on, some lean meat or green cut bone added to their grain and vegetable ration will get them in fine singing condition, and a singing hen is a layer every time.

The man out West, who used gopher meat was wise and quite "hits the nail on the head" in a letter to the Advocate, some time ago.

Failing to get even best scrap or gophers, skim milk and curds will prove most useful, but be sure good grit is always furnished. I like gravel and oyster shells.

Hens are very apt to take cold during their moult and care should be taken to see they do not rest in a draught in the henhouse. Noticing a hen with a shivering body and cold feet in quite a warm weather, I took her into the henhouse and found she was suffering from a cold. A ventilator, in such a case, is a very good thing. Another head, as the saying is, is worth two.

Next to the care of the hen, regarding all winter eggs, the care of the hen is sent to the Editor of the Advocate, whether young or old.

Crooked breasts, wry tails, white feathers in the wings, in the case of "Barred Rocks" should be done away with. Keep the fine large blocky looking birds, with their bright eyes, always on the alert to hunt for a living, scratching all day long—these are the layers.

When the henhouse has all those broken windows mended, cotton in some of the panes for ventilation, whitewash on the inside and put a good deep litter on the floor, it is fit for the flock, which should be free from vermin if eggs are wanted. A pound of insect powder freely dusted on the hens at night will do a good work. After everything is cozy in the flock for the winter, do not forget to send to some reliable breeder for one or more purebred cockerels which can be purchased at this season for a very moderate cost. Kill off the old cocks or if they are fine purebreds, sell them to someone who may be glad of the chance to get some good blood. Avoid inbreeding if you are not an expert.

Eggs and poultry are higher than ever this year, I notice, and so they should be when grain prices are soaring to the skies.

Little Cote, St. Charles. H. E. VIALOUX.

**Profitable Poultry-Raising for Farmers**

Successful egg-production with the poultry-keeper is largely dependent on four main factors, i. e., first, Housing; second, Feeding; third, the Stock; fourth, General Management.

**HOUSING**

Kind of House Recommended.—No one style of poultry house can be recommended as best for our climatic conditions in the Northwest. If you are building a poultry house, don't build it as warm as you would your cattle or horse barn, and don't use artificial heat. Select a well-drained site on which to build your house with a south exposure to the pens. Give your birds approximately about five square feet of floor space and thirty cubic feet of air space per fowl. The style of architecture which you use is not a material consideration if the three cardinal principles of successful poultry housing are well understood. These are, first, Adequate Light; second Proper Temperature; third, Good Ventilation.

Light.—Plenty of sunlight in highly essential to the best health of the fowls, and an abundance of this should be supplied. One square foot of window light to ten square feet of floor space is a safe rule to follow. Sunlight seems to act as a tonic to fowls in winter quarters, and proves a great stimulant to the production of eggs.

Temperature.—A wide variation in the temperature of the poultry house should be avoided. On sunny days the temperature will rise quite markedly, and this is likely to prove detrimental to the best health of the fowls. At the experiment station we have found that a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahr. during the day gave the best results, while at night it is allowed to drop to freezing point. The temperature of the house is largely adjusted by means of the windows, the regular ventilators proving inadequate for that purpose.

Ventilation.—Fresh air is more important than warmth in the poultry house. Warm, ill-ventilated houses produce emaciation in the fowls and a consequent lack of egg production. No system of ventilation will be found satisfactory in a frost-proof henhouse without use of the windows as an aid. The windows should be so constructed that they can be easily opened, especially during sunny days or the milder nights of winter. Cold drafts must be avoided, however. The use of a cloth frame curtain will prevent trouble of this sort and on the station poultry plant we have found this a splendid adjunct to our system of ventilation. Either muslin, burlap or ducking may be used for this purpose. The windows should be arranged in pairs, two windows to each pen, and the cloth frame placed on each alternate window. Some of the sunlight has been shut off, but it has given better ventilation and a house free from dampness and disagreeable odors. Of these three factors which the poultryman must to a certain extent control, viz., Light, Temperature and Ventilation, the problem of fresh air is the most vexing. The use of cloth curtains and an intelligent management of the windows is the best solution yet offered.

**FEEDING LAYING HENS**

There are three general classes of foods which fowls should have if the best results are to be obtained. These are, first, grain feeds; second, animal food, and third, green food.

Grain Feeds.—All of the well-known cereals with the possible exception of flax make good feeds for poultry. Wheat is probably the best single grain feed, leaving cost out of consideration, we have, as it contains the nutrients in a better balanced form than the other grains. In wheat-raising districts it can well form one-half the daily ration of hens. Corn is next in value and importance as a food for poultry, but it is too fattening unless fed with some care. Fowls do not take

readily to oats, but it makes a very desirable food if fed as a supplement to other grain, especially wheat. Barley is not as palatable grain for hens as the grains we have just mentioned, but when ground makes a good food for all classes of poultry.

Animal Foods.—All fowls crave animal food of some sort, and it must be used to supplement the grain ration if good results are to be expected. There are several forms in which this may be supplied. The commercial article called beef scraps and green cut bone are in most common use. While green cut bone is probably superior to beef scraps as far as actual feeding is concerned, yet the difficulty of securing it, the labor involved in cutting the bone and the fact that it spoils easily does not make it a very satisfactory feed. Skim milk is an excellent protein food, and can be fed with profit. Kitchen scraps are also a good source of animal food, and should be saved and fed to the hens. The average flock of laying hens is fed too little animal food, and while it may seem an expensive policy to purchase the commercial article, yet it will pay in dollars and cents, if used in a judicious manner.

Green Feeds.—Under ordinary farm conditions hens lay best during the spring months when they have free range and plenty of green food. The poultry-keeper should aim to surround them with summer conditions as far as possible in the winter months. While perhaps he cannot allow them free range he may at least supply, in limited quantities, the green food which the hen craves, and which it must have if the best results are obtained. Clipped lawn grass or short-cut alfalfa, steamed and fed alone or with a mash will be found very satisfactory. Any of the vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, beets or mangolds, fowls will eat with great relish. By the liberal use of green food, the poultryman can duplicate, in a measure, summer conditions for his flock of fowls.

How to Feed.—The plan of feeding laying hens on the station poultry plant is substantially as follows: In the morning whole wheat is fed in the deep litter on the floor of the pens; at noon a mixture consisting of one part each of bran, shorts or middlings, corn meal, linseed meal and beef scraps are fed in the form of a mash. The green food, which has previously been steamed with hot water, is mixed with the mash and also fed. Grain is fed again at night in the litter.

How Much to Feed.—No absolute rule can be laid down as to the amount of feed to give laying hens. A plan which has been very satisfactory is to feed one pint of wheat to each pen of 20 hens in the morning and one pint of oats with all the corn on the cob they will eat for the evening feed. At noon they are given all the mash which they will eat up clean. As the grain is measured out to them, and the amount is, therefore, somewhat arbitrary, the birds are allowed to eat up all they want of the mash. The mash thus acts as sort of a regulator on the appetite of the birds. The fowls are forced to scratch for the grain feeds, thus giving them the needed exercise which is conducive to an active existence. Good judgment on the part of the feeder must be used at all times.

**SELECTION OF STOCK**

Breed Selection.—No one breed of fowls can be recommended as best for any particular locality. And yet, I believe, that the most profitable farmers' fowl is one of the general-purpose type, or a fowl that combines both the egg and meat-producing qualities. The selection of one of the varieties of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red breeds will be found satisfactory. As to choice of the particular variety within the breed, individual tastes differ, but whether the birds shall be black or white, solid colored or part-colored, is not a material consideration from the standpoint of economical production.

Selection of Breeding Stock.—The common practice, as followed in the average farmyard, of using the entire flock as breeding stock has little to commend it. Eggs from all of the birds, good and poor alike, are used for hatching purposes. The local result of this practice is that you bring the size, weight, health and stamina of the progeny down to a level with the average specimen of your stock. As far as improvement in the flock is concerned you remain either at a standstill or else deterioration takes place. Use none that are undersized, immature or anything but the most healthy specimen in the breeding flock. Select a breed that suits you, and, above all, don't mix the breeds. If you have a grade flock and do not care to part with it use pure-bred males of some good breed each year and stick to that breed. Be careful of too close inbreeding, and to the farmer whose flock runs at large I would advise against the use of cockerels of his own breeding, or the use of the same males two years in succession. If these few simple rules are observed, you will raise fowls of greater stamina, better health, larger size and increased fecundity.

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

No flocks of fowls will care for themselves and produce a profit. The personal equation enters largely into the poultry business and much of the success of the poultryman

depends on care and attention to details. A devotion to all phases of the work is essential to the best success. Punctuality as regards the time of feeding; keeping the house properly ventilated and thus having the walls and ceilings dry at all times; observing a rigid cleanliness in the pens by placing dropping boards under the roosts; using ashes or sand on the dropping board, thus absorbing all disagreeable odors so detrimental to the health of closely-housed fowls; these are some of the essential features of successful poultry-raising. An invasion of parasites, such as lice or mites must be continually guarded against. If dust baths are provided and ordinary cleanliness observed the healthy hen will keep rid of body lice. A yearly application of germicide on the whole interior of the house with an occasional one of kerosene on the roosts and nests are excellent preventives against lice and mites. In the carrying out of all of these details the paramount object of the caretaker should be to strive for the best health and comfort of his fowls. They will surely repay him in an overflowing egg basket.—O. W. DYNES, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE POULTRY STATION, to the Tri-State Grain Growers, Fargo, N. D. 1908.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Grain Exchange Office**

The new organization known as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which takes over the old Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange held its meeting to elect officers on the 25th ult. The new president is Hugh N. Baird, the Winnipeg representative of Norris & Co., of Montreal, and the vice president is George Fisher, the local representative of the Scottish Co-operative Co. Both officers are interested in the export end of the trade while in the past recent years the exchange has been dominated by the interests which collect at local points—the elevator men.

A notice of motion to abolish the one cent commission rule was given, but after long and animated discussion it was laid over for six months.

**Alberta Government Crop Statement**

The department of agriculture of Alberta has compiled and issued an estimate of the grain crop of 1908. The estimate is only a partial one, complete returns not yet being available.

The average yield per acre exceeds that of either Manitoba or Saskatchewan. The acreage devoted to wheat was not so large as the estimate made in June, nor is the yield proving quite as high as anticipated in July. It is estimated that there were 154,487 acres of spring wheat and that the yield will be 2,864,600 bushels or an average of 18.41 bushels per acre. The acreage of winter wheat harvested was 104,330, giving a yield of 2,397,588 bushels or an average yield of 22.98 bushels per acre, but the general average for the province was greatly reduced by the other districts not showing the high averages.

Individual yields of winter wheat show that where the land was properly cultivated probably the highest yields ever obtained in the province were secured this year. Numerous instances show that over 60 bushels per acre have been obtained.

The estimated yield of oats is 400,702, with a yield of 12,058,600 bushels or an average yield of 30.09 bushels per acre. In barley the estimated acreage is 73,086, with a total of 1,442,065 or an average of 19.73 bushels an acre, while the average for the province for the ten years has been in the neighborhood of 27 bushels per acre. The flax has proved unfavorable, the estimate being 8.04 acres of flax with a total yield of 62,963 bushels or an estimate 7.82 per acre. This is the lowest estimate ever made for flax in the province.

The following is a summary of the acreages and yields:

Grain	Acreage	Yield	Average Yield
Spring wheat	154,487	2,844,588	18.41
Winter wheat	104,330	2,397,588	22.98
Oats	400,702	12,058,597	30.09
Barley	73,936	1,442,065	19.73
Flax	5,046	62,983	7.82

\* \* \* \* \*

The English county agricultural associations have been passing vigorous resolutions against the proposed action of the butcher's federation on the cattle warranty question. Some associations demand that the butcher's ultimatum shall be withdrawn as a preliminary to a mutual discussion of this thorny question. This the butchers refused, and now the President of the Board of Agriculture has taken a hand in the matter, and as a result of his efforts the proposed action has been deferred till the New Year. Lord Carrington suggests a conference between representatives of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the Meat Trader's Federation, and a conference will be held. It is not expected that any public funds will be provided for compensation in spite of the action of the government.

**Things to Remember**

Sale of Thoroughbred horses by Dr. W. S. Henderson, December 17th.  
 Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7 to 11.  
 Sale of pure-bred Clydesdale stallions, Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, by Jas. Tait, December 10.  
 Auction sale of Hereford cattle, Leicester sheep, and Yorkshire swine, by Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., December 16.  
 Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 2.  
 Convention of Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, Feb. 15-17.  
 Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 9-12.  
 Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, March 23-26.  
 Provincial seed fair and Agricultural societies convention, Regina, third week in January.  
 Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.  
 Spring horse show, fat stock show and auction sale of pure-bred cattle Calgary, April 5-9.

**Manitoba Seed Fairs**

Morden, Dec. 9.  
 Manitou, Dec. 11.  
 Carman, Dec. 14.  
 Swan Lake, Dec. 14.  
 Birtle, Dec. 17.  
 Roland, Dec. 18 and 19.  
 Springfield, Jan. 16.

**Manitoba Winter Fair**

Advance sheets of the prize list of the Manitoba Winter Fair, to be held in Brandon on March 9 to 12 inclusive, have been issued. The total amount offered in prizes adds up to \$3,242, divided as follows:—cattle, \$1,225; horses, \$1,265; sheep, \$322; swine, \$310; judging competition, \$120. Manitoba stockmen should make a point of doing their best to fill all the classes, as such shows are of immense service in stimulating trade and popularizing stock-raising.

**How Big Yields may be Calculated**

A press bulletin issued by the Idaho Experiment Station describes the notorious Alaska wheat, which the author, R. E. Hyslop, concludes is the Egyptian or Miracle wheat, a Poulard, and that it belongs to that variety of Egyptian known as Eldorado, which is very closely related to the seven-headed variety. The Poulards are peculiarly adapted to dry regions, but never have been grown to any extent in America. Their yields have never proved to be of such a nature as to warrant their extensive growth, even for stock food, and the inferiority of the

flour produced from them has prevented their use to any extent for the production of bread.

"The high yields claimed for the wheat in this section of the country," he says, "in some cases 277 bushels per acre, are fabulous. One of the promoters states that from one head of the wheat he obtained seven pounds; from these seven pounds he produced 1,545 pounds, or a yield in round numbers of 220-fold. It is from these figures that the yields noted in the various papers, and in the circular of the Adams-Hobe Seed Grain Co., Juliaetta, Idaho, are computed. To show the absurdity of computing yields in this way, we determined, in a couple of cases, the number of grains produced from one seed of Little Club grown under favorable conditions in our breeding plot. One plant produced 1,176, the other 1,800 kernels. Now, reasoning as this seed company has done, if we should plant one bushel of this Little Club to the acre, we would obtain 1,176 or 1,800 bushels. This would be a rather high yield, even for Idaho.

"This year the company had 700 acres in the wheat, grown on different farms in this locality. A thirty-acre tract, near Moscow, which was threshed in the middle of August, went about 32 bushels per acre. Mr. Adams stated at that time that his best yield had been 35 bushels. He supplemented this remark, however, with the statement that his stands were poor in every case. But, considering the large acreage, the fact that several different farmers grew the crop, and the effect of a close stand noted, we must take this as an indication, at least, of the yielding power of the wheat. This however, would not be considered an extra large yield for this country."

**Government Free Seed**

As usual there will be a distribution of small parcels of farm seeds from the Dominion experimental farms for next spring's seeding.

The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the experimental farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas, and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

OATS.—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, all white varieties.

WHEAT.—Red varieties, Red Fife (Beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champlain (early

bearded). White varieties, White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).

BARLEY.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, and Mansfield. Two-rowed.—Invincible and Canadian Thorpe.

FIELD PEAS.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

INDIAN CORN (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; late varieties, Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

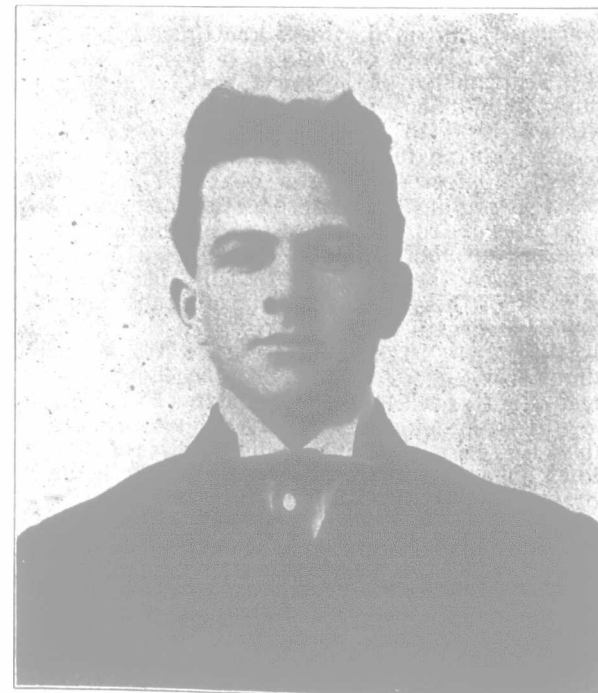
POTATOES.—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1 Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seeds lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

**New Member of the M. A. C. Staff**

The staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been increased by the appointment of a lecturer in soil physics. Mr. F. G. Churchill, a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College has accepted the position and brings to it considerable experience gained while in his senior years at college and since graduating.



F. G. CHURCHILL, B. S. A. RECENTLY APPOINTED LECTURER IN SOIL PHYSICS M. A. C.

The work he will take up in soil physics relates to the study of the mechanical composition of soils, that is, studying the different classes of soils with relation to the size and composition of their particles, the action of moisture on different soils, the effect of vegetable matter on the moisture and temperature of soils, etc. This is a line of study that the students of the college will be benefited in taking up, and such a department in the college will be in a position to make many practical suggestions to farmers.

**Events of the Week**

**CANADIAN**

The proposition to hold a world's fair in Winnipeg in 1912 is met with approval in many quarters. In any event, the first period of the winter celebration in connection with the arrival of the Selkirk settlers will be a most interesting and profitable exhibition.

The city of Winnipeg has voted to erect a municipal building at a cost of \$1,500,000.

A train service will be inaugurated by the outlook branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 418 miles from Moose Junction, Alberta, to the Yukon.

**UNITED STATES CROP STATISTICS**

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture has made preliminary estimates of the production of the principal crops of the United States, a summary of which, with comparisons, is as follows:

Crop	Unit	Production (000 omitted).			Quality.		
		1908	1907	Av. 5 yrs.	1908	1907	Av.
Corn	Bus.	2,642,687	2,592,320	2,574,143	86.9	82.8	84.1
Winter wheat	"	425,940	409,442	413,188	90.1	90.5	90.3
Spring wheat	"	234,080	224,645	244,517	88.2	88.8	85.9
Total wheat	"	660,020	634,087	657,705	89.4	89.9	87.1
Oats	"	789,161	754,443	916,931	81.3	77.0	86.1
Barley	"	167,482	153,597	144,426	89.3	88.2	87.6
Rye	"	30,921	31,566	30,419	92.5	91.56	91.2
Buckwheat	"	15,648	14,290	14,602	90.7	87.3	89.9
Flaxseed	"	25,717	25,851	26,808	91.4	89.7	90.8
Rice (rough)	"	22,718	18,738	.....	88.4	.....	.....
Potatoes	"	274,660	297,942	286,674	87.6	88.3	87.6
Hay	Tons	67,743	63,677	59,907	94.5	90.5	91.0
Tobacco	Lbs.	629,634	698,126	722,744	87.9	90.0	85.8

The above crops, which represent approximately 70 per cent. of the value of all farm crops, are this year in the aggregate about 3 per cent. greater than in 1907, and 2.4 per cent. greater than the average of the preceding five years.

**THE WORLD'S BARLEY CROP**

BROOMHALL IN HIS LATEST ESTIMATES FOR 1908 GRAIN CROP GIVES THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS REGARDING THE BARLEY CROP FOR THE YEARS 1904—1908 INCLUSIVE.

Official returns are given when obtainable. A quarter is 400 lbs.

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Algeria	4,000,000	5,600,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	4,600,000
Tunis	900,000	1,200,000	900,000	900,000	1,650,000
Austria-Hungary	16,000,000	16,900,000	17,700,000	15,500,000	14,100,000
Belgium	650,000	600,000	500,000	400,000	600,333
Bulgaria	1,170,000	840,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,000,000
Canada	6,000,000	5,200,000	6,000,000	5,200,000	4,560,000
Denmark	3,300,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
France	3,900,000	4,300,000	4,580,000	5,060,000	4,730,000
Germany	16,500,000	19,300,000	17,000,000	16,100,000	16,200,000
Holland	500,000	400,000	450,000	450,000	460,000
Italy	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Japan	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Roumania	1,700,000	2,400,000	4,140,000	3,200,000	1,400,000
*Russia	43,000,000	42,300,000	37,300,000	41,400,000	41,500,000
Sweden	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Switzerland	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,720,000
U. K.	8,300,000	8,400,000	8,500,000	8,100,000	7,800,000
U. S. A.	20,300,000	19,200,000	22,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000
Spain	8,000,000	6,000,000	10,900,000	5,500,000	6,500,000
Totals	143,170,000	144,440,000	148,570,000	134,810,000	134,620,000

\*72 Governments.  
 The crop of Asia Minor was a poor one this year, but that of Persia very fair.

Larry Piper of the Winnipeg team stands at the head of the Northern league in hitting and base stealing.

The Dominion Grange in convention at Toronto passed resolutions favoring the election of senators.

The November issue of the *Labor Gazette* says there is an improvement in industrial and labor conditions in Canada and the outlook is quite bright.

Investigations prove that Western cattle are entirely free from "foot and mouth disease" which was recently discovered in New York State.

The control in the \$40,000,000 Lake Superior corporation, the concern that is engaged in steel manufacturing at the Canadian 'Soo' changed hands last week. The capital was raised in the States.

The members of the National transcontinental railway commission have asked the *London Times* and several other reputable papers to retract statements they published concerning the management of the construction of the G. T. P. Correspondents in Canada sent many of the British papers reports of dishonest management which the commissioners resent.

The exhibits of fruits from British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia made a splendid impression at the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, last week. Many medals were won, Nova Scotia leading with 15.

A train service has been inaugurated between Fort William (or to be more exact West Fort, the lake terminus of the G. T. P. to Lake Superior) and the main line of the National Transcontinental at Superior Junction. The distance is 188 miles.

At the convention of Manitoba Municipalities in Brandon last week, the Hon. G. R. Caldwell declared that to attempt to introduce compulsory education would reopen the whole school question, the issue upon which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party came into office in 1896.

The Dominion government has announced its intention of prosecuting persons found guilty of making personal profit as a result of their positions as government agents.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A wireless message has been sent from Japan to San Francisco, a distance of some 5,000 miles.

Andrew Carnegie has come out with a denunciation of high tariff, saying the oil and steel industries are in no need of protection. Mr. Carnegie, however, does not now own securities in the steel trust.

One hundred men perished in the burning of the ship *Sardinia*, off the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea. The fire broke out suddenly and was witnessed by thousands of persons on shore.

At a meeting of the English committee of the shareholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, which assigned last summer, it was declared that the company's banker in the States had used its credit for speculations in wheat.

What is known as a federal council of church authorities has been formed in Philadelphia. This council to a certain extent marks the consummation of church union, although the churches will not actually be united. The basis of union through the council is thus set forth:

1. To express the fellowship and union of the Christian church.
2. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service.
3. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.
4. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social conditions of the people.
5. To assist in the organization of local branches of the federal council, to promote its aims in their communities.

Hamar Greenwood, a Canadian member of the Imperial parliament, does not think Canadian public opinion will entertain a proposition of closer trade relationship with the States at the expense of Great Britain.

Field Marshall Lord Roberts made a sensational speech in the British House of Lords in which he insisted that Germany could invade England with an army of 200,000 men. Was the Field Marshal sleeping on his back?

MARKETS

The wheat market holds firm with slight fluctuations. One would imagine that the demand would show some evidence of satisfaction with the immense quantities of wheat that are daily going east but instead there is, if anything, more eagerness to get wheat, with caution not to have too much west of the lakes. A report was current last week that the elevator companies would pay track prices for wheat during the rest of the season or rather Ft. William prices, less freight only.

The mild weather has been a great boon in getting out the grain. Of late the receipts at Winnipeg have averaged about 600 cars per day and every effort is being made to get all possible out before the lake navigation closes. December prices are a little under November delivery, simply because the freight to the world's markets will be higher after the first week in December not because the demand for wheat is at all seriously impaired.

There has been drought in the American fall wheat belt and uncertain reports from the Argentine. Upon these conditions Thompson Sons & Co., comment as follows:

"Rain has come this week to relieve the drought in the U. S. winter wheat states, but it is too late to afford opportunity to extend the acreage under winter wheat and that is expected to show a large shortage from last year. It will, however, improve the condition of the growing crop. Conflicting reports still come from Argentina as to the probable yield of the crop there, but it will not be long now until reports come from the threshing machines, and these will be more definite than the guesses on the crop before it is cut. The European trade continues to report that there is no great activity on the part of Argentine sellers to sell ahead. In India the crop is coming along favorably, but owing to depletion of old stocks and domestic requirements the quantity for export during 1909 will be restricted. At the present time merchants in Bombay and Calcutta are reported to be buying wheat from Australia for shipment to these ports. There is nothing new in crop reports from Europe except that the prospect for wheat and rye in Germany is less favorable owing to dry weather."

New officers were elected for the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week which appears to put the exporting interests in the ascendancy occupied by the elevator interests for the past few years. At the same meeting a long discussion took place on a motion to abolish the one cent commission rule but it was finally laid over.

Prices for all grades for the week were:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	102½	102½	102	102	102½	101½
No. 2 North-ern	98½	98½	99	99½	99½	98½
No. 3 North-ern	96½	96½	96½	96½	95½	95½
No. 4	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93
No. 5	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90
No. 6	84	84½	85½	85½	..	..
Feed	75	75½	76	76	76	..
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	102½	102½	..	..	..	..
No. 2 Alber-ta Red	99½	98½	..	..	..	..
OATS—						
No. 2 White	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
No. 3 White	37	36½	..	..	36	36
Feed 1	37	36½	36½	36½	36	36
Feed 2	36	36	36	36	36	35
BARLEY—						
No. 3	51	51	51	51	51	..
No. 4	49	49	49	49	..	48½
Feed	44½	44	44	44	44	44
FLAX—						
No. 1 N. W.	123½	125	126	..	..	..
No. 1 Man.	..	123	124	..	..	..

SPECULATIVE MARKET.

All news seems to favor strong trade. The bulls who have had command in all speculative markets have been favored by crop reports steadily from all grain growing countries. Thanksgiving last Thursday in the states gave a temporary lull to trade but the market opened stronger on Friday. During the week Winnipeg option markets ruled as follows:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov.	101½	102½	101½	102½	102½
Dec.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	104	..	..	..	104
Tuesday—					
Nov.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Dec.	97½	97½	97	97½	97½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	104	..	..	..	103½
Wednesday—					
Nov.	101½	102½	101½	102	102
Dec.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	103½	..	..	..	103½

Thursday—				
Nov.	102	102½	102	102½
Dec.	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	102½	103½	102½	102½
July	103½	..	..	104½
Friday—				
Nov.	102	102½	102	120½
Dec.	97½	98½	97½	98
May	102½	103½	102½	103
July	104½	..	..	104½
Saturday—				
Nov.	102½	102½	101	101½
Dec.	98	98½	97½	97½
May	103	103½	102	102½
July	103½	..	..	103½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—  
Net per ton—

Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.50
Barley	25.50
Oats	27.50

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks	30	
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	26	@ 27
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra fancy prints	23	@ 25
Dairy, in tubs	20	@ 23
CHEESE—		
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13½	@ 13½
Eastern cheese	14	@ 14½
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Win-nipeg	24	@ 25

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled	\$ 7.50	@	\$ 8.50
Timothy	10.00	@	12.00
Red Top	7.50	@	8.00
Baled Straw	5.00		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel, in carlots	37½	@	40
Carrots, per cwt.	50		
Beets	50		
Turnips, per cwt.	35		
Man. celery, per doz.	25		
Cabbage, per cwt.	55		
Onions, per cwt.	1.30	@	1.35

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg)

Packer hides, No. 1	7	@	8
Branded steer hides	7g		
Country hides	6	@	7
Calf skins	9	@	10½
Kip	7	@	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool	8		
Territory wool	8	@	9
Seneca root	31	@	33
Beeswax	20	@	25

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	20
Spring chicken, per lb.	15
Boiling fowl, per lb.	12½
Ducks, per lb.	15
Geese, per lb.	15

THE FUR MARKET.

Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis, U. S. A., say the fur market is now in full swing with a very strong demand for every kind of fur on the list. This is particularly true of mink, skunk and muskrat, which are bringing somewhat higher prices. Red foxes, civet and otter are also in very keen request. Lynx are still scarce and higher than ever. Opossum, while still a little low in price, are selling better—and more interest is shown in them. Raccoon are also selling to better advantage. Beaver and marten are steady at unchanged prices. The prospects seem good for a good catch, but the demand will be equal to, if not better than the supply.

LIVESTOCK.

The run of cattle at the Winnipeg stock yards was hardly as heavy last week as previously. Range stock is nearly all out and supplies of domesticated cattle are dwindling. Small supplies of hogs are coming forward but the buyers profess to be keeping to the quotations below: Export steers, 1,200 and over, f.o.b. point of shipment, \$3.50@4.00; cows for export, 3.25; fat cows and heifers, 2.50@3.00; half fat butchers stock 2.25@3.00; veal calves, .03. Hogs 150 to 250 lbs., 5.50; heavy hogs, 4.50. Sheep, 5.50.

TORONTO.

Export cattle, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers, picked, \$4.40 to 4.75; good loads, 4.00 to 4.50. Feeders, steers, 3.40 to 3.85; short keep, 3.80 to 4.25; stockers, choice, 3.00 to 3.65. Sheep, ewes, 3.25 to 3.50; lambs, 4.00 to 4.60; hogs, 5.75 to 6.25.

CHICAGO.

Beeves, \$3.30 to \$7.65; Texans, \$3.40 to \$4.30; Westerns, \$3.10 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.70. Hogs, light, \$4.90 to \$5.70; mixed, \$5.20 to \$5.95; heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.95. Sheep, native, \$2.50 to \$4.65; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.50; yearling, \$4 to \$4.80 lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.25, Western \$4 to \$6.15.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Signor Marconi is to be awarded the next Nobel prize in physics.

\* \* \*

Simplified phonetic spelling, upon the lines advocated by President Roosevelt, is to be introduced in the public schools of France by M. Doumergue, the minister of public instruction.

\* \* \*

Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., "father of penny postage," has been amusing his fellow-members of Parliament by showing them a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him on establishing of penny postage between England and America. Secretary of State Root perhaps read the letter; certainly he addressed the envelope and put on it the old five cent postage stamp.

\* \* \*

By the death of Mr. Duncan MacNaughton, Scotland has lost one of her most promising and most accomplished ornithologists. Passionately fond of the study, he made it his chief pastime and although he has unfortunately passed away at the early age of thirty-three, few possessed a greater knowledge of the life history of birds. Endowed with a robust frame and undaunted courage, he was able to visit solitudes and to climb precipices which are inaccessible to the ordinary naturalists.

\* \* \*

Mgr. Falconio, in an address at St. Louis, stated that woman is a cook and not a voter, and if she would get busy with the home and mind her own business, she would be most happy.

\* \* \*

The report that mining rights have been obtained by a syndicate over a part of the north Antrim coast, which includes the Giant's Causeway, and that so far as legal rights are concerned, the causeway might be quarried tomorrow, has caused some indignation. As a matter of fact, from quarries which have been opened a few miles distant, about 1,200 tons of columnar basalt has already been shipped to Wales, where it is being broken up. Nevertheless, there is no reason to fear that the causeway is in any immediate danger, for Pleaskein is too inaccessible for its columns to be utilized commercially, and it would never pay to quarry the causeway for macadam while millions of tons of just as good material can be obtained right on the roadside, and within a couple of miles of the harbor of Portrush.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Jessie Clay, who died a few weeks back, at Ambleside, Devonshire, at the age of ninety-four, was a friend of Wordsworth, of Lord Tennyson, and of Hartley Coleridge, the son of the great poet and philosopher. Wordsworth wrote the following lines in her album on Jan. 1, 1835:—

Small service is true service while it lasts;  
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one,  
The daisy by the shadow that it casts  
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.

One of her most treasured possessions was a sketch showing her as a baby in the arms of Hartley Coleridge, and another was a drawing of a group on a vessel in the Mediterranean, which included Lord Tennyson, his friend Arthur Hallam, and herself.

\* \* \*

The Lord Mayor's show this year was under the management of L. N. Parker, the pageant organizer who in the last two years has succeeded in raising the ancient show from a subject of ridicule to one of admiration. The theme of the procession was living illustrations of authors, poets and musicians, more or less connected with the history of old London, from Chaucer to Milton, including the principal characters from well-known plays principally Shakespearean. This

gave an opportunity for the display in a brilliant pageant of elaborate and diverse costumes. It was received with the utmost enthusiasm as it passed along the crowded streets.

\* \* \*

Mrs. George C. Howard, famous as the original Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died at her home in Cambridge, aged seventy-nine. Her maiden name was Caroline E. Fox and she first appeared on the stage in children's parts at the old Tremont Theatre, years ago playing with Edwin Forrest, Charles Kemble, J. R. Scott and other leading actors of that period. She married George C. Howard in 1844. He was an actor and manager, and was the first to produce in dramatic form Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story. In the play Mrs. Howard was the original Topsy, and her daughter, Cordela, was the original Eva, while her husband was the first to play the part of St. Clair. The play was taken abroad in 1857 under the management of P. T. Barnum, and at the Marylebone Theatre, in London, enjoyed great popularity. Mrs. Howard continued to play her original character or Topsy until 1887, in which year her husband died.

### THE SILENT ECHO

A bright little paper that comes into this office regularly is *The Silent Echo*, the paradoxical title being explained when it is known that *The Silent Echo* is the official organ of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Manitoba.

It is possible that new-comers to Western Canada may have a mute child in the family whose education cannot be carried on by the same methods used in training those fortunate children who have speech and hearing. The parents may not yet have learned of the existence of an institution whose object is to so train these afflicted children that they can obtain a place in the world in spite of the severe handicap. All the children are taught to read and write, the boys are taught printing and carpenter work and the girls are instructed in cooking and sewing.

The following is a copy of the rules and regulations of the institution, which is under government supervision, and a note appended by the principal:

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Manitoba Deaf and Dumb Institution is established for the purpose of imparting general instruction and has reference only to the mental and moral training of deaf-mutes of both sexes.

2. All deaf-mute children or those who are too deaf to be educated in the Public Schools of the Province may be admitted, provided they are of sound mind, free from infectious diseases and vicious habits.

3. Upon application to the Principal, blank forms for the admission of pupils will be furnished.

4. The privileges of the Institution are free to all deaf-mutes of the Province, no charge being made for tuition, board or lodging.

5. Attendance at School is made compulsory by law.

6. All pupils must live in the Institution, and be directly under the authority of the Principal.

7. Arrangements have been concluded with the Governments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, to provide for the education and maintenance of their deaf children free of cost to parents and guardians.

8. Applicants and pupils returning at the beginning of the term should come well supplied with clothes, with every article indelibly marked with the name of the owner.

9. In addition to the above, a sum of money, not less than twenty dollars, should be sent to meet expenses of pupils for repairing clothes and boots, and for stationery, postage stamps and

other incidentals, of which an account will be rendered, and the balance remaining at the termination of the session will be returned.

10. The regular time of admission is at the close of the vacation which extends from the second Wednesday in June to the second Wednesday in September. Upon application, pupils will be received at any time.

11. The Institution is situated on Portage avenue between Sherbrooke and Maryland Streets. It is easily reached by the street cars—the Portage avenue, St. James, St. Charles and William Avenue lines pass the doors of the Institution.

12. The school is unsectarian but moral and religious instruction is given, especially on the Sabbath. The Roman Catholic children receive religious instruction under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

13. The pupils are required to write letters home at least once a month, and they may write oftener when parents desire it. Those who are unable to write themselves have letters written for them by one of the officers of the school.

14. All communications in regard to the school should be addressed to

D. W. McDERMID,  
Principal.

### UNEDUCATED DEAF CHILDREN

I should be glad to have persons send me the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward to them particulars concerning this Institution, and inform them where and by what means their children can be instructed.

D. W. McDERMID, Principal

### BOOKS AND MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Do you give books for Christmas presents? If so, try these on your friends: "The Great Fight," the last volume from the pen of Dr. Drummond, edited by his wife since his death. Some of the poems are of his own brogue, the Irish, and some of his adopted tongue, French-Canadian. All are good, a remark which seems superfluous. Then there is "Peter," by Hopkinson Smith who wrote Colonel Carter of Cartersville. Mr. Smith knows better than any other modern writer how to picture the old man who has grown fine and sweet with the years. He says Peter is not the hero of this new book that bears his name, but we all know better. Zona Gale has in "Friendship Village" one of her sweet little stories. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's admirers will welcome "The Testing of Diana Mallony" which is the latest book from the pen of the great English authoress. The Kentucky mountain country has again been portrayed by John Fox in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Among our Canadian writers who have new books to offer for the Christmas season are Sara Jeannette Duncan (Mrs. Cox) with "Cousin Cinderella" the story of a Canadian girl in Old London, and Nellie McClung with a western Canadian story called "Sowing Seeds in Deery" that has been winning favor with the readers. Dr. Van Dyke is unique in the novel world. His new book is a poetic drama with the suggestive title of "The House of Hiram."

For the children's department, there are new stories also. Those who are fond of the "Tommy Trot's Vision" series will be glad to see for the season. Know your own people. "In the Golden Age" is a collection of stories with "Anne of Green Gables" and "Anne of Avonlea" with girls who are the favorite but enjoy being so. "The Little Girl" is a mental Some new books for the young. "Friend You Love the Best" is a story. "Don't You Love the Best?"



# The Quiet Hour

## OUR FATHER'S TREASURES

The earth is full of Thy riches.—Ps. 104: 24.

Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of.—St. Matt. 6: 8.

When we are inclined to look on the dark side of life, and expect evil to be lying in wait for us, we should do well to read the 104th Psalm, which is a glorious reminder of God's careful and wise provision for each of His creatures. It describes how He sends the water through the valleys for the wild asses; how He provides grass for the cattle and herbs for man, trees for the birds to nest in, and high hills as a refuge for the wild goats. The young lions seek their meat from God, and the leviathan has the sea provided as a great playground "to play therein." All, both small and great beasts, wait upon God in sure trust that He will "give them their meat in due season." And, because they stand with their eyes upon the Great Father, they accept His gifts with the simplicity of little children.

"That Thou givest them they gather. Thou openest Thine hand, they are filled with good." And we hardly need to be told that we are of more value than many sparrows, any more than a child in his father's house needs to be assured that he is more tenderly cared for than the cattle in the stable. If the animals find special provision made for them, according to their various needs, man finds more than the bare necessities of life. There is not only "bread which strengthened man's heart," but also "wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine." Why should we not be glad and joyous as happy children, growing up in our Father's house, under His wise and tender care? He is rich, His treasury is inexhaustible, and He knows what things we have need of. Of course, He will give us—He is giving us—just those things, and no other. No good thing that He has provided for us can go astray. If we miss it, then it must be because we have taken a road of our own choosing. As Mrs. Whitney says: "Out of God's mails no letter is lost." How often we allow ourselves to fret and chafe because a letter does not arrive. And yet, if that expected letter is really good for us, God is pledged to see that it is delivered—if we are trusting our lives in His hands as dear children.

Perhaps you wonder why, if the Father is so rich, He allows many of His dearest children to be so poor. But don't be too sure that they are poor, even when they seem to be so. It is possible to have a great deal of money, to be clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, and yet to be terribly poor in the great things which no money can buy. Sometimes a millionaire, tossing restlessly on his hemstitched linen, would eagerly exchange his outward luxury for the sweet, restful sleep which no money can buy, and which is of priceless value. Many mothers who are called rich by the world are poor with a terrible poverty, for their sons and daughters are filling each day with new sorrow; while many, who are supposed to be poor, can look with glad pride on the children who are growing up like olive branches round about their table. Love and goodness are not for sale. Let us realize the wonderful truth that we are God's dearest treasures, and that all His inexhaustible riches are ours. He is giving us—to-day—the very thing we need. Surely we can trust His judgment better than our own. He said, "You may go yourself into My treasury and take whatever you like," we might go in and look about, reaching out to grasp this or that heart's desire. Then, if we were wise, we should refuse to choose, not knowing what the effect

on our eternal future might be. We should come out and say to our Father, "Not my will but Thine be done," and leave the choice unreservedly in His hands—which is exactly where it is at present.

It is a very strange thing that people should think the expression, "Thy will be done," pledges us to accept painful things only. If a trustful child should say to an earthly parent, "I will allow you to decide everything for me, and give me only what you think will be good for me," he would hardly expect to be treated with harshness. The pleased parent would make his days as happy as possible, not forgetting, though, the needful training and discipline which are a preparation for the important after-life.

Why do we take short-sighted views? An earthly father who allowed his child to waste all the pre-

wards us, for His great love where-with He loved us, that He might show the exceeding riches of His grace—riches which no present happiness can exhaust, but which it will occupy all the coming ages to consider, and admire, and enjoy—riches which have no limit, since they are to continue their outpouring until we are filled with that fullness which belongs to the inexhaustible God himself."

Sometimes our Father is forced to take away the gilded toys we want to play with, because they are crowding out the real gold of life, which is spiritual and eternal. As a little girl once said: "I know that father will not go to heaven; he will never be able to leave the shop." It would be a sad thing for any of us if our Father should allow us to become so absorbed in shops, or clothes, or housekeeping, or farming, as to crowd out the greater things and make us quite unable to understand and enjoy the life after death, where these things will be priced at their true value.

Let us try to enter intelligently into our Father's far-reaching, far-

## SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

No man is asked to bear to-day's burden by himself. No one is asked to work out to-day's problems alone. There is offered a shoulder-to-shoulder companionship that is more than equal to the heaviest or blackest day that any child of God ever faced. It was after Jesus had lived and died, had been raised from the dead and had ascended into heaven, that we are told that His disciples "went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by the signs that followed." Here is a promise of success that ought to outweigh any seeming discouragement that can face us. Christ wants to confirm His word by the signs that follow our work to-day. Shall we not let Him?

Do not wait to wonder vainly,  
"Is it best?"  
If it were, would that assurance  
Dull the zest  
Of the pain that now must pierce  
you?  
Let it go.  
Take your cup, and, silent, drink it.  
Better so.

—Luella Clark.

Joy is for all men. It does not depend on circumstance or condition; if it did, it could only be for the few. It is not the fruit of good luck, or of fortune, or even of outward success, which all men cannot have. It is of the soul, or the soul's character; it is the wealth of the soul's own being, when it is filled with the spirit of Jesus, which is the spirit of eternal love.—Horace Bushnell.

It often costs one quite a struggle to do his simple duty; and when one does his simple duty in spite of his temptations to do differently, he deserves credit for his doing. One has no need to live long in this world before finding out this truth. A bright little boy about two and a half years old recently showed that he apprehended it. He was on the eve of doing something that was very tempting to him.

"No, my son; you mustn't do that," said his father.  
The little fellow looked as if he would like to do in spite of his father's prohibition; but he triumphed over his inclination.  
"All right, papa, I won't do it."  
There was no issue there, and the father turned to something else. The boy waited a minute, and then said, in a tone of surprised inquiry:  
"Papa, why don't you tell me, 'that's a good boy'?"

## GOOD WIVES

Good wives should resemble three things, which three things again they should not resemble:  
Good wives to snails should be akin,  
Always their houses keep within;  
But not to carry (fashion's hacks)  
All they are worth upon their backs.  
Good wives, like city clocks, should be  
Exact, with regularity;  
But not, like city clocks, so loud,  
Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.  
Good wives, like echo, should be true,  
And speak but when they're spoken to;  
Yet not, like echo, so absurd,  
To have forever the last word!

## ON MAKING THE BEST OF ONE ANOTHER

There is an art that needs to be generally cultivated. It is that of making the best of one another. No two persons are constituted just alike, nor do they see things in exactly the same way. This is characteristic of us all, and constitutes the main reason why in all our dealings we should be charitable. To see things through the eyes of another is not easy. We are naturally biased in our own favor, and are apt to consider our judgment superior. Even if it be so, we should make some allowance for the right of personal judgment on the other person's part, and not be arbitrary. No one knows it all, and it may be that with all our confidence in our own superior discernment time will prove us wrong.



A VERY GREAT SECRET

cious years of youth without study or discipline, would be terribly unkind. The weak, uneducated nature, so foolishly treated, would be no match for the task of manhood. Such a child might well reproach his father—all the more if he were very wealthy, and able to give him all necessary education and advantages to fit him, according to his ability, for the future. Our life on earth is childhood in our Father's house. Here we are trained and educated for the wonderful future which lies beyond the veil of death. Our Father never considers expense if only His children may grow strong and wise and beautiful with the lasting beauty of holiness. How can He grudge any other expense, when He spared not His own Son?

"All His treasures are brought out, all His riches are outspread, outpoured, without stint, or scruple, or jealousy, or fear—the riches of His grace wherewith God, who is rich in mercy, hath abounded to-

seeing plans for us. He wants to make us great, and greatly useful in influencing other souls. Can we not accept each gift from His hand as it comes each day? It is certainly the grandest gift His treasury contains that we are able to use and assimilate at present.

"Could'st thou in vision see  
Thyself the man God meant,  
Thou never more would'st be  
The man thou art, content.

HOPE.

I believe that love reigns, and that love will prevail. I believe that He says to me every morning: "Begin again thy journey and thy life; thy sins, which are many, are not only forgiven thee, but they shall be made by the wisdom of God, the basis on which he will build blessings.—Thomas Erskine.

# Ingle Nook

## THE CHRISTMAS COVER

YOU WILL WANT TO KEEP IT—TREAT IT THIS WAY.

The Christmas magazines are beginning to appear already in the book-sellers' windows, and from now on we can expect an array of beautiful coloring in the special covers. I never look at one without thinking what a pity it is that the lovely things will be torn and soiled after a few day's handling and all the work in preparing them will have gone for nothing inside a week.

Our own Christmas cover is not going to be behind the van in quality this year. I think it is by far the best yet, though the sturdy laddie on the Exhibition number was a great favorite and well worth the keeping. But framing all the pictures you want to keep is rather expensive, and inconvenient, too, if you are far from town. Here's a method that was used to preserve the Exhibition cover, and that should work out beautifully with the charming design that is going to face you when you open up the Christmas FARMER'S ADVOCATE on or about December 16th:—First, cut out the design following the entire outline very carefully. Secondly, decide what shape you want the mounted plaque to be. If oval use a small meat platter; if round, a dinner plate, a jelly cake tin, soup plate or any dish of that sort. Wet the dish in clean cold water, lay the design face downward on it and smooth it out gently with wet fingers. Be sure it is in the middle of the dish. Then mix plaster of paris with water to a perfectly smooth paste and pour it on the middle of the picture letting it spread out to the borders of the mould. Before it hardens press the ends of a strong cord or picture wire well down into the plaster so that you will have something to hang it by. If the string does not hold the first time add another thin layer of plaster. Let stand until perfectly hard, and when it is lifted from the dish the picture will be found firmly and smoothly set in the plaster. If you do not care for the dead white plaque, add a little bluing, yellow ochre or cochineal to the water used in making the paste. Or after it is set decorate it with water colors, or paint it a solid black or dark green. Ten cents worth of plaster of paris will do a number of pictures. Photographs can be treated in the same way.

DAME DURDEN.

## THE STORY OF "THE GOLDEN DOG"

Mr. Kirby's story, "The Golden Dog," which we have secured as the coming serial for "The Farmer's Advocate," was suggested by the following events and conditions in the early history of Quebec. It makes an interesting introduction to this great historical romance:

"But a short distance from 'Laval' stands the post office. It is a fine modern building, of gray stone, and at first glance, perhaps, might be passed by as an edifice whose prototype might be met in any city. But stop, look above the side door, and your attention is at once arrested. There, inserted in the wall, is a curious slab, showing a brilliantly-gilded dog (but what a poor spindle-shanked, hard-looking doggie, too!) in bas relief, and an inscription, quite guiltless of punctuation, and in curious old French wording and spelling, and yet more curious lettering. It reads thus, but with V invariably written instead of U:

"Je suis un chien qui ronge lo  
En le rongeant je prend mon repos  
Un tems viendra qui nest pas venu  
Que je morderay qui maura mor du.  
Translated, this is:  
"I am a dog that gnaws his bone,  
In gnawing it I take my rest;  
The time is coming which is not yet,  
When I will bite those who have  
bitten me.

"This is the famous 'Chien d'Or,' the 'Golden Dog,' with which is connected a tale which lends an unusual interest to the post office and its locality.

"Upon the very site now occupied by the building there once stood a house known as 'Le Chien d'Or,' because of this same old tablet, which then held a place over its doorway. In the house lived a merchant, Philibert, and the reason of his having so strange an emblazonment to his dwelling was as follows: At this time, one of the most powerful men in the city was the Intendant Bigot,



LE CHIEN D'OR. (THE GOLDEN DOG)

Facsimile of the old tablet inserted above the eastern door of the Post Office, Quebec.

a man whose extortions and extravagance made him hated everywhere in the new colony, and whose dissipations, debaucheries, even, have made his name one of the most infamous in Canadian history. A little farther down the city, past the Hotel Dieu, on Palais Street, you may still see the remains of his old palace, whose massive walled cellars are to-day used as a storehouse for the casks of liquor manufactured in Boswell's brewery; and away out

finally killed in a duel by a son of Philibert. . . . The story, as invariably happens in connection with such history, is told with several versions, but the above is generally regarded as the most authentic.

"The House of the Golden Dog, long after Philibert's death, was metamorphosed into an inn, which, under the landlordship of one Miles Prentice, who had come out as a sergeant under Wolfe, speedily became one of the most fashionable hostels-



THE POST OFFICE, QUEBEC

In the space in the wall immediately above the side door is the tablet, "The Golden Dog."

towards the mountains, four miles from the village of Charlesbourg (where the women and children found refuge at a later day, during the siege of Quebec), you may still trace the ruins of the old castle, 'The Hermitage,' with its walled garden, which was once the hunting-box of the unworthy Frenchman, and the scene of his worst crimes. In this last spot was it that the beautiful squaw, Caroline, was entrapped, and

ries in the city. Fashionable though it was, however, it was destined to shelter, for a time, a youth who was fated to be, one day, greater than the worthy landlord could have dreamed. This was none other than Captain, afterwards the famous Admiral Nelson; who, in 1782, while commanding H. M. S. 'Albatross' spent a few months in Quebec. And thereby hangs another tale. While at the Chien d'Or, he

said to have become enamored of Miles Prentice's pretty niece, a Miss Simpson—so much so that he returned to shore on the eve of his vessel's departure for the purpose of clandestinely marrying her. The little plan was, however, frustrated by one Mr. Davidson, who, probably by reason of some especial interest, bestirred himself to have the impressionable captain seized by a body of sturdy tars and conveyed to his ship. 'Out of sight, out of mind,' seems to have been the rule with Nelson. At all events, we hear no more, in connection with his name, at least, of the pretty Miss Simpson.

"While the walls of Philibert's house were being demolished, in preparation for rebuilding, a curious corner-stone was found, bearing the letters "P. H.," with a St. Andrew's cross between, and the date '1735.' Immediately below was a plate of lead bearing the following inscription:

"Nicolas Jacques  
dit Philibert,  
M'a pose le 26 Aout  
1735.

"This stone has also been built into the post office, where, with the curious old dog, it keeps record of this little incident of those troublous times in the long ago."

## IN A NUTSHELL

Dear Dame Durden:—Thanksgiving Day for 1908 has come and gone; next will be the Christmas doings and whether much or little we have in mind, it is always a busy time to be looked forward to,—some one to make happy, if only in kindness shown. It is not in giving costly gifts that we show the Christ like spirit, but in little deeds of love which help some poor mortal over the rough and thorny places. I have wanted to send "Ingle Nook" a letter for some time, but the fall brings so much work for the busy housekeeper that letter-writing is neglected, and now so many topics are in mind which I would like to touch upon, but as an old minister whom I knew in younger days used to say, "For brevity's sake I will cut my remarks very short" and then would proceed with a two hour sermon.

The attitude of parents to their children, woman suffrage, the dower question, etc., all interest me very much, and each calls for an article upon itself, but I will let some abler pen discuss at length and will touch lightly upon each in turn.

First, the parent and the child, I fail to see why the children of today should be less respectful than of old to their parents, but I am afraid it is so. When the mother allows a child of six to say "I won't do so and so" and the father allows his son to speak of him as the "old man" or the "boss," you may rest assured those children will soon run the house, and respect or loyalty to their parents is unknown. Strict obedience from babyhood, teaching the little son or daughter to be kind and helpful to father and mother, will make them thoughtful of others all through life. I once noticed how a friend who had several little ones and who led a busy life, taught each child to take upon themselves little duties, and, besides saving mother many steps, the children were taught in youth to be thoughtful and kind to one who had done so much for them. Even baby would leave her play to pick up a spool of thread her mother had dropped, and felt quite repaid when her chubby little fingers were kissed for thanks. Boys who are thoughtful of their mother, and sisters are generally the kinds gentlemen, even we sometimes meet in our travels.

Second, Woman Suffrage, a theme which is being carried to extremes. There are some questions which particularly interest the women and upon which they should intelligently cast a vote. I don't believe any of them would be able to do for a glass of whiskey. I don't believe they should be left to the mercy of men, let them run the country. I don't believe they should be allowed to have their own home laws, and then, keeps

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Thomas A. Edison

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up to the times in her reading and music, she will find plenty to do.

And now the much talked of dower question! I think if some of our readers would look into this matter a little more fully, husbands would not be censured as severely as they are for having in existence a law that now seems so unjust. In early days this law was instituted to keep property in the right hands, but now should be changed, as there are not as many ill-assorted marriages as in pioneer days, but I do not believe there are many cases where the husband is not willing to share his all with his life companion, especially if she has worked to further his welfare, as all wives should; and when all is clear sailing, she should have everything possible to make her comfortable and happy.

Puss.  
(We do not wish you "for brevity's sake to cut your remarks short," though you have the art of packing many ideas in a small space.)

I agree with you that in considering the dower question, forceful language in denouncing the men is altogether out of place. Western men from the British Isles, United States or Eastern Canada, are many of them like the women,—they had given no thought to the matter and really did not know that no dower law was in existence. The great majority will be found to be heartily in accord with any movement to bring about a more just condition. A few will oppose it for selfish reasons, and it is for the sake of the suffering wives of these few that the rest of us—men and women who are not getting unhappiness out of it—to use our influence towards righting a worn-out law. If each person who wants to help would write a short courteous note to the local paper of the district, and another to the local member of the provincial parliament, the men who have the making of the laws would recognize the justice of the plea and respect the wishes of the people.

This next sentence is for you and other busy members whose daily duties crowd. Don't re-write your letters to the Ingle Nook. Write with a pencil if it is more convenient, and I'll do any little editing and correcting your copy may require if you can trust me to put your ideas into shape. I know that many of you would write oftener if you could just scratch it down in a few minutes. D. D.)

### MUSIC HATH CHARMS FOR "SEVENTEEN"

Dear Dame Durden:—In looking over some old ADVOCATES, I came across the July number for 1908 and saw in it that Dame Durden was wondering what had happened the girls of our corner. Well, Dame Durden, I must offer a very lame excuse and say that perhaps you will forgive me on account of being busy. You know, Dame Durden, life on a farm is not a place of idleness or great leisure, but rather the reverse. Especially so, during the summer and autumn months. But now dear old winter is coming back again and with it I hope all of our Ingle Nookers, especially the girls.

We shall all have more writing leisure now, but my conscience has been pricking me of late to think I had been neglecting the Corner. But you will excuse me this time, Dame Durden, on the plea that I quite overlooked that piece in the July number, and when I came across it I just felt as if I must sit down and answer it immediately, and so I did.

Now I think it would be a nice idea if we could explain our tastes a little, outside of the housekeeping line. I am myself very fond of music. I think if one has music in the home, life is fifty per cent. more cheerful. For my part I do not think I would be very content unless I could have music of some kind. When our day's work is done, how nice it is to sit down to play and sing for the rest of the evening, unless of course a caller comes, which is not very often in our country homes, at least not in the evening. Some one may ask, "I wonder what style of music she prefers." Well, dear readers, I am not of the sentimental kind, so I do not admire many of the songs of the day, but rather the lovely hymns in so

many of our modern Hymn Books. There is nothing so beautiful and real as some of our latest pieces of sacred music.

Now, dear Ingle Nookers, these are my ideas on music, and I do not wish to exclude some of our lovely songs either, because many of the songs are beautiful too, but you know the kind I mean, and I hope none will argue the point with me.

Well, Dame Durden, I hope you will not consider this letter too long, and, as the Juniors say, let it see the W. P. B. I hope to see all of our friends back again during the winter months and enjoying themselves even in our cold, bleak, Manitoban winters.

By the way, Dame Durden, I'm afraid I cannot sign myself "Seventeen" any longer, unless by your permission, because I have reached the advanced age of eighteen and as the teachers say, "I have let down my skirts and put up my hair," so with your kind permission I shall still remain "Seventeen" as probably our friends wouldn't recognize me with any other.

Best wishes to everybody.  
"SEVENTEEN."

(There isn't enough music in our homes. Perhaps there cannot always be a piano, or even an organ, but there can be any amount of singing. Singing by every member of the family from father to baby. My father said that in the English village where he passed his youth, everybody sang, at home, in church and school and on the streets. A group of boys going home at night were more likely to be singing the different parts in old English glees and choruses than they were to be swearing or making the night hideous with cat calls. Wouldn't you like to have a chance to hear the Sheffield choir—two hundred strong—that are in eastern Canada just now giving concerts. They prove that a love for good music breeds a wholesome broadness in the mind that is above the petty standard of riches and influence. Here is a paragraph I saw about them in a Toronto paper after they had given their first concert in that city: "The Sheffield Choir, in its personnel is even more interesting than as a body of trained singers. Indeed it might fittingly be termed an institution—and a most democratic institution—at that. Would you believe it, this morning at the hotel, the president of the Sheffield Cotton Exchange sat down to breakfast with a cutlery workman earning 40 shillings a week. After breakfast the same president held conversation with another man of even less munificent income. In turn the 40 shilling man invited the five thousand pound man out for a walk, and the latter said he had an engagement with Blank a 30 shilling man, but that all three might as well go together."

I agree with you about some of the sentimental songs. They have pretty musical airs but the words are simply slush. Write down one of them, look at it away from the music and see how utterly vapid it is. That great favoritet "Sing me to Sleep," is an excellent example of what I mean.—D. D.)

### MY LOVE-SONG

A lady of sagacity and beautiful audacity once had the pertinacity to ask me, at her door:

"If I can find a minister, who is not bold or sinister—why should I stay a spinster—and you a bachelore?"

It was not time for puttering or stammering or stuttering, and so I hastened, uttering as fast as I could speak:

"Had I a home colonial, with furnishings baronial, I might feel matrimonial—but NOT on six a week."

She laughed and said quite cynical: "Well, you're the very pinnacle of everything that's finical"—but I said nothing more.

And thus we found no minister, and I moved off to Finisterre, and she is still a spinster, and I'm a bachelore.

## LITERARY SOCIETY

### GENIUS AND THE WRITING AGE

Perhaps few of us have been sufficient-grateful to the compiler. Generally he works rapidly, and provides the world within twenty-four hours of any conspicuous event with full information in regard to its connection with past history. The compiler is nothing if he is not opportune; and the following facts which bear the marks of having been collected by his intelligent mind must have been meant in the first place to overwhelm the theory of no original work after forty. They are still interesting, however, quite without regard to that theory; and although the "forty" excitement is past they are cheerfully included in the Reader's Miscellany.

Macaulay was forty-seven before he began his brilliant "History of England;" Gibbon was almost forty when he began his monumental work, which occupied him till he was turned fifty; Josephus was fifty-six when he published "The Wars of the Jews;" Washington Irving was seventy-two when he wrote his "Life of Washington;" John Knox was seventy-nine before he published his "History of the Reformation in Scotland."

Homer is said to have composed the Iliad when he was turned sixty; Virgil wrote his Bucolics between his forty-fourth and forty-eighth years; Coleridge published "Christabel" when he was forty-four; Wordsworth wrote "The Excursion" at forty-four; Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book" at fifty-seven; Dryden was sixty-eight when he began the translation of the Aeneid; Cowper was fifty-three when "The Task" was published; Chaucer wrote the "Canterbury Tales" when he was turned fifty; Goethe, who was forty-six when "Wilhelm Meister" appeared, was ten years older when he published "Faust"; Pope was forty-five when he wrote his "Essay on Man;" Butler was turned sixty when he began "Hudibras;" Dante was fifty-one when he finished "The Divina Commedia."

Bacon was forty-one when he wrote the "Novum Organum;" Isaac Newton was forty-five when he finished his "Natural Philosophy;" John Locke did not complete his "Essay on the Human Understanding" till he was fifty-eight; Cicero was turned forty when he wrote "De Officiis;" Seneca was turned fifty when he wrote "De Beneficiis;" Kant was fifty-seven when the "Critique of Pure Reason" appeared; Swedenborg was turned sixty before the "Arcana Selectia" appeared; Burton published his "Anatomy of Melancholy" when he was forty-five; Rousseau wrote "Emile" at fifty; Humboldt was eighty-two when he finished his great work, the "Cosmos;" Machiavelli completed "The Prince" at forty-five; Sir Thomas Moore was seventy-three when he finished his "Utopia."—*News.*

### NEEDED THE PRAYERS

In a back country district only irregularly supplied with preachers, there arrived on Saturday a minister from a neighboring town to conduct the services on the Sabbath. On Sunday morning he was waited on by a young man.

"Will you kindly ask the congregation's prayers this morning," said the young man, "for poor William Smith?"

"Willingly," said the clergyman. "And at the proper moment in the service he besought all those present to pray earnestly for the unfortunate William Smith in the great trouble and peril that encompassed him."

"The request, he was pleased to note, made a deep impression on the congregation."

"After the service, meeting the young man who had asked for intercession in Smith's behalf, the clergyman said:

"What is the matter with your friend? Do you think it would do any good if I were to call on him?"

"I'm afraid not," was the sorrowful reply.

"Is it as bad as that?" said the clergyman. "What is the trouble, then?"

"Bill," said the other, "is going to be married."

### WATCH THE CORNERS

When you wake up in the morning of a chill and cheerless day,  
And feel inclined to grumble, pout or frown,  
Just glance into your mirror and you will quickly see  
Its just because the corners of your mouth turn down.  
Then take this simple rhyme,  
Remember it in time:  
It's always dreary weather, in country side or town  
When you wake and find the corners of your mouth turned down.

If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts,  
And begin to count the blessings in your cup,  
Then glance into your mirror and you will quickly see  
It's all because the corners of your mouth turn up.  
Then take this little rhyme,  
Remember all the time:  
There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill life's silver cup  
If you'll only keep the corners of your mouth turned up.

## SELECTED RECIPES

**Cranberry Sauce.**—Put the cranberries in an earthen dish (no other will answer) with sugar in the proportion of two cupfuls to a quart of berries and water to nearly cover them. Cover the dish tightly, set it on the front part of the stove for ten minutes, or until the berries pop furiously. Do not stir or uncover them while cooking. At the end of ten minutes, remove from the fire and set them away still closely covered, until wanted for use. If these directions are explicitly followed, I think you will agree with me that though there are many ways of cooking cranberries, this way is unequalled.

**Baked Charlotte.**—Slice stale cake as neatly as possible. Spread each piece with jam or jelly; pack closely in a greased pudding dish; pour over it a raw custard made by beating an egg very light and stirring it into a large cupful of milk. No sugar is needed. Bake, covered, for half an hour. Eat hot with lemon sauce, or very cold with cream.

**Fig Filling for Cake.**—Put one cupful of water into a saucepan over the fire and add half a cupful of sugar. Add one cupful of figs, finely chopped, to the syrup, and cook together until soft and smooth. When cold spread between the layers of the cake.

**Home-Made Cream Cheese.**—One of the essential elements of perfect salad, in my opinion, is the little ball of cream cheese, rolled in crumbs of English walnuts, that is served with it. The bits of green that give it color are chopped Spanish pepper and chives stripped fine with scissors.

Heat thick sour milk slowly till the whey separates, but don't let it approach the boiling point. Pour all into a cloth bag, and let the whey drain until the cheese left has a pasty consistency. Rub it perfectly smooth in a bowl, adding salt, a dash of paprika, some butter or thick sweet cream, or both, and the chopped peppers and chives. Mould into balls and roll in the chopped nuts. Then set in the refrigerator to blend for a few hours before serving.

**Buttermilk Pop.**—Put into a kettle about one-half cup of rice with enough water to keep it from burning, then when the rice is thoroughly boiled add enough buttermilk to fill the kettle about two inches from the top. Have some thickening stirred up in a bowl, and then when the milk and rice come to a boil stir in the thickening and let it come to a good boil again, remove from the stove at once, and serve while hot; sweeten to taste. Be sure to stir the buttermilk until it is all cooked so as to prevent it from burning, as buttermilk is very easy to burn.

**Cream of Pea Soup.**—Drain a can of peas and cook them until very soft, then rub them through a colander. Thicken a quart of milk with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into two of butter. Stir the mashed peas into this, boil an hour, stirring steadily; season with salt, a little onion juice, and a teaspoonful of sugar, and serve.

**Almond Cake.**—One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 eggs. Beat whites and yolks separately, 3

cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Cream butter and sugar, add eggs. Sift baking powder with flour, beat all together till smooth. Bake in 3 layers. For icing, use 2 cups granulated sugar to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water. Boil till it threads. Pour slowly while warm over well-beaten whites of 2 eggs, stirring constantly. Add almond flavor, spread layers and stud top with split, well bleached almonds.

**Candied Citron.**—Peel and core the citron, and cut it into strips or cubes. Weigh the fruit, and to each pound of it allow a pound of granulated sugar and a teacupful of water. Put sugar and water in a porcelain-lined kettle and cook to a syrup, laying the citron in it as soon as the sugar is dissolved. When the fruit is tender take it out of the kettle with a perforated spoon and spread on a broad platter while you add a little ginger to the syrup; then boil it until it is thick. Stir in a little lemon juice, return the citron to the kettle and stir until candied and thick with sugar, then drain and lay on platters to dry.

**Sardine Salad.**—Lay sardines upon paper to free from oil. Scrape off skin and remove bones. Remove the shells from a number of hard-boiled eggs, and cut them into halves crosswise so as to form cups with pointed edges. Put the yolks into the mortar with the sardines, add a dash of salt and pepper and work to a smooth paste. Moisten with salad dressing. Cut a thin strip from the bottom of egg-cups, so they may stand upright on serving dish, and fill cavity with the mixture. Arrange on a bed of shredded lettuce, sprinkle with French dressing.

**Cocoanut Cookies.**—Cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter and 1 cupful of sugar. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoon of salt, 1 well beaten egg, 1 cupful of cocoanut,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of milk, 1 cupful of flour mixed with 1 scant teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 scant teaspoonful of vanilla, and as much sifted flour to roll out. Bake in quick oven.

**English Yule Dollies.**—Cream together half a cup butter and a cup of sugar. Add slowly 2 well beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon cream, 1 teaspoon vanilla, a pinch of salt, and 3 cups of flour sifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder. Let stand for an hour in a cold place. Roll out to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and cut out with a cutter shaped like a doll. Brush each with milk, and sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar. Use currants for eyes, and bake in a moderate oven. When cold decorate the skirt of each doll with ruffles of icing.

**Milk Chocolate.**—One cup rich milk, 2 cups granulated sugar, 5 teaspoons grated chocolate. Mix well, and boil till a little stirred in a saucer becomes creamy. Remove from fire. Add a tablespoon of good butter and a little vanilla. Beat rapidly until thoroughly cool; pour on to a buttered plate, and mark in squares when set.

**Dream Sandwiches.**—Spread on rather thick slices of bread with cheese, either grated or cream cheese. Put them together and fry for a moment or two on both sides in a hot pan. This makes a very excellent tea dish, a variation of which is toast instead of fry, and with a little

with butter on the outside.

**Sand for Vegetables.**—When putting away beets, carrots and like roots for winter, pack each kind in an empty salt-barrel by itself, and cover each layer with sand. Cabbages should be placed close together, heads up, in a large, shallow box, and the roots covered with sand. On fine days in winter the sand from which the vegetables have been removed is carried out to be cleansed by frost, sunshine and air until the next autumn, when it is ready for use once more. Vegetables so treated seldom rot or grow, and never wilt or sunburn as when exposed to the light and air.

**Cream of Celery Soup.**—Three cups celery cut in small pieces, 1 pint boiling water, 1 pint milk, 1 slice onion, 4 tablespoons flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Boil celery till done then add seasoning and thickening beaten smooth.—*LOUISE.*

**Currant Batter Pudding.**—Half a pound of flour, two eggs, three-quarters of a pint of milk, four ounces of currants, and a pinch of salt. Method.—Sift the flour into a basin, add the salt, beat up the eggs and stir gradually into the flour adding the milk by degrees, and work into a batter, which beat for ten minutes and then let it stand for half an hour. Butter one large, or two small pudding basins, sprinkle in the currants and pour in the prepared batter. Cover the basins with buttered paper and steam for one hour. Remove the paper, turn the pudding out on to a hot dish, and serve with syrup or banana sauce.

**Cracker Pudding.**—One cupful of cracker crumbs, one pint of milk, yolks of two eggs beaten with milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, three tablespoonfuls of cocoanut. Bake ten minutes, take out, put on top the whites of eggs beat in one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon extract; keep in oven long enough to brown.

**Apple Custard Pie.**—One-half pint of apple sauce made from sour apples (strain), add the yolks of three eggs and white of one; beat thoroughly with the apple; add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one coffee cup of milk; make with under crust and bake in a deep pie plate, frost with the whites of the eggs made stiff with granulated sugar—before frosting grate a very little nutmeg over the tart. Measure the apple sauce after straining.

**The Christmas Turkey.**—Draw and wash the turkey scrubbing it well with a small brush and plenty of water. Next, stuff the turkey and sew it up. Fasten the neck skin over the back with a skewer, use skewers to fasten wings and thighs closely to the body, and tie the bird together to keep it in shape. Next, rub the turkey with a little salt and spread all over with a paste made of one-third cup butter and one-fourth cup flour. Place the bird on a rack in a dripping pan and place in a moderate oven, basting every fifteen minutes, first with hot water and afterward with the gravy in the pan.

**Turkey Dressing.**—Two cups grated breadcrumbs, 1 egg, summer savory, salt and pepper to taste, 2 tablespoons butter.

**Cranberry Sauce.**—Cook one quart cranberries and one cup water in a covered dish for ten minutes. Stir in one and one-half cups sugar and cook two or three minutes more. If you want jelly, press through a sieve, and put in two cups sugar and without reheating turn into a mould.

**French Rice Fritters.**—Quarter of a pound of rice, one pint of milk, two eggs, two ounces of currants, one ounce of castor sugar, one ounce of clarified butter, and frying fat. Method.—Blanch the rice, then drain and cook it till quite tender in the milk, add the sugar and the currants, and let it cool a little. Work in the yolks of the eggs and the butter into the mixture. When the rice is cold, mix with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Have the frying fat ready in a deep pan in the background, and fry the fritters. Fry both sides, and serve on a pretty platter with a little sugar. Drain the fritters on a paper, and serve both dish up and on a platter with a little sugar.

**Corn Cake.**—Two eggs, half a cup butter (small), half cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one cup flour, one cup cornmeal, two teaspoons baking powder, half teaspoon of salt. Beat the eggs light, add the sugar and the milk, sift the flour and the meal (the latter should be a fine yellow meal) together with salt and baking powder. Put the butter to melt, not brown, on the stove, mix the other ingredients, beating briskly, and when the butter reaches the boiling point, add that, stir well, pour into a buttered baking dish, stoneware preferred, and bake in a moderately

fast oven until golden brown.  
**Onions on Toast.**—Mince a bunch of onions fine, cover with cold water and set over the fire. When at the boiling point drain and cover again with cold water. Boil ten minutes, drain, season with one saltspoon of salt, one-half saltspoon pepper, a small piece of butter rolled in flour, and a few tablespoonfuls of milk. Have thin rounds of buttered toast ready and place a spoonful of onion in the center of each.

## Western Wigwam

### A MESSAGE FROM CARROTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think "The Western Wigwam" is a very nice name for our corner. I think pen-names a good idea, too.

Most of the leaves have fallen off the trees now, but those which are still on are very pretty. There are many different shades of color on them, from the lightest yellow to deep crimson.

My brother gets lots of fish in the lakes and up the creeks. He catches rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout, whitefish and char.

I hope this will miss the waste paper basket. Will the best drawing be used for the heading of "The Western Wigwam?" I hope none of the other cousins are named

B. C. (a) CARROTS. (14)

### CLEAR AS A LOOKING GLASS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written to your Corner before,

dictation and arithmetic. I like history and geography the best. I think the Western Wigwam is a nice name for the children's corner. I happened to read the children's corner or the Western Wigwam and saw that puzzle, so I thought I would try to answer it.

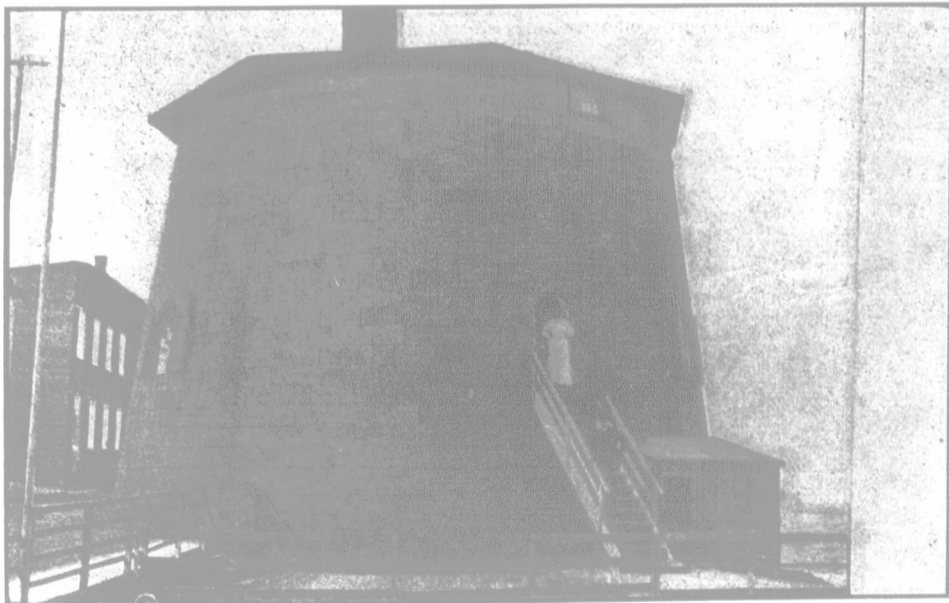
Man. (b) LILY OF THE VALLEY (12)

### WOULD LIKE DRAWING LESSONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years, and as I have always read the C. C. I am going to write to it now. I am glad you have given the Corner a name. As some of the older girls are going to write to the Ingle Nook I think I will too, but not this time.

Winter has come at last and it is cold today, I do not like the cold and I am always pleased when spring comes with the birds and flowers.

We live about a mile from school and



OLD MARTELLO TOWER IN QUEBEC

I thought I would take the opportunity of writing now. I like the name that you have given our Corner, Cousin Dorothy. Don't the other cousins think it would be nice if we had a button for our Corner? We came here last June from Manitoba, and I like out here better than in Manitoba. Mirror Lake is a small lake just a few yards off from Kootenay Lake. I like boating and fishing on Kootenay Lake very much. Mirror Lake is a little place, two and one-half miles south of Kalso. It got its name because the lake is so clear, and you can see the shadows of the trees and the mountains on the banks. I would like to correspond with any of the girls of my own age (13) if they will write first.

B. C. (a) BLUEBELL. (13)

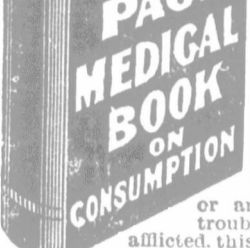
### HELPS AT HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have only been to school for two weeks since holidays. Papa is very sick with rheumatism, so I had to stay at home and help mamma in the house. It is raining very heavily today and I guess we will have a sleigh ride soon. When we are at school we have to study geography, history, literature, spelling,

six of us go. We are going to have school all winter this year.

I am sending a picture of a wigwam I drew. I have never taken any lessons

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

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W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

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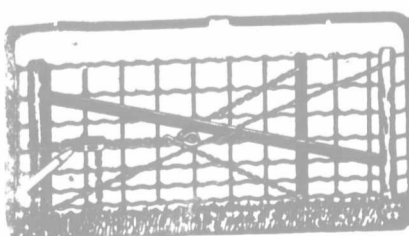
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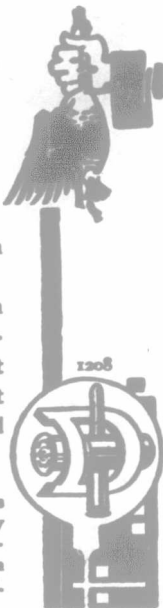
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to tell the secret of bagging game than it is to give away the game. Don't keep Dominion ammunition a secret for yourself.

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**EE A MOTHER'S EE**

**HAPPY THOUGHT.**

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I want to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

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in drawing, but I would like to very much.

We live a little over three miles from Binscarth, and one winter my brother and I walked to school there. It is a nice school and has three teachers. Binscarth has grown lately, and it has four elevators, three churches, two general stores and several other stores.

Our wheat was frozen last year and this year, but the oats were good. We were very late getting threshed this year and the threshers only left yesterday.

I would tell you the names, ages, color and number of our horses and cattle, only I don't think it would interest you, as you hear about so many.

This is all I can think of this time so good-bye, Cousin Dorothy.

Man. (a) SAPPHIRE.

(Perhaps some day you will get a chance at the drawing lessons. In the meantime practice all you can in drawing from nature instead of copying other pictures, for your drawing has some merit. C. D.)

#### A PRAIRIE STORY FROM REAL LIFE

A correspondent who lives in Meota, Sask., sends us the following account of true bravery shown by young Canadians who were only taking up this part of their life as it came to them, not looking for praise. A valuable horse, belonging to a settler of the name of Morrison, had run away, and his two sons in their light house jackets ran off in pursuit, while his little girl, named Pink (who scours the prairie like a Mexican), jumped on a small pony, without bridle or saddle, and followed her brothers. The morning was fine, and the chase was exciting, and none of the children took much thought of their whereabouts until night, and a snowstorm revealed in tragic colors the situation. They were cold, hungry, and lost in a blizzard on the pitiless prairie. The second boy, George, alone had a warm coat, and this he wrapped around the shivering little girl, and the three crawled into a haystack and told stories, laughed, and tried to keep up their spirits by imaginary tea parties. The wolves howled around the haystack, and the night grew bitterly cold, but still the boys crouched over their sleeping sister, and forgot that the cold was penetrating their own poorly clad bodies. In the morning the younger boy was still anxious to search for the lost horse, but yielded to his brother's earnest entreaty: "You know mother will be so anxious."

Half a mile from home he told his sister to ride on as fast as she could, and he sat down to die in the snow. The elder boy, then, seeing his brother's danger, although almost exhausted, managed to carry the fainting boy to his home, and after hours of anxious work they were restored to consciousness. They had been thirty-six hours without food or water, and, considering their thin clothing and exposure, their safety seems a miracle.

#### CAN YOU EXPLAIN THIS?

Take the number of your living brothers; double this amount; add it to three; multiply the result by five; add the number of living sisters; multiply the result by ten; add number of deaths of brothers and sisters; subtract 150 from the result. The right hand figure will be the number of deaths; the middle figure will be the number of living sisters; the left figure will show the number of living brothers.

#### LOOKING FORWARD TO CHRISTMAS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have just finished reading the Children's Corner, I think I will write. Cousin Dorothy, I am going to tell you about Alberta and about our home. Alberta is a very nice country; and about our home, we had a very nice garden this year. We had beautiful sweet peas and poppies, wild garden flowers and other nice flowers. I am a little Canadian girl, eight years old, and will be nine on Nov. the 24th. I am in the second book.

# \$200.00 in Cash

## And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away FREE

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of something that is in every kitchen. The second set spells the name of something we all wear. The third set spells the name of a popular fruit. Here are all the sets:

- TSVOE** (something that is in every kitchen)
- HTOCLSE** (something we all wear)
- PALPE** (the name of a popular fruit)

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy. But with patience and perseverance, it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed.

Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and send it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble but the prizes are handsome and valuable and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one.

- Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above.
- 1st prize ..... \$50.00 in cash
  - 2nd prize ..... \$40.00 in cash
  - 3rd prize ..... \$35.00 in cash
  - 4th prize ..... \$25.00 in cash
  - 5th to 9th prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each ..... \$50.00 in cash
  - 10th to 14th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
  - 15th to 19th " Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces).
  - 20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
  - 25th to 29th " Five sets of half a dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers).
  - 30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
  - 35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
  - 40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.
  - 45th to 49th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
  - 50th to 59th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
  - 60th to 159th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
  - 160th to 259th " One Hundred Waterton Fountain Pens.
  - 260th to 359th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
  - 360th to 399th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
  - 400th to 510th " 110 Sets of Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

#### CONDITIONS

The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity who have no connection whatever with this office. No employee of ours nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete. We do not ask anyone to send ANY OF THEIR MONEY in order to enter this contest.

THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, ABOUT WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

This contest is open to persons of either sex over fourteen years of age. No entries will be received from children.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name and address very plainly in the space below. Cut out the advertisement and send it to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle, and we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(State whether we are to address you as Mr, Mrs, or Miss.)

**BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. Z, Montreal, Can.**

## Cancer Cured at Home

I have so perfected my MILD COMBINATION TREATMENT that patients may use it at their home with practically as good results as though it were applied at my offices. I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proofs that my treatment DOES CURE CANCER. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be—no matter how many operations you have had—no matter what treatments you have tried, do not give up hope, but write for my book, "Cancer and Its Cure." It will cost you nothing and will tell you how you can be cured at home. Address:

**DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.** 1235 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Have you a friend suffering from Cancer? Do them a favor and send them this book by sending them this ad.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVERTISER WHEN ANSWERING MAIL ORDERS.

# BABY'S OWN SOAP

Imparts a  
Fragrance



and softness to the skin unobtainable by other means. Best for Baby—Best for you. Albert Soaps Ltd., Mfrs., Montreal

**Church Bells**  
Memorial Bells a Specialty.  
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

SHIP YOUR  
**FURS AND HIDES**  
TO  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
228 KING STREET  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA  
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US.

I have two miles and a half to go to school. I have three sisters and two brothers, and one of my brothers died before I was born. It will soon be Christmas, won't it? We have just got threshed a little while ago. Well, Cousin Dorothy, I have not anything more to tell you, so I guess I will close for this time.

FLORENCE M. FOSTER (8)  
Alta. (b).

**GOOD TIMES AHEAD**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I see you have got a new name for your corner, and I am going to write a letter to it. It is my second letter.

There are a lot of people going up to get homesteads, and my father was one of them who got a homestead. He is going to it early in the spring, and the rest of the family is going after he gets some land broken. When I get up there I am going to get a pony, and every Saturday will drive after the mail. You will never guess how many there are in our family, so I will tell you that there are eleven, so we ought to get a lot of letters. We get a great many papers where we are living now, and we have quite a few books to read. There are some too hard for me to read, but I always read the letters in the Western Wigwam, and think they are lovely. I wish the Corner all the success it deserves.

A LITTLE WESTENER.

Man. (b).

**NEW NAME A DANDY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have often intended to write to you, and have sometimes had my letter ready to send, but something always happened

to prevent it being sent. Like almost every member of the Wigwam, I go to school almost every day, and study about the same things the rest do. I like reading, algebra, geography and physiology best. My teacher's name is Miss S—, and we like her very much.

The ground is covered with snow, and I don't think it will be long before we can use the sleighs. I don't like winter as well as summer. I am very fond of reading, and have read so many books it would take up the whole Wigwam to name them. My favorites are: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and its sequel, "Little Women," the sequels to the latter, and "Daniel Deronda." I like the Elsie books, "Ivanhoe" and the "Arabian Nights" pretty well.

I think the Corner's new name is dandy. It just fits right. Who was so clever as to suggest it? I like pen names pretty well, and will sign myself

BROWNIE.

Alta. (a).

(If ever you do come to Winnipeg, and do not come to see me, I'll feel very much slighted. Phila Delphia has started for home, but has to stop off on the way, so that it will be some little time before we get her home address. You shall have it when it comes. Or, if you like to send a letter to her here, I'll forward it as soon as the address comes. Send a stamped, unaddressed envelope. I have one letter waiting for her already. Write to us soon again.—C. D.)



## A Diet of Bovril

or BOVRIL sandwiches quickly rebuilds wasted strength, and gives increased vitality to the system.

Because BOVRIL yields more nourishment than any other food. Invaluable for nursing mothers, dyspeptics, etc.

Order Bovril from your Dealer

## "Orange Lily Saved My Life"

These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from



Falling of the womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free a box worth 35c, sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address with stamp—

MRS. F. V. OURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

# The Gift-Giving Season

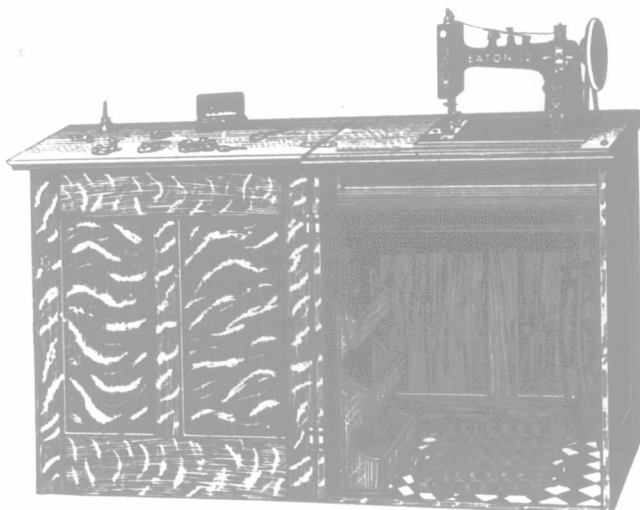
THERE remains very little time to make Christmas Selections. Our Special Christmas Catalogue will prove a valuable aid, as will also our regular Fall and Winter Catalogue. If you have not yet received a copy of the Christmas Catalogue do not delay writing for it, as its pages are crowded with Christmas suggestions.

## The Eaton Full Desk Cabinet Sewing Machine

This beautiful machine is made and designed especially for us. The woodwork is of quartered oak. The cabinet into which the head drops is dust proof. The cut shows the machine open and ready for use.

We guarantee each machine for ten years. A certificate to this effect accompanies each machine.

The price is only **\$22.75**



## CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS

These are four very special lines, bought especially for Christmas.

**8 F. A. 1**—Women's 13 in. Grass Bleached Irish Linen Handkerchiefs hemstitched in assorted hems. Special **3 for 25c**

**8 F. A. 2**—A special purchase of about 500 doz. Women's Fancy Handkerchiefs, in assorted Lace trimmed and Embroidered design. The embroidered are in both scalloped edge and hemstitched of fine Irish lawn. All very dainty and will make pretty gifts. Special **12c each**

**8 F. A. 3**—A very attractive handkerchief for men of pure Irish Linen, 20 in. size, in beautiful fine quality grass bleached Irish Linen, hemstitched in neat narrow hem with handsome colored block initial in corner. Colors blue and red. Special value. **3 for 50c**

**8 F. A. 4**—Another Special Xmas feature is for the children. Fancy tin boxes contain 3 fine lawn hemstitched handkerchiefs. The boxes are in assorted Hunting Scenes, Trunks, and Kindergarten styles, also Xmas Hampers containing 3 fine Lawn Handkerchiefs. Other novelties in Suit Case and Puzzle styles. All one price **15c each**

WRITE FOR  
OUR  
GROCERY  
CATALOGUE

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

FREIGHT  
SHIPMENTS  
ARE MOST  
PROFITABLE

**STOCK MEN**

ADVERTISE  
YOUR  
FANCY STOCK  
BY MEANS OF  
FIRST CLASS  
DRAWINGS AND  
ENGRAVINGS

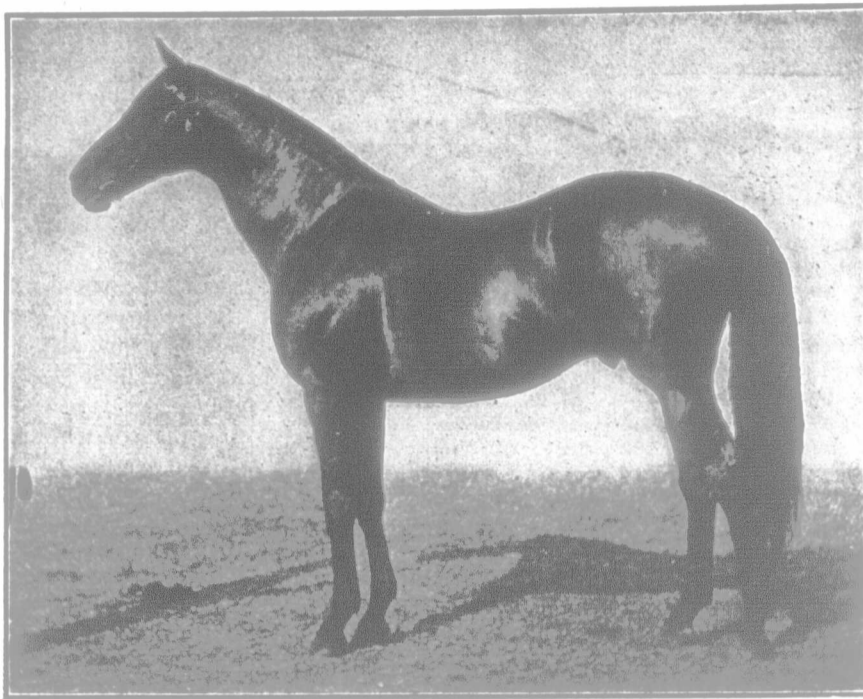
Send us your Photos.  
and our  
**STOCK ARTIST**  
will bring out the  
POINTS

THE  
**TORONTO ENGRAVING  
COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO - CANADA  
DESIGNERS, ILLUSTRATORS, ENGRAVERS

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE  
ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY  
SPACE IN THIS PAPER

## AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES

A Selection from the  
MaGRATHIANA STUD  
of Lexington, Kentucky



To be Held  
at  
CARBERRY, MAN.  
Thursday, Dec. 17,  
1908  
at 1 o'clock p. m.

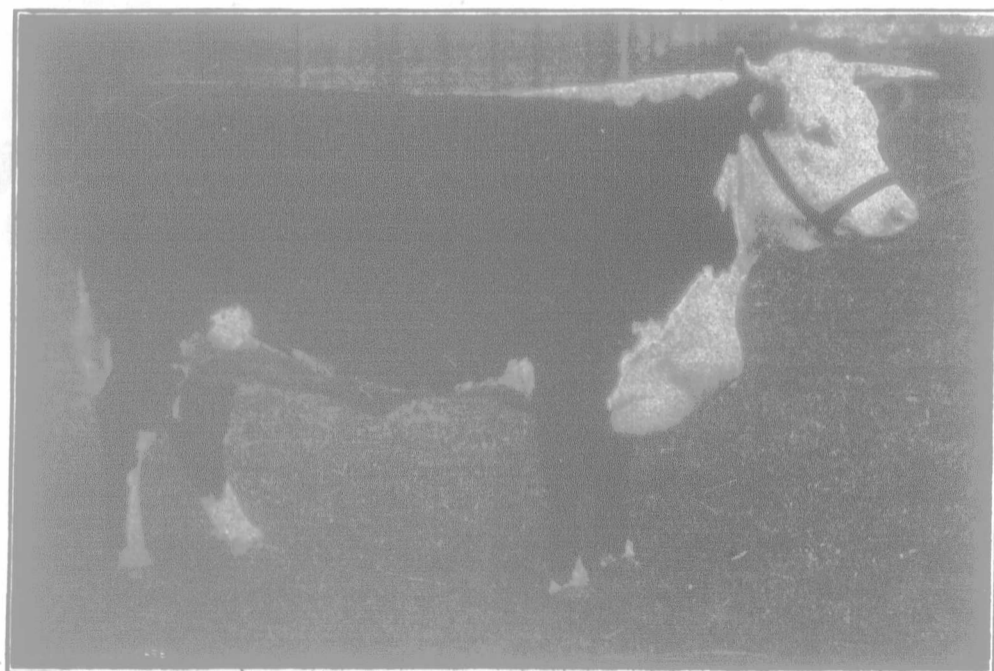
The offering comprises 44 head of horses, and consists of brood mares, three-year-olds, two-year-olds, yearlings and weanlings; sired by such noted imported stallions as Woolsthorpe, Sempronius, Yorkshire Lad, Sorcerer, Monsieur de L'Orme, Lachford and Cameron. A number of them are from imported Hanover mares. The offering represents absolutely the cream of British and American Thoroughbred breeding. The horses were selected by Dr. Henderson personally, and purchased by him at the largest auction sale of Thoroughbreds ever held in the State of Kentucky. They are from the largest stud in the State, bred from the first blood of the blue grass country. Their sires are among the most noted winners on the American turf.

These horses will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. No by-bidding in any shape or form. Nothing is reserved. Everything in the offering goes at the buyer's price.

The sale will be held under cover at Dr. Henderson's barns, Carberry, on Dec. 17th, commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon. A partial list of the offering, with brief descriptions thereof, is given on page 589. Catalogs, giving full descriptions of the horses, details of breeding, and full information, sent on application.

R. H. LINDSAY,  
Auctioneer.

Dr. W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.  
Proprietor.



## DISPERSION SALE

Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Hampshire and  
Leicester Sheep, Horses, Mules and  
Farm Machinery.

Homewood Stock Farm  
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

on

Wednesday, Dec. 16th, 1908

Commencing at 11 a. m. sharp.

Having disposed of my farm, I have instructed the undersigned auctioneer to sell by auction my entire herd of Hereford cattle, together with my Berkshire hogs, Hampshire and Leicester sheep and other farm stock and implements. There are forty individuals in the Hereford offering. The lot is headed by the famous imported prizewinning bull, Happy Christmas, a bull that has never been beaten in any show-ring in America, that represents all that is typical of the Hereford breed. Two other bulls, one a three-year-old, the other a yearling, are fit to head any Hereford herd in the Dominion. In addition there are a number of bull calves from Happy Christmas and Southwestern. The females include such noted animals as Rosemount Beauty, Rosemount Princess and others equally as noted in western show-rings. There are five imported females in the lot. A number have calves at foot.

The Berkshire offering consists of forty hogs of various ages. Two sows have litters on them, two others have been bred to Sampson 2nd. There are a number of splendidly bred hogs, boars and sows, ranging in age from 4 to 8 months. All are registered and eligible for registration. All are from the best breeding stock in the province.

The sheep offering numbers 60 of Hampshire and Leicester breeding. Also a pair of Angora goats.

In addition to the above-named stock, fifteen head of working horses, two teams of mules and a pair of Shetland ponies will be sold; also farm implements and machinery, including a gasoline engine (20 h. p.), International, and threshing outfit.

Everything goes absolutely without reserve. The farm has been leased, and the stock has to be disposed of.

Terms: All sums up to \$20.00, cash, over \$20.00, 11 months' credit will be given on furnishing approval of purchase at 8 per cent. per annum.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P. and Midland Railways for the transportation of stock. Buses will be provided to drive intending purchasers to the sale. Buyers from a distance should have letters of recommendation from their local agents. Breeding list furnished on day of sale. Lunch served at noon, and pure-bred stock shipped out at one-half regular rate.

Catalog furnished on application. Write for it. Full details given therein of each individual's pedigree, age, sex, color, and date: Homewood Farm, Portage la Prairie, Wednesday, December 16th, 1908.

D. S. McDONALD & CLARKE,

Auctioneers.



**GOSSIP**

**JAS. BRAY'S SALE OF HEREFORDS, BERKSHIRES, AND PURE-BRED SHEEP**

On another page of this issue is the announcement of the dispersion sale of the Homewood Hereford and Berkshire herds, the property of Mr. Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie. Mr. Bray decided, some months ago, to retire from active farming operations, leased his splendid fifty-acre farm east of the city of Portage la Prairie, to a gentleman from Illinois, and on Wednesday, Dec. 16th, the entire farm stock, including, besides the Herefords and Berkshires, some sixty Leicester and Hampshire sheep, fifteen working horses, two teams of mules, two Shetland ponies, a pair of Angora goats, farm implements and machinery of various kinds. The sale begins at one o'clock in the afternoon, and absolutely everything on the farm goes at buyers' prices.

A better opportunity than this is rarely offered farmers or breeders in the west to purchase such stock as comprise the Homewood Hereford herd at practically their own prices. Three years ago, when Mr. Bray began breeding Herefords, he went down into the State of Illinois and purchased at Aurora, from Geo. Leigh, some of the best cattle of that breed in the United States. The bull he got there to head the Homewood herd, the famous Happy Christmas, was a prizewinner and champion both in Britain and the United States. He was a sire that never faced defeat. Before him, the most famous of all British Hereford sires, the noted bull, Britisher, went down to defeat. Happy Christmas has never been beaten in any Hereford company in England or America. With him, from the south, Mr. Bray brought up four imported cows, Julia, Lavender, Lady Help and Falcon, names now well known in western show-rings, together with other individuals of noted American breeding, the majority of them in the first generation tracing to imported stock.

This was the foundation stock of the Homewood herd. To-day it comprises forty or more individuals. In addition to Happy Christmas, in bulls, there is Southwestern, a three-year-old, bought in the same Illinois herd. Southwestern has been used in Mr. Bray's herd on the Happy Christmas heifers, and his stock may be seen. He is a splendidly equipped bull, deep, low-set and thickly-fleshed, a typical Hereford in every particular. He was sired by Albert (imp.), out of Julia, the Homewood champion cow. Happy Christmas 7th is the third in the bull offering. He is out of the cow, Doris Wilton, and is sired by Happy Christmas. This bull has been adorning the first prize end of Hereford classes at fairs ever since calfhood. He is a massively constructed fellow, deep and broad, like his sire, heavily fleshed and smooth all over. His dam was one of the most noted of the Homewood cows, sold recently in British Columbia. Further offerings in bulls comprise five calves still on the cows, sired by Happy Christmas and Southwestern.

There will be 27 cows and heifers sold. To enumerate all of them, their breeding and winnings is unnecessary. The Homewood herd has made itself well enough known in the west to render any long descriptions of the pedigrees and individualities of its members superfluous. Rosemount Beauty, the three-year-old, is one of them, sired by Britisher (3216) out of Belle Donald, a cow that has never been beaten in her class. Rosemount Queen is another. This cow has a calf at foot. She is another Britisher, out of Polly 7th. The calf is by Happy Christmas. Then comes Rosemount Princess, another Britisher product, out of Murrum, and Esther, sired by Albert, out of Etta 5727.

Lavender, one of the imported cows, bred at Cardiff, Wales, out of Lavender, by Capitalist. She has

proved a very useful member of the Homewood herd. Lady Help, the second imported cow, introduces another noted Hereford strain, she is a Monarch cow, out of Betsy, an individual of outstanding merit. Falcon, imported, was bred by J. W. Smith, Hereford, England, and, like the others, was imported by Mr. Leigh. The imported cows of the Homewood herd offer a splendid opportunity for western breeders purchasing into the first blood of Hereford breeding. For ancestry and individuality they are excelled only by their own progeny.

Full arrangements have been made at Homewood Farm for the accommodation of a large crowd of buyers. Full particulars as to terms, shipping of stock, etc., are given in the advertisement. It is doubtful if a better stock of Hereford cattle has ever been offered in Canada than these, and farmers and breeders have an opportunity of picking them up at absolutely their own prices. It is an opportunity that should not be missed.

Further mention of the Hereford heifers, swine and sheep will be made next week.

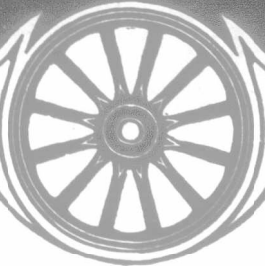
**AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED THOROUGHBREDS AT CARBERRY, MANITOBA**

On Oct. 27, 28 and 29 there was held at the MaGrathiana Stud Farm, near Lexington, Kentucky, one of the largest sales of Thoroughbred horses ever held in the Blue Grass State or any other State of the union. It was the dispersal sale of the famous stud of Colonel Milton Young, one of Kentucky's foremost breeders of racing stock. Five hundred stallions, mares of various ages, came under the hammer of the auctioneer. The stud was dispersed and the horses that comprised it are now scattered over the United States and Canada. It was an occasion long to be remembered in the land of Blue Grass and Thoroughbreds.

Twenty-four of these horses were bought by Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Manitoba, and on December 17th will be sold by auction at his barns at Carberry. If the MaGrathiana sale was an opportunity for breeders from all parts of the continent to gather at Lexington in the closing days of October, this auction is an opportunity for breeders, farmers and lovers of the Thoroughbred to gather at Carberry on Dec. 17th. The purchases made by Dr. Henderson in Kentucky were personally selected. Anyone who knows anything of the doctor's ability to size up horseflesh knows that the stock that he invests in possesses the kind of quality and breeding that goes to make the Thoroughbred. His lot is an exceptional one in a good many ways. It is the largest single importation of Thoroughbred stock ever made into Western Canada. It is comprised of more individuals of purple breeding and noted racing ancestry than any ever brought before into the west. The noted racing families of the British and American turf are represented. Every individual in the offering is sired by an imported stallion.

The offering consists largely of

**BUY A WAGON ONCE IN YOUR LIFETIME**



**A POORLY constructed wagon is a bad investment.**  
 When you consider  
 —that you will use your wagon nearly every day in the year,  
 —that you expect it to last you many years,  
 —that it is to be used in carrying on all your farm operations, and  
 —that it will many times be overloaded and must be used on all kinds of roads and be out in all weathers,  
 You must conclude that buying the best wagon to be had is making a wise investment.

**The Hamilton Wagon      The Chatham Wagon**  
**The Petrolia Wagon      The Old Dominion Wagon**

The above are wagons that are built to give long, satisfactory service. They are built in Canadian factories for use under Canadian conditions.

Each of them possesses all the essentials of a good farm wagon. They are made of the best procurable materials, the construction is faultless, they are distinguished for their lightness of draft.

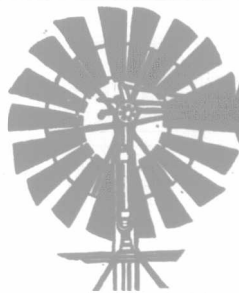
The wood materials are those everywhere recognized as best for wagon building. Nothing is used that is not perfectly air-seasoned. The wagons are ironed to make them staunch in every part.

**You Take No Chances** in buying either of these wagons. Hundreds of them are in use all around you. You have but to inquire of any long time user to be assured that you may expect the most satisfactory service it is possible to get out of any wagon.

Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for pamphlets fully describing all these wagons.

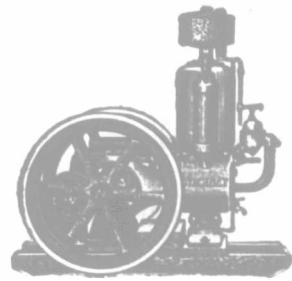
**WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:** Edmonton, Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Regina, Sask.; Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
 (Incorporated)



TORONTO

**P  
O  
W  
E  
R**



**PROPOSITIONS FOR YOU!**

**"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"**—Therefore WE WANT YOU TO KNOW all about our POWER MACHINERY.

THE CANADIAN AIR MOTOR has stood the test of TIME, STORMS and CRITICS, and stands today unrivalled as THE CHEAPEST POWER for the farmer.

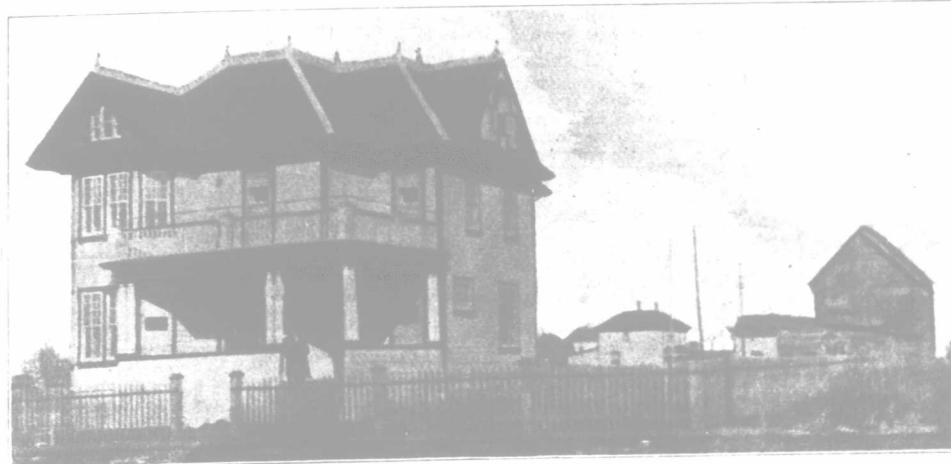
STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES are the acme of SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY. A boy can operate them. THE ENGINE FOR THE FARMER. 1 to 16 horsepower.

**FLOUR CITY PORTABLE AND TRACTION GASOLINE ENGINES**

18 to 30 horsepower. — Winner of GOLD MEDAL at Winnipeg Exhibition. Get one to do your Spring Plowing.

GRINDERS, SAWS, SCALES, TANKS, WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Get our catalogues and prices. Specify the goods you want to know about—free for the asking.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD.,**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**



**MR. FARMER---**

Exchange your farm for this fine City Home. Ten-roomed, fully modern house, electric light, hot air heating, hot water connections, cistern, splendidly finished throughout, built two years. Centrally located, two minutes from car line. Corner lot 63X120 ft., fenced, stable, carriage sheds, in best residential section.

Owner will also exchange a fully modern new solid brick apartment block which makes a net income of \$2,000 a year, or 16 per cent on the money invested.

Have you improved farm land to exchange—your chance to Retire and get income property.

**LAWRENCE, ROGERS REALTY**  
 258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

## 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**—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

**WANTED**—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

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**FOR SALE**—South African Scrip, entitling holder to 320 acres of land, at \$500. Small cash payment now, balance on delivery of deed. Apply Wakley & Bodie, 441 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**JERSEY CATTLE**—A few registered cows for sale, coming in, and I shall have young things to express from prize winners. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island, B. C.

**IF YOU** want to buy or sell property, any kind anywhere, write the Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**EVER HEAR** of the famous Fraser River Valley, the fruit growers' and dairymen's paradise. Mild climate, electric railways building everywhere. Send post-card for free booklet. Publicity Association, New Westminster, B. C.

**480 ACRES** to let on shares. 175 cultivated. 150 fenced, 75 ready for wheat, good buildings, market convenient. Owner leaving. Correspond Box 358, Moomsoin, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—South African Veterans' Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

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This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

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**RHODE ISLAND REDS** and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

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

**A. D. McDONALD**, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

**BANTING STOCK FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

**CLYDESDALES**—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

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

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS**—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McPee, Headingly, Man.

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**GEO. SWALES**, Holmfield, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

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

**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

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**POLAND CHINA PIGS**, Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

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**WOODMERE FARM**, Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

**RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

weanlings, evenly-balanced as regards sex. In addition, there are four brood mares, well bred, some of them with racing marks. Ethel Collins is one of the mares. She is a winner of 22 races, was sired by Hayden Edwards, a great sire and stake horse. This mare is carrying a foal to Peep of Day. Another mare is Lady Prinn, the dam of Metabona and Dress Parade, the latter a 1908 winner on the American turf. She is by Trues—grandsire, Kingfisher—and is in foal to Yorkshire Lad, the McGrathiana stud horse. Lady Aurinda, the third of the mare offerings, is the dam of Wasti, the two-year-old winner in 1907. She was sired by Silver Fox, a son of Saint Blazes, out of Olivick, and runs back to the famous Eclipse. The fourth mare is Lady Philura. She was sired by Pirate of Penzance, out of Philura, and traces descent to the noted Australian, one of the famous sires of the breed. There is one two-year-old, Eura, by Box, by Order (imp.).

The weanlings number eighteen. One of them is by Nasturtion, a horse that comes of a strain that has given the turf such well-known names as Watercrest, Waterboy and Running Water. Another, out of Capri, sired by Lackford. A third is from Lady Aurinda, the dam of Wasti, the two-year-old winner in 1907. The fourth in the list, taking them in order, is a modish foal descended from the Hanovers. The Hanover is one of the first of the Thoroughbreds. The fifth is of Lamplighter extraction. Lamplighter is another famous name in Thoroughbred annals. Laura F., his dam, was a winner of repute, and produced Lauralighter, a mare that won 23 races, and was placed in 60 others. There is another Lamplighter in the bunch, out of Nelly Russel, who, as a two-year-old, won in seven races up to a mile and 70 yards. Another was sired by Sidney Lucas, the American turf winner, out of Walker, by Walkover. Then comes a Yorkshire Lad Colt, out of Lorelei. The dam of this weanling was a winner in Kentucky as a two-year-old, and the dam of such horses as Kohnoflau and Poster Girl. Another is a Sorcerer colt, out of Startle, a mare sired by Onondago. She was the dam of Preventative, Prevent, Campus and others. Startle is a sister to Dr. Rice's noted stake winner.

This is a partial list of the offering. Prospective purchasers should write Dr. Henderson for a catalog giving full details of the breeding and records of every individual named above.

### TRADE NOTES

#### AMATITE — A HEAVY-WEIGHT ROOFING

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**By A. H. PULFORD**  
**Grand Credit Sale by Auction of PURE-BRED IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**  
**THURSDAY, DEC. 10th, at 2.30 o'clock**  
at Mower's & Ellis's Livery Barn  
317 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg

The Property of James Tait, Importer, of Scotland

NOTE—The horses will be on view day prior and morning of sale.

Terms—Half cash, balance 2, 4 and 6 months at 6 per cent. secured. Write or call for catalogues.

Lot 1.—BORLAND PRINCE (8602) (14498).

Dark bay, foaled July, 1906; bred by James McNaught, Airds, Scotland.

Sire—Prince of London (4586) (11859).

Dam—Daisy, 2nd of Breckoniehill (15976) (20864).

Lot 2.—BALIG CHIEF (8603) (14497).

Brown, foaled April, 1906; bred by C. & J. Sherman Balig, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Sire—Baron Hood (6137) (11260).

Dam—Nannie, of Balig (15981) (16352).

Lot 3.—McDOWALL (8601) (14499).

Bay, foaled May, 1906; bred by John McDowell, Keltan Mains, Castle Douglas, Scotland.

Sire—Benedict (3664) (10315).

Dam—Dasher (15982) (20869).

Lot 4.—OSWALD (14298).

Bay, foaled 1906, bred by Peter Oswald Sherburn, Durham.

Sire—Crathorne (11669).

Dam—Dewdrop (20862).

Lot 5.—BARON'S LUCK (8600) (13999).

Bay, foaled May, 1906; bred by Jas. Picken, Torrs Farm, Kirkcudbright.

Sire—Baron's Pride (3067) (9122).

Dam—Lady Lawrence (15986) (19965).

Lot 6.—ROYAL EMIGRANT (8604) (14499).

Brown, foaled May, 1905; bred by Wm. P. Lawrie, Shermanton, Kirkcowan.

Sire—Dashwood (7200) (11676).

Dam—Nell of Shermanton (15978) (16805).

Lot 7.—SILVER MINE (8598) (13750).

Brown, foaled, 1904; bred by Messrs. Petch Priest, Crofts Skelton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire.

Sire—Silver Cup (5653) (11184).

Dam—Winsome (10111) (13299).

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No one should be misled by the name, however. It is not a food in the sense of being a ration. Strictly speaking, it is a tonic. That is, it contains tonic properties which aid digestion, iron, the blood builder, and cleansing nitrates which remove dead and poisonous matter from the system.

It is, of course, fed in very small quantities in the daily grain ration, and its action is a direct and a very positive assistant to the digestive organs. Given as directed, the maximum amount of ration is digested and assimilated. That, of course, means growth, and must result—if continued—in steady development up to a perfect market condition in the animal.

Thus, by keeping the digestive apparatus in working condition, good appetite is steadily maintained and full benefit derived from the corn and fodder consumed.

But further—a serious animal disorder is almost an impossibility when Dr. Hess Stock Food is given, for not only does it assist the animal to digest food, but also minor stock ailments are relieved by it.

Mr. M.M. Bell, Jamesville, Va., writes under date of Dec. 14, 1907:—"ABSORBINE is the finest thing I have ever used. I had a two-year-old colt trained the past season. She came home with a bunch on her ankle that I hated to look at. After writing to you and using the ABSORBINE as you advised me, there is no more bunch. I think as much again of the colt."

It is generally true that an external remedy that is good for an animal is also good for the human body. This saves one keeping a pile of different medicines around when one will answer the same purpose. In this class of remedies are the liniments. And among the liniments, what is more effective, safe and reliable than Gombault's Caustic Balsam? A little of it applied to aching limbs and tired muscles during these days of hard work will give the whole system a tone.

WHAT THE SQUADRON FOUND IN NEW ZEALAND

One curious incident has recently come to our notice by the receipt of a photograph from far-away New Zealand. It pictures Admiral Sperry, commanding the American Squadron, upon his arrival at Auckland. There, amid the throng gathered to do him honor, he stands receiving this British dependency's welcome under a roof covered with Genasco Ready Roofing, that great American product made by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia. It reminds us that the world is not so large after all, when we can travel to the antipodes and there find our old home-friends—tested and true. The important fact that it brings to light, however, is the fitness of Genasco for use in every climate and every weather-condition under the sun. It emphasizes the peculiar merit that this product of natural Trinidad Lake asphalt must have when it gains favor, not only to so large an extent in our own country, but in the distant islands of the sea as well.

Genasco does have exceptional merit because it neither rots, rusts, cracks, nor breaks. It defies heat, cold, acids, alkalis and every weather-condition which a roof is subject to, and continues to give lasting service in every quarter of the globe.

GOSSIP

The annual meeting of the American Cotswold Registry Association will be held December 5th, 7.30 p. m., Live-stock Records Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago. Cotswold Association sale of registered Cotswolds same day.

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held Tuesday, December 1st, 1908, at 10.30 a. m., in the Live-stock Records Building at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Illinois, during the week of the great International Stock Show. Richard Gibson, President; Mortimer Levering, Secretary.

The twentieth annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., on Tuesday evening, December 8th, at 7 p. m. It is being planned to have a banquet immediately following the business session, with good speeches and music, of which a more complete announcement will be made later. A. J. Temple, secretary.

Milk has a curious history in Japan. Thirty or forty years ago it was abhorred. The average Japanese could not induce himself to drink it. But to-day many a household consumes one or two bottles of milk daily, partly because people have begun to like it as a unique and wholesome beverage. "Milk balls," too, are now quite numerous. Butter will probably take much longer to come widely into vogue, because of its expensiveness.

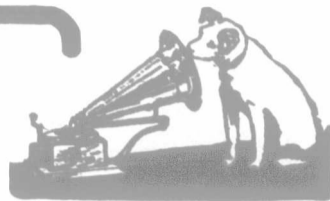
LOOKING BACKWARD

Under the heading "Scraps," our esteemed English contemporary, The Live-Stock Journal, publishes from week to week many interesting historical, anecdotal and reminiscent paragraphs of a miscellaneous character. For instance, from a recent number we quote the following:

One of the worst and most widespread epidemics known in history was the "murrain," held now to have been a peculiarly malignant form of anthrax, which broke out near Padua, in Italy, in 1711. In those days there was a considerable trade in Dalmatian cattle from the other side of the Adriatic, and one beast of a newly-imported herd strayed. As it was evidently ill, the herdsmen did not take the trouble to go after it, and the sick beast was found by a man employed by a clerical dignitary of Padua and housed with other cattle. The sick beast died a few days later, after infecting all its shed-mates, and all these died, except one in whose neck setons had been placed. The disease thus begun, quickly spread, first over Italy, then into France and Southern Germany. In 1714 it had gained general hold, and spread with fearful rapidity; it reached Holland, where at least 200,000 cattle perished, and thence seems to have been brought to this country; but beyond the fact that our losses were enormous, little has been recorded of the visitation.

The French peasant of an earlier day was a firm believer in charms and talismans to ward off sickness from his beasts. A famous French vet., Mons. Derplas, was once called in to see some cattle suffering from black quarter or quarter-ill. The owner was particularly distressed because he had purchased (for 1s. 1d. and several fowls) an amulet from a "wise man" which was to have ensured the good health of his cattle for ever, and this amulet had been

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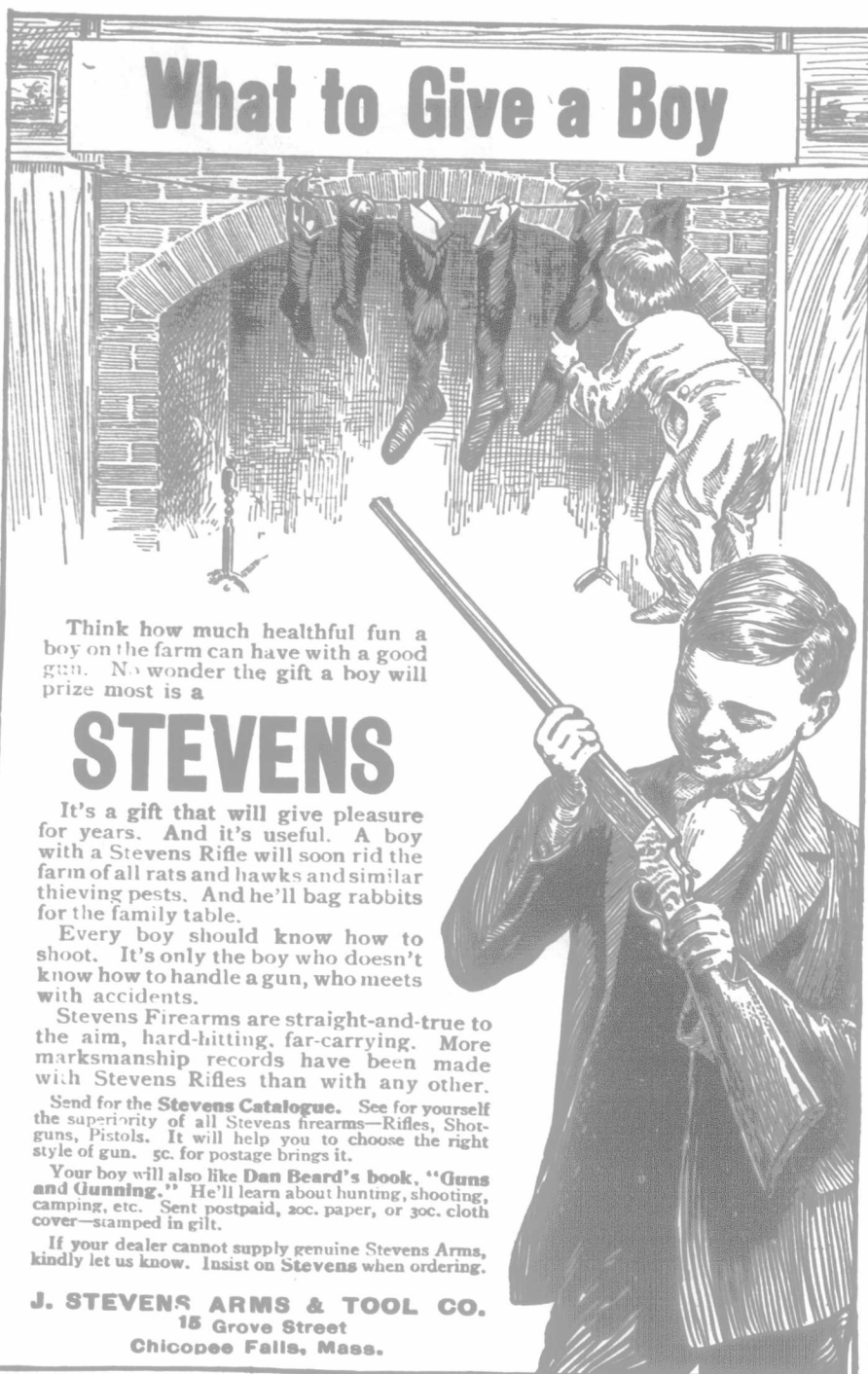
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Winnipeg, Man.

## What to Give a Boy



Think how much healthful fun a boy on the farm can have with a good gun. No wonder the gift a boy will prize most is a

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It's a gift that will give pleasure for years. And it's useful. A boy with a Stevens Rifle will soon rid the farm of all rats and hawks and similar thieving pests. And he'll bag rabbits for the family table.

Every boy should know how to shoot. It's only the boy who doesn't know how to handle a gun, who meets with accidents.

Stevens Firearms are straight-and-true to the aim, hard-hitting, far-carrying. More marksmanship records have been made with Stevens Rifles than with any other.

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Your boy will also like **Dan Beard's** book, "Guns and Gunning." He'll learn about hunting, shooting, camping, etc. Sent postpaid, 50c. paper, or 50c. cloth cover—stamped in gilt.

If your dealer cannot supply genuine Stevens Arms, kindly let us know. Insist on Stevens when ordering.

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buried with great ceremony at the door of the cow-house. Mons. Derplas was curious to know what the "amulet" might be, and, despite the entreaties of the farmer, who was convinced that sudden death would fall upon all who had part in digging it up, he procured a spade and unearthed it. He found a farthing, a morsel of unleavened bread, and a bit of wax wrapped in a rag of black stuff, which had been cut from a priest's stole!

The Caithness farmers were not much wiser. In that country the approved remedy for this disease was to take the affected beast into a byre, cut out its heart without first killing it, and then hang up the heart in the byre where the other cattle were housed. While it remained there it was confidently believed the disease could not affect the occupants. The byre or shed wherein the horrible ceremony had taken place could never afterwards be used to house cattle.

The old Teeswater breed of sheep was the largest in England. Four-year-olds were killed, which weighed

successful. In demonstrating the usefulness of the contrivance in pulverizing and working down the toughest kind of prairie clays however, the test was an outstanding success, and as nearly as could be determined by the draught registering apparatus at hand, the use of the attachment did not increase to any marked extent the horse power required to haul the plow.

The Kramer rotary harrow is a contrivance that may be attached to any gang or sulky plow. It is of recent American invention and is now being introduced into Western Canada. The purpose of the implement is to thoroughly break down and pulverize the land immediately after plowing, forming a soil surface that prevents the evaporation of moisture from the newly plowed land. It is adapted particularly for use in summer plowing where it is essential that a fine soil mulch should be formed as quickly as possible after the plow to lessen the loss of soil moisture. It is an aid also in the subsequent cultivation of the soil to have the furrows worked down when they are freshly turned. This advantage is especially noticeable in clays. The harrow attaches readily to any plow frame and by means of a spring and



SHOWING A KRAMER ROTARY HARROW AT WORK ON THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

55 lbs. per quarter and even more. Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of Stockton, an eminent breeder and grazier, killed at Christmas, 1779, a wether which scaled 17 st. 11 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone), with 17 lbs. of tallow. This, says Culey, was the heaviest sheep by several pounds per quarter he ever heard of. The animal was of the "true old Teeswater breed," which was famed for its mutton. These sheep were not kept in large flocks, and could not thrive on poor ground, and the practice was to depasture them in small numbers in small enclosures of the best grass. The enclosures were well sheltered, and the sheep had access to a stack of hay in the winter. The Teeswater ewes were prolific breeders. Mr. Edw. Eddison possessed one which, in the six years, 1772-77, produced twenty lambs, the first nine in eleven months!

#### THE DISC ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS

The illustration given herewith shows a Kramer disc harrow attached to an ordinary gang plow. Recently a test was made of this contrivance at the Manitoba Agricultural College farm. The land plowed was a tough gumbo clay. The crop previous was cut. With the assistance of Prof. Gies an attempt was made to determine the increase in draught of the gang by the use of the rotary harrow. A dynamometer was attached to register the draught required to haul the plow. The draught necessary to haul the plow alone was first determined, the rotary harrow then being attached to the plow frame and the increase in draught subsequent with its use noted. It was the fact that the dynamometer registered a self-registering one, difficult to be experienced in arriving at a result, was represented even approximately the difference in the draught of the plow due to hauling of the harrow. In respect the test of the

lever of its own may be set to cultivate the soil as deep or shallow as is desired.

On October 14th Mr. A. T. Gordon of Combscausway one of the younger of the Scottish Shorthorn breeders made an average of £303 19s for four calves at auction. During that week there were 489 head of Shorthorns sold averaging £41 4s. 11d., or a total of \$21,000, and at that the sales were not considered very enthusiastic. Truly the cattle business looks dull in Canada beside these figures.

The joint auction sale of Shorthorns from the herds of Messrs. Watt, Meyer and Gibb, held at Guelph on November 4th, could scarcely be considered a success. The cattle were a creditable offering, in good condition, and of excellent breeding, but the season seemed to be unfavorable for a sale. The attendance was slim, the bidding slow, and prices ruled low, a considerable number going at less than eighty dollars, and only half a dozen selling at prices ranging from \$100 to \$175, which latter price was paid by C. Hintz & Son, Freeman, Ohio, for the red 3-year-old cow, Merry Lass 9th, bred and contributed by J. Watt & Son, Salem. The red yearling bull, St. Augustine, bred at the Ontario Agricultural College farm, sold for \$170, to Prof. F. B. Smith, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pretoria, South Africa. Prof. Sherrill, with, Hespeler, paid \$150 for English Lady 9th, bred by J. Watt & Son, and John Briden & Son, Brandon, and the same year-old Roan Bull, bred by J. Watt & Son, at \$115.

#### WHEAT AND TRIFOLIUM AS FOOD.

The United States Department of Agriculture, by M. E. ... information as food: ... appears ... of al-

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Think how much easier it would be to mop off the kitchen floor if it were painted with **Stephens' Floor Paint** than to scrub its unpainted surface. It would look more attractive, too—and be more healthful.

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## 5 DOCTORS GAVE HER UP!

**Ulcers and Sores Defied All Treatment—  
Zam-Buk Has Worked Complete  
Cure.**

Miraculous indeed is the cure which Zam-Buk has worked in the case of Mrs. Jane Beers, of L'Orignal (Ont.). "I began to suffer," she says, "from ulcers and skin-sores. These broke out on my legs and different parts of my body, and spread to an alarming extent, causing me great pain. They defied all remedies I applied to try and heal them, and remained suppurating open wounds."

One medical man after another gave my case up, until I had consulted five different doctors, and they were all baffled by my case. Then I went into hospital and was there five months, and came away very little better. The sores were so extensive and I was so weakened that I had to walk with a stick and a crutch. This was my condition when first I began to use Zam-Buk. I applied it to the sores, and in a few days I thought I saw an improvement. I persevered with the balm and, to cut a long story short, the wonderful balm did what all the doctors had failed to do—healed my ulcers. I have now put away my stick and crutch, the ulcers and sores are healed, and I take this opportunity of strongly advising all who suffer from sores, ulcers, or open wounds to give Zam-Buk a proper trial."

It is by effecting such impressive cures as this that Zam-Buk has established its world-wide reputation. In every country to which it has been introduced it has become the leading family balm and embrocation. This surely is proof of exceptional merit!

Purely herbal in nature it supplies the housewife with a handy and effective cure for the hundred-and-one injuries to which she or the children or the husband are liable.

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for eczema, ringworm, scalp-sores, cold-sores, chapped hands, sores due to blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Beware of cheap and harmful imitations sometimes offered as "just as good."

## FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

**KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,  
NELSON, B. C. Ltd.**

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
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Write for our new calendar just out of press. It tells the story of Western Canada's leading business school. Address

**Central  
Business College**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.**  
New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 626

## FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY

We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 50 acres cleared; no better land in B. C.; good buildings; price \$100 per acre; one-half cash, balance over five years.

monds, coconuts, Brazil nuts, filberts, peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, shelled and unshelled, imported into the United States was, in round numbers, 86,238,000 pounds, with a value of \$6,138,000. In 1905 the total almond crop in California reached 4,200,000 pounds and the walnut crop 12,800,000 pounds. The richest yield of peanuts was reported from the Southern States, chiefly Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee, and amounted to 225,000,000 pounds.

The total quantity of home grown nuts, including both native and introduced varieties, must far exceed the quantities imported, but in the nature of the case no estimates of the total quantities gathered and eaten are procurable. When we consider the constantly increasing demand for nuts and the large quantity which we import from other countries, the possibilities of the industry for the American nut grower are obvious.

The increased demand for nuts is due in the main to two causes, namely, a better appreciation of their appetizing qualities and the numerous ways in which they form a palatable addition to the diet of the average family, and, secondly, to their use by the vegetarians and persons of similar belief—a group small in proportion to the total population, but still fairly large numerically—who use nuts, and more particularly the peanut, as a substitute for meat and other nitrogenous and fatty foods.

Summarizing, it may be said that nuts are a very concentrated food, even more so than cheese, but when rationally used they are well assimilated and may form a part of a well-balanced diet. Nuts are a very valuable source of protein and fat, these two nutrients being the characteristic constituents of the more common nuts, of which the walnut and coconut may be taken as types. In nuts like the chestnut, carbohydrates are a characteristic constituent. For most families it is undoubtedly wiser to use nuts as part of the regular diet than as a condiment or supplement to an otherwise hearty meal.

Vegetarians and others who use nuts in place of meat should not depend upon them as the main food supply, but should supplement them with more bulky foods with a low content of protein and fat. As a whole, nuts may be classed among the staple foods and not simply as food accessories. At usual prices, nuts are reasonable resources of protein and energy. Peanuts supply protein and energy very cheaply, even compared with such staple foods as bread and beans. There are a number of nut foods on the market, but it may be stated that there is little to be gained from the standpoint of food value or economy in their use in place of the ordinary nuts and home-made nut products, especially by healthy persons who are willing to masticate their food thoroughly and to use nuts in reasonable combinations. Unless something has been added, the nutritive materials in such special preparations cannot be greater than the nuts from which they are made, though in the mechanical condition in some other way the foods may be better fitted for ready assimilation. Furthermore, nut butters and similar foods give a pleasing variety to the diet, and they are relished by many who would not care for the unprepared nuts.

Though less subject to contamination than many other foods, nuts should be handled and stored under good conditions, and especially should be protected from dampness and insect enemies.

### A HIRED MAN'S IDEA

An Indiana farmhand has written a letter to President Roosevelt about the work which the Country Life Commission is carrying on. The President has turned the letter over to the Country Life Commission and the commission has asked the farmhand to write some more.

"I have been a farm hand just long enough," says the President's correspondent, "to learn the cause of so many sons and daughters and well-meaning, reliable farmers leaving the beautiful

farm and country and going to the city. A lack of order and system on the farm and too long hours for a day are what is driving the best minds from the farm to the city and shop. What can we expect of a hand, or of a farmer's wife and her posterity, in the way of intellectual development, when they get out of their beds at 3.30 in the morning and work from that time until 8 or 9 p.m.? And no attention paid to the sanitary conditions of the home and necessary conveniences on the farm for doing the farm work with the least labor and time."

This man has given the Country Life Commission some very interesting first-hand information about rural conditions and recommendations based on a long experience in farm work and farm life. He has worked for all kinds of farmers—good and bad, he says—and he has always had his eyes open to detect the causes of their success or failure. He has drawn his own conclusions and sets them forth in downright, straight-forward fashion. Education pays in farming, he says. "The farmer who plans out his work and carries it through in a systematic, business-like manner, just as the city man does, will be able to shorten the hours of labor." "So many farmers measure everything on the farm from the standpoint of muscle," he continues, "and are extreme in some things and slack in others. I decided several years ago that life is too short to work for Peter Tumbledown farmers."

"Now, Mr. President," he writes, "you can take this for what it is worth. I have not given you half of my experience." The Country Life Commission has written him that his suggestions are so useful that they hope he will send more.

"Compel the farmer to be a business man," he says. "Go into the homes of some of the farmers and so-called farmers, and ascertain how they live, and learn of their methods of doing the business in which they are engaged, and you will be surprised what a variety you will find. Ascertain what they read and what stress they put on the literature that comes into their homes (if any come) bearing on the business they are engaged in. See what per cent. study their business."

"Give me the educated farmer as a boss and the educated farm hand as a hand. When I come in contact with a hand or farmer who studies his business I find him advancing and it is a pleasure to work for such men."

"The majority of the farmers are eight-hour men—that is eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. Eight or ten hours on the farm cannot well be adapted in all cases, but it need not be from fourteen to sixteen hours. If the family arise every morning at 5 o'clock, and the wife and daughters attend to the household duties, and the

## INDIGESTION IS SLOW STARVATION.

Food is to the human body what fuel is to a furnace. Without the aid of food the body starves and dies, just as a furnace fire dies, grows cold, when not supplied with fuel. Undigested food decays. So long as it lies in the stomach it is fermenting—giving off noxious gases and acid fluids that poison the blood and flow with it all through the system.

You cannot be healthy in such a condition. You must surely lack the snap, the energy of mind and muscle, of brain and body, which are necessary to the enjoyment of life's good things—its work and play. There is no enjoyment for the man or woman whose stomach is out of order.

When your food fails to supply nourishment through rich red blood, you are being starved in muscle and nerve—starved as truly as the man who has nothing to eat—only yours is slow starvation.

Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great remedy for indigestion, has had 40 years of unvarying success all over the world. By aiding the organs of digestion to perform their work naturally, it has given health and comfort to millions. We have thousands of letters attesting such cures. Here is one from—

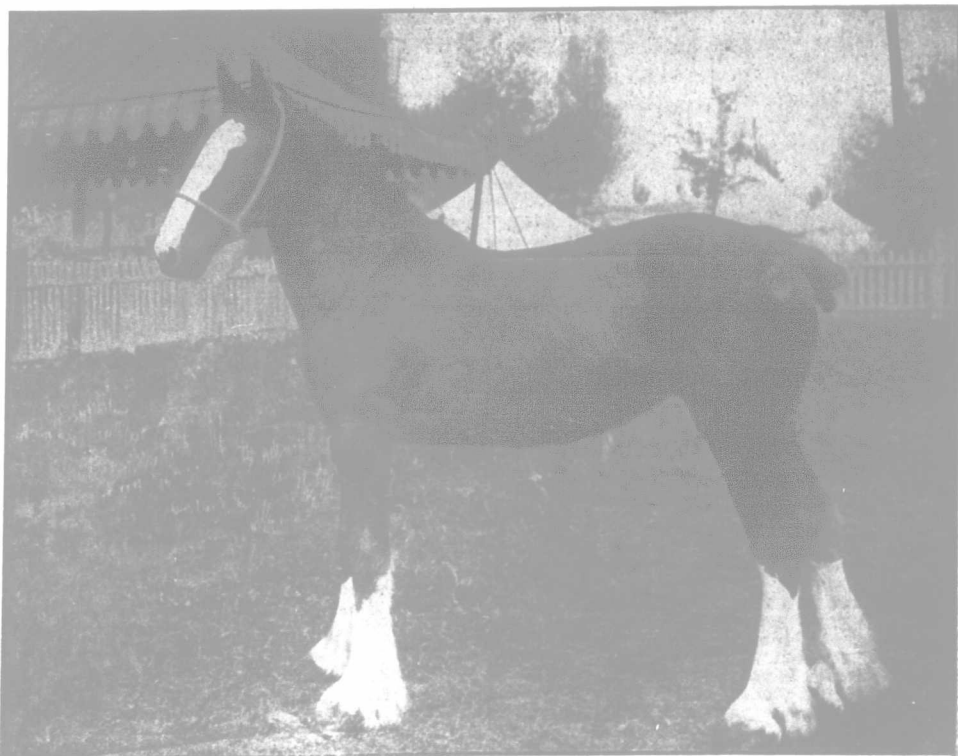
Mrs. James A. Placey, of Ulverton P. O., Drummond Co., P. Q., who writing August 27th, 1908, says:—"For over ten years I have been troubled with nervous headaches, without obtaining any relief from prescriptions. I was advised to try 'Mother Seigel's Syrup,' and the trouble ceased after taking a course of your valuable preparation."

For sale by all leading Druggists & Merchants 60 cts. a bottle.  
A. J. White & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

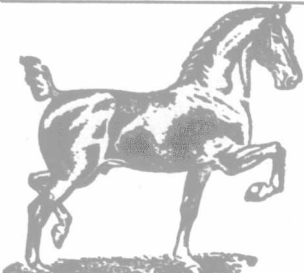
## RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, &  
**BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS**  
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.


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




QUEEN OF QUALITY  
First-prize heavy draft yearling filly, Canadian bred, Toronto Exhibition, 1908.  
Sire, Royal Baron (imp.)




**UNION STOCK YARDS**  
HORSE EXCHANGE  
WEST TORONTO - CANADA  
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.  
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.  
**HERBERT SMITH**  
(LATE GRANDS REPOSITORY) Manager.



We have a bunch of the best bred **Clydesdale Fillies** that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.  
**Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.**




**John A. Turner** Balgrogan Stock Farm  
Box 472 Calgary  
Importer and Breeder of **Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.**  
New Importation will arrive about January 1st. 1911.  
Wide range of choice business conducted personally. Everyone welcomed.



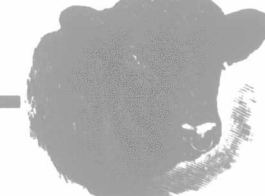
**Glencorse Yorkshires**  
Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.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

**PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH**  
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also shorthorns.  
**A. D. McDONALD**  
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.


**Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.**  
**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.  
**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.




**SHORTHORNS!**  
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.  
**H. O. AYEAST, Mount Royal, Man.**



**STOCKMEN**  
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
AND HOME JOURNAL  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



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



**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**  
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.  
**R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.**

**SHORTHORNS**—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.  
**BERKSHIRES**—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.  
**YORKSHIRES**—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

**Shorthorns and Tamworths**  
For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed pure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars, **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**



**Melrose Stock Farm**  
**SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES**  
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.  
**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**



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

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

**Thresherman's RECEIPT BOOK**  
AN EASY, ACCURATE AND QUICK METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR ACCOUNTS AND RENDERING STATEMENT TO CUSTOMER  
PRICE **25 CENTS**  
**Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg**  
14-16 Princess St.

farm hands and sons attend to the chores and go to the field at seven o'clock and work until 11 or 11.30 and go to the field again at 1 and keep at it until 6 o'clock, and go to the house and eat their supper and then do the evening chores, they have done a farm day's work. Regular hours for work, and regular hours for meals, and regular hours for sleep, and regular hours for rest and recreation, with plenty of standard papers and books, including the best agricultural papers and books, and a full faith in God and good grub is wanted.

"The family should rise at five o'clock on Sunday morning as well as on week days and do the necessary Sunday morning chores, and then go to church and show the business man in the city that Sunday on the farm does not consist in changing the stock from one field to another, or salting it, or unloading a load of hay that was brought in on Saturday evening.

"Coming to the meals at the meal hour makes it easy on the wife so she can arrange her household duties in order, as can also the husband his farm work.

"Men of worth and standing in the shop and city tell me that if order and system were used on the farm they would go back to the farm. If the farmer wants to keep his sons and daughters on the farm he must not lengthen the hours for a day's work at both ends. Limit the hours of work on the farm to twelve or thirteen, with pay for overtime, and freedom to the hired man on Sunday."

**A CITY IN WAITING**

It is beautifully located on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River, nearly five hundred railway miles to the northwest of Winnipeg—waiting. Waiting until the Hudson Bay Railway is completed and the wheat pours through the funnel to the elevators and ships on the great inland sea. Generations ago the Indians named this curve in the river The Pas, because the banks were high, and when the floods came—as they do come in that country—the water passed through in its rush to the mouth. The Pas Mission it was called later when the Anglicans, seeking to convert the redmen from their pagan ways, established a mission post, but at present it is called simply The Pas. Of course, the Hudson Bay Company is there. The great traders are always ahead of any other people. "Here before Christ," is the northern interpretation of the "H. B. C." which is emblazoned on the flag that floats at every fortress of the company. There is an element of truth in the interpretation, for Christianity was something new to the Indians of that country a few generations ago. However, the fur traders have not been there very long as their history goes. It was only a little more than fifty years ago that they established their post at this place. Since then they have been reaping a big harvest of muskrat-skins, which has been the chief fur in the district for some years back. The Indians came to the post to trade, and soon came to regard the traders as their friends. They moved their families to the spot, and around the stores of the traders built up a community now numbering more than four hundred souls.

The Pas to-day has a population of one hundred whites in addition to the Swampy Cree Indians on the reserve. They have no board of trade; no real estate agents; no picture postcards; no wheat fields within one hundred and fifty miles. The Indian never hurries. Time has no significance to him nor to the fur trader of the north. Winter is the harvest season; summer their vacation. There are no stores at The Pas, but bargain prices are paid in vogue. Bartering is still in vogue. The old trading company has been completely wiped out by the Indian business men. The traders for all but the past few years by the Indian business men. The crop of muskrat-skins

**CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA**

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. Mr. Amos Sawler, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint." For Sale at all Duggists and Dealers.

**PREVENT BLACKLEG**

**BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE**  
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

**CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS**

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"  
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA



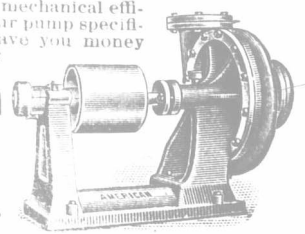
**Boo Spavin**  
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**  
Is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. 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.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**25% More Water**

than is produced by any other pump using the same power or a given amount of water can be raised with 25% less power by the

**American Centrifugal Pump**

Guaranteed highest mechanical efficiency. Give us your pump specifications. We can save you money and labor. Catalog for the asking.  
**The American Well Works**  
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**S. H. BUCHANAN & CO.**  
MONTREAL, CANADA

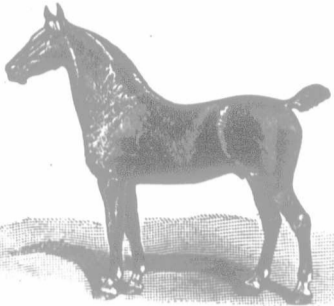


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Write for the World's largest Fur Catalogue. Highest prices for Furs. It's FREE.  
**W. J. BUCHANAN & CO.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.  
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Fistula and Poll Evil

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

**DEHORN YOUR CATTLE**  
Wonderful how it improves them.  
Heifers develop into better milkers.  
Steers fatten quicker.  
**KEYSTONE DEHORNER**  
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little  
—does not bruise flesh or crush  
bone. Write for free booklet.  
**R. H. MCKENNA,**  
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TRADE WITH US—BY MAIL

If you were right here on the spot to do your own trading, you couldn't get a better deal than we give you—by mail. **We pay spot cash.** Ship us your skins—whatever they are. All shipments we receive are kept apart when requested. If the shipper should be unsatisfied with the price we make him, furs are returned just as we got them. But **that does not** happen. Our superior methods of grading and assorting furs assure **full price value**, and satisfy shippers.  
Express charges are paid by us, provided charges do not exceed one-tenth of the value of shipment. Get "The Trappers' Guide" for valuable hints on how to trap successfully—costs 10 cents—refunded to you on request after your first shipment to us. Price List—Market Report—Shipping Tags **FREE.** Get started with us at once.  
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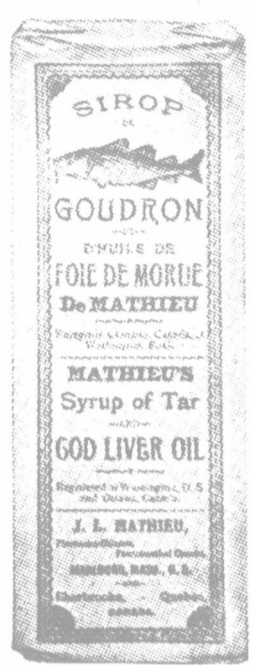
from less than a thousand to upwards of two hundred thousand for single years, but the average is far from either extreme. They are made up into bales and shipped up the river to Prince Albert to the chief factor of the company. At The Pas there is also a hotel in course of erection. The Hotel du Pas is not much in the way of architectural beauty, but the rafters and posts were cut in the adjoining woods and have not been abused in a sawmill. The building may bulge in spots, but it will certainly be strong, for it contains enough wood for three. The pool-room is the chief week-day congregational center of the town, and the northern residents are acquiring skill in hand and eye with the ivory spheres. Several of the residents of The Pas have built good homes for themselves with lumber from Prince Albert, the finest of which is the private residence of the Hudson Bay trader, Gideon Halcrowe.

Only a year ago the railway reached The Pas—trains do not run there yet. This short time has been bringing the town up to date. There is often considerable entertainment in the way of dancing at the town. Many of the white men who have lived long years in the north have married native Indian women. Their sons and daughters are a fine-looking race, the girls being particularly beautiful. The Indian men and women are much given to personal decoration, and when they are prepared for a dance bright colors are very prominent, some of the men even carrying red artificial roses in their hair. Of course each town has a perfect right to set its own fashions.

Two years ago the Indians surrendered five hundred acres of their reserve to the Indian Department for a townsite. The Indians have all removed to the north side of the river, where they have built good homes for themselves. The only sawmill at the town is owned and operated by Indians who manufacture their own lumber. They dress as well as the white people and are well-to-do—as Indians go. In the center of the townsite is the office of the Indian Department, where the agent of the reserve and the medical officer are installed. The other large buildings are the big warehouse and store of the company. The Indian Department sold out sixty acres of the site a few months ago by auction. Good prices were realized, and the money will be held in trust for the benefit of the Indians who surrendered the valuable property to make room for the onward march of civilization. Formerly there was a day school conducted by the Anglican mission in the Indian office, but now the school has been removed to the reserve. This is the only school, and the whites and Indians study side by side in harmony. There is no conflict in religion at The Pas, as the Anglican church is the only one yet, and it has been there since the Franklin relief expedition went through and wintered at that point. Part of the furniture in the church was made by the expedition members during their stayover.

The Saskatchewan is a noble river at The Pas, the narrowest point being six hundred feet, where the railway will cross. The town is located at the junction of the Pasquia, or Pas, River and the Saskatchewan and the confluence makes the stream half a mile wide. There are a large number of goodly streams feeding the main river from its source to its outlet. The current is quite rapid, in spite of the apparently level aspect of the country. Indian canoes are plentiful, and the Indian agent has a large Government power boat, the only steamer that yet hails exclusively from The Pas. The big steamers of the Hudson Bay Company make The Pas a point of call, and in winter are drawn up till the river clears in the spring.

"Board for Hudson Bay," is the cry The Pas awaits. Only during the past two years has it become enthusiastic over the new road.



### Cure that Cough— Prevent Another

There is a double benefit in using Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil. It *cures*, it *fortifies*, it removes the immediate trouble, drives away the cough, soothes the irritated surface, heals the inflamed membranes and at the same time builds up the system as a whole.

Its results are marvellous.  
A bottle in the house is a wise precaution.  
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IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.  
RAM AND EWES LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes, Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

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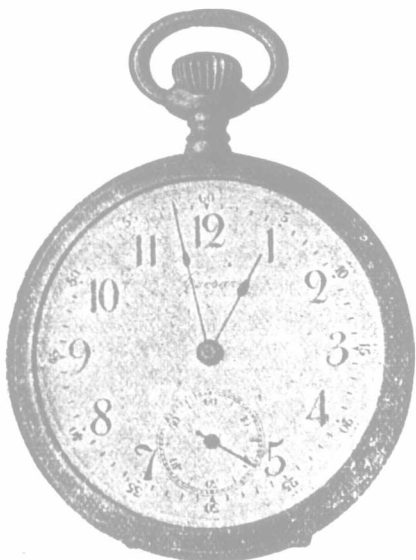
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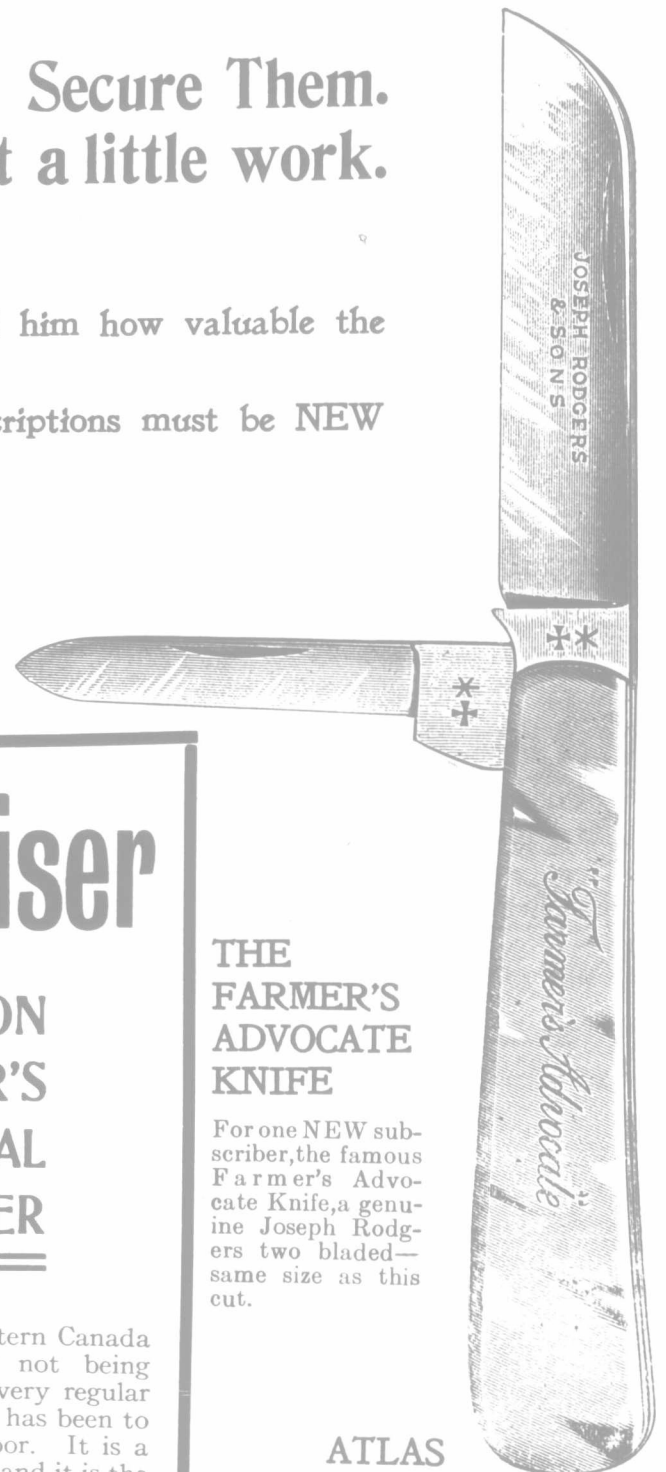
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For one NEW subscriber, the famous Farmer's Advocate Knife, a genuine Joseph Rodgers two bladed—same size as this cut.

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For one new subscriber. This book is the best of the kind ever published; 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

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Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire; size 17 x 13 in. Suitable for framing. FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

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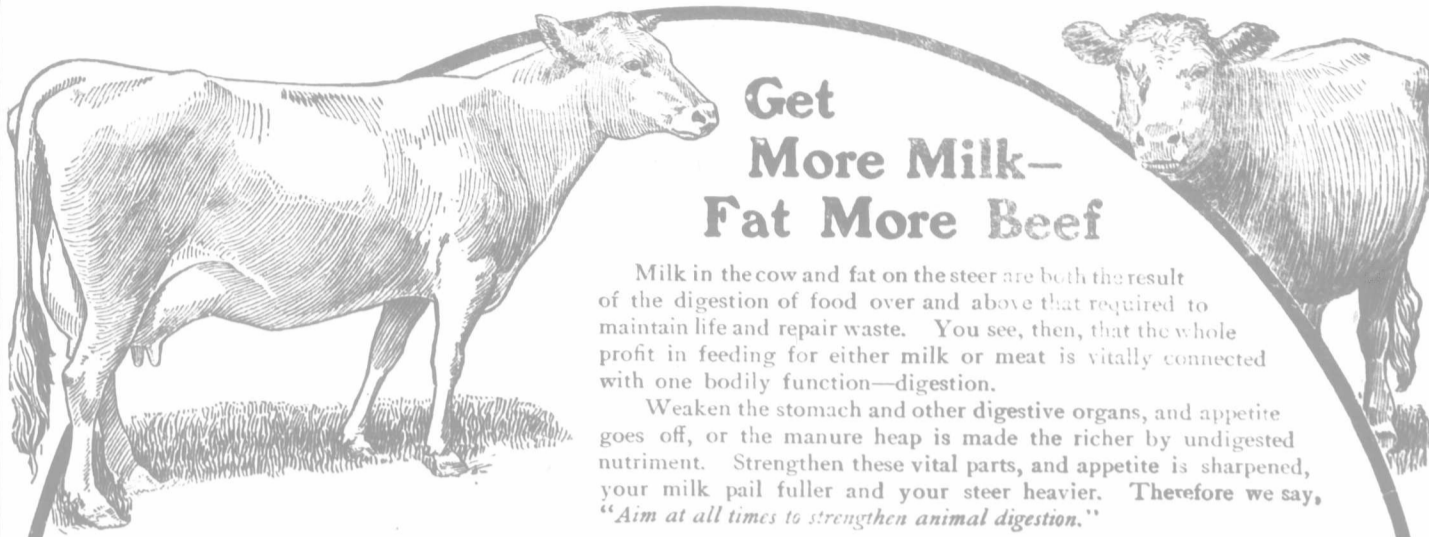
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Twenty-five years ago Winnipeg was contested by an enthusiastic politician who had as his platform the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. It was needed then about as much as a line of airships to Paris, but he came within six votes of being elected. All over the prairie the insistent demand has been for an outlet to the bay, though it is not really needed yet. In ten or fifteen years there will be sufficient grain in the West to justify the expensive experiment, and then it will be a paying proposition and a great boon to the Western farmer. It will probably be nearly ten years before the railway is built, the immense terminal elevators erected on the shores of the bay, and a line of steamers built for the ocean carriage. There will be five railway lines from the wheat fields to the Great Lakes next year, and if properly equipped they will handle the grain until the bay line is built.

Hudson Bay is already within four hundred and eighty miles of railway connection. After completing the Canadian Northern Railway to Edmonton, a branch was built at Dauphin with a line to Prince Albert. At Hudson Bay Junction, or Etiomami, as it is called, it branched off to the northeastward and started for the bay. It is three hundred and eighty-one miles to Etiomami from Winnipeg, and ninety miles further to The Pas. Work has been in progress on the line for several years and the rails reached the river last fall. Ballast has gone thirty miles. The country is all level and the road has been easy to build when the weather has been dry. The ballasting has stopped this summer, but is expected to go ahead this fall again. There is no hurry, for when the line is all ballasted there will be no traffic to pay operating expenses. Etiomami, the southern terminus, built in the woods, is a town of barely two hundred souls. The only other settlement on the line is six miles from Etiomami, where there is a lumber outfit at Ruby Lake. The inhabitants and their families travel back and forth to the main line on lorry cars and jiggers, and this is the only regular train on the Hudson Bay line to-day. After the first few miles there is no merchantable timber on the line to The Pas. The spruce is mostly scrub, but there are big patches of poplar that will some day make a profitable pulp industry and turn out fine paper to the benefit of Canada. There are occasional Jack pines, but few of them are large enough for use. The greater part of the ninety miles is muskeg, which, unless in very dry seasons, is practically impassable. In one place the railway passes over thirteen miles of one large muskeg. The country, as far as can be seen, is of the same character nearly as far as the Pasquia Hills, which run to the northwest about forty miles to the west of the railway.

One of the peculiar features of the railway to The Pas is the fact that splendid depots have been built at distances of eighteen miles all the way from Etiomami to the Saskatchewan. Not a living soul can be found within miles and miles of them and never will be until agricultural science reveals methods for the redemption of muskeg. The depot at The Pas is rather more fancy than the others, and would be a considerable ornament to many of the real towns on the main lines across the prairie. Though there are no trains running to The Pas, the inhabitants of that place get much good from the rails. The construction gangs left several handcars on the line, and they form the means for transportation. Four husky Indians from the reserve will pump a handcar down the line in a day. They then build a frame on it and load it with freight and spend three or four days walking home and pushing the car. Passengers make the trip back and forth in the same way, saving a couple of weeks on the regular trip via Prince Albert. Letters sent down on a handcar arrive at their destination a month ahead of the regular route.



**Get More Milk— Fat More Beef**

Milk in the cow and fat on the steer are both the result of the digestion of food over and above that required to maintain life and repair waste. You see, then, that the whole profit in feeding for either milk or meat is vitally connected with one bodily function—digestion.

Weaken the stomach and other digestive organs, and appetite goes off, or the manure heap is made the richer by undigested nutriment. Strengthen these vital parts, and appetite is sharpened, your milk pail fuller and your steer heavier. Therefore we say, "Aim at all times to strengthen animal digestion."

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makes stomach, intestines, their nerves and every other organ of the animal act up to full capacity, a condition which we have already seen means profitable production. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a ration, or to be fed alone; but given twice a day in the ration, it brings about the greatest possible assimilation, or healthful use, of large quantities of food.

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One very important thing about Dr. Hess Stock Food is the way in which it makes appetite for rough fodder. Cattle receiving it eat much hay and stover, which, of course, is a saving of grain. It also (by increasing digestion) saves waste of food in the manure.

The ingredients in Dr. Hess Stock Food are endorsed by such men as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finlay Dun, and it is sold everywhere on a written guarantee. The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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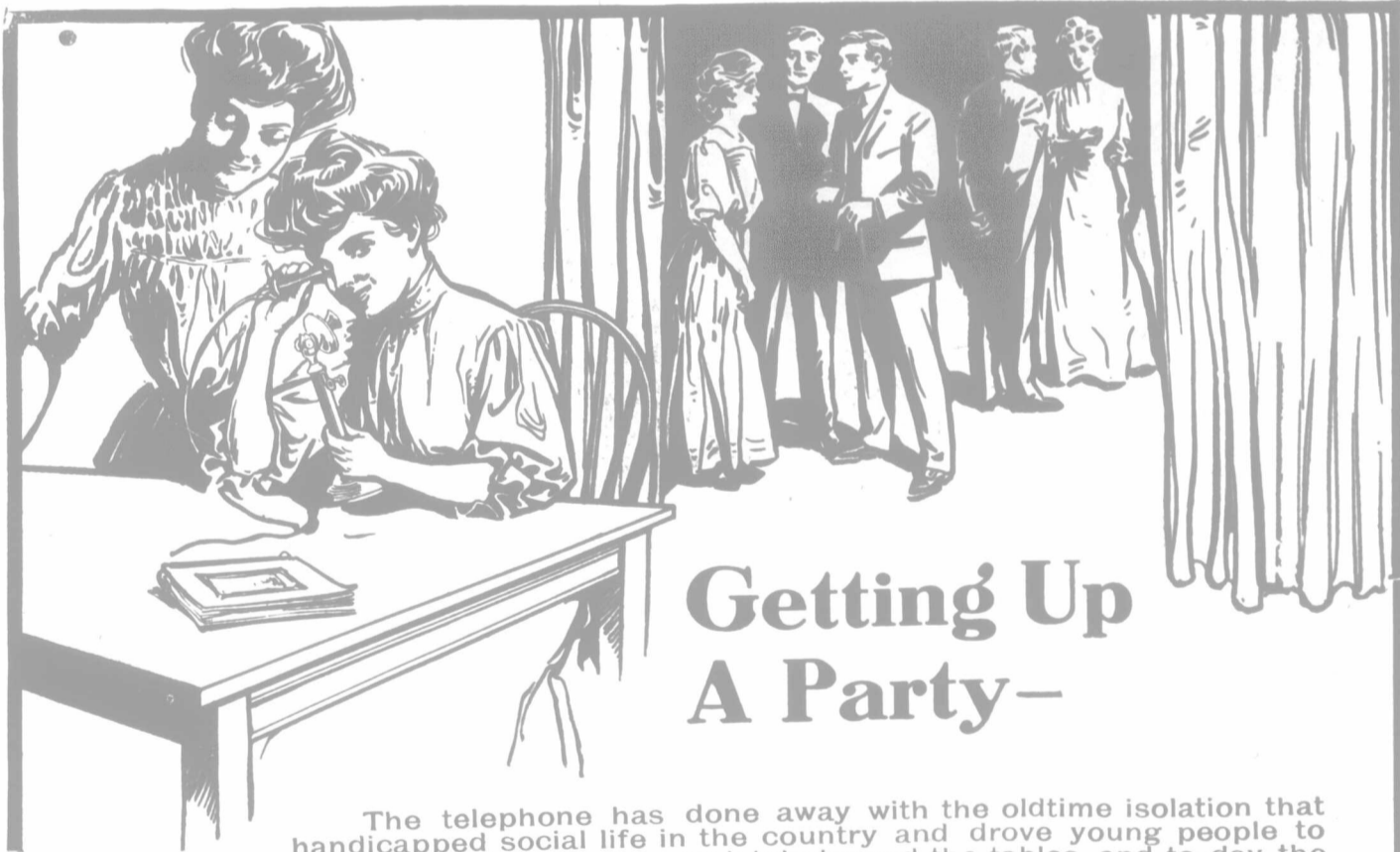
FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time by asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A** It's not a difficult thing to have plenty of eggs almost the year round if you make Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a a part of your daily feed. A very little of this wonderful tonic (formulated by Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) corrects tendency toward indigestion in hens, makes them eat with appetite and put to use more of the egg-producing food. This is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea"—to give strength to digestive organs and so prevent food waste, it being evident that the more food used the more eggs would be laid. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, besides making eggs, also helps toward the fattening of a market bird, shortens moulting time and is very good indeed for growing chicks. It has the endorsement of Poultry Associations in both United States and Canada and cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc. It is sold on a written guarantee: one penny's worth being enough for 50 hens one day.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$5.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

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The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

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Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory Wheeling, W. Va.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT—The Farmer's Advocate

The Pas residents already feel themselves highly favored even with the steel laid, for they can furnish their own motive power. One of the weaknesses of The Pas townspeople is that they have little regard for the rights of others when it comes to traveling on a handcar. If a party go to The Pas on a car and fail to take off a wheel and cache it, they may rest assured their car will be borrowed during the night and will be left at Etomami.

North of The Pas, where the Government surveyors are at present running a line to the bay, is rather low. After forty years in the country an old trader said he had seen the country immediately north of the river so that a steamer could navigate with ease over it. Turning to the eastward and running near the chain of lakes to the north seems to be, in the opinion of the residents, the right direction. For more than one hundred miles the character of the country is much the same. Then the high, rocky land is reached where prospectors are already busy. Over this land the railway will be able to go straight to the bay in safety. When this line is completed, Winni-

peg will be 850 miles from the bay even by this indirect route.

Immense timber limits to the northwest of The Pas are held by Smith & Finger, and when the railway is opened they will start operations. A mill site has been secured at the town, and the logs will be driven down the river and the lumber shipped south over the line. This will be the biggest business of the line for some time. Then there is the fishing business. In winter many carloads of whitefish and jackfish are taken out of the lakes about forty miles northeast of the town. If the fishing is not prosecuted this winter it will mean a loss of revenue to the Indians, for that was their winter work. Mining will also be a good business some day toward the bay, and will furnish considerable freight. Then there will be the return freights from the Old Country, which will all combine when the time comes to make the railway a paying proposition. When that day comes, The Pas will have achieved its object and will become a city with a large country, all its own, surrounding it. Meanwhile it waits.—George Fisher Chipman, in Collier's.

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**LEASING OF LANDS**

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

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

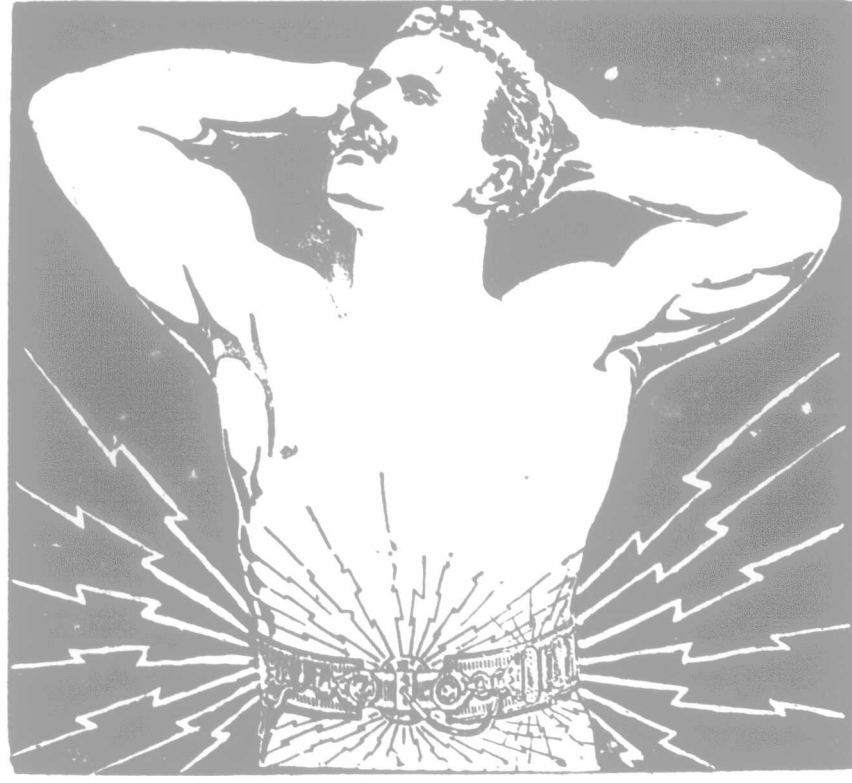
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I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things, that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. These are the men I appeal to, and to any man who will give me reasonable security I am willing to give my



**Electric Belt on Trial Until You Are Cured**

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured. No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent. A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it could not be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned. Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it when you sleep at night, or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it. I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

**This is the Way They Feel**

The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action. Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. I will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain, and renews youth.

Tell me where you are, and I will give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got a cure in every town. That's enough. You want the cure. I'll give it to you or you won't pay me a cent. Come to me now. The precious moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While the cure is being sent to you, throw yourself in the glass and say, "I've got a cure." I'll be glad to see you. I'll be glad to see you. I'll be glad to see you. I'll be glad to see you.

**Free Book** I've got a free book full of the best talk about how men are made big and strong. It's on free, so don't miss it. Call for consultation free.

**Dr. McLaughlin** — Dear Sir, — I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to any one suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received. **SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.**

**Dr. McLaughlin** — Dear Sir, I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything I needed. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. **ROBERT HAY, Roblin, Man.**

**Dr. McLaughlin** — Dear Sir, I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me fully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I used the Belt. **W. J. GROSSE, Strongfield, Sask.**

**Dr. McLaughlin** — Dear Sir, I have pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has perfectly cured me of Rheumatism. Thanking you for the cure. **CARL JOHANSSON, Roland, Man.**

**Get Some Life Into You**

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me pump life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of vital energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your arms around your head up, and saying, "I'm a man!" I'll give you back that powerful, useful fire, the life-giving power that do it so well. I'll give you so slow you will feel like a man. Act now. I'll give you a new life. I'll give you a new life. I'll give you a new life. I'll give you a new life.

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# FURS

## WIT AND HUMOR

A reader sends a story from the *New York Sun* for me to put on the Indian list, stating that he heard it in Shea's theatre in Toronto ten years ago. It is a new one on me, however, and I think it is too good to be given "one pillitory," as the typo and proof-reader conspired last week to describe the process to which I subject ancient humor. It was told the *Sun* by a school teacher in a foreign district in New York.

"In the English work," she said, "I often give my pupils half a story and ask them to finish it in their own way. I did that yesterday.

"I told them about a little girl named Elizabeth, who started out one morning with the resolve that she was going to be good all day long as if it were Sunday. Her Sunday-school teacher had told her that little girls should behave as if every day were Sunday, not put on their kind and polite manners only when they put on their Sunday dresses. So when Elizabeth put on her school dress, she resolved that she was going to be very good all day.

"She had not gone very far—only to the first corner—when she saw another little girl standing there, crying.

"That is where I left the story for them to finish. They were to tell what Elizabeth did. This is the way the most serious boy in school completed the plot:

"Elizabeth saw the little girl crying, so she went up to her and asked her what was the matter.

"I had two quarters," sobbed the little girl, "and a big boy took one of them away!"

"Oh, that is too bad!" said Elizabeth. "What did you do?"

"Oh, I cried, 'Help! Help!' just like that," said the little girl.

"Why, is that all the loud you called?" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"Yes," replied the little girl. "I have a bad cold and can't call any louder than that."

"So Elizabeth took the other quarter away from her."

Said an old salt, "I remember once when the Britannic was thought to be sinking a woman ran up to me, grabbed my arm and yelled, 'Oh, oh, oh, we shall all go to the bottom! Mercy on me! How my head swims!' The mate, overhearing her wail, growled, 'Hang it, madam, never fear! You can never go to the bottom while your head swims.'"

"To think," sighed the disheartened

poet, "of having to write a bushel of love-songs for a barrel of flour!"  
"Why," said the other poet, "you're in great luck, my friend. I've got two bushels of returned love-songs on hand, tell me where your groceryman is!"

Jack—"Smith asked me to come to his home this evening. Says he's going to celebrate his golden wedding."

Gladys—"Why he's been married only three years."

Jack—"That's what I told him. He said it seemed like fifty."

"Here, Willie!" cried the boy's father, "you mustn't behave that way. Everybody will be calling you a little glutton. Do you know what that is?"  
"I suppose," replied Willie, "it's a big glutton's little boy."

Two young merchants, Clint and John who occupied adjoining stores in a small town, were intimate friends. When business was dull they visited back and forth. Each was fond of a joke. One cold, blustery day, when customers were few, Clint sat behind the stove in John's store. A young woman, a stranger, came in and John stepped forward to wait on her.

"I am soliciting subscriptions for the Fresh Air Fund," said she.

"You'd better speak to the proprietor about it," John said, politely. "You will find him a very liberal man. He is back there by the stove."

John grinned as the young woman approached Clint and restated her case. "How much are the merchants generally giving?" Clint asked, with grave interest in the cause.

"Some are giving as much as a dollar, but we are grateful for any sum, however small."

"John," said Clint, with an air of authority, "give the young lady two dollars out of the drawer."

And John, of course, had to fork out.

A certain humorist, who is, as a rule, extremely averse to social functions, was induced to attend a 'literary' dinner given in honor of a novelist. He had been told off to take in to dinner the sister of the host, an excellent woman, though anything but 'literary.' The conversation touching upon the beauties of Chaucer, about whom a certain set was then cultivating a fad, a spirited discussion ensued, during which the bewildered sister caught from time to time only the name 'Chaucer.' At last she whispered to the humorist:—

"Who is this Mr. Chaucer they're talking about so much? Is he very popular in society?"

"Madam," solemnly responded the other, "that man did something that forever shuts him out of society."

"Oh!" exclaimed the worthy dame, and what was that?"

"He died several hundred years ago."—*Tu-Bits.*

A small girl, lost at Coney Island, was kindly cared for at the police station until her parents should be found. The matron, endeavoring to keep the child contented, had given her a candy cat, with which she played happily all day. At night the cat had disappeared, and the matron inquired if it had been lost.

"No," said the little maid. "I kept it most all day. But then it got so dirty I was 'shamed to look at it, so I let it."—*Youth's Companion.*

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dewy cool  
The alder thickets and the shallow pool.  
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The pensive afterthoughts of sundown sink  
Over the patient acres given to peace;  
The homely cries and the farmstead noises cease,  
And the warm day relaxes link by link.  
A lesson that the open heart may read  
Breathes in this mild benignity of air,  
Those dear, familiar savors of the soil—  
A lesson of the calm of humble creed,  
The simple dignity of common toil  
And the plain wisdom of unspoken prayer.  
—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

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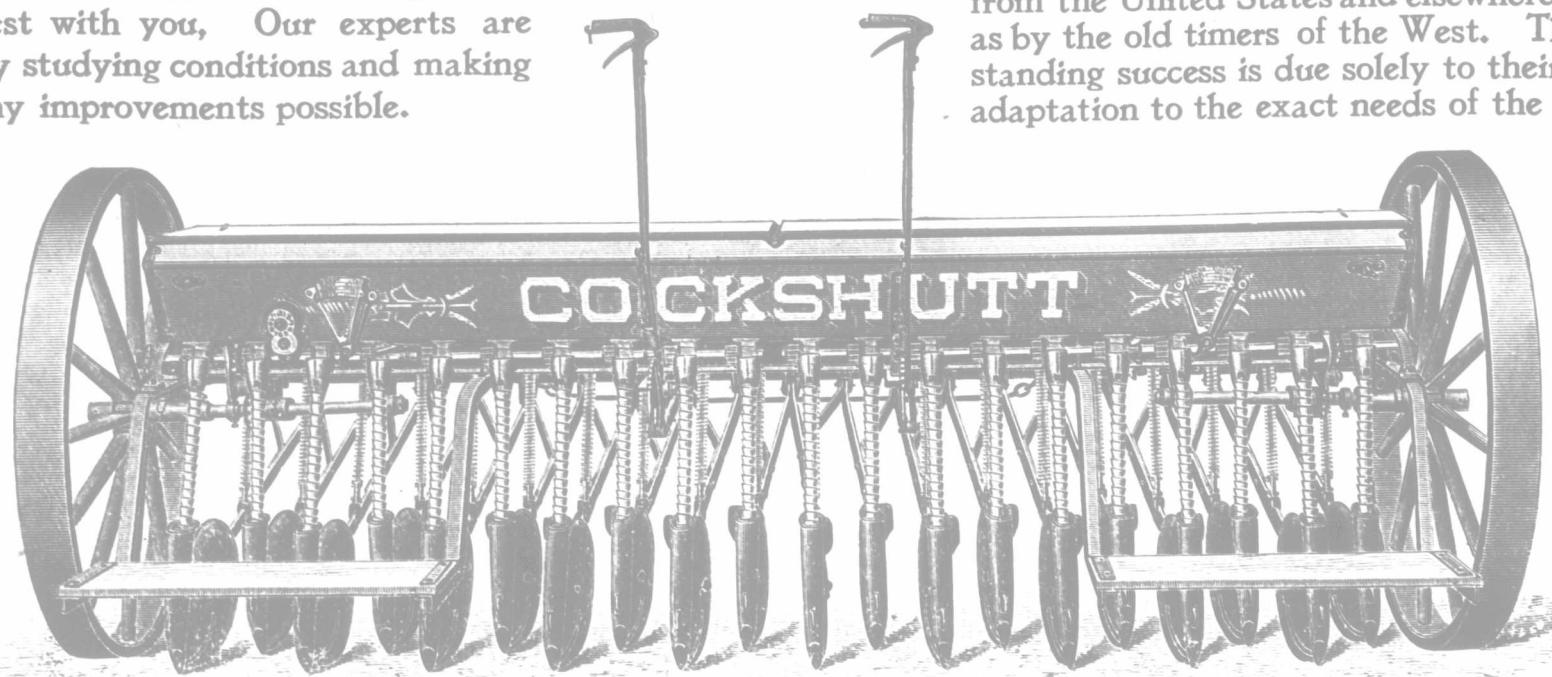
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- |                                 |                              |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alton, A. L., McGregor.         | Husband, A. G., Winnipeg.    | Part, J. H., Swan River.           |
| Armitage, S. B., Crystal City.  | Irwin, J. J., Stonewall.     | Rutledge, T. J. E., Carberry.      |
| Baker, T. F. F., Winnipeg.      | Jamieson, J., Kenton.        | Robinson, P. E., Emerson.          |
| Baker, J. P., Togo.             | Kennedy, M. S., Elm Creek.   | Robinson S. Brandon.               |
| Barry, W. H., Cartwright.       | Lee, W. H. T., Minto.        | Roe, J. S., Neepawa.               |
| Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake.       | Lake, W. H., Morden.         | Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg.         |
| Bowman, E., Gladstone.          | Lawson, R., Shoal Lake.      | Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa.         |
| Bracken, G. E., Eden.           | Leduc, L., Montreal.         | Still, J. B., Neepawa.             |
| Broadfoot, J. W., Binscarth.    | Leslie, W., Melita.          | Shultz, W. A., Gladstone.          |
| Bryant, F. W., Dauphin.         | Lipsett, J. H., Holland.     | Smith, H. D., Winnipeg.            |
| Clark, J. L., Russell.          | Little, C., Winnipeg.        | Smith, W. H., Carman.              |
| Coxe, S. A., Brandon.           | Little, M., Pilot Mound.     | Snider, J. H., Winnipeg.           |
| Cruickshank, J. G., Deloraine.  | Little, W., Boissevain.      | Stevenson, C. A., Reston.          |
| Dand, J. M., Deloraine.         | McDougall, J., Kenton.       | Stevenson, J. A., Carman.          |
| Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg.        | McFadden, D. H., Emerson.    | Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa.          |
| Elliott, H. J., Brandon.        | McGillvray, C. D., Winnipeg. | Swanson, J. A., Manitou.           |
| Fisher, J. F., Brandon.         | McGillvray, J., Winnipeg.    | Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie. |
| Graham, W., Indian Head.        | McKay, D. H., Brandon.       | Thompson, H. N., Bannerman.        |
| Green, E., Birtle.              | McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.  | Thompson, S. J., St. James.        |
| Hassard, F. J., Deloraine.      | McQueen, L., Selkirk.        | Torrance, F., Winnipeg.            |
| Harrison, W., Glenboro.         | Mack, J. S., Neepawa.        | Walton, T., Killarney.             |
| Hayter, G. P., Birtle.          | Manchester, W., Wawanesa.    | Welch, J., Roland.                 |
| Henderson, W. S., Carberry.     | Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake.   | Westell, E. P., Winnipeg.          |
| Hilton, Wm., Winnipeg.          | Martin, W. E., Winnipeg.     | Whaley, H. P., Wadena.             |
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| Hinman, W. J., Winnipeg.        | Murray, J. A., Carman.       | Williamson, A. E., Winnipeg.       |
|                                 | Murray, G. P., Winnipeg.     | Wilson, A. P., Portage la Prairie. |
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