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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

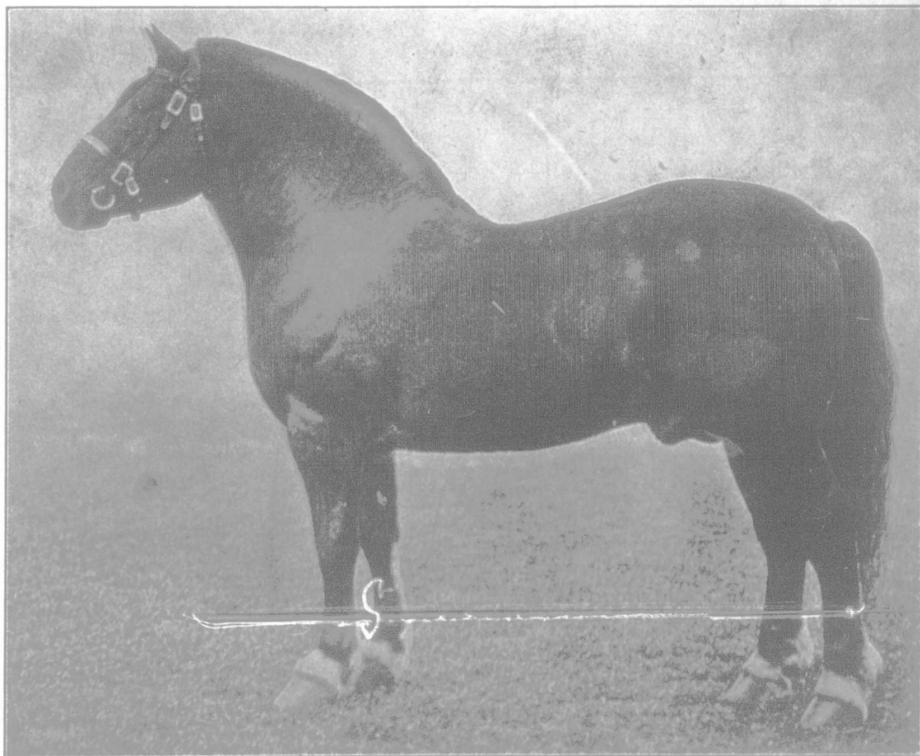
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Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1909

No. 894

THE HEAVY HORSE FOR CANADA



Suffolk Stallion

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- (1) The oldest pure-bred draught horse in the world.
- (2) Clean legs, strong pasterns, best of feet and bone closely approaching the Thoroughbred.
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- The successes of half-bred Suffolks at Islington, Olympia and other leading shows are very numerous.

Messrs. Jaques Bros., The Suffolk Horse Ranch, Lamerton P.O., Alta. (Railway station, Alix, C. P. R. Lacombe Branch), the largest Importers and Breeders of Suffolk Horses in Canada, have now a very large stud for buyers to select from having recently imported another large consignment.

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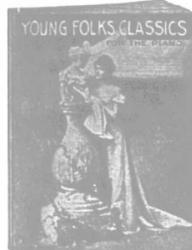
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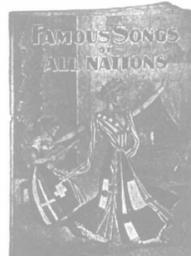
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STANSLEIGH, ALTA.

I bought 200 eggs in the store at Lloydminster and then put them in a lumber wagon and took a five-day journey to my homestead. Then put incubator under canvas tent where the temperature ranged from 50 degrees at night up to 95 when the sun was shining in the daytime, and after all this I hatched 114 good, healthy chicks that are doing well. I think your Peerless Incubator about as near perfection as is possible to get.

B. H. TWEDDLE

SANDY POINT, N.S.

I started the machine with 100 eggs. At the end of ten days I tested out twenty-eight and opening the shells I found every one infertile. This left 72 in the incubator; of these 61 came out fine healthy chickens, and the balance added in the shell or were too weak to get out.

E. HIRST

BRIGTON, ONT.

From my second hatch with the 120 Peerless Incubator I got 96 strong chicks. I am more than pleased with the machine.

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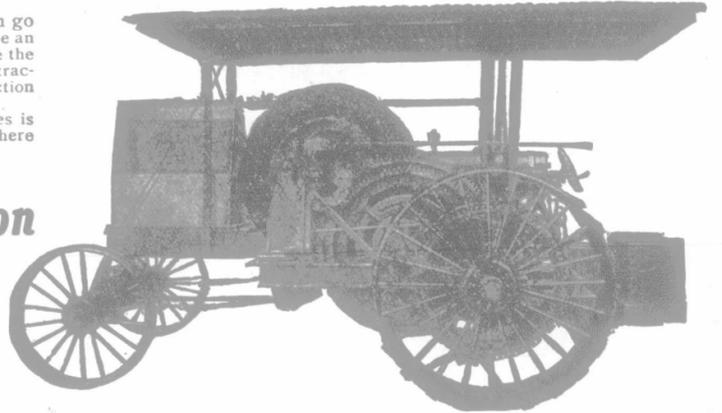
International Gasoline Tractors

AND QUICK ACTION

READINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

The International gasoline tractor is adapted for all work. It can go anywhere and do anything that the steam tractor can. You don't need to be an engineer to run it. You don't need a fireman. It is worth something not to have the flying sparks around. It's light weight, compared with the corresponding steam tractor, is a big point when you consider that you must frequently take your traction engine over insecure bridges and rotten culverts.

That the International gasoline tractor is well adapted to all farm uses is shown by the outcome of the agricultural motor contest at Winnipeg last July, where steam and gasoline tractors were in competition.



The Gasoline Tractor That Won the Winnipeg Gold Medals

GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS A
GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS B
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The traction engine is to play too important a part in the agricultural development of Canada for you to make a mistake in your purchase. You are invited to look into the merits of International tractors. The International local agent will be glad to furnish you with catalogue and particulars. If none in your town, write to the nearest branch house.

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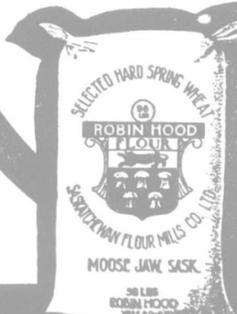
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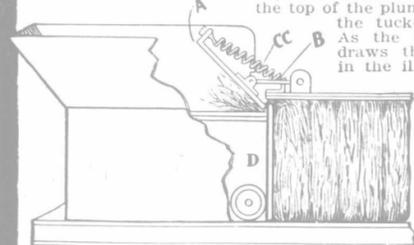
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Makes the Neatest, Smoothest Bales

Your hay will bring a higher price if pressed into bales by the Dain Pull Power Press, because Joseph Dain's patented tucker makes bales that no other hay press can duplicate. They are smoother, neater, more firmly compressed. The skeleton drawing will give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you to study it carefully.

A is the tucker. It is a plate, the width of the bale chamber, with a flange at the top and a lip at the bottom. The tucker is pivoted on B, which is a strong rod attached to the top of the bale chamber. C C are two coil springs. One end is attached to the flange of the tucker, the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the hay. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger. When the plunger starts, the tucker is straight up and down.



As the plunger moves in, the hay draws the tucker inward, as shown in the illustration. When the plunger moves out the coil springs, C C, force the tucker back to its former straight up and down position, and, as it returns back, the lip at the bottom folds the overlap down flat and even without wadding. The completed bale is smooth on both top and bottom.

The Dain does the fastest baling—and without overtaxing either man or beast. It has a wide feed opening. You have lots of time to put in a big charge of hay. The feed table is convenient and the plunger remains still and the feed chamber opens its full length on one-fifth of the circle. The immense leverage, 160 to 1, allows us to use the short nine foot sweep. Thus, in the same time, the team travels around the circle more often and more hay is baled than when horses have to complete a wider circle. For greatest convenience in operating, moving and setting, for greatest durability, buy the Dain Pull Power Full Circle All Steel Press. First send to us for catalog and prices. And do it right away.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 10, 1909

No. 894

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

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EDITORIAL

Handsome Xmas Number

Determined efforts are being made to make this year's Christmas number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL the best that ever has been sent to readers in Western Canada by any publishing house. Articles by recognized authorities and elegant illustrations will combine to form a large volume that should be in every home in the great Canadian West.

Use all Available Shelter

On nearly every farm in the older parts of the country there is shelter of some kind, under which the farm implements or some of them can be stored during the winter months. Make use of what shelter there is, whether it is the drive floor or an empty corner in the barn, a lean-to that may not be used now for the purposes for which it was built; any roof in fact that will protect machinery from the effects of sun, wind, snow and rain, which shortens its working life more than all the use it is ever put to on the farm.

Corn Belt Moving Northward

The northern extension of the corn belt has been the most significant movement in agriculture in America during the past decade. Ten years ago the northern boundary of the corn belt coincided with the northern line of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Corn was grown to some extent in Southern Wisconsin, in Michigan, Minnesota and South Dakota. But these states were not thought of as being adapted climatically for the production of Zea Mays.

This year the corn crop of the two Dakotas and Minnesota bulks to a tremendous volume. The Crop Reporter makes it the largest on

record. Steers and hogs fed on native grown corn are being shipped from these states to the live-stock markets. Corn has become a staple crop in the tier of American states bordering on the Canadian boundary. In ten years the limits of the corn belt have been moved northward from two hundred to four hundred miles. If the same progress in the developing of early maturing, hardy varieties is maintained during the next decade we may expect to find the great American cereal flourishing on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Stranger things have come to pass. Corn is of tropical origin, but for that matter so are all cereals, and some of them are now growing as far north as the Arctic Circle.

Local Option Campaign

Manitoba's local option fight is developing into a campaign of more than ordinary interest. Energetic work by enthusiastic temperance advocates has resulted in great progress during the past few years. Gradually the province is being won by the temperance forces.

For months past organized efforts have been made to have the question submitted to a vote in numerous districts at the coming municipal elections. In some cases the necessary petitions have been filed in accordance with the provincial statute, but it is reported that these petitions have disappeared. Interested parties must have degenerated to a low level when they adopt such means of preventing any locality from voicing its opinion on any important question. Such action indicates that one side is putting up a hopeless fight.

British Forecast of Wheat Supply

In another column we reproduce the forecast of George Broomhall, the well-known British market authority, on the probable supply of wheat during the cereal year from August 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910. It is estimated that exporting countries will be able to supply world markets with over eighty million bushels more wheat this year than last; in fact, the outlook for supplies are better than in any of the past ten years. The forecast is rather bearish.

For that matter, however, every report on the wheat situation, and every estimate of probable supply this season seems to have been the work of bears. If the world has reaped so ample a harvest, and every prospect is as pleasing as it is, wheat, by all the rules of demand and supply, should long ago have sold cheaper. But it doesn't seem to get much weaker. There seems no reason yet to doubt that those holding wheat have seriously blundered. Supplies appear abundant, but so long as the cereal is marketed in volume, nearly equal to demand, there seems little danger of any serious slump in values.

New Attraction to the West

For decades past agriculturists and others have been lured to the western provinces of Canada because of the fact that it was acknowledged to be the greatest wheat producing area in the world. Capability to produce this high grade cereal was deemed sufficient to make the country a desirable place to locate. This year, however, Canada's prairie country offers a new attraction. During the late summer, Manitoba grown apples of rare quality were displayed in different parts of the United States. Recently several boxes of this choice fruit have been sent to Lord Strathcona in England, so that Britishers may be shown that the soil and climate of Western Canada are congenial to the production of luscious fruit as well as of the choicest grain in the world.

This new attraction is only a slight evidence of what the future holds for the wide territory in Canada west of the Great Lakes. A variety of crops, particularly when home luxuries are included, is sure to make immigration jump by leaps and bounds.

What is Your Age?

"A man's age should not be counted by calendar years; it should be figured out by his experience as the days roll by. By calendar years I am 60, but by the fun I have had I am 927." This is an opinion overheard on a railway train a few days ago and expressed by a robust, blustering man in such tone as to indicate that he meant every word he said. And is there not a great deal of truth in his words? Some people borrow trouble so lavishly as to make life miserable. The weeks wander by into so many calendar years. When the dozen months have gone by sixty times the age is sixty years, and appearances give the impression that it is considerably more. But there are other individuals who labor hard, always doing the right and always making the best of things, even in adversity. They enjoy life, they always are happy, their company is acceptable to all who know them. When a twelve-month has rolled by sixty times they consider they have had as much enjoyment as individuals they know could have in many times sixty years—and they feel good for several years more.

On the farm it rests largely with the individual as to whether or not life is so miserable as to make the years drag wearily. The man who has good health and plenty to do, with enough cash to provide a comfortable home, should not grumble. Where are conditions more congenial for providing such surroundings? Be happy in your work. How old are you when you consider the enjoyment you have had at your life's work and the good you have done?

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CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE BRIDGES

A new situation has grown up within the past few years in regard to bridge building. Timber has advanced in price until almost prohibitive, while the use of steel and concrete has developed. It is not surprising, therefore, that much uncertainty has arisen in the use of concrete and steel for highway bridge purposes.

There is frequent request for standard plans for bridge construction, in the belief that bridges are merely a matter of span. This is true to a limited extent only. So long as timber was being used and temporary construction was being followed, present requirements only had to be considered; but concrete and steel are permanent types of construction. Concrete, in particular, is a material that will last for centuries. When materials of this class are being used, it is highly important that they be used with skill, in order that the future generations will not regard them as an eyesore or a joke. Every bridge possesses more or less individuality, according to the site and location. The placing of wing walls, the amount of water-way to be provided, the fixing of the height of the bridge, the type of superstructure, the requirements of the foundation and many other details should be considered, in order that our works represent to future generations, as well as our own, the skill and knowledge we have actually attained.

The line between a culvert and a bridge is not definitely drawn. By some the difference is considered a matter of size; by others, bridges are regarded as pertaining to flowing streams, culverts to drains.

Short-span waterways, while capable of rough-and-ready methods, are also capable of treatment that will make them an ornament rather than a disfigurement to the King's highway. A good appearance is not a matter of expense, but of good workmanship in design and construction. Neat culverts are merely a matter of good taste and good judgment, such as every progressive farmer tries to show on his own property.

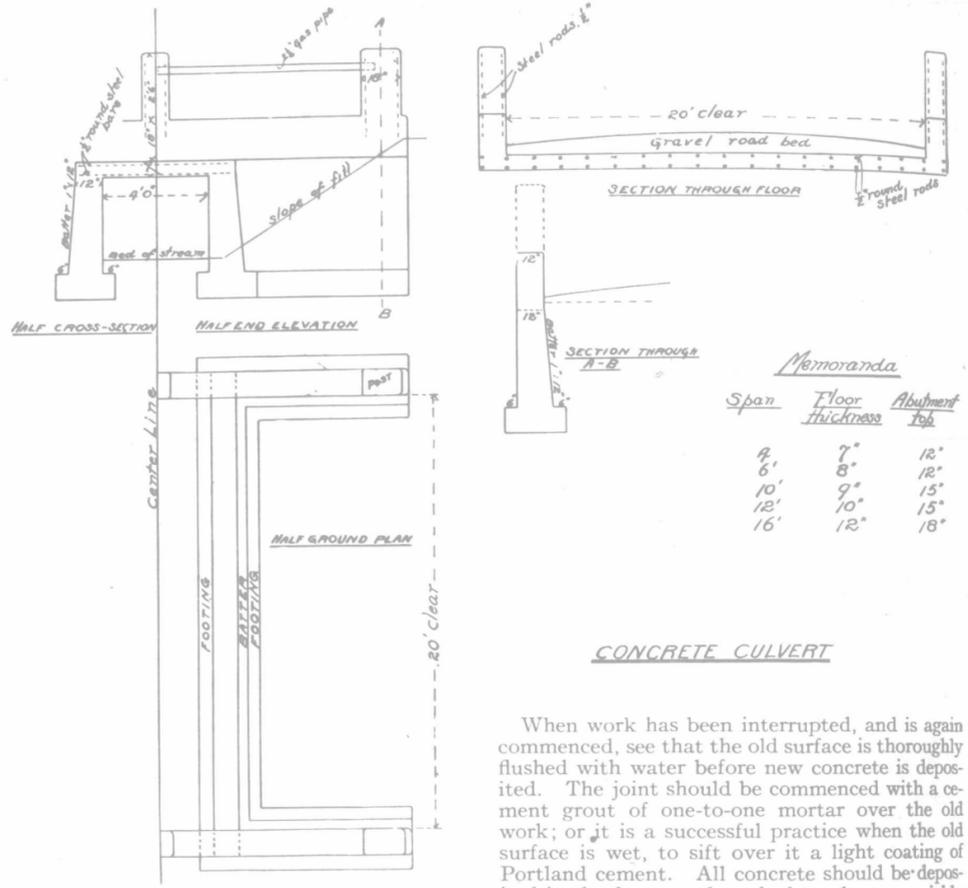
The smallest waterways may be made of concrete tile, and when well laid are durable and serviceable. Tile culverts should have end walls of concrete extending below the frost line. These walls serve several purposes. They retain the earth at the end of the culvert, prevent water flowing outside of the tile, keep the ends from being washed out and undermined.

There is a tendency to use tile where culverts of larger size should be used. The area of waterway should provide, not for the ordinary flow, but for the average spring freshet, but for the maximum rush that may occur in a term of years. Unless this is done washouts are certain to occur.

For waterways of larger size than tile culverts, the accompanying sketch will indicate a plan suitable in many cases. Simply described, it is made up of two side walls, with a slab of concrete over them. End walls are also provided to retain the earth, supporting the hand-rail and acting as wing walls. In numerous cases, to provide for the rush of water, it may be necessary to place the wing walls at an angle with the barrel of the culvert; but walls parallel with the roadway are much more desirable where the situation will admit of them.

In all concrete work there is a tendency to failure because of carelessness on the part of workmen. Every precaution should be taken to use clean sand and clean gravel; to use good Portland cement, and to see that all materials are thoroughly mixed. Use clean water. The strength of concrete is as much dependent on the other materials employed as it is upon the Portland cement. Thorough mixing cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The sand and cement are first to be mixed dry. The mixture of sand and cement should then be mixed with the gravel or broken stone, and water afterwards added to make a moist mixture. Wet concrete is preferable to concrete that is too dry, but a happy medium should be aimed at. Concrete should be just so wet that when placing it in the moulds a smooth surface can be secured. This smooth surface should be obtained by forcing a spade between the concrete and the formwork, permitting the wet mortar to flow behind the spade, and thereby obtaining a smooth face of fine material.

In getting a good surface finish on concrete, the process just described should be followed.



DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE BRIDGES

No dependence can be placed on a coat of plaster over a rough mass of concrete. The plaster is certain to discolor, and will sooner or later scale off. To remove the marks of the timber form-work, it is well to take down the form-work from the exposed faces as soon as the concrete is hard enough, and rub the face over with a flat brick or stone.

It has been stated that concrete should be made of Portland cement, sand and gravel; or in the place of gravel, broken stone may be used. For concrete floors, such as are required for the culvert shown in the accompanying sketch, the proportions should ordinarily be one part of cement, two of sand, and four of gravel; and for the abutments and wing walls, one part of cement, two and a half of sand, and five of gravel. Frequently, concrete is made by mixing cement and gravel only, but in this process there is great danger of having concrete that is very porous. The theory of concrete is that there should be enough Portland cement to fill the voids in the sand; and enough of the resulting mortar to fill the voids in the gravel or broken stone. For this reason, the entire mixture should grade from stuff that is very fine to material that is coarse. The real strength of concrete is in the strength of the mortar which unites the stones together. Very fine gravel is objectionable, as the resulting concrete has not the strength obtained by larger stones held together with a strong mortar. Where gravel contains a large percentage of fine stuff, it is usually desirable to screen it. If the fine material removed is clean and equal to a good building sand, it may be used to form the mortar, and can then be uniformly intermixed with the coarser material. A further objection to the use of gravel without this precaution, is that the finer sand is seldom uniformly mixed, but lies in pockets, and the resulting concrete is of very uncertain composition.

Timber forms supporting the concrete should be strongly bound together, with plenty of wire. A great deal of inferior work results from neglect to use properly braced and tiled form work. This applies especially to the floor supports. In bracing the form work, which is to support the slab covering, it should be an inch or so higher in the center than at the sides, to allow for settlement.

When work has been interrupted, and is again commenced, see that the old surface is thoroughly flushed with water before new concrete is deposited. The joint should be commenced with a cement grout of one-to-one mortar over the old work; or it is a successful practice when the old surface is wet, to sift over it a light coating of Portland cement. All concrete should be deposited in the forms and worked to place as quickly as possible after being mixed. As a rule, thirty minutes is the greatest period that should elapse. Any setting that has taken place and is broken in the further manipulation of the concrete, is destroyed and is finally lost to the work. For this reason, good concrete that has been put in place should not be disturbed until it has thoroughly hardened and set. All concrete, when it has been put in place, should be quickly rammed and worked in layers, so as to make the concrete perfectly compact and free from spaces and air bubbles.

As soon as the concrete slab of coarse stuff has been put in place, it should be coated over with a one-half inch covering of cement mortar, made in the proportion of one part of cement to one part of sand. This should be higher at the center than at the ends of the culvert, in order that drainage may be perfect. Concrete is porous, and unless coated with a waterproof covering, is certain to be greatly injured by moisture dripping through it.

In order that concrete will not adhere to the forms, they should be coated with oil before the concrete is put in place. A combination of crude oil and kerosene applied with a brush gives good results, but an excess should not be used. For all exposed faces of the concrete, dressed lumber should be used, and it should be cleaned and re-coated with oil at each setting.

Every care should be taken to see that the inside of the forms is free from shavings, sawdust, blocks of wood, or other debris, before putting in the concrete. A warning of this kind would seem almost superfluous, but there is evidence of no more common neglect than this. Time and again, in important work, the writer has found blocks of wood projecting from the concrete. Spacing pieces also should be removed. Neglect to do so is merely evidence that the workmen are anxious to get rid of their job in the easiest possible way, regardless of consequences.

The reinforcement shown in the flooring of this culvert should be of round steel rods. There is a common impression that any kind of iron will do, but this is an error. The steel is used to give tensile strength where tension of the concrete is likely to occur. Concrete is strong in compression, but is weak in tension. Wherever it is the tendency of loads passing over a culvert to bend a slab, tension takes place on one half, and compression on the other. The steel should be

placed so as to equalize the compressive and tensile strength of the concrete. In the case referred to, steel rods with ends bent at each end, are placed across the culvert 1 1/2 inches from the exposed face, both bottom and top. A coating of concrete 1 1/2 inches in thickness will effectually protect the steel from rust. The steel used should be free from oil or grease. A thin layer of rust is not objectionable, but loose or scaly rust should be removed with a stiff wire brush. The concrete should be well consolidated and placed in close contact with the steel.

On the sketch accompanying this article, a clear width of driveway of 20 feet is shown. There is a tendency to make short-span bridges too narrow. A driveway 16 or 18 feet wide may be sufficient for long steel or other bridges, which are in plain view at all times; but for smaller waterways, the sides of which are not prominent on the highway, the width should be such as to minimize the tendency to drive over, or strike the hand rail. Where tile culverts are used, it is the practice in some municipalities to carry them the entire width of the highway. In this way, an absolutely safe crossing is provided. Hand rails on all culverts are important. They add to the safety of a bridge; and much attention should be given to their appearance, as this is the only part of the work to be seen by the travelling public. Strongly-built railings of good appearance give a feeling of safety and security in passing over the bridges, and with little, if any, added expense, they may be made a matter of ornament to the highway.

A discussion of bridge-building, using concrete and steel, with a view to enabling the average councillor or pathmaster to draw up plans and specifications for all bridges, must, of necessity, be a misdirected effort. Bridge-building is strictly within the sphere of the civil engineer, and efforts to discount this fact are foredoomed to ultimate failure. The skillful and experienced farmer looks with amusement upon attempts at farming made by inexperienced men who take up farming after a life spent in professional work. The newly-arrived "remittance man" is an example of such farming. When will councillors realize that their own well-meant attempts to build steel and concrete bridges without trained advice is equally enjoyable to the man who thoroughly understands bridge design?

A common practice is for councils to advertise for tenders, upon which steel-bridge companies submit alleged strain sheets, specifications and prices. Having little or no other experience and training to guide them, the work is awarded according to price. The lowest tenderer receives the contract. Price is the sole basis upon which judgment is formed. For a difference of \$5.00 in price, a bridge may be rejected in favor of one having \$1,000 less value. A premium is thus put upon inferior work. Having awarded the contract, councillors, without engineering training, are unable to determine to what extent even the plans and specifications submitted with the tender have been followed.

When a bridge is required in a municipality, the proper procedure is to at once employ a civil engineer experienced in bridge construction. He should prepare plans for the substructure, including abutments and piers. He may himself prepare complete plans and specifications for the steel superstructure; or, without preparing plans, he may submit such specifications in calling for tenders that all bridge companies will compete on a uniform basis. By the latter course, each company is free to submit its own design, which must, however, be prepared under a fixed specification as regards strength. Having received tenders for the work, the engineer is in a position to decide upon the most favorable tender. He will further scrutinize details of connections, etc., and will see that the bridge is erected in accordance with the specifications. The services of a capable engineer will commonly double the life of a bridge, as compared with a contract that is let without proper supervision. In the preparing of plans for abutments and piers he can frequently save sufficient material to pay for his services. Bridge construction is a work requiring mathematical training, as well as practical judgment and experience, and to this end it is most desirable that the public be thoroughly conversant with the fact that councillors should not be expected to erect steel and concrete bridges without the services of a trained and experienced man to guide them.

The strength of bridges is a matter for considerable readjustment in Canada. The common practice is to build them just strong enough.

Having future requirements in view, with materials that may last almost forever, it is only good judgment to build our bridges stronger than strong enough. Methods of traffic and transportation are rapidly changing. Motor traffic has been applied to rural transportation, and it is the belief of many that it will in the near future be adopted in Canada. This will mean on our country roads largely increased loads. The weight of rural traffic, through traction engines, is steadily demanding stronger bridges, and what the future may produce it is impossible to foresee. Other than that, with increasing population and improved means of traffic, bridges should be built capable of carrying very much heavier loads.

W. A. McLEAN, Engineer of Highways.
Department of Public Works, Toronto.

HORSE

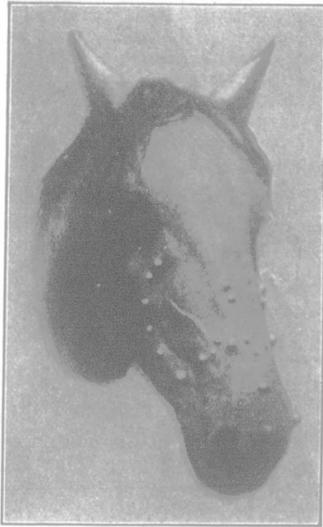
Glanders in Horses and Man.

It is important that owners of horses and mules should never overlook the possibility of glanders being transmitted from animals to man. Several cases have been reported in Canada in which the disease has been contracted from horses by their owners or attendants, and occasionally fresh instances arise when owners, through carelessness or dislike of governmental interference by inspection of their horses, have paid the penalty with their lives.

In years gone by the range horse has disseminated the disease throughout the country, but owing to the regulations promulgated and enforced in late years all horses, whether domesticated or branded (range) horses from south of the international boundary, are tested with mallein. This limits the sources of infection of outbreaks to domestic or native origin.

In the farming districts glanders is soon noticed and quickly stamped out, but it will readily be understood that the disease will be more difficult to detect and control in large bands of horses not even halter broken, a difficulty increased by the practice of sophisticated breeders of range horses in shooting any horses in their bunches with suspicious discharge from the nostrils. Consequently in view of the fact that some ranches on the western ranges have been known to be badly infected and that the horses from many ranches range together all the time it may be well to view with suspicion all branded horses newly from the open range.

In the nineties, when branded bronchos used to be trailed down through Saskatchewan and



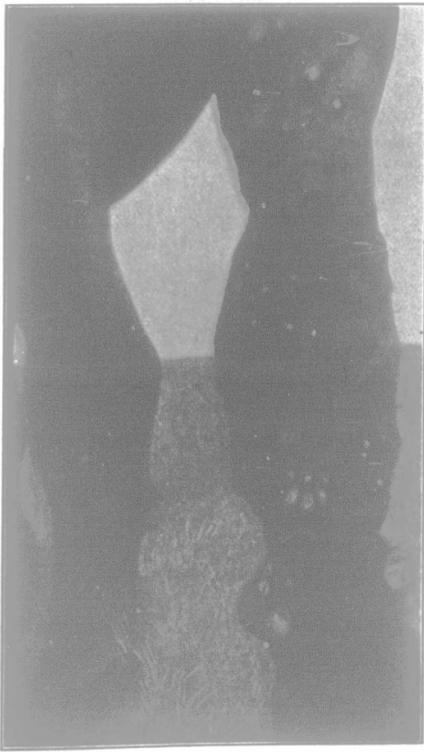
GLANDERS—FARCY BUDS ON FACE.

Manitoba for sale from the Medicine Hat and Maple Creek districts, quite frequently one could trace the route followed, it being marked by outbreaks of glanders wherever bronchos were sold, corralled or stabled with other horses. The bronchos, although infected when they started from the range, frequently did not exhibit any symptoms until worn out by travel and hard usage at the hands of their new owners.

A ranch broken up some ten years, the Ox Heart, was often accused of being a nursery for the disease and perhaps the suspicions were too well founded to be disregarded. It is also well known that during the Boer war one celebrated regiment horsed with western branded horses had a frightful mortality among its horses due to glanders. Horses under certain climatic conditions, such as exist in British Columbia, may harbor the disease yet live for years and show very few if any symptoms, the only means of detecting these none-the-less dangerous animals being by means of the mallein test. Range horses, as already mentioned, have been known to be infected, but until submitted to the vicissitudes of shipping, selling and breaking to harness, have not shown clinical symptoms, ill health, staring coat, irregular hacking cough, nasal discharge, either from one or both nostrils, enlargement of the glands under the jaws, loss of flesh, abscesses (farcy buds) on the limbs, trunk or face.

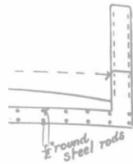
Recently a farmer in Saskatchewan died from an illness of several months standing, exhibiting symptoms which if noted in a horse by a veterinarian would have at once placed it under suspicion of glanders. The attending physician and specialist pronounced the patient to have tuberculosis, not suspecting a horse as the source of the infection and probably not knowing that for months their patient had been treating a mare with so-called nasal gleet — even to the extent of cleaning the old mare's nostrils of the glanderous discharge. Despite all treatment the man died, affirming in his last few weeks that "Whatever the old mare had, he had!" The man is dead. On examination some months later his horses were tested, found to be diseased and all shot. The old mare, also dead, had infected the victims to this dread disease.

Glanders is not a hard disease to diagnose by a professional man who is on the alert. Clinical cases should not be long undiscovered even by the farmer owner, if he will only think over the possible causes for the symptoms shown. The old idea that the glander discharge sinks in water and that if a discharge does not sink the disease is harmless, is a fallacy and is not worthy of further consideration. Discharges from the nose in horses that are very offensive are generally due to a decayed upper back tooth (molar). The discharge of distemper (strangles) is usually found in young horses, old horses rarely being affected with strangles, consequently always suspect a non-smelling discharge from the nose in an aged horse, especially if either of the glands below the jaw are enlarged, or there is a discharge from the eye also of the same side as the discharging nostril. Discharges from the nostril (either one or both) intermittent (now and again), rusty in color, gluey (viscid), sticky in nature and



GLANDERS (FARCY BUDS), NOT AN UNCOMMON FORM

DIGES



NOTES

| Door thickness | Abutment top |
|----------------|--------------|
| 7" | 12" |
| 8" | 12" |
| 9" | 15" |
| 10" | 15" |
| 12" | 18" |

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streaked with blood together with other above-mentioned symptoms almost invariably indicate glanders. Therefore, take no chances, leave local applications of medicine severely alone, at least until the animal has passed the mallein test and is shown to be healthy.

Let the farmer drop from his list of curable horse diseases forever those two dangerous old-timers handed down to us from Shakespeare's time, viz., farcy and nasal gleet; the first named because it is glanders in a local form, and the latter because in many cases the so-called gleet is the clinical manifestations of glanders. When any such cases come before him so designated let him protect himself, his family, his neighbors and all their horse stock by reporting to the proper authorities. EXPERIENCED VET.

Britain's Latest Scheme for Breeding Army Horses

It is being proposed in England in connection with the question of procuring horses for military purposes, to ear-mark all horses fit for army use and to prohibit the exportation of such animals. The plan, briefly, is to give every farmer \$50 who is willing to ear-mark a brood mare which is deemed suitable for military work, the farmer's part of the bargain being that the mare should spend her days in the country; and, in order that if a sale were effected it would be impossible for the purchaser to transfer a mare abroad, the customs authorities are to be asked and empowered to prevent shipment of animals so marked. It is also suggested that a certain number of filly foals should be marked each year, to come on as brood mares.

The plan has certain features that commend it to British horsemen, but does not seem likely to become publicly popular. In the first place the mares or fillies may die within a month after their owners have collected the fifty dollars subsidy, and the country would be out that much on the speculation. And then there is the usual difficulty of finding buyers for surplus horses in times of peace. If the best horses have to be kept in the country, and the country doesn't need all the best that is produced, it will be poor business for the farmer who has a few government subsidized mares, raising horses for purposes of war, when there is no war on to create demand. Britain seems to keep herself well worked up all the time planning for larger Dreadnoughts, and evolving schemes for encouraging increased breeding of horses for an army to fight the ever-expected foe.

Fewer Horses Exported

Evidence of increased demand for Canadian horses at home is well shown in the British horse import figures for last year. Times were when buyers travelled Eastern Canada picking up big, drafty horses at rather small prices and exporting them to Britain. In the same way large numbers of Canadian horses found market in the United States. According to British figures for the year just closed Canadian supplies numbered 97 head, and sold at an average of \$255.50 each. This is a reduction in Canadian imports in 1908-1909 of 12.61 per cent. Canada exported to the United States in 1909 2,116 horses at an average price of \$175.

Stallions in Manitoba

The departmental report for 1908 shows that 339 stallions were registered in that year under schedule A of the Stallion Enrollment Act and certified as pure-bred and sound. The breeds were represented as follows: Clydesdales, 244; Percheron, 51; Shire, 24; Suffolk, 7; French Draft, 1; Draft, 3; New York Jockey, 5; Coach, 3; Thoroughbred, 1. In schedule B, pure-bred, but with no certificate of soundness, 9 stallions were enrolled, and in the class for grades there were 194, making the total number of stallions in the province 542.

* * *

Reports from feeders and breeders indicate that there is increasing inquiry for breeding hogs. Sows are in good demand at farm sales and breeders state that inquiry for pure-bred males is improving. This change in attitude of farmers towards swine is not confined to the western provinces alone, but is noticed in Eastern Canada and in the States. In purchasing breeding stock, pure-bred males of one of the recognized bacon breeds only should be procured.

STOCK

Is the Herd Law an Advantage?

We have been requested to publish the views of readers who have had experience in districts where herd laws are in force. We publish here-with a number of letters dealing with the question. Rather strangely considering the extent to which some communities are agitated at times on the herd law question, the anti-herd law men only have anything to say on the matter. Our columns are open to a free discussion of subjects of this nature and those who do not see eye to eye with our correspondents are invited to write us about it. Every question has two sides.

Of the letters that follow that of G. H. Bradshaw, Man., is awarded the regular weekly three dollar prize, and that of John Hubbard, of Saskatchewan, second.

Herd Laws Protect no One

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In our district we fought out the herd law question once more last spring. Although our petition carried by a small majority I regret to say that the department at Regina decided to keep the law in force. The great majority of our petitioners were recent converts, having the year before asked for herd law. However, we gained one point: the fight dragged out so late into the spring that some of our bitterest opponents lost heart and put a fence round their crops, with the result that they and we have lived in peace and quietness all summer in that particular district.

I do not want to point a moral, but is it unreasonable to hope that even to herd law enthusiasts, "A nod is as good as a wink."

Well, to answer your request and say plainly what I think of the herd laws in force in different parts of the West, my private opinion, often publicly expressed, is that: First, in districts suitable for mixed farming there is no one thing so harmful to the general improvement of the stock of the country as the herd law; second, that as a breeder of quarrelling amongst neighbors nothing is so good as the herd law; third, that in a district where much stock is kept, from a legal standpoint, nothing is so utterly useless to the grain grower as the herd law; fourth, I think that if you want to give a settlement a poverty stricken, shiftless, roadless, poorly farmed look, there is nothing that can equal the herd law.

I regret to say that our district is blessed, or cursed, with three different herd laws. On the east we have two Manitoba laws, each somewhat different from the other, the main difference being that in one municipality stock can be impounded if found running at large anywhere; also, in this district the fee for driving stock to pound is limited to a maximum of \$3.00. In the second district stock cannot be impounded unless actually doing damage to crop, the driving fee being \$2.00 to every man helping to impound the stock. This is a great mistake, as there is no limit to the number of halfbreeds and such like who are always willing to lend a hand. Then the

Saskatchewan law allows smaller pound fees but instead of putting a fixed charge for the driving fee, merely says "reasonable" expenses, and here is one of the most common causes of dispute. What would be half an hour's work to a good man would be a day's work to any number of green-horns, each of whom would expect to be paid full man's wages. This looks to me very much like putting a bonus on incapacity!

However, none of these herd laws are any good. Don't tinker with them. Throw them right out and have done with the whole dog-in-the-manger business.

I think it is nothing more than fair that when a newcomer settles in an old mixed farming district that he should fence. He has no moral right to expect that men who have always fenced their crop and let their stock run, should, just to protect him, go right out of business. Any way, these men will find when they settle near a man who refuses either to move or sell off his stock, and who will fight herd law from the drop of the hat, that if they do not fence their crop will be damaged. Certainly the herd law will never protect them.

The hope of the country is mixed farming. Without fencing no man can raise grain and stock, at the same time and in the same place. Fence your crops, gentlemen. Then when strangers pass your places and see a bunch of stock eating your crop they will not think you have escaped either from the poorhouse or the lunatic asylum!

Just at present there is so little poetry connected with this controversy that I really must close with a little:

In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strewn;
The grain men in their blindness
Forbid our stock to roam.
(With apologies to the old hymn.)

Man.

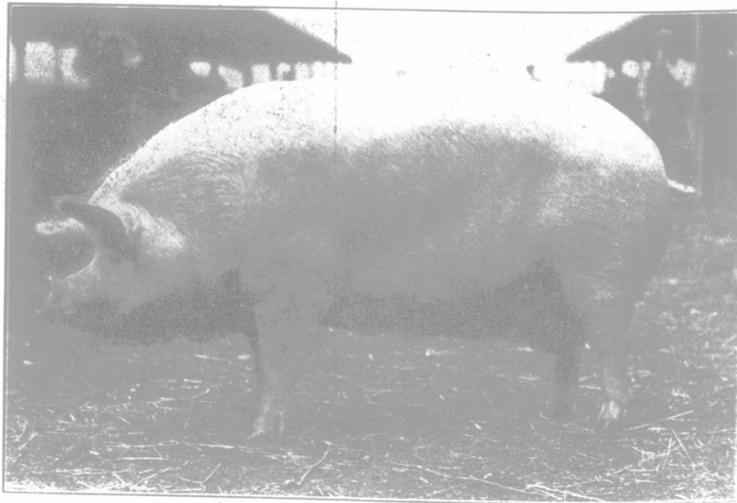
G. H. BRADSHAW.

Herd Law a Disadvantage: Fence The Farms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am glad to see that you are asking for farmers' opinions of the herd law, and think that such a live question would call forth many forceful replies. As I understand it in this district the law is, briefly, that from the first to the fifteenth of May, according to the season, until the first of November no stock shall be allowed to run at large. During the remainder of the year stock may roam at will, except—and here comes a clause that is entirely ignored—that such stock shall be put into an enclosure once in every twenty-four hours.

This herd law, I have no doubt, served a good purpose in former days, when herds were larger and grain crops smaller than at present, but now I have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the greatest obstacles to progressive mixed farming. The herd law's very existence presupposes a mixed farming country. Its operation would be unnecessary in either an all-stock district, or an all-grain locality. It is practically a mixed farmer's law. It is getting in its work at mixing, too, pretty thoroughly. To my mind the only improvement worth considering would be to extend the herd law right through the year, make it illegal to allow stock of any kind to run



BOTTESFORD OF MARCHINGTON QUEEN YORKSHIRE, FIRST IN CLASS AND RESERVE CHAMPION, ROYAL SHOW, 1909

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

November 17.—*Have you had any experience with small threshing outfits, driven by steam or gasoline power? Would a farmer be well advised in purchasing such a rig? State what uses you make of your power other than threshing, giving your opinion of either gasoline or steam tractors for general farm work.*

November 24.—*From your work and observations of the past season what new fact has been most impressed upon you, or what old fact has been most thoroughly re-emphasized? No limitation is placed on the discussion. Any matter may be discussed.*

December 1.—*What do you feed to supply animal matter to the hens during the winter months? How do you prepare and feed it, and have previous results shown it to be satisfactory?*

December 8.—*Give directions for killing, cutting up and curing pork or beef on the farm.*

To What is Deterioration in Wheat Yields Due?

Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has been carrying on some experiments to determine the cause of deterioration of wheat yields in the Red river valley. The results seem to show that the chief cause of deterioration of yield is due to the action of parasitic fungi, causing root rot, wilting and blighting of the straw and heads, so that on fertile land the yield may be reduced to such an extent as to deceive one into believing the soil is worn out for wheat. Further, the experiments seem to furnish a material basis for the belief that proper handling for disease prevention may largely restore the yielding power of such soils without great cost.

Professor Bolley sums up his conclusions under these heads:

(1) That continuous wheat cropping has, in my belief, been chiefly instrumental in the introduction of wheat parasites into the soil and into the seed, and that these parasites are carried in various ways from field to field and especially are transmitted from crop to crop by way of the seed.

(2) That through the practice of continuous wheating, soils in many cases have become in-

fectured with from one to three or four definite parasitic fungi which attack after the same manner as the flax-wilt fungi attack and destroy the flax crop on old flax lands, and, therefore, such wheat lands may be said to be "wheat-sick" in exactly the same sense that old flax lands have previously been termed "flax-sick."

(3) We have found that various types of fertilizers and chemical substances applied to the soil, and various methods of treating the soil, have a marked effect upon the type of injury that these fungi are able to accomplish. For example, by special treatments of such old "wheat-sick" lands we have been able to heighten the destructive effects of the diseases upon the crops. In certain other cases we have been able to greatly modify or improve the character of the seed and straw produced.

(4) The diseases under consideration may attack the crop directly by way of the seed, by way of the soil, or through wind-blown spores.

(5) The destruction of the crop so far as reducing the yield of plump seeds is concerned, seems to be quite closely proportionate to the speed of maturity and to the hardness of the straw; that is to say, a stiff, harsh straw suffers less than a soft, succulent straw.

(6) While there is sufficient fertility available in our Red river soils to produce an abundant growth of straw, the quality of the straw produced is often of such nature that when attacked by various soil and seed-infesting fungi it is unable to resist. The grain fails to fill and in many cases the grains are cut off from the mother plant before even the milk stage is reached.

This disease theory explains many features with regard to reduced yield that were not previously open to explanation. For instance, it accounts for the fact that even new prairie lands when broken now as often fail to produce plump wheat as the old wheat lands. It also in a large way accounts for the effect seen on over-worked summer-fallowed lands, or upon lands which have been rather lavishly manured. The action of the diseases are such that they gradually cause seed deterioration by internal attack, and, even though the new lands were wholly free from disease, disease-infested seed sown there continues the trouble.

ADVICE FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP:

(1) Rotate, thus giving the wheat fungi which are now known to exist in such defective fields, a chance to die out. Other crops than cereals associated with close pasture, are most likely to give beneficial results.

(2) Sow only plump, properly colored seed wheat, for some of the chief wheat parasites which we have been studying infest the kernels of diseased wheat plants internally, and are thus carried each year to the new crop. No diseased grains retain a normal color, shape and size. Therefore, grade the grain so as to eliminate the shrunken and shrivelled seeds.

(3) Treat all seeds by the formaldehyde method; for the seed from infested wheat crops also carry the spores of the wheat parasites upon the outside of the grain, as in the case of smut, and the formaldehyde treatment easily destroys all such spores. This is one of the explanations why treatment for the prevention of smut has always shown an increase of crop, even though the grain so treated is known to be free from smut. This method of handling seed will prevent sowing large quantities of spores of the wheat parasites upon uninfected or slightly infected soils.

(4) Avoid so preparing the land as to produce an excess of available nitrogen or the use of nitrogen fertilizers in undue amounts immediately preceding the wheat crop, unless the large available nitrogen supply is counterbalanced by phosphates or other mineral fertilizers suited to hasten maturity, and harden or stiffen the straw; for wheat on such lands falls an easy prey to the fungi. A crop of corn or flax or millet upon such lands, preceding the wheat crop, will be apt to leave the soil condition as to conduce to the formation of a stiffer straw.

(5) Give the soil thorough cultivation, drainage and aeration, and yet have the seed bed thoroughly compact. These are conditions which are particularly favorable to the production of the wheat plant, conditions which it can stand well, while the reverse conditions are apt to be favorable for the growth of fungi.

at large at any time. I hear my neighbors say: "I haven't sufficient pasture; how am I going to keep my herd?" And my answer is: "Cut out all those scrubs, then fence your herd in fields. You'll have better cattle and cleaner fields."

This is the unvarnished truth, but I fear there are many mixed farmers who are too blind, even to their own interests, to see it. Would it not be better to have, say 20 head of good, well-fed, sleek and profitable cattle where one always knew where to find them, than to have, say 40 or 50 ill-bred, ill-natured, profitless brutes that roam wherever they will?

Such an alteration in the law as I suggest would cause an enormous outlay throughout the country for fencing, but such an outlay would be more than offset by the many ways in which the country and the farmers would be benefited. To begin with, if everyone's land were fenced in our zig-zag trails would be at once put out of existence and straight, good roads would soon appear. The difference between the former, winding carelessly across untidy farms, and the latter, straight and business-like, with trim fences on either side, need only be seen to be appreciated. Then it is really surprising to note how much easier it is to keep down weeds when one has a field fenced. One good plowing and a few strokes of the harrows is all the labor necessary in summer-fallowing. Turn the cattle in on it, and they will clean it and pack it at the same time. They make a specialty of cleaning up wild oats and pig-weed. Indeed, there are few exceptions in the way of weeds that cattle will not eat. If they need more feed, sow some rape on the fallow; sow before a rain and it won't need harrowing.

In conclusion, I may say that herd law, or no herd law, I am fencing in at least one field a year till my farm is all fenced. It is disheartening to try to have clean fields while all the horses and cattle in the district roam over them all the late fall, winter and early spring. I think the herd law, does great damage in this respect. The golden rule that requires me to love my neighbor as myself, does not, I take it, require me also to love my neighbor's cattle; and while I am quite willing to keep my own at home, I am quite determined to fence the other fellow's out just as soon as I can.

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Herd Law of no Value to Grain Farmer or Stockman

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a former letter of mine on the herd law I stated what I thought of it. In my opinion it is a nuisance, and the sooner the law is abolished the better for both wheat grower and stockman. It may be a little hard on the wheat grower, necessitating him going to considerable expense in fencing, but he will be amply paid for his fencing in years to come, as fencing is the only way by means of which he can manage to keep a farm free from weeds. From a stockman's point of view he has everything to gain in a country like we have, where, as the Scotch emigrant puts it: "Why mon ye are jist tilling wee bit samples o' it." And with all the unoccupied and waste land that will not be occupied for the next 20 years, does it not seem an injustice and a great loss of revenue to a country that a herd law should be introduced which simply means that the cattlemen have to put a limit to their stock, and in some cases go out of stock keeping altogether?

I am thankful to say that I live in a district that never has had a herd law. I have opposed it for twenty-five years, and have been able to keep it out so far. We started by fencing our crops and letting our stock run at large, and I do not think you can find an old settler that wants it otherwise. The new man sometimes raises the dust, but after he has tasted of the fruits and found them good he has nothing more to say about it. In conclusion, I would like to ask these wheat men that are in favor of a herd law: How many of you that have been farming for ten years in the country can offer pure seed, free from all noxious weeds? I have travelled over a great deal of the West and I find in the majority of cases where they have adopted our system that they have the cleanest farms.

Sask.

R. M. DOUGLAS.

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AL SHOW, 1909

INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORT

Angus McKay, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Indian Head, reports on the result of experiments with field grains, roots and potatoes during the past season. Variety tests were made of the leading varieties of wheat, oats, barley, peas, corn, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, carrots and potatoes. The season of 1909 has been of about the usual nature and satisfactory results were attained in the work undertaken.

TESTING VARIETIES OF SPRING WHEAT

Thirteen varieties of spring wheat and one variety of macaroni wheat were tested with the following results:

| Variety | Date sown | Days to mature | Yield per acre |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Marquis B. | April 27 | 117 37 bus. | 30 lbs. |
| Huron, selected | May 4 | 114 33 " | 20 " |
| Preston | " 4 | 110 33 " | 20 " |
| Stanley A. | " 4 | 111 31 " | 40 " |
| Riga | " 4 | 108 31 " | 10 " |
| Bishop | April 27 | 114 28 " | 50 " |
| Bobs | " 27 | 114 28 " | 40 " |
| Pringle's Champlain | May 4 | 113 27 " | " |
| Chelsea | April 27 | 114 26 " | 40 " |
| Red Fife H. | " 27 | 123 24 " | 50 " |
| Percy A. | May 4 | 111 24 " | 40 " |
| White Fife | " 4 | 116 23 " | 50 " |
| Hungarian W White | " 4 | 116 23 " | 10 " |
| Kubanka | May 4 | 112 34 " | 20 " |

TESTING VARIETIES OF OATS

Twenty-three varieties of oats were sown and the yields with the days required to mature are given. The crop was sown May 10.

| Variety | Days to mature | Yield per acre |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Pioneer | 107 | 82 bus. 32 lbs. |
| Virginia White | 105 | 82 " |
| White Giant | 105 | 82 " |
| Danish Island | 107 | 81 " |
| Thousand Dollar | 104 | 81 " |
| Twentieth Century | 105 | 81 " |
| Orloff | 94 | 77 " |
| Siberian | 105 | 77 " |
| Wide Awake | 105 | 76 " |
| Alsasman | 102 | 76 " |
| Abundance | 105 | 76 " |
| Improved Ligowo | 104 | 75 " |
| Kendal White | 106 | 72 " |
| Abundance (Regenerated) | 106 | 72 " |
| Swedish Select | 102 | 70 " |
| Lincoln | 107 | 68 " |
| Storm King | 104 | 68 " |
| Irish Victor | 108 | 67 " |
| Improved American | 107 | 65 " |
| American Triumph | 105 | 64 " |
| Milford White | 107 | 63 " |
| Banner | 107 | 62 " |
| Golden Beauty | 108 | 60 " |

TESTING VARIETIES OF BARLEYS

In barley the usual tests were carried on with six and two-rowed varieties, eleven of the former and ten of the latter being under field test. The seed was sown May 10. The results were as follows:

| Six-Rowed Barley | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Variety | Days to mature | Yield per acre | |
| Oderbrucher | 96 | 61 bus. | 2 lbs. |
| Nugent | 94 | 55 " | 10 " |
| Mensury | 94 | 54 " | 8 " |
| Claude | 94 | 52 " | 24 " |
| Odessa | 96 | 52 " | 24 " |
| Trooper | 93 | 49 " | 8 " |
| Mansfield | 96 | 48 " | 36 " |
| Black | 90 | 48 " | 36 " |
| Albert | 94 | 47 " | 4 " |
| Yale | 96 | 46 " | 12 " |
| Stella | 93 | 45 " | " |
| Two-Rowed Barley | | | |
| Variety | Days to mature | Yield per acre | |
| Gordon | 98 | 52 bus. | 14 lbs. |
| Jarvis | 101 | 48 " | 36 " |
| Canadian Thorpe | 98 | 45 " | 40 " |
| Clifford | 98 | 45 " | 40 " |
| Invincible | 101 | 45 " | 20 " |
| Danish Chevalier | 101 | 41 " | 32 " |
| Swedish Chevalier | 101 | 40 " | 30 " |
| Standwell | 100 | 40 " | 20 " |
| French Chevalier | 101 | 33 " | 16 " |
| Beaver | 99 | 32 " | 44 " |

RESULTS WITH PEAS

Sixteen varieties of peas were under cultivation and uniformly good results secured from all. The yield of nearly all varieties is sufficiently high to make this crop more attractive to the average farmer than it is. The peas were sown May 11. The results were:

| Variety | Days to mature | Yield per acre |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mackay | 111 | 58 bus. |
| Prince | 109 | 56 " |
| Gregory | 107 | 54 " |
| English Grey | 109 | 48 " |
| Arthur | 107 | 47 " |
| Paragon | 110 | 46 " |
| Picton | 111 | 46 " |
| Victoria | 109 | 46 " |
| Chancellor | 107 | 45 " |
| Prussian Blue | 109 | 45 " |
| White Marrowfat | 111 | 45 " |
| Black-eyed Marrowfat | 111 | 43 " |
| Dan O'Rourke | 103 | 42 " |
| Early Britain | 111 | 42 " |
| Golden Vine | 106 | 39 " |
| Wisconsin Blue | 111 | 34 " |

CORN AS A FODDER CROP

The results with corn re-emphasize the point which experimental and farm tests have demonstrated for years, viz., that Indian corn is one of the heaviest yielding fodder crops, and that a larger quantity of feed per acre may be secured from a corn crop than from any other crop fodder grown. Twenty-two varieties were under test, all sown May 20. The results are as follows:

| Variety | Yields per acre of green fodder |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Eureka | 20 tons 1140 lbs. |
| Superior Fodder | 19 " 1820 " |
| Early Mastodon | 19 " 1600 " |
| Mercer | 19 " 1160 " |
| North Dakota White | 19 " 170 " |
| Longfellow | 18 " 1400 " |
| Wood's Northern Dent | 18 " 410 " |
| Compton's Early | 17 " 1970 " |
| Angel of Midnight | 17 " 1310 " |
| North Dakota White (2) | 17 " 1200 " |
| Northwest Dent | 17 " 1090 " |
| Selected Leaming | 17 " 540 " |
| Triumph | 17 " 540 " |
| Salzer's All Gold | 16 " 1550 " |
| Mammoth Cuban | 16 " 1440 " |
| Davidson | 16 " 1330 " |
| Champion White Pearl | 16 " 560 " |
| White-capped Yellow | " |
| Dent | 16 " 450 " |
| North Dakota Red | 14 " 1260 " |
| Patterson No. 2 | 13 " 730 " |
| Patterson No. 1 | 12 " 420 " |
| North Dakota Yellow | 12 " 310 " |

TURNIPS, MANGELS, CARROTS AND BEETS

The usual tests were made with these crops, and, except for some of the earlier seeding being destroyed by wire-worm, satisfactory results were secured.

TURNIPS

| Sown May 15 and 26; taken up October 14. | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| First seeding. | | Second seeding. | |
| Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. |
| Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. |
| Hartley's Bronze | 30 | 852 | 28 1420 |
| Good Luck | 29 | 344 | 25 1216 |
| Bangholm Selected | 27 | 1044 | 24 1632 |
| Mammoth Clyde | 26 | 1988 | 27 1176 |
| Halewood's Bronze-top | 26 | 404 | 25 952 |
| Kangaroo | 25 | 1744 | 21 1164 |
| Magnum Bonum | 25 | 952 | 26 800 |
| Jumbo | 25 | 952 | 23 332 |
| Carter's Elephant | 25 | 292 | 17 1508 |
| Hall's Westbury | 24 | 1500 | 27 516 |
| Skirving's | 22 | 484 | 23 860 |
| Perfection | 20 | 1844 | 19 808 |

MANGELS

| Sown May 26 and June 14; taken up October 15. | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| First seeding. | | Second seeding. | |
| Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. |
| Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. |
| Giant Yellow Globe | 30 | 1776 | 24 1368 |
| Half Sugar White | 27 | 1572 | 22 220 |
| Giant Yellow Intermediate | 26 | 1856 | 21 1032 |

| Prize Mammoth Long | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Variety | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. | Yield per acre. |
| Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. |
| Red | 25 | 1876 | 21 1560 |
| Yellow Intermediate | 24 | 1500 | 23 1256 |
| Mammoth Red Intermediate | 23 | 728 | 18 1752 |
| Selected Yellow Globe | 22 | 1804 | 19 676 |
| Perfection Mammoth Long Red | 22 | 616 | 21 504 |
| Gate Post | 21 | 1296 | 11 1892 |
| Crimson Champion | 17 | 1772 | 15 1284 |

An earlier seeding of mangels on May 15 was destroyed by wire-worms.

CARROTS

| Sown, May 14; taken up, October 15. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Yield per acre. | | Yield per acre. | |
| Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. |
| Ontario Champion | 15 | 624 | 12 288 |
| Mammoth White Intermediate | 14 | 248 | 11 1100 |
| Half-long Chantenay | 13 | 1588 | 12 1212 |
| White Belgian | 14 | 380 | " |
| Improved Short White | 12 | 1872 | " |

SUGAR BEETS

Sown, May 26 and June 14; taken up, October 15.

| First seeding. Second seeding. | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Yield per acre. | | Yield per acre. | |
| Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. | Tons. Lbs. |
| Klein Wanzleben | 15 | 624 | 12 288 |
| Vilmorin's Improved | 14 | 248 | 11 1100 |
| French Very Rich | 13 | 1588 | 12 1212 |

An earlier seeding of sugar beets on May 15 was destroyed by wire-worms.

RESULTS WITH POTATOES

Nineteen varieties of potatoes were under test, with the following results in yield per acre:

| Variety | Yield per acre. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Bu. Lbs. | Bu. Lbs. |
| American wonder | 686 24 |
| Everett | 649 |
| Dreer's Standard | 611 36 |
| Vick's Extra Early | 611 36 |
| Irish Cobbler | 611 36 |
| Morgan's Seedling | 609 24 |
| Late Puritan | 602 48 |
| Reeve's Rose | 583 |
| Holborn Abundance | 550 |
| Empire State | 534 36 |
| Vermont Gold Coin | 506 |
| Rochester Rose | 503 48 |
| State of Maine | 499 24 |
| Dalmeny Beauty | 497 12 |
| Money Maker | 486 12 |
| Carman No. 1 | 473 |
| Ashleaf Kidney | 464 |
| Dooley | 369 36 |
| Uncle Gideon's Quick Lunch | 350 |

Applications of Biological Principles in Improving Field Crops

In the August and September numbers of *The Ottawa Naturalist* is an article by L. H. Newman, B. S. A., secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association, entitled, "Certain Biological Principles and Their Practical Application in the Improvement of the Field Crops of Canada." This article has been issued in bulletin form, and is being distributed to all interested.

The writer discusses the relation of modern biological science to the practical work of improving farm crops. The various theories that from time to time have influenced to work of the plant breeder are briefly told, and the principles which now obtain in the selection and breeding of plants for the production of more valuable varieties are explained. To those interested in improvement of grains and farm crops in general this article will be of considerable interest, as it discusses in a brief way the improvement principles involved in the work of plant improvers.

A hundred-per-cent. duty on American pork would not remedy the ills of the bacon trade, and would benefit the Canadian hog-raiser little, if at all. The promise of advantage to Canadian farmers through seeking more protection on their products, cannot in the long run prove other than a delusion and a snare.

British Authority on World's Wheat Situation

Geo. Broomhall, in *The Corn Trade News* for October 19, reviews at some length the source and volume of the wheat supply of the world during the present British cereal year, August 1st, 1909, to July 31, 1910. His comparisons of the actual exports of preceding seasons, from the various exporting countries, and estimate of prospective shipments from these countries during the year are as follows:

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING PRESENT AND PREVIOUS CEREAL YEARS

| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | 1907-08 | 1906-07 | 1095-06 | 1904-05 | 1903-04 | 1902-03 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| U. S. A. | 128,000,000 | 111,200,000 | 159,200,000 | 148,800,000 | 100,800,000 | 40,800,000 | 120,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Canada | 64,000,000 | 56,800,000 | 48,000,000 | 60,800,000 | 47,200,000 | 24,000,000 | 22,400,000 | 33,600,000 |
| Russia | 160,000,000 | 99,200,000 | 60,800,000 | 92,800,000 | 155,200,000 | 179,200,000 | 138,400,000 | 133,600,000 |
| Balkan States | 48,000,000 | 39,200,000 | 23,200,000 | 76,800,000 | 76,800,000 | 52,800,000 | 56,800,000 | 56,800,000 |
| India | 32,000,000 | 35,760,000 | 19,600,000 | 29,600,000 | 25,600,000 | 76,800,000 | 56,800,000 | 19,200,000 |
| Argentine and Uruguay | 96,000,000 | 109,680,000 | 130,400,000 | 108,800,000 | 104,800,000 | 103,200,000 | 80,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Australia | 36,000,000 | 37,976,000 | 14,400,000 | 29,600,000 | 30,400,000 | 35,200,000 | 28,000,000 | |
| Chili, N. Africa and Austria-Hungary | 9,600,000 | 6,440,000 | 13,600,000 | 13,600,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,200,000 | 16,400,000 | 9,200,000 |
| Total | 573,600,000 | 488,256,000 | 477,200,000 | 520,800,000 | 544,800,000 | 519,200,000 | 518,800,000 | 526,400,000 |

Handling Burnt, Peaty Soil

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last month my meadow land was burned over, destroying the peaty soil to the depth of from 6 to 18 inches. I wish to grow hay on it again. What would you recommend me to do with it, as it is burned down to the solid soil?

Man.

J. B.

It is somewhat difficult at this distance to advise intelligently regarding your meadow. Very much depends upon the character of the soil remaining. If this is a friable clay loam our best plan would be to plow it when dry, then seed it down to timothy, western rye grass or brome grass, depending upon the variety that succeeds best in your district. This plan was tried by me some years ago, with very satisfactory results.

I presume that this land will be covered with water in the earlier part of the spring. If you can manage to plow and seed it in the summer you could get a fair stand before winter.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

The agricultural community must view with misgivings the proposal to appoint a permanent tariff commission to investigate and advise concerning the levy of tariff imposts and their relation to the various industries affected. While an impartial commission of this kind might render useful service, would there not be danger of its becoming an ingenious instrument of higher protection, playing into the hands of aggressive self-seeking interests?

DAIRY

London Dairy Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

For some unexplained reason this year's entries for the Dairy Show showed a considerable decrease from last year's record. It was in the butter classes that entries were conspicuously less, and the number of competitors in the butter-making tests were the smallest for several years.

The cattle section had 232 entries, against 247 last year. In the classes for milk and butter tests, the entries were 236, an increase of 12.

The pedigree Shorthorn cows were an excellent class. The non-pedigree Shorthorns were fewer than last year, but were good. Only eight Lincoln Red Shorthorns were forward, but they were all grand types of dairy cows. Jerseys were excellent, both in numbers and quality. Guernseys were few in number and only a cow class was shown. Red Polls were a very fine class. The bulls were rather weak.

Cheese made a magnificent display, but the butter exhibit was much less extensive than usual, though of fine quality. As is always the case the buttermaking contests were followed with keen interest by large crowds, and it was a matter for regret that fewer competitors were forward. After a keen contest, the Lord Mayor's Cup, which carries with it the butter-making championship, was awarded to Miss E. Chadderton.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held during the show, and amongst the arrangements announced was a forthcoming dairy conference in Holland. A discussion took place on the tuberculosis regulations, and Sir E. Strachey stated that these had not been withdrawn by the government, but only postponed. On the compensation question Sir Edward was strongly in favor of part of the cost falling on the National Exchequer. A strong resolution was passed in favor of much larger grants for agricultural education.

The milking trials are one of the most valuable features of the dairy show, and great interest was taken in the contest, which brought out 236 entries. There were no unusual performances this year, though many good dairy cows were tested.

First place amongst pure-bred Shorthorns was taken by G. B. Nelson's Lady Hegg, with an average of 53 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk per day, containing 5.40 per cent. fat in morning's, and 5.01 per cent. in the evening's milk. Her total points were 128.9. Lord Rothschild's famous old cow, Darlington Cranford 5th, was second, with 117.1 points, her yield being 52 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk.

In the non-pedigree Shorthorn class, first and second went to J. L. Shirley's Daisie and Mamie respectively, with 142.7 points and 140.1 points. Their yields were just over 63 lbs.

The best record in the milking trials was

made by John Evans' Lincoln Red Shorthorn, Burton Nancy 5th. She took the Barham Challenge Cup. Her yield was 62 lbs. 4 ozs., with 44.9 per cent. and 5.23 per cent. butter-fat, and total points 144.4.

Amongst the Jerseys, Bishop Fisher's Lady Sybil was first with 48 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, with 5.87 per cent. and 6.35 per cent. butter-fat, and total points 129.2. Second honors went to Smith Barry's Postobit. Lord Radnor's Mona was the winner amongst the Red Polls, with 108.8 points. The first South Devon was Messrs. Whitley's Fancy, with 120.9 points.

Two prizes were offered for cows of the Shorthorn type in the butter test. First went to J. Evans' Burton Nancy 5th, for 3 lbs. 2 ozs. butter from 63 lbs. 2 ozs. of milk. Second honors were divided.

The Spencer Challenge Cup for cow gaining largest aggregate of points in the inspection, milking, and butter classes was awarded to Messrs. Whitley's South Devon Fancy. Her record was: inspection, 50; milking, 120.9; butter test, 37.8.

The Lord Mayor's Cup for cow gaining the highest points above the standard of her breed fell to Mr. Evans' Burton Nancy 5th.

F. DEWHIRST.

Feeding the Dairy Cow in Winter

There are three points the dairyman must consider in preparing his ration. First, to get the cow to eat large quantities of food; second, that the food be easily digested; third, that it be of the right kind.

The first consideration is the all-important one. Get them to eat lots of it. How are you going to do that? Get the food so that it will taste good to the cow and have a pleasant odor; then the cow will eat a very much larger quantity than where such is not the case.

How can we get the cow to like the flavor and odor of the food we furnish her? The first way is to make it succulent. How can we get succulency? In various ways. If you have no ensilage, sprinkle water on each layer of cut straw in place of ensilage and roots, then sprinkle on it a little meal and then another layer of straw and then meal. That is the way many dairymen used to feed their cows years ago, but that has been abandoned by the introduction of the silo and the large extension of the root-growing industry.

We have found on the experimental farm that a ration consisting of about two parts of ensilage, one part of roots and a few pounds of straw, about one-quarter part straw, makes a roughage ration that is very hard to beat. The cattle will eat it ravenously; in fact it often looks as though they would hurt themselves eating this ration and that without our having added meal or anything of that kind to it to improve the flavor or change the taste.

We can improve that a little by adding a small amount of salt. Sometimes a tonic is advocated. We do not consider that advisable. If you have none of these things, as a last resort you might cut your feed and sprinkle on it a little



ARTESIAN WELL AT VEGREVILLE, ALTA., THAT GIVES 15 GALLONS OF WATER PER MINUTE.

Founded 1866

PORT

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19 676

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bit of highly-flavored meal of a little bit of stock food. I am not an advocate of stock food, but I believe if you are trying to force your cow, and you get some stock food that she likes, you can persuade her to eat a little more of the food and so improve your chance of getting a lot of milk. Stock food has very little or no value in itself, but I think it serves as a condiment, just the same as when you get soup that does not taste very well by adding some sauce to it, you can make it go down better and that is the reason I think stock foods may sometimes be of value.

Now, as to digestibility,—the foods which are palatable and which are succulent are also the foods usually most easily digested, and most easily taken up by the organs and made into blood and from blood into milk. Of all the foods you can give to the dairy cow, roots are the most easily digested and most palatable; therefore you have in roots a combination of digestibility and palatability, just the very thing we want. For the man who is feeding dairy cows there is no doubt that the addition of roots to the ration is invaluable. Some foods are difficult to digest, as for instance, wheat straw and some of the other coarser straws and poor hay. It takes a large part of these to furnish power to the digestive organs to carry on the operations. You must, therefore, get a ration of a high percentage of digestibility.

After digestibility comes the composition of the food. It should be of very high milk producing value, must contain elements that go to produce milk and the chief element for that purpose is protein. Clover hay contains a large amount of protein; mangels, sugar beets or turnips or sugar mangels and oats are also quite high in protein and are accordingly very valuable for dairy cows.

The meals which are most suitable are, first, bran. It is valuable on account of its high digestibility and richness in protein. It possesses the three points I have mentioned; it is digestible, it keeps the digestive organs in good shape, and it is rich in protein.

Next comes oil meal. Oil meal is undoubtedly one of the best foods any man can give his dairy cows and is usually the cheapest food on the market. It is rich in protein and also easily digestible.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Central Experimental Farm.

Short Courses in Dairying at M.A.C.

On January 3rd a short course in farm dairying opens at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Professor J. W. Mitchell and the staff of the dairy department will offer instruction in butter-making, care of milk on the farm, milk testing and farm dairying generally. On February 15th the regular short course for buttermakers and cheesemakers begins. It extends until the close of the winter term in March. Creamery and cheese-factory operators in the West should arrange to take advantage of what this course offers.

We cannot bring too much scientific knowledge to bear on the work of cheese and butter-making. That business has passed the stage where acquaintance with the regular routine work of making cheese and butter only is required. The cheese or buttermaker who is to be successful in his work has to keep pace with the strides science is making in the field of dairy practice and research. These short winter courses, held at a season when work in the factories is not heavy, offers the best of opportunity for factory operators to keep in touch with the latest practices of their business. They should be taken advantage of.

Milkmen Fined

Winnipeg authorities continue to use vigorous means of showing milk vendors that pure milk of satisfactory grade must be supplied to customers. Last week six vendors were fined sums ranging from \$5.00 to \$50.00 for delivering milk that contained too low percentage of fat. Ample proof was submitted to show that the product contained considerably more water than when it came from the cow.

Dairy Inspector L. A. Gibson has a hard task before him, but much good has been done since his appointment over a year ago. Several unsanitary dairies have been closed and special pains have been taken to detect low-grade product from all sources. The ultimate result will be that dishonest vendors will have no customers.

Food Value of Cottage Cheese

A recent bulletin of the Minnesota Experiment Station reports a digestion experiment with working men to determine the nutritive value of cottage cheese. Other foods were used to form a palatable ration with the following result:

During the three days of the test the daily ration consisted approximately of 1.1 pounds cottage cheese, (or about 6 ounces per meal) 1.16 pounds bread, 4.12 pounds milk, and 0.06 pounds sugar, the cottage cheese supplying over 40 per cent. of the total protein and about 28 per cent. of the total fat of the ration.

The cottage cheese used in these experiments was prepared as follows:

Separator skim milk was allowed to sour in a warm room. The milk was then heated to a temperature of about 100° F., and hot water 175° F. added at the rate of about one pint per gallon of milk. The addition of the hot water resulted in more complete coagulation of the milk. After stirring for one or two minutes, the coagulated mass was allowed to settle and then the whey was drained off and the curd collected by straining through cheese cloth. If too much hot water is used, a tough curd results; if the milk is not sour enough, it fails to curdle properly. When of medium acidity and favorable temperature, a soft, fine-grained curd is secured. The curd was salted and mixed with cream. The cottage cheese prepared in this way was found to be very palatable and contained a large amount of nutrients in the form of proteids and fat.

The experimental data showed that on an average 95 per cent. of the protein and fat and 97 per cent. of the carbohydrates which this ration supplied were digested, and that 90 per cent. of the energy was available to the body. In similar experiments in which the ration consisted of bread and milk alone, it has been found that 91 to 95 per cent. of the protein, 93 to 97 per cent. of the fat, and 97 to 98 per cent. of the carbohydrates are digested. Since these values are practically the same as those obtained with the experimental ration, it follows that cottage cheese has about the same digestibility as milk and can therefore be ranked with the very digestible foods. One hundred pounds of milk will make from 15 to 16 pounds or more of moist cottage cheese. At 2 cents per quart for skimmilk and 35 cents per quart for cream, cottage cheese would cost about 11 cents per pound, and compares very favorably in nutritive value with meats at the same price per pound. Where skim milk can be procured at a low cost, cottage cheese is one of the most economical foods that can be used. The addition of cream to cottage cheese favorably influences both its nutritive value and its palatability without increasing the cost above that of average meats. Upon the farm, where milk is produced, cottage cheese is one of the cheapest foods that can be used.

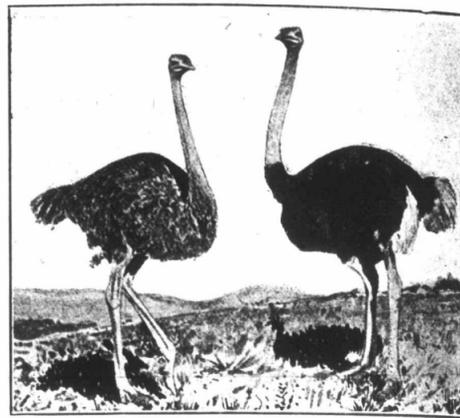
POULTRY

Where the fowls have the liberty of the fields the question of feeding is very much simplified; they will there pick up a large proportion of their food. Chickens are by nature out-door animals, so be careful when you put them in winter quarters not to house them too closely at first. And again putting a hundred in a house only large enough for fifty will have serious results.

J. J. BYRNE.

Incubation and Breeds

It is an old saying that there is nothing new under the sun, and as this applies to almost all of the inventions of the present day so it applies to artificial incubation. Artificial incubation was practised from two to three thousand years ago by the Egyptians and the Chinese, who incubated chickens in ovens about 60' x 100' in size, holding as many as 150 thousand eggs. Even to-day in these eastern countries some one hundred and twenty of these incubators are still doing business in the agricultural districts. Their system of incubation was a combination of the three systems now in operation; the systems of contact, radiation and diffusion. They had no thermometer by which to regulate temperature, but the attendants stripped and going into these ovens tested the heat. So sensitive were they to heat that they had no difficulty in testing the eggs by touch. Eggs were being put into



OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.
The upper cut shows a male and a female ostrich and the lower cut a flock feeding in a lucerne camp.

these ovens and chickens hatched every day, which is very much different to the system in use to-day of closing the machine on the nineteenth day and keeping it closed until the eggs are hatched. The entrance to these ovens were protected by vestibules thus avoiding sudden change in temperature. The eggs were packed in chaff or other material of that nature and placed on tiers one above the other. As to the questions of moisture, ventilation and relative humidity these we know nothing whatever about, but we have no doubt that they were solved to the satisfaction of those operating the incubators. Their secret of incubation was handed down from generation to generation and was kept under oath. Only three or four years ago the United States government sent a man to China to secure, if possible, the system they have of preserving eggs. He stayed there for three and a half years, but failed to secure the secret which goes to show how zealously these secrets are guarded.

The next we hear of artificial incubation is in 1540 when Francis I. of France became interested in the subject. In 1777, Dr. Bonnemain invented an incubator and supplied chickens to the Paris markets until 1814. In 1845 M. Vallee invented a self-acting valve which opened when the temperature became too high, thus introducing a feature which is a part of the present day incubator. In 1877 a practical incubator was introduced in England by T. Christy and artificial incubation became at once a success. Just about this time Cyphers in Buffalo invented the thermostat that is to-day in use in their incubators, and by the use of which we have a very perfect system of regulating temperature.

BREEDS

Let us consider for a few minutes the history of breeds as we will find that they have a decided influence on incubation to-day. In the earliest days of incubation, I am speaking now of the Egyptian and Chinese, the eggs were brought in

to be incubated from the wild birds of the jungle. These were the early days of domestication before man had been interfering with the breeds. From these birds were developed in different stages the breeds that we have to-day. The first breeds that we have under domestication are Game and the Malays. These breeds can be traced along the southern portion of Asia to Ceylon and along the east coast as far north as Japan. Here we find breeds as distinct to-day as they were hundreds of years ago. In the southern and central part of Asia were developed what are known to-day as our Asiatic breeds, originally the Cochins, Chinas, Brahma Pootras, Chittagongs and the Langshans.

I have been unable to connect the feathered legs of the Asiatic breeds directly with the jungle fowl. This might be accounted for by the crossing of some birds with feathered legs such as our prairie chicken of to-day.

So much for Asia, we will now follow along the north shore of the Mediterranean and here we find Javas, Minorcas, Leghorns, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Andalusians, Spanish and French breeds. Each of these breeds have been bred to certain ideals of the people in the various districts until they have become established. You will notice that I have classed the Dorking as a Mediterranean breed. While it is generally spoken of as an English breed the idea is a mistaken one as the Dorking was introduced into England during the Roman conquest.

In 1847 a sea captain at Shanghai loading his vessel for England took with him a number of the Cochins, Chinas, Brahma Pootras, Chittagongs and the Langshans, which were exhibited at a poultry show in Birmingham, England, in 1850. This new and wonderful breed caused considerable excitement among the poultry fanciers of England.

The first introduction of the Asiatic breeds in America was by some sailors from India bringing birds from the shores of the Brahma-Pootra River to New York in 1846.

Without going further into the history of the breeds, I may simply say that the various utility breeds of to-day are the result of the crossing of the Asiatic and European varieties. As a result of this crossing and recrossing we have to-day some 86 varieties in our standard of perfection.

In our made breeds reversion is taking place continually, and where we are failing in our incubation is that we are not keeping our breeds up to the standard. We find that the Leghorns, for instance, hatch more readily than our made breeds. They have been bred generation after generation to line blood so that their characteristics have become so fixed that they have power to reproduce their kind.

The law of reversion, natural selection and the survival of the fittest are matters that seriously affect incubation, and which are given little or no attention by the average breeder.

We have to-day the great question of "why so many chicks die in the shell." To students of Darwin, Henry, Bailey, Burbank and such men, the reason is apparent. It is simply the law of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Twice in each generation of birds this natural law is protecting itself. First during its developments in incubation and again during the first two weeks of the chick's existence, called the danger period. Nature herself selects that the unfit may not survive.

Another matter is that of food. We have to consider that the contents of the egg under artificial heat has to produce a chick. The egg has in itself everything that is necessary to produce a chick complete. If, for instance, you do not feed sufficient phosphate of lime to your birds to transmit to the egg the necessary phosphate of lime to build up the bones of the chick, how can you expect that egg to produce a normal chick? The chick draws into its life the different elements from the egg and if the egg is lacking in any respect the chick will lack to the same extent.

Incubation starts to take place the very minute the egg is fertilized and incubation is retarded just so long as elapses from the time the egg is laid until it is placed in the incubator. You may put the eggs away where it is too cold or where it is too hot. You may have put the eggs in a place where there are foul gases which are absorbed through the shell and poison the chick. In order to secure the greatest possible success in artificial incubation the eggs should be placed in the incubator warm from the nest. I feel safe in saying that all the incubators on the market to-day are capable of giving satisfactory results if sufficient care has been given to building up the flock.

Address given by A. W. Foley at poultry meeting in Alberta

Unusual Experience with Leghorns

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am writing to tell you of a very strange experience I had with my brown rose-comb Leghorns this summer. I have an incubator and have used it for three seasons, sometimes twice in one season, and sometimes three times. We buy new roosters each spring from good stock, and we only keep the pure-bred kinds and guinea fowl. This year I had had nine hens steal their nest and hatch out young chicks. Leghorns are famous mothers, but few will believe they would make good sitters, especially the pure-bred, but these ones did.

Now the query is does the use of an incubator cause this? My constant wish has been for

WHAT ANIMAL FOOD DO YOU USE?

The attention of poultry keepers is directed to the subject to be discussed in our issue of December 1. What animal food do you use in winter? See "Topics for Discussion," page 1465. Contributions should reach us before November 24.

only hens that would set, and, lo, here was my last year's incubator chicks stealing their nests! Some had 17 and 18 eggs in them and none less than 12, and they were such small hens too. How they ever covered the eggs is a mystery. I have always heard people say that Leghorns would not set, but I have proof positive they will and do by numerous chicks running around here. It was such a strange experience I thought it good enough to forward to you. The last few cold nights and days have killed a few of my guinea chicks, but I have a few pairs yet left and am taking care of them myself; their parents are moulting and cannot cover them to keep them as warm as the wee things require in our cold climate. They are very cute and tamed easily. I have one two-months-old that comes at my call. It follows me everywhere, and I have to watch so carefully to prevent stepping upon him.

Alta.

EXPERIENCE.

HORTICULTURE

Of the 35,000,000 acres of forest in the German empire, 31.9 per cent. belongs to the state. That country long ago applied business economy to forestry. The problem was worked out successfully of securing an increasing forest output and increasing profits at the same time starting with forests which were in bad shape, Germany raised the average yield of wood per acre from twenty cubic feet in 1830 to seventy-five cubic feet in 1908. During the same period it trebled the proportion of saw timber secured from the average cut.

Professor Craig on Fruit Growing

While a judge at the National Apple Show in Spokane last December Prof. Craig, of Cornell University, was very much interested in the quality and appearance of British Columbia exhibits and expressed his intention of visiting the fruit growing sections of Canada's Pacific province at an early date. Hearing of his intention the British Columbia Department of Agriculture entered into arrangements with him to deliver a series of addresses throughout the province, under the auspices of the Farmer's Institutes.

He delivered a very practical address at Nelson, and after complimenting the growers present upon the scenic beauty of the locality, said that the successful fruit grower must have a real love for his work. With this as a foundation the more technical problems would be easily solved.

He had looked over several specimens of Kootenay fruit and had generally found it to be of excellent quality, but it had brought a few suggestions to his mind which he proposed to deal with. As in all mountainous districts there was a great deal of difference in soil, some being very

rich and some quite gravelly. On the gravelly benches he considered that the most vital problem was that of vegetation. Fertility of soil was one of the most complicated problems to deal with. The only way in which continuous cropping would be possible was by proper fertilization. The whole question of maintaining the fertility of the soil was associated with its original make up. The wise fruit grower would attempt to keep the natural substance in the soil.

He thought that the ranchers of the Kootenay district could make good use of water for irrigation purposes at certain seasons and for certain crops. He, however, warned against allowing the soil to become water-logged. At the same time a proper amount of moisture was absolutely necessary, as the plants took all food in the form of liquid except the gases taken from the leaves.

Speaking of winter killing he said that no section was immune from the possibility of a severe winter. He urged the growers to be prepared, although he understood the winters were very mild compared with the winters in the East. There was a danger of the snow leaving before the frosts were over. A good covering of vegetation would greatly assist in preventing damage to trees by frost as frost would penetrate twice as far in the bare soil as it would where there was a covering.

This introduced the question of cover crops. He had noted that it was very easy to get a good catch of clover in the Kootenay and he knew of no better cover crop than clover. Winter vetch, although not as good, made a very good substitute. One of the growers present intimated that one of the principal objections to winter vetch was that the seed was very expensive. Prof. Craig thought the growers should begin to grow their own seed.

Another grower remarked that through sowing clover as a cover crop, the mice had located in the clover and girdled about two hundred of his trees, making it necessary for him to graft, and as the trees were four years old, the loss was very serious. Prof. Craig agreed and intimated that although mice were liable to locate in the clover, possibility of damage to the trees could be prevented by wrapping wire or tar paper around the bottom of the trees. A mound around the bottom of the tree was also a good preventive, as the mice would not come out in the open. He admitted that by using clover as a cover crop the growers were using inducements to this pest and as a consequence they must adopt preventive measures as well.

Referring again to the winter killing he said that the killing of the tops of the trees was in most instances due to the immature condition of the tree. If winter came before the tree was properly matured the liquid matter of the tree transformed into crystals of ice. The cultivation of the trees should be stopped early in the autumn in order to allow of the tree ripening.

Summer scalding was prevented by shading the trees. In Minnesota the climate was such as to necessitate the trees being boxed. Replying to a question he said that it was both unwise to allow the roots of the trees to become dry in the fall, or on the other hand to have too much water. Roots were as easily killed with too little moisture as too much.

Referring to insect pests he stated that in this paradise of British Columbia there were no serious insect pests which affected other regions. Making a definite reference there was no pear blight, San Jose scale or apple spot.

He sought to emphasize upon the growers the enviousness of their position and asserted that the fruit growers of the New England States spend twenty per cent. of their gross receipts in fighting these three pests alone. They consider themselves very lucky if they get sixty or seventy per cent. first grade fruit and free from worms. He urged that every effort be made to keep the pests out, as he considered it would be a disgrace to the growers of the province if they allowed them to obtain a foothold.

A great future for the fruit industry was predicted. There was no need to fear over-production. This had been proven in the case of the United States. The population was increasing faster than the production of apples. In 1906 the total production of apples in the land across the line was 65,000,000 barrels. This, however, was a record. The average for the last ten years had been 38,000,000 barrels. Apples had constantly gone up in price. With regard to British Columbia they had a great home market. The prairie provinces of Canada would always be heavy importers of fruit.

E. W. D.



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FIELD NOTES

May be Potato Shortage

Reports from different parts of the West indicate that a considerable portion of the potato crop was damaged by frost during the cold snap about the middle of October. Farmers had not dug the crop, and the potatoes in some cases were frozen in the ground. As it is not usual to have frosts sufficiently severe to damage potatoes so early in the season, growers, as a rule, delay digging as late a date as possible in order to lessen the period during which potatoes have to be stored, as well as to improve the keeping qualities of the crop. While no estimate can be formed of the extent of the damage done, dealers anticipate that prices will advance and that there may be a shortage of stock. At least the potato crop this year was none too heavy. A larger acreage than usual was planted last spring, but the crop for various reasons did not come on very well. Here and there yields are reported above the average, but in the main potato yields have been rather low.

Training for Farmers' Daughters

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba Agricultural College held recently, a department of household science was established, in order that a course might be put on for the benefit of farmers' daughters who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of such subjects as cooking, dressmaking, laundry work and the care of the sick in the home. The first course will open on May 3rd next, continuing until August 19th, and those who enter will be able to reside in the students' dormitory.

Steps have been taken to secure as head of the new department a lady who had considerable experience in the teaching of these subjects. She will have as assistants teachers who have been specially trained in household science work.

Enquiries already received at the college, indicate that this new course will be as popular as the course for young men has proved to be.

Fertilizers in Japan

It is reported that there has been a great increase in the use of fertilizers in Japan during recent years. The leading place is still occupied by farmyard manure, which represents 60 million yen yearly, and another 100 million are spent upon fish manure, oil cake and rice husks. But the great development has been in what are commonly called artificial fertilizers. Thus sulphate of ammonia, which in the year 1900 was imported to the amount of only 200,000 yen, now has reached the 9 millions, or 1-14 of the total production of this chemical throughout the world. In the case of phosphates the import in 1897 was 100,000 yen, and it is now 5 millions, which is 1-30 of the world's supply. Bean cake has also come to be imported as a fertilizer to the extent of 22 millions annually, and if we add to this the 20 millions which will probably soon be reached in the case of artificial fertilizers, we shall have a total of over 40 millions of imported manures, and the quality of all kinds used throughout the whole country will aggregate 200 millions. It appears that the greatest falling-out is in fish manure, which is now used to the extent of only 14 millions annually.

Expert Reports on Peat Supplies

An interesting report upon the government peat bog and fuel testing plant has been made. Dr. Eugene Haanel, director of the mines branch, who notes that owing to the absence of coal in Ontario, the use of Canadian coal is absolutely prohibitory because of the long haulage costs. While, however, coal is absent from the middle provinces, there is peat in abundance. "Throughout the country," says the report, "over thirty-seven thousand square miles of peat have been already located, and when it is considered that one square mile of bog—with an average depth of six feet—will after drainage, yield 774,000 tons of air-tight peat, equal in fuel value to 420,244 tons of ordinary bituminous coal, the utilization of this coal asset is manifestly of supreme commercial importance. It is good Canadian policy to begin where Europe left off. In the attempt so far made, however, to establish a peat fuel industry, experience seems to have been utterly disregarded. Instead of taking advantage of the scientific knowledge gained in countries like Sweden, Germany, Russia, and other foreign countries where the manufacture of peat fuel has been in progress for many years, our Canadian exploiters have adopted systems, and tenaciously clung to obsolete processes which from the first were doomed to failure, since they were designed and constructed on wrong principles."

"Perceiving that the industrial development of the middle provinces would be retarded unless cheaper fuel could be obtained, and knowing the potential heat energy lying dormant in the Ontario and Quebec bogs, the Dominion Government, through the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, first investigated

and reported on the peat fuel industries of Europe, then directed its attention to the delimitation and examination of our Canadian peat bogs. Moreover, with a view of doing for the peat manufacturer what the Department of Agriculture has done for the farmer, the Government purchased an extensive peat bog at Alfred, near Caledonian Springs, Ont., and is erecting a modern fuel testing plant at Ottawa."

The peat bog at Alfred has an average depth of eight or nine feet, and is a fair sample of Canadian peat bogs. The peat in the bog contains eighty per cent. of moisture, but after being put through a peat machine, which thoroughly disintegrates and pulps it, the pulp is cut into bricks. After undergoing a drying process the moisture is reduced to about twenty-five per cent. In this condition the bricks are admirably adapted for the producer, also for domestic purposes, yielding a fine white ash, without clinkers. The plant has a daily capacity of thirty tons, and will employ about twelve men during the summer months. The operating machines are in no sense experimental, being similar to those now in use in many commercial plants in Europe. The peat fuel used in the gas producer at the experimental plant at Ottawa, will be supplied from the Alfred bog; the balance will be sold. The estimated cost of one ton of air-dried peat at the bog will be \$1.75, which means that it will be possible to supply peat fuel having an equivalent of one ton of coal, at a considerably lower cost than coal.

The report notes that peat has various uses. The product of one bog may be best suited for use in the gas producer; that of another for domestic purposes, while another may be used as antiseptic litter for packing fruit. Another use is in the making of coarse brown paper. In the utilization of peat fuel for gas producing purposes it is not recommended that the fuel be transported for long distances to power stations, but to erect power plants on the bogs, and convert the potential energy stored in the peat into electrical energy for distribution to neighboring towns, as is done in Germany. In this way a peat bog will become a source of energy, precisely as in the case of a water power.

World's Wheat Crop

The United States remains the largest wheat grower of the world, though as America is consuming more and more of her own produce she will soon cease to be the largest exporter. The latest estimate of the Washington Department of Agriculture is that the total wheat crop of the United States will reach 703,268,000 bushels, as compared with 664,620,000 bushels last year, for the winter wheat is 5,000,000 bushels behind, but the spring wheat is 44,000,000 bushels in excess of 1908. In Canada a larger acreage has been sown, and larger crops of both winter and spring wheat will be realized. Converting the American figures into quarters, we may count on a yield of 89,000,000 qr. (as against 83,000,000) in the United States, and of one of 16,500,000 (as against 15,750,000) in Canada. The next most important non-European producer is Argentina, and there a safe estimate is 20,000,000 qr., as against 20,150,000 last year. The largest producer in the Old World is Russia, whose total crops last year were estimated at 71,000,000 qr. This year it is turning out larger, and although the reports latterly are less favorable than they were last month, it is reasonably anticipated that the yield will not be less than 75,000,000 qr. Roumania had disappointing crops both in 1907 and 1908 in comparison with her splendid yield of 13,600,000 qr. in 1906, but this year has done better, and is credited meanwhile with a crop of 10,000,000 qr. Austria and Hungary unfortunately have both done badly, and the Hungarian crop, one of the most important in Europe, is accounted 5,000,000 qr. to 5,500,000 qr. short of

last year. Both Bulgaria and France and Italy and the United Kingdom have larger yields, but there are smaller crops in Germany and Spain. Altogether, without going into more details, the European crops (which, however, in the case of Russia includes Siberia) may amount to a total of 223,700,000 qr., as compared with 218,045,000 qr. last year. We have a world crop now being garnered and about to be garnered at the turn of the year of 420,850,000 qr., which is an increase of about 14,500,000 qr. on the world crop of last year. The world's consumption varies, but always on the up grade, with the price of wheat, the condition of trade, and other circumstances. In 1906-7, for instance, it reached the high figure of 431,500,000 qr., and in the following year it dropped to 382,500,000 qr. Last year—that is to say, in the wheat year now closing—the world consumed not only the 406,495,000 qr. produced during the year, but also exhausted the reserve stocks. The consumption, then, must have been, or will be before the season's accounts are closed, at least 410,000,000 qr., and probably a great deal more. Some place it at 415,000,000 qr., an estimate that in the coming season the world will require 420,000,000 qr., which is just about the estimate of the new world crop.—*British Trade Journal*.

Lower Bacon Prices

Writing from Manchester, Eng., to the *Trade and Commerce Weekly Report*, Ottawa, P. B. MacNamara says that after a range of very high prices for bacon during which 80s. was touched for Irish, 78s. for Danish, and 76s. for Canadian, the market has declined rapidly with the result that current prices make Irish, Danish 66s.; and Canadian, 65s., with a prospect of further concessions to the buyer. These reductions have been brought about not by any decline in the price of hogs, but the absence of demand and the heavy killings in Denmark, which have jumped up from 27,000 to 36,000 a week. American bacon has, in sympathy with this movement, also declined. The shipments of American, however, to Great Britain, continue very small, and for the present American bacon is a negligible quantity on the English market. Hams have ruled cheap and considerably below the price of bacon because of the unfavorable weather and the large stocks in cold store—not yet liquidated.

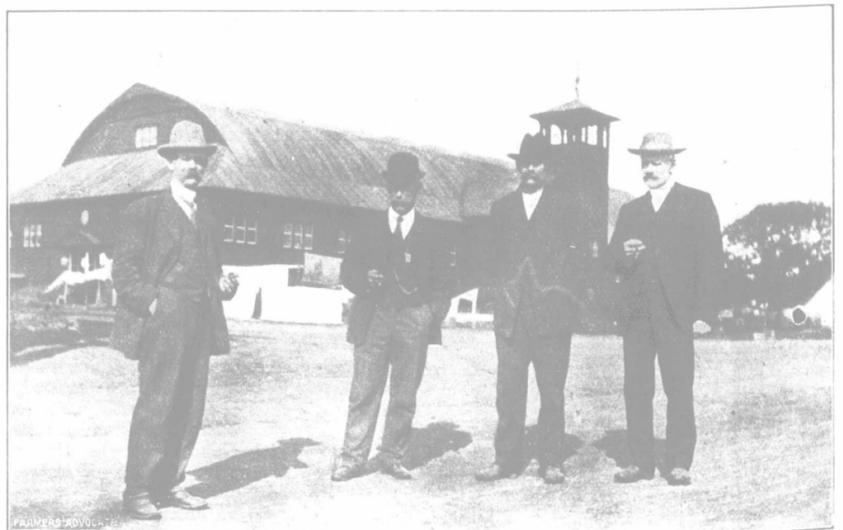
Japan's Rice Crop

The report of Trade Commissioner Gordon A. Harris, from Yokohama, to *Trade and Commerce Weekly Report*, says that just as the people of Canada look forward to a good wheat crop and prosperity, the Japanese people also are now looking forward to one of the largest crops, not of wheat but rice. If it turns out as large as has been estimated, trade in Japan should expand to a large extent in the next few months. For the last two years business has been stagnant, owing to the financial crisis of 1907, and also to the fact that Japan, while expanding rapidly in different lines, did not look forward (to use a homely expression), to the rainy day. But business confidence is returning, and as trade with the Empire is fairly good, most of the importers look for better business from now on.

Robert Meighen on Wheat Situation

Robt. Meighen, the well known Canadian miller, who earlier in the season strongly advised farmers to hold their wheat and market it more slowly, in a recent interview stated that in Ontario, particularly, farmers were not delivering wheat this year as freely as formerly. Continuing Mr. Meighen said:

"As far as applies to the Ontario farmer, it is understood that he is not placed in such a position as to compel his making immediate sale of his wheat as



BRITISH COLUMBIA LIVE-STOCK BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS AT VICTORIA SHOW. F. S. QUICK, GEO. SANGSTER, JOHN LAMONT AND JOHN RICHARDSON.

soon as threshed. He is evidently adopting this year what some of our leading business men believe to be the correct policy: delivering moderately and by no means rushing his crop to market at once, thereby depreciating the value. By the foregoing policy he will realize the best results.

"In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the farmers appear to be delivering freely, and their deliveries are larger than at the corresponding period last year. It should be borne in mind that the crop is larger. Although the deliveries are larger, from information at hand we believe that not much over one-half the deliveries are disposed of. The farmer, however, should bear in mind that when he delivers his wheat, although he may not have finally disposed of it, he has put this wheat in storage, and it appears in the visible supply, which has the same effect as would be produced by the actual sale of his wheat.

"The farmer who possesses a granary enabling him to store his grain on his own premises, and who delivers his product moderately from time to time, is the one who will eventually realize the best value. "It has been said that the farmer should not speculate by holding his wheat. Surely he has the right to deal with his own property, the fruit of his own labor, according to the dictates of his own judgment."

Manitoba Agriculture and Immigration Report

The report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration for 1908 has just been issued. It contains the usual agricultural and immigration statistics, together with reports of the various public institutions under the direction of the department. These include the third annual report of the advisory board of the Agricultural College, reports of the dairy work in the province, of noxious-weed inspection, of the live-stock associations, and the Western Horticultural Association; the enrolment of stallions in the province, and list of registered cattle brands; the vital statistics, meteorological data and the immigration statistics up to December 31, 1908. The report is for general distribution and may be obtained on application to the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg.

No Longer Wild and Woolly

The day when visitors to the harvest fields of Western Canada were impressed with the fact that those who lived on the prairies did not differ from ordinary farmers has passed. In a recent issue of *The London Farmer's Advocate*, George Rice, a prominent stockman of Ontario, has the following interesting letter:

Western Canada is no longer the "wild and woolly" West, but the West upon which many eyes are centered. Upon the grain there garnered much of the prosperity of the country depends. Indeed, the whole world would be affected by a killing frost before harvest. So close has the supply of food become, that a shortage makes a greater difference than it did a few years since, which is a thing in itself full of significance. Well do I remember, some thirty years ago, when some young men, then working on my father's farm, planned to go to this same Western country, of which so little was known then, that these adventurous spirits who proposed to go there seemed to us as if they were going out of life altogether—certainly out of civilization as we knew it. And yet these young men went but to the threshold of this great West—Portage la Prairie—then a vast prairie, roamed by the deer and the buffalo, now converted into vast grain fields. What a difference in travelling to that country thirty years ago, and now. By boats, canoe, by horse-team and ox-team, and on foot, the early pioneers journeyed there. Now we take the cars, the palatial steamer, and again are whirled by the steam engine right through this country, to which so many made such slow and tedious journey before. To the many pioneers of the West, as well as the pioneers of other countries, we owe much. Surely those who have braved the danger and hardship, borne the great solitude of the early struggles of converting prairie and plain into productive fields, have, now that they have conquered, a right to enjoy to the fullest the reward of their endeavor; and to a certain extent they are. But there are many who toil not with their hands, working their heads to rob these tillers of the soil of much of the profit that should be theirs. At least, I could come to no other conclusion, after studying the situation.

The papers have of late been full of glowing crop reports, some, indeed, claiming a "bumper" crop. After a month of travelling in the West, stopping with friends two or three days in a place, I could find no grounds for such bright stories. Grain there is, acres of it, so like to impress the visitor; but many of these same acres have had grain on last year. The point is, what is the yield to be? That is, before threshing, just a matter of guesswork, and interested parties are likely to guess pretty high, and others not so interested may think they are friends of the farmers by giving glowing accounts of the prospective yield. Save the farmers from such friends! A price of five to ten cents per bushel on all this grain means a good many dollars; it represents so much more profit to the farmer. It also

represents profit to the grain dealers, and they are undoubtedly whiling away their time, whilst the grain is being garnered, spreading glowing reports, and the farmer finds, upon getting his grain threshed, that the market has declined 10 cents or so per bushel. He is told there is such a large yield. He knows his yield has not been large; but, of course, it is a big country, and he may be led to believe that other parts have a larger yield. There are certainly many acres in grain, and the total amount will not be small, but no place have I seen what the farmers themselves call a good crop.

On visiting my friends in different localities in the West, they invariably had some apology to make for their district, such as, "We had a very late spring"—that was universal. Some places there was no rain from seeding to harvest, or rain came too late; too hot just as grain was maturing. The result seems about the same everywhere: heads are not well filled at the tip, and contain much small grain, and the yield is not expected to be so good. A great deal of the grain was not over 18 inches to 2 feet high, and we have not heard of a twine shortage. After a while, we shall learn by the same papers that the yield was not so large as expected, when the speculators get the grain in the elevators.

The system of marketing grain lends itself to the wiles of the speculator. Much of the grain is marketed in two or three weeks. There are many systems of threshing. Here is one: A threshing gang takes the grain right out of the stooks and threshes it for 7 to 8 cents per bushel, the owners having only to draw away the grain. This they do by helping one another. When five or six miles from the elevator, it takes six or seven teams to draw the wheat. The wheat is elevated by the threshing machine, and runs into the wagon box. When the wagon is loaded, off it goes to the elevator, and another takes its place. On arriving at the elevator, the hind wheels of the wagon are lowered, the grain runs out, and the wagon goes back after another load. This certainly handles the grain with the minimum of labor, but it puts a big tax upon the elevators and railway to care for the grain so rapidly.

Every siding in the West is full of empty cars waiting the rush of grain. But many are getting "wise," and are building granaries and keeping their grain. A low price in September, and a high price the rest of the year will soon "educate" the Western grain grower to hold his grain, or part of it. A few cents per bushel means a lot to these men, who have from 2,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of, and they will soon do some thinking. And it would be better for all interested, excepting the speculator who wants to corner the market later on, if much of the grain was stored on the farm and shipped later. This can easily be done, as some farmers do by having portable granaries. They are built on skids, and about 8 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 8 feet high. They are drawn to the grain field, and the grain run into them from the machine. It can then be taken out at the convenience of the farmer. The great rush is to get the grain sold early, before the close of navigation. What grain is not sold early will likely be held until spring, or later. By holding part of the grain on the farm, fewer expensive elevators would be required, less strain would be made upon the railways and banks to meet this great fall rush, the speculator would be disconcerted, and the producer and consumers benefited. Wheat is generally considered as the only produce of the Western grain grower, but they grow great barley and oats.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

It is persistently rumored in London that Lord Pentland will succeed Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada, and that Herbert Gladstone will go to South Africa, and Lord Crewe to India.

Application for clemency, signed by over 100,000 people, has been presented to the Department of Justice in the case of Mrs. Robinson, Sudbury, Ont., charged with murder.

The total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for the last fiscal year was \$8,527,069, and the operating expenses totalled \$9,328,021, leaving a deficit of \$800,952. The revenue from the passenger traffic totalled \$2,489,034; from the freight traffic \$5,429,624, and from mails and express \$350,478.

A series of outrages have been perpetrated in Middlesex County, Ontario, during the past few weeks, in which live stock has been destroyed and human life imperiled by poison. In addition to poisoning stock, barns have been burned and wells poisoned. The reason for the actions is unknown, spite, for some cause or other, being regarded as the reason.

A triple murder was committed last week near Quill Lake, Sask., in which a farmer named George Thoburn, his wife and mother-in-law were the victims. A Hungarian hired man committed the crime as a result, he says, of Thoburn's refusal to permit him to go to town. After the murder the Hungarian

loaded up a wagon with food, ammunition and utensils and started out of the district. He was captured some days later, and is held for trial.

* * *

The Fisheries Commission concluded its investigations in Manitoba last week and will probably journey to Chicago to look into the question of price and quality of Lake Winnipeg fish on that market. It has been charged that all the best fish of Manitoba are shipped across the line, and that what is not marketable in the United States is kept for home consumption. It has also been asserted that the price of Lake Winnipeg fish is often cheaper in Chicago than in Winnipeg.

* * *

The Salvation Army is going to inaugurate a new feature in its work of bringing immigrants to Canada from the Old Country. There has been considerable criticism from various sources about the classes of immigrants brought here from the towns and cities of England being useless as farm laborers. Lt.-Col. T. Howell, of Toronto, secretary of immigration, is leaving in a few days for England to choose 1,500 domestic servants and experienced farm laborers from the rural districts of the Old Country, who are expected to be very valuable acquisitions to Canada.

* * *

Two Russians, Prince Lvoff and M. Pollner, have just completed a tour of the Dominion in the interests of an association of Russian land-owners called the United Zemstva's, preparing a report on agriculture and immigration to be presented to the association. The commissioners arrived in the country some three months ago, and have given particular attention to Northern Ontario and the Northwest. They gave particular attention to Russian settlements already established and to the government system of handling immigration matters. The commissioners state that Canada is looked upon in Europe as having the best immigration system in the world. It is expected the report of these men will lead to further increases in the number of Russian farmers immigrating to this country.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The Mexican Government have advanced \$1,000,000 to alleviate the suffering among the poorer classes, caused by the corn famine.

* * *

T. P. O'Connor, Irish patriot, and M. P., is on a visit to the United States. He states that if the present Budget passes the British Parliament, Ireland is certain to have Home Rule inside of a very few years.

* * *

Mayoralty elections in the United States were held November 2. Interest centered in the fight in New York City, where W. R. Hearst was a candidate on an independent ticket of his own. His opponent, Judge Gaynor, the Tammany candidate, has a majority of 70,000.

* * *

The next feat in aviation to be attempted is flight across the Atlantic ocean. A German aviator is planning to fly from Maderia to the Canary Islands, and from the latter point to the Panama canal, the time for traversing the entire distance being 114 hours, which is at the rate of about 45 miles per hour.

* * *

In France deaths continue to exceed births. Vital statistics for the first six months of the present year show an excess of deaths over births in France of 28,205. In 1908 the excess of deaths was 10,508 and this growing discrepancy has raised again a cry of alarm for the future of the French race, which is the only people of Europe experiencing depopulation.

* * *

An important discussion was handed out last week by the United States Supreme Court which decides that Samuel Gompers, president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will have to serve terms of imprisonment for contempt of court. This case has been fought through all the courts of the United States, and has attracted a great deal of attention.

* * *

The atrocities in the Belgian Congo, where human lives are sacrificed and natives mutilated through the greed for profit, are again being protested against in England. On November 1 a monster meeting was held in London, addressed by Sir A. Conan Doyle, who stated that no less than 10,000,000 human beings had been murdered or maimed in the Congo since King Leopold of Belgium became absolutely supreme over that territory.

* * *

According to a report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1909, 2,791 persons were killed and 63,920 were injured on railroads, as against 3,764 killed and 68,869 injured during the previous year. The total number of collisions and derailments during the second quarter of 1909 was 2,100, and the damage to cars, engines and roadways was \$1,703,642.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat markets during the week were on the down grade until Saturday, when on bull reports of decreased world shipments they gained some on the slump. Flax is maintaining still the strength it gained some six weeks ago, and other grains are quiet. Live stock markets show little change. American markets are a trifle stronger, but the advance is not of much note. Old country cattle markets are unchanged. Furs are beginning to receive some attention. Prices are expected to be higher than last year on some kinds. Receipts up to present have been small.

Grain

The week in wheat opened with lower Liverpool cables, and values fell from 2 to 2½ cents before Wednesday. The outlook in Europe was bearish. Supplies were ample, though not so great as the week before, and this combined with reports of favorable conditions in the Argentine, India and Australia, had a tendency to weaken the situation. Elsewhere in this issue we publish the views of Robert Meighen, president of The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., on the Canadian situation, and Geo. Broomhall, the British crop statistical expert, who estimates the probable wheat supplies during 1909-10, and compares them with figures showing the actual world's supply for several previous years.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

| | Last week. | Previous week. |
|--------|------------|----------------|
| Wheat | 12,057,785 | 10,546,242 |
| Oats | 3,098,487 | 2,178,175 |
| Barley | 1,244,556 | 847,679 |

AMERICAN

| | | |
|-------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | 27,000,000 | 25,070,000 |
|-------|------------|------------|

EUROPEAN

The visible supply of wheat in Europe last week amounted to 80,448,000 bushels, against 83,416,000 the previous week. Last week there was an increase of 6,276,000 bushels.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

| | This wk. | Last wk. | Last yr. |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| North American | 5,208,000 | 4,696,000 | 5,208,000 |
| Russian | 7,728,000 | 6,152,000 | 1,336,000 |
| Danube | 944,000 | 2,464,000 | 728,000 |
| Argentina | 144,000 | 88,000 | 696,000 |
| India | 80,000 | 256,000 | 232,000 |
| Australia | 40,000 | 440,000 | 856,000 |
| Various | 208,000 | 208,000 | 88,000 |
| Total | 14,352,000 | 14,304,000 | 9,164,000 |

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT WINNIPEG IN OCTOBER

Returns from the inspection office show that during October 20,627,400 bushels of wheat passed through Winnipeg, making the total inspections for September and October 36,940,420 bushels, as against 29,937,870 bushels for the same months last year. The following are the complete returns in cars: One hard, 68; one northern, 7,969; two northern, 6,705; three northern, 2,390; No. 4, 429; feed, 1; rejected, one, 475; rejected two, 310; no grade, 26; rejected, 469; condemned, 97; No. 5, 31; N. E. G., 4; total, 18,974.

Winter wheat: One Alberta red, 21; two Alberta red, 82; three Alberta red, 124; No. 1, mixed, 3; No. 2 mixed, 2; rejected one, 6; rejected two, 4; rejected, 1; No. 4, R. W., 46; No. 5, R. W., 15; total, 304.

Oats, No. 1 white, 176; No. 2 white, 1,641; No. 3, white, 246; rejected, 38; no grade, 12; extra No. 1 feed, 62; No. 1 feed, 36; No. 2 feed, 63; No. 2 mixed, 3; total, 2,277.

Barley: No. 3 extra, 8; No. 3, 502; No. 4, 241; rejected, 53; no grade, 4; feed, 2; total, 810.

Flax: No. 1 N. W., 826; No. 1, Man., 16; rejected, 7; condemned, 2; total, 851.

As compared with last year receipts to date are as follows:

| | 1909. | 1908 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Grain— | | |
| Wheat | 19,278 | 14,394 |
| Oats | 2,277 | 1,385 |
| Barley | 810 | 725 |
| Flax seed | 851 | 307 |
| Rye | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 33,219 | 16,812 |

ARGENTINE CONDITIONS UNCHANGED

Official estimates of the area under wheat in the Argentine, as published by the government, indicates a wheat acreage of 14,475,000 acres, as compared with 14,875,000 in 1908; 14,227,000 in 1907, and 14,059,000 in 1906. A British firm estimates the exportable surplus for 1909-10 at 112,000,000 bushels. According to press reports the crop is doing well, but locusts have done considerable damage. In some districts it is said the insects cut the wheat seedlings completely down, and even if the plants came on a second time there were large chances of its being again damaged.

FLAX REMAINS FIRM

Flax continues firm in tone and high in price. While there are some who figure higher values still

for flax, it would seem advisable for growers not to bank too strongly on flax going much higher. Deliveries in the United States are rapidly increasing, indicating that a shortage does not exist. Flax has already reached such a price that buyers are unwilling to pay the enhanced price demanded for oils, and are buying only such quantities as they absolutely require.

OPTION CLOSING PRICES, WINNIPEG

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Wheat | 97½ | 96½ | 95½ | 95½ | 96 | 97 |
| Nov. | 94½ | 93½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 93½ |
| Dec. | 98½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97 | 97½ | 99½ |
| May | | | | | | |
| Oats— | | | | | | |
| Nov. | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 | 35½ |
| Dec. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 34½ |
| May | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Flax— | | | | | | |
| Nov. | 155 | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | 153 | 155½ |
| Dec. | 146½ | 144 | 145 | 147 | 147 | 150 |

CASH PRICES

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. |
|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Nor. | 97½ | 96½ | 95½ | 95½ | 96 | 97 |
| No. 2 Nor. | 95½ | 94½ | 93½ | 94 | 94½ | 95½ |
| No. 3 Nor. | 94 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92½ | 93 |
| No. 4 | 91½ | 90 | 88½ | 88½ | 89½ | 90 |
| No. 5 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83 | 84 | 84 |
| No. 6 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 78½ |
| Rej. 1, 1 Nor. | 94 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 |
| Rej. 1, 2 Nor. | 93 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 |
| Rej. 2, 1 Nor. | 93 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 |
| Rej. 2, 2 Nor. | 91 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| for seeds | 92 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| Rej. 2 Nor. | | | | | | |
| for seeds | 90½ | 89½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 90½ |
| Oats— | | | | | | |
| No. 2 White | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 | 34½ |
| No. 3 White | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 33 | 33½ |
| Barley— | | | | | | |
| No. 3 | 47½ | 47½ | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| No. 4 | 45½ | 45½ | 45 | 44½ | 44 | 44 |
| Flax— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 N. W. | 155½ | 158½ | 152 | 153 | 154 | 154 |
| No. 1 Man. | 153½ | 151½ | 150 | 151 | 152 | 152 |

LIVERPOOL PRICES

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Cash Wheat— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Nor. | 116½ | 115½ | 115 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| spot | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Nor. | 114 | 114 | 113½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| spot | | | | | | |
| No. 3 Nor. | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 111½ | 109½ | 112½ |
| spot | | | | | | |
| Future Closing— | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 113½ | 112½ | 112½ | 110½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| March | 110½ | 109½ | 109½ | 108½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| May | 109½ | 108½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108½ | 108½ |

Live-Stock

Cattle markets show little change in values for the different grades. Old country prices are a trifle easier and a rather quieter feeling prevailed in American markets.

HEAVY DELIVERIES OF BUTCHER STOCK

At Winnipeg butcher deliveries continue heavy, demand is fair and while prices have been maintained around last week's quotations, some lots sold rather low. Much of the butcher stock offering is poor in quality. Considering the kind prices have been fair. Export shipments are falling off in volume.

HOGS \$7.50

The hog situation shows little change. It is evident that hog supplies in the country are not over large despite the high prices that have been prevailing for some time. This week the bulk of receipts sold at \$7.50. On the strength of receipts it does not seem likely that prices for the present will show much further decline. The expected increase in deliveries after harvest has not shown much tendency yet to materialize.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Choice export steers, freight assumed | \$4.00 to \$4.15 |
| Good export steers, freight assumed | 3.85 to 4.00 |
| Good export heifers, freight assumed | 3.75 to 3.75 |
| Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Medium mixed butcher cattle | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| Choice hogs | 7.25 to 7.50 |
| Choice lambs | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Choice sheep | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Choice calves | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Medium calves | 2.50 to 3.00 |

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

| No. | Ave. Wt. | Price |
|----------------|----------|--------|
| 92 Medium hogs | 201 | \$7.60 |
| 74 " " | 161 | 7.55 |
| 598 " " | 189 | 7.50 |
| 55 " " | 198 | 7.35 |
| 16 " " | 197 | 7.25 |
| 2 " " | 120 | 7.00 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| 2 Sows | 375 | 6.50 |
| 1 Stag | 480 | 4.00 |
| 11 Feeders | 92 | 6.75 |
| CATTLE— | | |
| 17 Steers | 1243 | 4.00 |
| 8 " " | 1230 | 3.70 |
| 87 " " | 928 | 3.50 |
| 16 " " | 983 | 3.25 |
| 34 Steers and heifers | 982 | 3.10 |
| 34 Steers and cows | 1011 | 3.00 |
| 8 " " | 1025 | 2.75 |
| 17 " " | 905 | 2.50 |
| 4 Heifers | 1050 | 4.00 |
| 2 " " | 1100 | 3.00 |
| 1 " " | 750 | 2.75 |
| 104 Heifers and cows | 908 | 3.00 |
| 10 " " | 1020 | 3.00 |
| 4 " " | 900 | 2.75 |
| 14 " " | 937 | 2.50 |
| 1 " " | 750 | 2.00 |
| 1 " " | 750 | 1.00 |
| 1 Bull | 1575 | 3.00 |
| 1 " " | 1650 | 2.75 |
| 10 " " | 1328 | 2.50 |
| 1 " " | 1000 | 2.00 |
| 94 Calves | 309 | 4.00 |
| 53 " " | 303 | 3.75 |
| 8 " " | 287 | 3.75 |
| 13 " " | 251 | 3.50 |
| 19 " " | 347 | 3.00 |
| SHEEP— | | |
| 79 Sheep | 125 | 5.60 |
| 13 " " | 75 | 6.00 |
| 50 " " | 70 | 6.50 |

Chicago Live-Stock

Beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.20; calves, \$6.50 to \$8.25; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; Westerners, \$4.40 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.15 to \$4.80; lambs, \$4.25 to \$7.35; hogs, \$6.00 to \$8.12½.

Toronto Markets

Export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; prime butchers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good butchers, \$4.25 to \$4.25; light butchers, \$3.15 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.90; lambs, \$5.75; hogs, \$8.10.

British Markets

London cables for cattle, 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

Winnipeg Produce Prices

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Bran, per ton | 18.00 |
| Shorts, per ton | 20.00 |
| Barley, chopped | 22.00 |
| Oats, chopped | 25.00 |
| Barley and oats, chopped | 24.00 |
| Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled) | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| Timothy | 10.00 to 11.00 |
| Red top | 11.00 |
| Baled straw | 5.00 to 5.00 |
| CREAMERY BUTTER— | |
| Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs. | .23 to .24 |
| Fresh made bricks | .30 |
| DAIRY BUTTER— | |
| Dairy tubs, according to grade | 17 to .19 |
| CHEESE— | |
| Manitoba, Sept., per lb. | .12½ |
| Eastern | .13½ |
| EGGS— | |
| Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling | .24 to .26 |
| Fresh Eggs | .35 |
| POTATOES— | |
| Potatoes, per bushel | .40 to .45 |
| FRESH VEGETABLES— | |
| Native cauliflower, per doz. | .75 to 1.25 |
| Native cabbage, per 100 lbs. | 1.00 |
| Red cabbage, per doz. | .75 |
| Native celery, per doz. | .30 to .50 |
| Native carrots, per bus. | 1.00 |
| Native beets, per 100 lbs. | .75 |
| Native onions, per bu. | .40 |
| Dry onions, per 100 lbs. | 1.75 |
| Pumpkins, per lb. | .01 |
| HIDES AND TALLOW— | |
| Country cured hides, f. o. b. Winnipeg | .10½ to .11 |
| No. 1 tallow | .4 |
| No. 2 tallow | .30 to .60 |
| Sheepskins | .9 to .10 |
| Wool, Manitoba, July clip | .9 to .10 |
| POULTRY—LIVE WEIGHT | |
| F. O. B. Winnipeg | |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 14 |
| Spring chicken, per lb. | 11½ |
| Boiling fowl, per lb. | 7 |
| Old roosters | 4 |
| Young Ducks, per lb. | 8 |
| Geese, per lb. | 9 |

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

It is a vain excuse for a good man to say that he has only one bad habit. Why should a good man have a bad habit? Does he not know that the better the man, the worse is the influence of his bad habit?—*The Lookout*.

* * *

Miss Gertrude MacArthur, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in New York, has been appointed a teacher of English in the peeresses school at Tokio, Japan. This school has only the daughters of the nobility of Japan for its pupils. A daughter of the Mikado is being educated there.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Winship, of Racine, Wis., although near her seventy-ninth birthday anniversary, has entered the classes at Ohio State University for the year. For the last two years she has been attending summer school at the university, taking special studies. She has progressed so satisfactorily that she has decided to take a regular course. She will study psychology and literature especially. She says that she has planned a course of study that will keep her occupied until she reaches her ninetieth birthday.

* * *

The opening of the Montreal Tuberculosis Institution was performed by the King, in London, in the following manner: Punctually at the hour appointed His Majesty, accompanied by a few privileged spectators, went to the apartment where a special instrument had been placed, pressed the button and released the current. A few seconds later a return signal announced the successful result. The King was delighted with the success of the ceremony, and is having a memorial tablet let into the walls to mark the spot.

* * *

One of the most inveterate hoarders on record was George IV. Not only was he averse to destroying books and papers, but he preserved everything that could possibly be kept. When he died all the suits of clothes he had worn for twenty years were discovered and sold by public auction. His executors also found secreted in various desks, drawers and cupboards numerous purses and pocketbooks crammed full of money, to the extent, it is said, of £20,000, together with more sentimental treasures in the form of locks of hair from the tresses of forgotten beauties of the court.

* * *

The last Iowa Legislature passed a law providing for the removal of public officials who become intoxicated while on duty. Under this law the mayor of Marengo has been removed in proceedings before Judge W. B. Preston, who ruled against the contention that the law was unconstitutional, or that a mayor is not on duty when away from his office. He declared that a mayor is supposed to be on duty all the time; that drunkenness may well be classed as a "misdemeanor" in public office within the meaning of the state constitution; and that the Legislature has been given full power to provide for the trial and punishment of misdemeanants in office. The accused mayor will appeal the case to the state supreme court. He asserts at least the right to a jury trial in the absence of an impeachment trial. Meantime mayors in Iowa will be moved to avoid convivial occasions, no matter how private these may be.

* * *

A letter has been received from a resident in Johannesburg dealing with the recent fall of snow in that city. The writer says: "Of course you have seen by the newspapers Johannesburg's latest excitement! Snow, of all things,

to fall here! Last Monday there was a rather cold wind, but the day was clear and warm on the whole.

"On Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock the ground was covered with five inches of snow, and huge flakes falling. It was a lovely sight, certainly. The excitement throughout the day was intense. People who had never seen snow before went crazy, and the order of the day was snow-balling. They broke thirty windows in the Stock Exchange, while two deaths were caused in the streets through it. Not a stroke of business was done that day, and it was really not safe to walk through the streets.

"Boys got on the roofs of buildings and simply showered down balls on any and every one. One Kaffir boy thought he had awakened in heaven and refused to work or eat. It snowed heavily all that day, and by evening there were sixteen inches of snow. All the trees were in full leaf, and many branches snapped under the weight.

"At luncheon we heard a crash—a very tall tree had fallen across the roof of the house next door. Not being used to snow, people had no idea of clearing it away, consequently we dwelt in a thick slush for a couple of days, the sun eventually drying it up. To-day I went out without a jacket, and an ordinary cotton blouse on. The sun was very hot."—*London Standard*.

Personal Talk

I am not one who much or oft delight
To season my fireside with personal talk
Of friends who live within an easy walk,
Or neighbors, daily, weekly, in my sight:
And, for my chance acquaintance, ladies
Bright,
Sons, mothers, maidens withering on the stalk,
These all wear out of me, like forms with
chalk
Painted on rich men's floors for one feast-night.
Better than such discourse doth silence, long,
Long, barren silence, square with my desire;
To sit without emotion, hope or aim,
In the loved presence of my cottage-fire,
And listen to the flapping of the flame;
Or kettle whispering its faint undersong.

—WORDSWORTH'S SONNETS.

By the Light of the Moon

Professor Bailey, director of agriculture at Cornell University, has written an interesting article for *The Independent*, entitled "Moon Farming." Space does not allow a complete quotation, but some paragraphs are given here: "The pork from pigs killed in the old of the moon will shrink when cooked, but it will retain its size if killed in the new of the moon. Animals born when the moon is new or increasing will be much more likely to thrive than those unfortunately born at the opposite period. Fleeces will not be so heavy if sheared when the moon is on the wane. Meat decays with unnatural quickness if exposed to moonlight.

"In the new of the moon is the time to set hens, to plant corn and other things that grow above ground. Planted in the old of the moon, seeds of such plants will probably rot. On the other hand, crops that grow under the ground, as potatoes and beets, should be planted in the old of the moon; and plants that tend to run too much to vine and straw also should be planted at this period. Beans planted when the moon is on the wane will not cling to their poles. Grain purchased in the full of the moon will be of full weight. Rail fences sink into the ground and

rot if built in the old of the moon. If shingles are laid in the new of the moon the nails will pull out. Timber lasts longer when cut in the waning of the moon. My fireplace wood is 'sappy' because it was cut in the waxing of the moon.

"Now, I would not deny that the moon exerts influence on animals and vegetation. I do not know that it does not; but this influence, if it exists, is to be determined by investigation rather than by assumption; and it certainly must be uncontrollably small. It is easy enough to account for all the behaviors of animals and men and plants by supposing. Anything can be explained by astrology. The heavenly bodies are always on duty, and may always be invoked to account for anything on the earth. The only difficulty with the explanation is that it may not be true. There are so many things going on in the universe and in the world which forms its pivot, that occurrences are always coming together. There are vast numbers of persons who account for happenings by coincidences.

Most of us assume what truth is, and then make our observations fit our assumption. It requires the integrity of mind exemplified by Darwin to accept facts that contradict our theory. Time and again persons recite to me in detail how their plants behaved because planted in the new of the moon or in the old, and ask me if it is not true. They forget or do not see the exceptions; and they think that I ought to be able to explain all behaviors of crops out of hand, rather than to take the trouble to find out.

"Once we explained everything that is not understood by appealing to extra-terrestrial influences. Diseases of human beings were 'judgments' for sin and disobedience. Insect pests were excommunicated by the Church. The diseases of plants were due to currents of electricity and other mysterious and celestial agencies; but we have now learned that even these diseases have particular origins and that we determine what these origins are by patient investigation and not by guessing. The man who appeals to the zodiac and the moon merely lives in some previous age. He is not of this generation. He always explains, but he never understands.

"To prejudice (which is prejudice), to explain without investigation, to have a theory that always works and is never wrong, to accept what has been, to follow rule-of-thumb, to be uncharitable to any one who would go to the bottom and uncover the facts—these have constituted the slavery of men. It is a common saying that the scientific men even when they write for the people, cannot be understood by the people. It is unfortunately true that many men of much science cannot express themselves attractively; but the real difficulty is that the reader may not understand the direct scientific method, and it is impossible to put the argument from fact in such form that the man who believes in the moon can follow it.

"Country people at least must interpret nature from cause to effect, rather than by notion or tradition. This they are now beginning to do and this constitutes the new agriculture. Those who cannot interpret nature and who are poor business men are being driven off the land. The colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations are making this great contribution to human welfare—they are instructing the landsman to ascertain the fact and to establish his practice on it. To see an investigator at work studying an insect or a soil is to get touch of a new attitude toward nature. Nothing is taken for granted and everybody's opinion must be tested. Beyond all practical application of the work of these institutions, is the new and open-minded attitude that they develop on all problems under discussion. They banish all guessing, all moon-farming, and all think-so. The farmer is now willing to learn and to cast old notions aside; and for this reason the world is becoming a new world to him and he is beginning to understand his situation. As rapidly as he understands his situation, he will master it."

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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

BRIDLING THE TONGUE

If any man thinketh himself to be religious, while he bridlith not his tongue but deceiveth his heart, this man's religion is vain.—S. James i.: 26.

The other day I received a letter from one of our readers, asking me to write on the topic of "Conversation." She says that of late she has been interested in this subject, and finds it difficult to exclude unkindness of speech and conceit, and to introduce profitable topics of conversation.

"Difficult!" Of course, it is difficult! St. James—in the third chapter of his epistle—makes the strong statement that a person who has succeeded in keeping a bridle on his tongue, so that he never offends in word, "is a perfect man." I don't think he means to assert that a dumb man is necessarily more righteous than one who has the responsibility of the great talent of speech. It is rather that, as the tongue is an indication to a doctor of the condition of things out of sight, so words are an indication of the condition of a man's soul. Of course, it is true enough that he may speak splendidly sometimes—as Balaam did—and yet may be bad or weak in character. And yet, on the whole, our Lord's words are absolutely true when He says: "Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." We can judge pretty truly of a man's character by his ordinary conversation, when he is off his guard and not talking for the sake of making a good impression. More than that, we have a wonderful instinct which enables us to weigh anyone's words pretty truly, and to take words "spoken for effect" for all they are worth—and no more.

Therefore, of course, the only certain way of bridling the tongue is to keep the desires of the heart set on God and on holiness. It is little use to set a sentry on guard at the door of the lips, if the enemy is already inside and in possession of the citadel of the heart.

And yet words are so tremendous in their power, and so far-reaching in their results for good or for evil, that we do need a sentry at the door, as well as a strong guard in the citadel. Science says calmly—an assertion that takes our breath away with its magnitude—that every word we speak is a vibration of the ether which goes on through space eternally. If that be really a fact, it adds weight to the other fact that words are like seeds with eternal possibilities wrapped up in them. Some seeds fail to pass on their life, and some words seem—"seem," I say—to have no results, but only God can be sure of that. In the great day when secrets shall be disclosed, words will be seen to have helped or hindered the souls of God's children to an inconceivable extent. Children are especially open to the suggestive power of words. They are moulded largely in their ideals by the general tone of the conversation around them, and they are often powerfully impressed by single utterances. Last night I was looking over the new Canadian "Book of Common Praise," annotated edition, and I came on this story: A clergyman saw on the roadside a little boy herding sheep. He entered into conversation with him, found out that the child had never said a prayer nor seen a Bible in his life. He asked the little fellow, as a favor, to learn five words for him: "The Lord is my Shepherd." The boy went over the words on his fingers, and the man said: "One thing more, when you come to the last finger but one, which reads 'my,' crook that finger." A year later the clergyman returned and found that the boy had gone out in a blizzard after his sheep and died in the snow. They found him with hand above his head, and the finger bent, as he had been accustomed to hold it when going over the words which had caught his fancy. "Some day," said the Bishop who told the story, "there will be a happy meeting between that boy and priest."

I fancy there will be many, very many happy meetings, as the result of spoken

and written words—and also many unhappy ones. Words of careless jesting about holy things have helped to foster irreverence in sensitive souls, and words of cynical ridicule or unbelief have crushed—or helped to crush—the tender plant of Faith when it was young and weak. Words, ugly and loathsome suggestions of evil, have poisoned the springs of innocence in fresh, bright hearts; and that evil influence has spread under the surface, doing its deadly work unknown to the speaker. Words of scandal or unkind gossip have flown from lip to lip, multiplying and growing more mischievous in their course. Who can measure the harm done to both speakers and willing hearers, and the misery which they have brought into many hearts and homes?

But—though words are dangerously sharp things to play carelessly with—they are one of God's greatest and best gifts to His children. Through them we get into touch with other minds and catch high ideals from God's saints. If evil words have a power of taking root, germinating and bringing forth fruit, much more powerful is the influence of good words. Christ Himself is called the Word of God—through Him God reveals His nature to us, as an earthly father pours his hopes and ideals into his children in loving talk, as they are able to understand him more and more. The Bible is also the Word of God—He



AN ALBERTA RURAL SCHOOL.

It is neat, clean, light and in good repair. Can you suggest any other improvements?

speaks to us in its living words of history, prophecy and poetry. The world is also the Word of God, telling with one voice of His power and wisdom, of His love of beauty and order, of His unflinching care for all created things. History is also the Word of God, telling of the certainty of punishments for wickedness and rewards for righteousness, declaring that those who honor God are openly honored by Him and those who despise Him are lightly esteemed.—1 Sam. ii.: 30.

Words—spoken or written—who can measure their power? Buxton tells how "a man in Australia left a page of a printed sermon in a lonely hut; a godless, careless wanderer picked up the crumpled leaf and read it. There, in the lonely wilderness, there came back to him the memories of a better time. He seemed to see across the waste of bush and ocean an English village. . . . day after day he read those words of comfort and of warning; the bread cast upon the waters saved the man." Probably he, and thousands of other prodigals, when once the voice of God spoken by human lips had reached his heart, was tremendously influenced by words which he had heard in his home, church or Sunday school, and which had seemed to have fallen dead and profitless, but were simply waiting.

Yes, the talent of speech is a glorious gift of God. Without it, life would be robbed of much of its delight, as well as its fruitfulness. Even the deaf are now constantly being taught to speak, and receiving a great blessing from God through their patient teachers. The tongue is, as St. James reminds us,

a "little" member, and yet it can do great things. Strange it is that it is a fountain which sends forth at the same opening, sweet water and bitter, it can—and does—pour out food and medicine, and also deadly poison. It is sometimes a fire to warm and cheer, and sometimes a fire to scorch and blacken and destroy. Which of us dare say that he is a "perfect man," according to the apostle's definition, able to bridle his tongue? When we kneel at our dear Lord's feet to ask His forgiveness for the sins of the day—sins of omission as well as of commission—we have many "idle words" to tell Him about. There are words which served no useful purpose of giving pleasure or help, words which were foolish or mischievous, words which were proud and conceited, or cross and irritable. Perhaps we have spoken untruthfully or unkindly, perhaps we have even been like the idle women whom St. Paul reproves, "wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not." Perhaps we have been sarcastic when we tried to be witty, saying things with the cruel desire to hurt the feelings of another. Perhaps we have told an objectionable story, or discussed matters which ought not to be once named among us as St. Paul says, "as becometh saints."

Then think of our sins of omission, in this matter of laying out to advantage the valuable talent of Speech! We might have sowed many a good seed during the day, without any "cant" or thrusting our opinion forward rudely on religious subjects. Our Lord's con-

U. S. Military Academy in 1852. At the beginning of the Civil War he was brigade quartermaster in the defence of Washington, D.C., and was subsequently promoted in rank and served in various posts with the forces in West Tennessee, finally commanding a brigade of colored troops in Louisiana. For gallant and meritorious service in the Mobile campaign he was brevetted major.

Your letter, lady, came too late,
For Heaven had claimed its own;
Ah, sudden change—from prison bars
Unto the Great White Throne!
And yet I think he would have stayed
Through one day more of pain,
Could he have read—these careless words
That you have penned in vain.

Why did you wait, fair lady?
Did your thought to him never roam?
Had you other lovers near you,
In your far-off southern home?
Did others kneel before your feet,
To sue for love so vain?
Why pen these words when but too late
To call forth his disdain?

So full of patience did he wait
Through many a weary hour,
That o'er his simple soldier-faith
Not even death had power;
And you—did others whisper low
Their homage in your ear?
And yet, I ween, in all that throng
His spirit had no peer.

I would that you were by me now,
As I draw the sheet aside,
To see how pure the look he wore
The moment that he died;
The sorrow that you gave him
Has left its weary trace,
As 'twere the shadow of the cross
Upon his pallid face.

"Her love," he said, "would change for me
The winter's cold to spring."
Ah, trust of fickle maiden's love,
Thou art a bitter thing!
For, when these valleys, bright in May,
Once more in blossoms wave,
The northern violets shall grow
Above his humble grave.

Your dole of scanty words had been
But one more pang to bear
For him who kissed unto the last
Your tress of golden hair;
I did not put it where he said,
For, when the angels come,
I would not have them find the sign
Of falsehood in the tomb.

I've read your letter, and I know
The wiles that you have wrought
To win that noble heart of his,
And gained it—fearful thought!
What lavish wealth men sometimes give
For what is worthless all!
What manly hearts are sometimes bound
In folly's falsest thrall!

You shall not pity him, for now
His sorrow is at end;
Yet would that you could stand with me
Beside my comrade-friend!
I here forgive you for his sake,
And he—now free, forgiven—
May e'en be pleading grace for you
Before the court of Heaven.

To-night your home may shine with light,
And ring with merry song,
And you be smiling as your soul
Had done no deadly wrong;
Your hand, so fair that none will think
It penned these words of pain;
Your skin, so white—would God your soul
Were half as free from stain!

I'd rather be my comrade dead,
Than you in life supreme;
For yours, the sinner's waking dream—
And his, the martyr's dream!
Whom serve we in this life, we serve
In that which is to come;
He chose his way, you—yours; let God
Pronounce the fitting doom.

DORA FARNCOMB.

TOO LATE!

The verses were written by Colonel John P. Hawkins, one of the most distinguished officers who served in the U. S. Army throughout the Civil War. Colonel Hawkins was born in Indiana about 1830, and graduated from the

THE INGLE NOOK

OPEN THE DOOR

Open the door, and let in the air;
The winds are sweet, and the flowers
fair,

Joy is abroad in the world to-day
If our door is wide open it may come
this way.

Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun,
He hath a smile for everyone;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and
gems;

He may change our tears to diadems.
Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish
sin.

They will grow and bloom with a grace
divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than
that of the vine.

Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin.
It will make the halls so fair
That angels may enter unaware.

Open the door!

CITRON PICKLE

I had to confess to ignorance the
other day on the question of citron
pickles, but by chance ran across the
very recipe I was looking for and give
it here. Citron Pickles: Seven pounds
of fruit, weighed after being peeled
and cut in cubes; 3 pounds sugar; 1
quart of vinegar; mixed spice to taste.
Cook the citron in water for half an
hour, while making a syrup of the
vinegar, sugar and spice. Put them
together, and cook for five minutes,
then seal while still hot.—D. D.

A BIG CHRISTMAS HINT

Dear Dame Durden.—Your kind
reception has encouraged me to write
again. Is there any danger of my
wearing out my welcome? Thank you
very much for sending me the informa-
tion I asked for in my last letter.

Well, I have read a good many
accounts of people losing their crops
this year, but we are one of the fortunate
ones. Our crop was very good, al-
though it seemed as if we were to lose
it once or twice by hail.

I see you were asking for Christmas
hints, but someone more experienced
than I will have to give them. I
would especially like to see recipes for
a "not-too-rich" plum pudding and
fruit cake. How many use a beef's
heart in mince-meat? If it is rather
fat, I find it is enough meat and suet.

Dear Dame Durden, could you tell
me of a store in Winnipeg where I
could procure the paper from which
stencils are cut, also stencil dyes? I think
the nicest way to decorate the walls of
a nice house is by papering with a plain
paper and stenciling a design along
the top. How is our fancy-work
column coming on? I have no end of
ideas I could send if they would be of
any use. As it is, this time I will send
the plans of a very convenient work
box and one or two recipes which you
can publish at your convenience.

Sewing Box.—Procure a box twenty-
two inches square by thirteen inches
high, with the lid projecting one inch.
Have the lid fastened on with hinges,
and a set of ball castors makes it easily
rolled on the floor. It can be covered
in various ways. Mine is cretonne
on the outside and plain denim inside,
and finished with beading and brass-
headed tacks.

Now for the inside. On the left-
hand side is a large pocket for patterns.
Run a rubber in the casing and have
a flap with a hook and eye on it. In a
corner nearest the lid and by this
pocket I have a loop for the cutting
shears. In the front left-hand corner
nail a cigar box near the top to catch
clippings, threads, and the various
odds and ends that accumulate from
nobody knows where. On the right
side of the lid put three pockets to
hold pieces of material, tape, braid,
etc. In the middle of the lid I have a
broad tape tacked in several places,

making spaces for pencil, chalk, hem
measure, box for hooks and eyes, etc.
A small casing similar to this is put on
the upper left-hand corner for papers of
needles, bodkin, etc.; below this a pin-
cushion and a tiny pocket for a thim-
ble. Near the left-hand side on the lid
I have sewed some eyes about two
inches apart. Sew hooks on pieces of
tape three inches long. Run spools of
thread on them, and hook them to the
eyes on the lid. Then you know where
there is a thread if you are in a hurry.
All pockets and tapes should be sewn
on before the lining is tacked in.

I will not write any more this time
or I will be crowding out those that are
really helpful. With best wishes.

DAPHNE.

(Your sewing box is a fine one, and
provides a hint as to what the dress-
maker or house-wife would find ac-
ceptable as a Christmas present. So
you did not escape without giving us
some help, in spite of your declaration
that you hadn't any ideas on the sub-
ject. You will have the addresses I
sent you before this time.)

Plain Plum Pudding.—Take 1 pint
stale bread crumbs, 1 cup flour, 1 cup
raisins, juice and rind of 1 lemon 1 cup
currants washed and dried, 1 cup brown
sugar, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and
nutmeg, 1/2 cup molasses, 3 eggs, 1/2 pound
suet, 1/2 pound candied peel sliced fine,
1/2 teaspoon baking soda. Mix well all
the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs,
and add the molasses. Dissolve the
soda in a tablespoon of hot water, and
add it to the molasses and eggs. Mix
in the dry ingredients, pack into a well-
buttered mould and boil for four hours.

A good cake recipe is this: Two
full cups butter, 2 cups granulated
sugar, 1/2 cup molasses, juice of a lemon,
1 tablespoon each of cloves, nutmeg
and allspice, 6 eggs beaten separately,
2 cups sifted flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2
cup blanched almonds, chopped rather
fine. Cream the butter, add the sugar,
molasses, lemon and spices, then the
beaten yolks, beating all well together.
Then add the flour and soda sifted to-
gether, and lastly the beaten whites,
and mix all together thoroughly. Sprin-
kle the fruit with flour and add last.
Bake in a slow oven.—D. D.)

HOME REMEDIES

Dear Dame Durden:—Can you find
room in your corner once more for me?
I have a few hints and recipes that I
thought may be of use to some one. I
must first thank you for the information
you gave me which worked splendidly.

I have a recipe for liniment which has
been our family for over fifty years,
and is indispensable for rheumatism,
sprains, bruises, etc., so I thought I
couldn't do better than pass it along.
Take 5c. worth of spirits turpentine,
5c. worth of spirits of wine, 5c. worth
of spirits of camphor, 2 eggs and enough
vinegar to fill a one quart bottle.
Shake all together until the mixture
turns white. It is then ready for use.
A good thing to use for an ulcerated
mouth is a teaspoonful of borax in a
half cup of warm water. Gargle well.
Repeat at any time of day until the
soreness is gone.

An excellent remedy for earache,
which the children are so apt to get at
this time of the year is to take a small
onion and roast it. Take out the centre
when cooked, place it in the ear, and tie
a flannel cloth around the head. This
will keep hot for a long time.

For any kind of sore eyes.—5c.
worth of sulphate of zinc in a pint of
water, shaken well, is very soothing;
and, for a good tonic 5c. worth of quin-
ine and iron (citrate) in about 1 pint of
water. This also needs shaking well,
1 teaspoonful in about a wine glass of
water making a sufficient dose.

I hope these simple remedies will be
of use to some one. They are within
reach of all and are well tried. It
seems selfish to keep such things to
oneself. With best wishes to all the
members and Dame Durden.

SUNBEAM.

(Simple home remedies are so useful
when doctors are few and far between

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"The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg,
Man.

that I know the Ingle Nook as a whole
is grateful for those you have sent.
There is always room for you.—D.D.)

SARAH'S CHRISTMAS RECIPES

Dear Dame Durden:—May I call
in for a few minutes? What a lovely
summer we have had! Everything
around here has done wonderfully
well. Wheat and oats have done
splendidly, very little if any frozen.
Our garden has done wonders. It
being only the second year for us on the
homestead had to work very hard
to keep down the weeds, but have been
well repaid, not only in having plenty
of fresh vegetables and fruit for our own
use, but a little to spare for our friends
who did not have any garden. I have
been better in health this summer than
I have been for some years.

We wish to thank Counter Kicker
for her kind reply and we hope to try our
hand with both raspberry and black
currants next spring.

My, but here is Christmas again! I

used to think the year passed quickly in
the old country, but out here it seems
to go around in half the time,—not
much time to get lonely. I have
already made a start for Christmas.
I make as many things as I can, for I
do not believe in buying a lot of things
that are only made to sell. I am en-
closing a few of my patterns, hoping
they may be of some use to the corner,
also a few recipes. With my very best
wishes to all,

SARAH.

My Christmas Cake.—Required:
Three-quarters of a pound of flour;
half a pound each of butter, castor
sugar, sultanas and cherries; quarter
of a pound each of sweet almonds and
mixed peel; two lemons; half an ounce
of powdered cloves, pudding spice and
cinnamon, mixed; one teaspoon of
baking powder; six eggs and half a gill
of milk. Line a cake tin with three
layers of greased paper; it takes a long
time to cook and so must be well pro-

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My Mince Meat.—One pound each of beef suet, raisins, sultanas, currants and sugar; three pounds of good apples; one-quarter of a pound of mixed candied peel; 2 lemons; one nutmeg, grated; one teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice and ginger. Peel the apples and clean the fruit and put all through a mincing machine. Mix well and put up in sealers for use.

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tected. Next, beat the butter and sugar to a cream, well whisk the eggs and add them gradually, beating them well in. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder, clean the sultanas, halve the cherries, shell and shred the almonds and chop the peel. Mix them all together on a plate with the spice and grated lemon rind. Stir the flour lightly into the mixture, then add the fruit and lastly the milk. Mix all well together. Pour the mixture into the prepared tin. Place the tin on one containing salt or sand and put it in the oven; for the first ten minutes in a very hot part and for the rest of the time in a cooler, otherwise the outside of the cake will be too dark before the inside is done. Bake it for two and a half hours. When done, put it on a sieve in a slightly warm place until it is quite cold. When quite cold put away in a biscuit tin, hermetically sealing the tin by pasting strips of paper round its cover. Leave for a month at least. The icing can be done at any time.

Almond Icing.—Required: One and a half pounds of ground almonds, one and a half pounds of icing sugar or castor sugar, the whites of five or six eggs, according to size; lemon juice and vanilla. Put the sugar and almonds in a basin; mix them well together, then add enough lemon juice, vanilla and white of eggs to make all into a stiff paste. See that it is nicely flavored. If necessary trim the cake neatly, cutting off any dark part. Spread a layer of this icing all over it, thinly over the sides and thick on top. Put the cake in cool oven or warm place to dry.

Royal Icing.—One and a half pounds of icing sugar; the whites of 5 eggs; the juice of two small lemons. Rub the sugar through a hair sieve. Make a well in the center of it and strain in the lemon juice. Whisk the whites of the eggs very stiffly and add some of these to the lemon juice, and stir it in well with a wooden spoon. Add more white of egg until the sugar is all mixed in. It should be so stiff that you are able to trace patterns on it with your spoon, and they should not blur in as you take the spoon away. When the icing is well mixed, beat it for quite ten minutes. This makes it much whiter. Next spread a layer of this icing all over the cake, smoothing it if necessary with a knife dipped in cold water. Let this dry in a cool oven, then spread on a thicker one about half an inch thick.

Christmas Pudding.—Required: One pound and a half of beef suet, minced fine; one pound of large raisins, stoned; one pound of sultanas and one of currants; quarter of pound of candied peel mixed; one pound of sugar; one pound of flour; three pounds of stale

bread crumbs; one teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger and salt; one nutmeg, grated; the grated rind of 2 lemons and the juice; two tablespoons of baking powder; a few drops of essence of almonds; ten eggs, and enough milk to mix it but not make it too wet. Mix it all well; put into well greased mould or basins; fill them full; cover over with butter paper, then with a cloth tied on tightly, and boil for 20 hours.

Candied Orange Peel.—Cut the rind from five oranges into quarters, and boil in water to cover till so soft that the white portion on the inside will scrape off with a spoon. Make a syrup with a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water and cook the peel in it until transparent and the syrup is absorbed. Turn out onto a plate and roll in granulated sugar. This recipe is very useful where the family eat many oranges.

Sometimes I get as many lemons, say five, and the peel from five oranges and make it up into marmalade.

Flaky Pastry.—Have your dough of exactly the same consistency as the butter used, whether hard or soft. Also add to the water, before mixing as much cream of tartar as will lie on a five cent piece. Follow these directions and you will ensure light flaky pastry.

(How kind of you to take so much trouble copying out all those recipes for Christmas good things! People are already beginning to enquire for cake and pudding recipes, though it seems such a short time since we printed them all for last year. I suppose that when the year goes so fast it is a sign that we are at least fairly busy and fairly happy, and that is a good thing. I hope to be able to use some of the patterns you sent, thank you. D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

LIKES MUSIC LESSONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote a letter before to your club, but have not seen it in print yet. I guess it found its way to the waste-paper basket. This time I hope to receive a button, I thought I would write to-day, as I am going to town this afternoon, so I could mail it. I am taking music lessons now. I started just after summer holidays, and I like them fine. We have four little colts this year; their names are King, Dandy, Fly and Nettie. I can ride horseback, and I have a pony named Sis. We have a saddle horse. I go after the cows every night. We are done threshing for another year. I go to school every day and am in Grade IV. I am nine years old, and weigh 80 pounds, and have blue eyes.

MORNING GLORY.

Sask. (a).

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the "Western Wigwam." When I wrote before this was called the "Children's Corner." I have always found great pleasure in reading the letters from the Wigs.

I stopped school early this year because my mother and sister went to the States to visit friends and relatives there. I am staying home to keep house for my brother and my father. This is my first experience at house-keeping, and I hope it will be all right.

We are having very warm weather these days, except yesterday we had quite a bad storm.

Our nearest town is Rosenroll, about five miles from here. We have our mail box about one quarter of a mile from here, so we go after the mail Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We have Sunday School in our school house every Sunday.

We are having an awful pest of mosquitoes just now, but I hope they will soon go away.

Well, I think I had better draw to a close now as my letter is getting rather long. I enclose a two-cent Canadian stamp, hoping to receive a button.

Alta. (a) EDNA BLOMQUIST.

A TEAM OF PONIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I go to school every day, but I do not ride to school, as I have only a mile to go. I have a little racer pony, and I ride for the cows and other rides. He is very quiet. My brother has a pony, too, and we drive them in the buggy. I have two sisters and one

brother. I hope to see this letter in print; if so, I will write again. I enclose stamp for button, as I wish to be a member of your club.

CURLIE (9).

Alta.

A MEAN COW

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am twelve years old, and large for my age; my sister Florence is ten years old, and small for her age. We take care of four oxen, a mean cow, a heifer and a calf. We are living on a homestead, and have had no crop in yet. My father is away from home working. I have two big brothers, but they don't like farming. We worked all summer in the garden, but did not get much out of it. The summer here is too dry for garden stuff, but it is all right for wheat. If any other member would write to me first I will write to them. I enclose a two-cent stamp for a button.

VIOLA WARWICK.

Sask. (a).

THE LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—May I come again, or do I come too often? I see from some of the letters that I am not the only girl that rides horseback. We girls and boys in the West have good times riding though; sometimes as many as twenty of us go for a ride at the same time. Mamma is off on a visit. She has been gone four weeks, and as I am the oldest girl I have to be boss and do all of the housework. I have one little sister at home with me, but she is only seven, so I can't go to school yet. They are going to build a new schoolhouse here and a new church; the old ones are not large enough.

ORIANNA.

VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to The Advocate for three years. Papa has taken The Advocate for three years. I like to read the little letters. I wish Cousin Dorothy would send me a button, please. I have a sister, Vina, and brother, Delmer. I think I will close for this time.

Alta. (a) PRAIRIE ROSE.

(Your drawing was very good, but to appear in the paper it must be done with black ink on linen paper. Try again.—C. D.)

A KILLING FROST

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam though we have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly five years. I

always like to read other girls' letters. We have had poor luck with our garden this year, for on the 19th of July we had six degrees of frost. It froze everything we had in the garden, so we will have no new potatoes of our own growing. We have about 1,900 acres of land; 1,000 of it is unbroken to grain or hay. We have fifty head of horses, including teams, mares and colts, with two stallions, a heavy and light. We only had eight colts this year.

I am afraid my letter is too long, so I will ask you one question before I close: I am making a collection of wild flowers, of which I do not know the names. What book do you advise me to get?

Alta. (a) MEXICAN GIRL.

(There is a good book of flowers written by an author named Stack. It is called "Flowers Every Child Should Know." It costs \$1.20, and your nearest bookseller would order it for you if he did not have it in stock.—C. D.)

NOT CONTENTED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for a long time. I enjoy reading The Western Wigwam, though this is my first letter to it. I go to school and am in the third book. My two brothers are on the homestead, but are coming in soon. We are all going out in December. I think the new name is nicer than the old one, don't you? We came to Alberta from Ontario, but I would like to go back again. I hope this letter will not find its way to the W. P. B. I am enclosing a two cent stamp and hope to receive a button.

Alta. (a) TEDDY BEAR.

DID HE GET ANY DUCKS?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to The Western Wigwam. Just before school was out I passed into the fourth book. I have two sisters, Viola and Jean. Viola is six years old and Jean is two. I have one brother, whose name is D. A. Our school is about two and one-half miles from here. We drive a little white pony, which we call Pat. We can ride him barebacked or with the saddle. I will be ten years old on my next birthday. We have 32 little chickens and about 39 hens. We attended the Calgary fair this year. I saw a lot of Indians and squaws. I also saw a lot of little monkeys. They were funny little fellows. My brother shot a weasel not very long ago. He is anxiously waiting for the duck season to come in. He is hoping to shoot some ducks. Papa has three hired men, an Englishman, Irishman and a Scotchman. We live right beside the Rosebud creek. There are lots of berries around. Our last school teacher got married and we have got a new teacher, whose name is Miss D.

Alta. (a) ARDELL McCANNEL.

LETTERS MIGHT BE LONGER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to The Western Wigwam. I have read the letters in THE ADVOCATE with great pleasure. I sometimes think that some might write longer letters. I go to school and am in grade six. We live three miles from town and have a long way to drive, but we have a good horse. I have a little sister. She goes all the time with me. We have two dogs, four cats, about one hundred head of cattle, thirty horses and seven little colts this year. One is mine. I have six horses of my own. My parents came up here seven years ago. I came up with them, but went back to Ontario again. Father has taken THE ADVOCATE for about fifteen years. I wish that you would send me one of the buttons to remember you by. Is it all right to send in my own name for the button and have a nick-name too?

Sask. (b) ARTHUR SMYTH.

(Yes, choose a pen-name.—C. D.)

A FINE LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I suppose most all the members enjoyed their summer vacation. I wonder if any of you have a Literary Society in your school. We had one and enjoyed it very much. We elected our officers every two weeks. Our officers are:

Chairman, secretary, indoor and outdoor tidy committee. These are elected at our business meeting. The chairman prepares the programme, which we have on Friday afternoons. The secretary writes down the minutes, the indoor tidy committee sweeps and keeps the school room tidy and the outdoor tidy committee keeps the playground tidy.

When school closed we had a public meeting. We wrote invitations to all the parents and had quite a pleasant afternoon. I would be much obliged if any of the members would send me the words of "Now, Honey, You Stay in Your Own Back Yard." One of the girls sang it at our Literary Society.

Last summer we made little booklets of pressed wild flowers to send to our friends in the East. We gathered the flowers when they first blossomed. We pressed them on quite heavy note paper and fastened the sheets together with a ribbon to make a book.

We have some black Water Spaniel pups and tame ducks.

I don't like to hear our members spoken of as Wigs.

We have a nice flower garden and a bed of strawberries. I am fond of reading. I noticed that one of our members read "The Honor of Grade Two." I did, too. I read "Robinson Crusoe," "Through the Looking Glass," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Alice in Wonderland," "Christie's Old Organ" and "Hungering and Thirsting," and quite a few other books. We have a nice library in our school. I am in standard four. I am sending a two-cent stamp to get a button.

Pocahontas.

(I like your letter. Can you tell us something about the character whose name you have chosen? I am sure the members would be interested. Your school literary society is a fine idea. I hope other schools will have one.—C. D.)

THRESHING TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen so many letters in the ADVOCATE that I decided to write, too. My sister wrote and got a button and I think they are very nice. My father owns a threshing machine and I guess he will soon be starting threshing. I like threshing time best of all. We haven't got a teacher for our school yet, so I guess we won't have school until after threshing. I must close now, hoping to get a button.

Man. ANOTHER GLENGARRY GIRL.

A GOOD RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, so it will not be very long. We are milking about fifty-two cows and feeding about twenty-six calves. I will send a two-cent stamp for a button, and I wind up with a riddle:

If there was a man travelling and he had a goose, a fox, and a bushel of corn, and he came to a river where there was a boat that would only carry the man and one of the other three. If he took the fox over first the goose would eat the corn, and if he took the corn over first the fox would eat the goose. How could he do it?

Ans.—He took the goose over first and then the corn, and when he went for the fox he took the goose back, and when he had taken the fox over he went and got the goose.

Alta. (a) MUGSIE.

A LOT OF COUSINS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a constant reader of the Western Wigwam, and think it nice for so many to write. I go to school. There are thirteen scholars going, and all cousins but three. Our teacher's name is Mrs. D—. I have five sisters and four brothers. I will not tire you with a long letter this time, and if this misses the W. P. B. I may write again. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button. I will close with best wishes to all the wigs.

Sask. (a) LASSIE.

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R. W. Hodson, Secretary-Treasurer
Live Stock Commissioner's Office
Dept. of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

N. B.—Competitors before entering competition must be duly enrolled as Members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, the membership fee being One Dollar, which should be forwarded to the above-named Secretary-Treasurer.



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THE GOLDEN DOG

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

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CHAPTER XXXIX—Continued.

Varin, as a member of the Council, dared not reveal the truth, but would give his familiar half-hints, or tell to others elaborate lies, when pressed for information. He did not, in this case, even hint at the fact that a search was to be made for Caroline. Had he done so, Angelique would herself have given secret information to the Governor to order the search of Beaumanoir, and thus got her rival out of the way without trouble, risk, or crime.

But it was not to be. The little word that would have set her active spirit on fire to aid in the search for Caroline was not spoken, and her thoughts remained immovably fixed upon her death.

But if Angelique had been misled by Varin as to what had passed at the Council, Mere Malheur, through her intercourse with a servant of Varin, had learned the truth. An eavesdropping groom had overheard his master and the Intendant conversing on the letters of the Baron and La Pompadour. The man told his sweetheart, who, coming with some stolen sweetmeats to Mere Malheur, told her, who in turn was not long in imparting what she had heard to La Corriveau.

La Corriveau did not fail to see that should Angelique discover that her rival was to be searched for, and taken to France if found, she would at once change her mind, and Caroline would be got rid of without need of her interference. But La Corriveau had got her hand in the dish. She was not one to lose her promised reward or miss the chance of so cursed a deed by any untimely avowal of what she knew.

So Angelique was doomed to remain in ignorance until too late. She became the dupe of her own passions and the dupe of La Corriveau, who carefully concealed from her a secret so important.

Bigot's denial in the Council weighed nothing with her. She felt certain that the lady was no other than Caroline de St. Castin. Angelique was acute enough to perceive that Bigot's bold assertion that he knew nothing of her bound him in a chain of obligation never to confess afterwards aught to the contrary. She eagerly persuaded herself that he would not regret to hear that Caroline had died by some sudden and, to appearance, natural death, and thus relieved him of a danger, and her of an obstacle to her marriage.

Without making a full confidant of Mere Malheur, La Corriveau resolved to make use of her in carrying out her diabolical scheme. Mere Malheur had once been a servant at Beaumanoir. She knew the house, and in her heyday of youth and levity had often smuggled herself in and out by the subterranean passage which connected the solitary watch-tower with the vaults of the Chateau. Mere Malheur knew Dame Tremblay, who, as the charming Josephine, had often consulted her upon the perplexities of a heart divided among too many lovers.

The memory of that fragrant period of her life was the freshest and pleasantest of all Dame Tremblay's experience. It was like the odor of new-mown hay, telling of early summer and frolics in the green fields. She liked nothing better than to talk it all over in her snug room with Mere Malheur, as they sat opposite one another at her little table, each with a cup of tea in her hand, well laced with brandy, which was a favorite weakness of them both.

Dame Tremblay was, in private, neither nice nor squeamish as to the nature of her gossip. She and the old fortune teller, when out of sight of the rest of the servants, had always a dish of the choicest scandal fresh from the city.

La Corriveau resolved to send Mere Malheur to Beaumanoir, under the pretence of paying a visit to Dame Tremblay, in order to open a way of communication between herself and Caroline. She had learned enough during her brief interview with Caroline in the

now heard respecting the Baron de St. Castin, to convince her that this was no other than his missing daughter.

"If Caroline could only be induced to admit La Corriveau into her secret chamber and take her into her confidence, the rest—all the rest," muttered the hag to herself, with terrible emphasis, "would be easy, and my reward sure. But that reward shall be measured in my own bushel, not in yours Mademoiselle des Meloises, when the deed is done!"

La Corriveau knew the power such a secret would enable her to exercise over Angelique. She already regarded the half of her reputed riches as her own. "Neither she nor the Intendant will ever dare neglect me after that!" said she. "When once Angelique shall be linked in with me by a secret compact of blood, the fortune of La Corriveau is made. If the death of this girl be the elixir of life to you, it shall be the touchstone of fortune forever to La Corriveau!"

Mere Malheur was next day despatched on a visit to her old gossip, Dame Tremblay. She had been well tutored on every point, what to say and how to demean herself. She bore a letter to Caroline, written in the Italian hand of La Corriveau, who had learned to write well from her mother, Marie Exil.

The mere possession of the art of writing was a rarity in those days in the class among whom she lived. La Corriveau's ability to write at all was a circumstance as remarkable to her illiterate neighbors as the possession of the black art which they ascribed to her, and not without a strong suspicion that it had the same origin.

Mere Malheur, in anticipation of a cup of tea and brandy with Dame Tremblay, had dressed herself with some appearance of smartness in a clean striped gown of linsey. A peaked Artois hat surmounted a broad-frilled cap, which left visible some tresses of coarse gray hair and a pair of silver ear-rings, which dangled with every motion of her head. Her shoes displayed broad buckles of brass, and her short petticoat showed a pair of stout ankles enclosed in red clocked stockings. She carried a crutched stick in her hand, by help of which she proceeded vigorously on her journey.

Starting in the morning, she trudged out of the city towards the ferry of Jean Le Nocher, who carefully crossed himself and his boat too as he took Mere Malheur on board. He waited her over in a hurry, as something to be got rid of as quickly as possible.

Mere Malheur tramped on, like a heavy gnome, through the fallen and flying leaves of the woods of Beaumanoir, caring nothing for the golden, hazey sky, the soft, balmy air, or the varicolored leaves—scarlet, yellow, and brown, of every shade and tinge—that hung upon the autumnal trees.

A frosty night or two had ushered in the summer of St. Martin, as it was called by the habitants,—the Indian summer—that brief time of glory and enchantment which visits us like a gaudy herald to announce the approach of the Winter King. It is Nature's last rejoicing in the sunshine and the open air, like the splendor and gaiety of a maiden devoted to the cloister, who for a few weeks is allowed to flutter like a bird of paradise amid the pleasures and gaieties of the world, and then comes the end. Her locks of pride are shorn off; she veils her beauty, and kneels a nun on the cold stones of her passionless cell, out of which, even with repentance, there comes no deliverance.

Mere Malheur's arrival at Beaumanoir was speedily known to all the servants of the Chateau. She did not often visit them, but when she did there was a hurried recital of an Ave or two to avert any harm, followed by a patronizing welcome and a rummage for small coins to cross her hand withal in return for her solutions of the grave questions of love, jealousy, money and marriage, which fermented secretly or openly in the bosoms of all of them. They were but human beings, food for imposture,

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g the Baron de St. her that this was no ng daughter. d only be induced eau into her secret her into her confi- the rest," muttered with terrible em- sy, and my reward d shall be measured el, not in yours Meloises, when the

w the power such a her to exercise over eady regarded the riches as her own. Intendant will ever er that!" said she. que shall be linked t compact of blood, Corriveau is made. girl be the elixir of e the touchstone of a Corriveau!"

next day despatch- old gossip, Dame l been well tutored at to say and how She bore a letter to the Italian hand of ad learned to write r, Marie Exili. sion of the art of in those days in the she lived. La Cor- ite at all was a cir- ritable to her il- the possession of they ascribed to a strong suspicion rigin.

nticipation of a cup with Dame Tremb- self with some ap- s in a clean striped peaked Artois hat -frilled cap, which ses of coarse gray er ear-rings, which notion of her head. broad buckles of petticoat showed a s enclosed in red She carried a hand, by help of vigorously on her

rning, she trudged ards the ferry of o carefully crossed t too as he took d. He waited her smething to be got ossible. mped on, like a gh the fallen and woods of Beau- ng for the golden, balmy air, or the carlet, yellow, and e and tinge—that nal trees.

wo had ushered in Martin, as it was ans,—the Indian time of glory and visits us like a unce the approach It is Nature's last ine and the open and gaiety of a e cloister, who for d to flutter like a the pleasures and and then comes f pride are shorn uty, and kneels a of her passionics 1 with repentance, ance.

val at Beaumanoir o all the servants did not often visit did there was a ve or two to avert ge by patronizing ge for small coins hal in return for rave questions of y and marriage, etly or openly in hem. They were od for imposture.

and preyed on by deceivers. The visit of Mere Malheur was an event of interest in both kitchen and laundry of the Chateau.

Dame Tremblay had the first claim, however, upon this singular visitor. She met her at the back door of the Chateau, and with a face beaming with smiles, and dropping all dignity, ex-claimed,—

"Mere Malheur, upon my life! Wel- come, you wicked old soul! you surely knew I wanted to see you! come in and rest! you must be tired, unless you came on a broom! ha! ha! come to my room and never mind anybody!"

This last remark was made for the benefit of the servants who stood peep- ing at every door and corner, nor daring to speak to the old woman in the presence of the housekeeper, but know- ing that their time would come, they had patience.

The housekeeper, giving them a severe look, proceeded to her own snug apartment, followed by the crone, whom she seated in her easiest chair and proceeded to refresh with a glass of cognac, which was swallowed with much relish and wiping of lips, accom- panied by a little artificial cough. Dame Tremblay kept a carafe of it in her room to raise the temperature of her low spirits and vapors to summer heat, —not that she drank, far from it, but she liked to sip a little for her stomach's sake.

"It is only a thimbleful I take now and then," she said. "When I was the Charming Josephine I used to kiss the cups I presented to the young gallants, and I took no more than a fly! but they always drank bumpers from the cup I kissed!" The old dame looked grave as she shook her head and remarked, "But we cannot be always young and handsome, can we, Mere Malheur?"

"No, dame, but we can be jolly and fat, and that is what we are! You don't quaff life by thimblefuls, and you only want a stout offer to show the world that you can trip as briskly to church yet as any girl in New France!"

The humor of the old crone convulsed Dame Tremblay with laughter, as if some invisible fingers were tickling her wildly under the arm pits.

She composed herself at last, and drawing her chair close to that of Mere Malheur, looked her inquiringly in the face and asked, "What is the news?"

Dame Tremblay was endowed with more than the ordinary curiosity of her sex. She knew more news of city and country than any one else, and she dispensed it as freely as she gathered. She never let her stock of gossip run low, and never allowed man or woman to come to speak with her without pumping them dry of all they knew. A secret in anybody's possession set her wild to possess it, and she gave no rest to her inordinate curiosity until she had fished it out of even the muddiest waters.

The mystery that hung around Caro- line was a source of perpetual irritation to the nerves of Dame Tremblay. She had tried as far as she dared by hint and suggestion to draw from the lady some reference to her name and family, but in vain. Caroline would avow nothing, and Dame Tremblay, com- pletely baffled by a failure of ordinary means to find out the secret, bethought herself of her old resource in case of perplexity, Mere Malheur.

For several days she had been brood- ing over this mode of satisfying her curiosity, when the unexpected visit of Mere Malheur set aside all further hesitation about disobeying the In- tendant's orders not to inquire or allow any other person to make inquisition respecting Caroline.

"Mere Malheur, you feel comfortable now!" said she. "That glass of cognac has given you a color like a peony!"

"Yes, I am very comfortable now, dame! your cognac is heavenly: it warms without burning. That glass is the best news I have to tell of to-day!"

"Nay, but there is always something stirring in the city; somebody born, married, or dead; somebody courted, won, lost, or undone; somebody's name up, somebody's reputation down! Tell me all you know, Mere Malheur! and then I will tell you something that will make you glad you came to Beau- manoir to-day. Take another sip of cognac and begin!"

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"Ay, dame, that is indeed a tempta- tion!" She took two deep sips, and holding her glass in her hand, began with loose tongue to relate the current gossip of the city, which was already known to Dame Tremblay; but an ill- natured version of it from the lips of her visitor seemed to give it a fresh season- ing and a relish which it had not pre- viously possessed.

"Now, Mere Malheur! I have a secret to tell you," said Dame Tremblay, in a low, confidential tone, "a dead secret, mind you, which you had better be burnt than reveal. There is a lady, a real lady if I ever saw one, living in the Chateau here in the greatest privacy. I and the Intendant only see her. She is beautiful and full of sorrow as the picture of the blessed Madonna. What she is, I may guess; but who she is, I cannot conjecture, and would give my little finger to know!"

"Tut, dame!" replied Mere Malheur, with a touch of confidence, "I will not believe any woman could keep a secret from you! But this is news, indeed, you tell me! A lady in concealment here, and you say you cannot find her out, Dame Tremblay!"

"In truth, I cannot; I have tried every artifice, but she passes all my wit and skill. If she were a man, I would have drawn her very teeth out with less difficulty than I have tried to extract the name of this lady. When I was the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport, I could wind men like a thread around which finger I liked; but this is a tangled knot which drives me to despair to un- ravel it."

"What do you know about her, dame? Tell me all you suspect!" said Mere Malheur.

"Truly," replied the dame, without the least asperity, "I suspect the poor thing like the rest of us, is no better than she should be; and the Intendant knows it, and Mademoiselle des Meloises knows it too; and to judge by her con- stant prayers and penitence, she knows it herself but too well, and will not say it to me!"

"Ay, dame! but this is great news you tell me!" replied Mere Malheur, eagerly clutching at the opportunity thus offered for the desired interview. "But what help do you expect from me in the matter?" Mere Malheur looked

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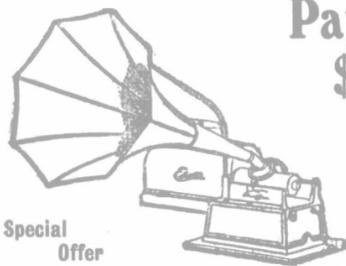
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very expectant at her friend, who continued: "I want you to see that lady under promise of secrecy, mark you!—and look at her hands, and tell me who and what she is."

Dame Tremblay had an unlimited faith in the superstitions of her age.

I will do all you wish, dame, but you must allow me to see her alone," replied the crone, who felt she was thus opening the door to La Corriveau.

"To be sure I will,—that is, if she will consent to be seen, for she has in some things a spirit of her own! I am afraid to push her too closely! The mystery of her is taking the flesh off my bones, and I can only get sleep by taking strong possets, Mere Malheur! Feel my elbow! Feel my knee! I have not had so sharp an elbow or knee since Goodman Tremblay died! And he said I had the sharpest elbow and knee in the city! But I had to punch him sometimes to keep him in order! But set that horrid cap straight, Mere Malheur, while I go ask her if she would like to have her fortune told. She is not a woman if she would not like to know her fortune, for she is in despair, I think, with all the world; and when a woman is in despair, as I know by my own experience, she will jump at any chance for spite, if not for love, as I did when I took the Sieur Tremblay by your advice, Mere Malheur!"

Dame Tremblay left the old crone making hideous faces in a mirror. She rubbed her cheeks and mouth with the corner of her apron as she proceeded to the door of Caroline's apartment. She knocked gently, and a low, soft voice bade her enter.

Caroline was seated on a chair by the window, knitting her sad thoughts into a piece of work which she occasionally lifted from her lap with a sudden start, as something broke the train of her reflections.

She was weighing over and over in her thoughts, like gold in a scale, by grains and pennyweights, a few kind words lately spoken to her by Bigot when he ran in to bid her adieu before departing on his journey to Trois Rivieres. They seemed a treasure inexhaustible as she kept on repeating them to herself. The pressure of his hand had been warmer, the tone of his voice softer, the glance of his eye more kind, and he looked pityingly, she thought, upon her wan face when he left her in the gallery, and with a cheery voice and a kiss bade her take care of her health and win back the lost roses of Acadia.

These words passed through her mind with unceasing repetition, and a white border of light was visible on the edge of the dark cloud which hung over her. "The roses of Acadia will never bloom again," thought she sadly. "I have watered them with salt tears too long, and all in vain. O Bigot, I fear it is too late, too late!" Still, his last look and last words reflected a faint ray of hope and joy upon her pallid countenance.

Dame Tremblay entered the apartment, and while busying herself on pretence of setting it in order, talked in her garrulous way of the little incidents of daily life in the Chateau, and finished by a mention, as if it were casual, of the arrival of the wise woman of the city, who knew everything, who could interpret dreams, and tell, by looking in a glass or in your hand, things past, present, and to come.

"A wonderful woman," Dame Tremblay said, "a perilous woman too, not safe to deal with; but for all that, every one runs after her, and she has a good or bad word for every person who consults her. For my part," continued the dame, "she foretold my marriage with the Goodman Tremblay long before it happened; and she also foretold his death to the very month it happened. So I have reason to believe in her as well as to be thankful!"

Caroline listened attentively to the dame's remarks. She was not superstitious, but yet not above the beliefs of her age, while the Indian strain in her lineage and her familiarity with the traditions of the Abenakis inclined her to yield more than ordinary respect to dreams.

Caroline had dreamed of riding on a coal-black horse, seated behind the veiled figure of a man whose face she could not see, who carried her like the wind away to the ends of the earth, and

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there shut her up in a mountain for ages and ages, until a bright angel cleft the rock, and clasping her in his arms, bore her up to light and liberty in the presence of the Redeemer and of all the host of heaven.

This dream lay heavy on her mind. For the veiled figure she knew was one she loved, but who had no honest love for her. Her mind had been brooding over the dream all day, and the announcement by Dame Tremblay of the presence in the Chateau of one who was able to interpret dreams seemed a stroke of fortune, if not an act of Providence.

She roused herself up, and with more animation than Dame Tremblay had yet seen in her countenance, requested her to send up the visitor, that she might ask her a question.

Mere Malheur was quickly summoned to the apartment of Caroline, where Dame Tremblay left them alone.

The repulsive look of the old crone sent a shock through the fine, nervous organization of the young girl. She requested Mere Malheur to be seated, however, and in her gentle manner questioned her about the dream.

Mere Malheur was an adept in such things, and knew well how to humor human nature, and lead it to put its own interpretations upon its own visions and desires while giving all the credit of it to herself.

Mere Malheur therefore interpreted the dream according to Caroline's secret wishes. This inspired a sort of confidence, and Mere Malheur seized the opportunity to deliver the letter from La Corriveau.

"My Lady," said she, looking carefully round the room to note if the door was shut and no one was present, "I can tell you more than the interpreta-

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tion of your dream. I can tell who you are and why you are here here!"

Caroline started with a frightened look, and stared in the face of Mere Malheur. She faltered out at length,— "You know who I am and why I am here? Impossible! I never saw you before."

"No, my Lady, you never saw me before, but I will convince you that I know you. You are the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin! Is it not so?" The old crone looked frightfully knowing as she uttered these words.

"Mother of mercies! what shall I do?" ejaculated the alarmed girl. "Who are you to say that?"

"I am but a messenger, my Lady. Listen! I am sent here to give you secretly this letter from a friend who knows you better than I, and who above all things desires an interview with you, as she has things of the deepest import to communicate."

"A letter! Oh, what mystery is all this? A letter for me! Is it from the Intendant?"

"No, my Lady, it is from a woman." Caroline blushed and trembled as she took it from the old crone.

A woman! It flashed upon the mind of Caroline that the letter was important. She opened it with trembling fingers, anticipating she knew not what direful tidings when her eyes ran over the clear handwriting.

La Corriveau had written to the effect that she was an unknown friend, desirous of serving her in a moment of peril. The Baron de St. Castin had traced her to New France, and had procured from the King instructions to the Governor to search for her everywhere and to, send her to France. Other things of great import, the writer said, she had also to communicate, if Caroline would grant her a private interview in the Chateau.

There was a passage leading from the old deserted watch-tower to the vaulted chamber, continued the letter, and the writer would without further notice come on the following night to Beaumanoir, and knock at the arched door of her chamber about the hour of midnight, when, if Caroline pleased to admit her, she would gladly inform her of very important matters relating to herself, to the Intendant, and to the Baron de St. Castin, who was on his way out to the Colony to conduct in person the search after his lost daughter.

The letter concluded with the information that the Intendant had gone to Trois Rivières, whence he might not return for a week, and that during his absence the Governor would probably order a search for her to be made at Beaumanoir.

Caroline held the letter convulsively in her hand as she gathered its purpose rather than read it. Her face changed color, from a deep flush of shame to the palest hue of fear, when she comprehended its meaning and understood that her father was on his way to New France to find out her hiding-place.

"What shall I do! Oh, what shall I do!" exclaimed she, wringing her hands for very anguish, regardless of the presence of Mere Malheur, who stood observing her with eyes glittering with curiosity, but void of every mark of womanly sympathy or feeling.

"My father, my loving father!" continued Caroline, "my deeply-injured father coming here with anger in his face to drag me from my concealment! I shall drop dead at his feet for very shame. Oh, that I were buried alive with mountains piled over me to hide me from my father! What shall I do? Whither shall I go? Bigot, Bigot, why have you forsaken me?"

Mere Malheur continued eyeing her with cold curiosity, but was ready at the first moment to second the promptings of the evil spirit contained in the letter.

"Mademoiselle," said she, "there is but one way to escape from the search to be made by your father and the Governor,—take counsel of her who sends you that friendly letter. She can offer you a safe hiding-place until the storm blows over. Will you see her, my Lady?"

"See her! I, who dare see no one! Who is she that sends me such strange news? Is it truth? Do you know her?" continued she, looking fixedly at Mere Malheur, as if in hope of reading

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on her countenance some contradiction of the matter contained in the letter. "I think it is all true, my Lady," replied she, with mock humility; "I am but a poor messenger, however, and speak not myself of things I do not

know, but she who sends me will tell you all." "Does the Intendant know her?" "I think he told her to watch over your safety during his absence. She is old and your friend; will you see her?"

replied Mere Malheur, who saw the point was gained. "Oh, yes, yes! tell her to come. Beseech her not to fail to come, or I shall go mad. O woman, you too are old and experienced and ought to know,—can

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FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 700 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE—Poplar Cordwood, green cut, sound, dry, 6-inch sizes downward, F.O.B. Whittemouth, C. P. R. \$3.00 per cord. Howard Corrigan, Whittemouth P.O., Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

FOR SALE—Splendid young pure-bred Toulouse Geese, First prize-winners from prize-winning stock. Three dollars each. A. J. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. **Wesley** raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day-old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernathy Sask.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte Roosters, one year old. Fine birds on free range. \$3.00 each. Spring cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Plymouth Rock chickens—Female and Male. Imported from J. D. Thompson, New York. Call or write for particulars at once. Wm. Gardiner, 751 16th Street, Brandon, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous champion herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland ponies, pony vehicles harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

WE WANT YOUR
EGGS, BUTTER,
POULTRY, VEAL,
DRESSED HOGS

Highest market prices paid and prompt returns made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

John Enright

330 St. Mary's Ave., Winnipeg
PHONE—MAIN 728

she help me in this strait, think you?" exclaimed Caroline, clasping her hands in a gesture of entreaty.

"No one is more able to help you," said the crone; "she can counsel you what to do, and if need be find means to conceal you from the search that will be made for you."

(to be continued)

TRADE NOTES

A DELIGHTFUL ALLEGORY

One of the most unique and interesting booklets on farm machines ever gotten out has just been issued by the International Harvester Company of America. It is a beautiful little allegory in verse on the value and uses of modern farm implements, and is not less interesting for the story itself than its many fine pictures which are printed in colors.

As the story goes, Farmer Brown is engaged in making hay when suddenly there appears a mysterious character of military bearing, made up of corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., who announces that he is the Genius of Farm Thrift or "Prosperity," called "Prosperity" for short. He tells Farmer Brown that his home is in the earth, but that he is charged with the high mission of pointing the way to better conditions in farm life, and asks the farmer to accompany him.

The farmer consents and they go together to the realm of "Thrift-Land," where they meet another farmer who has made a fortune on his farm of ideal surroundings and who imparts to them the secrets of his great success. This takes them step by step over the whole range of modern farm machines and their necessity in getting best results from the farms. The farmer in Thrift-Land is an ideal farmer on an ideal farm, and, of course, saves time and expense and preserves himself to enjoy in his old age his rapidly-growing wealth by using the peerless I. H. C. farm machines and implements.

It is a fascinating little story, beautifully illustrated, and breathes the spirit of farm progress all the way through. We know our readers will be interested, both in the story and the moral it points. A copy may be had by writing for it to the International Harvester Company of America, Room 229, Harvester Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has new branches and sub-agencies at New Westminster, B. C., Kisbey, Sask.; and Killam, Strome and Botha, Alberta.

At Lexington, Kentucky, Oct. 8th, in a mile race, the gray Canadian-owned pacer, The Eel, driven by Dan McEwen, competing with Aileen Wilson and Baron Whips, won in two straight heats, ending the race, the first heat done in 2:02½, the second in 2:03½. Baron Whips was second in both heats, finishing the last quarter close up to The Eel's head. Purse, \$1,200. "It is wonderful," says the horse world, "when one stops to think of it, that The Eel has speed below 2.03 on tap almost any old time. He has been constantly racing and doing stud duty for two full years past; on the ice during the winter, and exhibitions and racing miles ever since June. He seems to thrive on it, though."

Somerville & Co. BRANDON

MONUMENTS



MONUMENTS

ABERDEEN TO BRANDON

Nine-tenths of our granite comes direct from Scottish quarries. It is the best obtainable. Our work is the finest in Western Canada.

MAIL ORDERS

receive our prompt and careful attention. Deal this way and save 25 per cent. If interested send for FREE CATALOG.

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

Prune Loaf Pudding.—Stew half a pound of prunes, which have been well soaked, until tender; soak half a box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water; strain the juice from the prunes (there should be two and one-half cupfuls), pour this juice over the gelatine and half a cupful of sugar; add the prunes, together with the meats taken from the prune pits, both should be chopped fine, and the juice of half a lemon; pour into a mould, which has been wet with cold water; set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

—Sent by SNOWFLAKE.



Women's nerves are often ruined by sewing.

The strain of working the machine is bad. The strain on the eyes is often worse.

Once the nervous system is run down, nothing short of patient and persistent treatment will bring back health and vigor.

Rest if you can—get out into the fresh air and sunshine—build up the nervous system by using

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

The sleeplessness, headaches, tired feelings and irritability soon disappear when Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is used. Nervous prostration and paralysis are prevented. Health and vigor are restored.



The genuine Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food bears portrait and signature as shown in illustration, 50c. a box, all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy Dr. Chase's Recipes.

Sample Bottle Cured Her Of Eczema on Her Hands.

We are always glad of an opportunity to send a sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to an eczema sufferer, because we are sure it will stop the awful torturing itch at once and start the patient on the road to recovery. But no one expects the necessarily small sample bottle to complete the cure.

That is what it did, however, for Madame Mathilda Boudreau, of Amherst, Magdalen Islands. Writing on June 18th last she says:

"I was suffering with eczema on the hands for about three months when I started using D. D. D. Prescription, and after I used a sample bottle I was entirely cured. I recommend D. D. D. to anybody suffering with skin disease."

D. D. D. directly attacks the germs in the skin which cause eczema—kills them—relieves the torturing itch at once, and restores the skin to a healthy condition.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department J, 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

ENDERBY, B. C.

The River City of
The Okanagan

Fruit Lands, Farm Lands
Prices Reasonable

JAMES MOWAT

Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate

Goes Like Sixty

Sells like Sixty
Sells for Sixty-five \$65

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

GILSON GAS AND ENGINE
FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.
260 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada.



It was apparent that one of the conversationalists was an enthusiastic astronomer. He seemed sufficiently familiar with the smallest star to call it by its first name—that is, if stars have first names. Drawing his companion's attention to a particular star in close proximity to the handle of the dipper, he said:

"Perhaps you may be able to appreciate the immensity of distance between that star and our earth when I say it would take more than 100 years for a forty horse-power automobile, running at full speed, to reach it."

By the quality of awe in his friend's voice it was plain that he was unusually impressed, as he said:

"No! A hundred years? Why, man, think of the gasoline bill."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF
OILED
CLOTHING

will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.

EVERY GARMENT
GUARANTEED
WATERPROOF

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., TORONTO, CAN.



Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

RIDDING STABLE OF MITES

1. Our basement stabling, woodwork, walls, etc., are covered thickly with innumerable small parasites, almost invisible to the naked eye. We have had them for two years or more. Last year we tore everything out, all the wood-work, stalls, etc., and thought we would be rid of them. We put in all new woodwork, also cement floors, but this year they are as thick as ever. Our henhouse is in one end, and they (the hens) have free range. Last winter the cattle were very bad with lice. These parasites seem to be too small for either hen or cattle lice. Can you tell us what to do to get rid of them, other than by whitewashing? Is there anything we can use that could be put on by it?

Man. R. G. M.

Ans.—The specimen of parasite you refer to is a very serious pest of poultry, known as the chicken mite or "tick" (*Dermanyssus gallinae*). The mite, when mature, is about one-twenty-fifth of an inch in length. It has eight legs, by means of which it can move very rapidly. In color it is light gray, with small spots showing through the skin. After a meal it shows red, due to engorgement with blood. They hide in cracks and crevices by day, but at night crowd upon the fowls and suck their blood. Often they become so plentiful that they overflow the hiding places and appear in hordes upon the exposed places. Kerosene emulsion is very effective. Take one-half pound of hard soap and shave it into a gallon of soft water and put it on the fire and bring it to a boil. By this time the soap will have dissolved. Then remove the soap solution from the fire and thoroughly stir into it at once, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with ten volumes of soft water and stirring well. It can be utilized as a spray, dip or wash. Make up as much of the stock emulsion as is thought will be needed. If the holder attached to the spray pump holds five gallons, one-half gallon of the stock emulsion should be taken and put into the holder, and four and one-half gallons of soft water added, and the whole well stirred. It is then ready to be sprayed on the places occupied by the mite. The spray should be directed with special care into all crevices, holes, joints, or other hiding and breeding places of the mites. Spray two or three times if necessary.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION

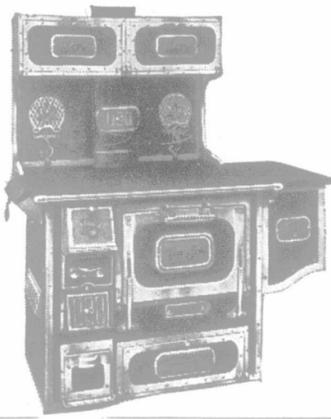
Ox seven years old eats and drinks well, but is only in fair condition. His excretions are always loose, especially after eating slough grass, and he sometimes passes matter of mucouslike appearance. He also continually breaks wind when working or walking. He does not have much stamina.

Sask. W. J. B. C.

Ans.—Your ox suffers from chronic indigestion. Since coarse feed, such as slough grass, causes derangement of his digestive system, it would be advisable to feed him upland hay, if obtainable. Give half-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda, dissolved in three quarts of drinking water, morning and evening. This with careful dieting will improve his condition.

TROUBLE WITH MAN

If a man hires with a farmer for six months, and, after working two or three months, leaves unconditionally without the order or consent of his master,



Don't Read This
or you will be led to inquire into the merits of the

Joy Malleable Range

and then you will be sure to buy one. The JOY was the first Malleable range made in Canada and is still the first in quality and appearance. Write for circular, describing fully the "JOY" range.

THE
Christie Bros. Co.
LIMITED
521 HENRY AVE., WINNIPEG

NOTICE!

To Farmers and Other Intending Settlers in British Columbia

Send for our booklet entitled:

"A PROFITABLE HOME IN
A BEAUTIFUL CLIMATE."

and get some information about the best fruit growing district in British Columbia.

E. W. Powell & Co., Port Hammond, B.C.

can such a man demand full pay for the time he has worked, or can he command any pay at all? There has been no written agreement, nothing but verbal agreement.

This has been my experience with a man this summer. His age being eighteen years his mother comes on and claims his full pay because he was not of the age of twenty-one. Can she do that, as he took a man's place and got a man's wages? The same man took my horse without my leave or knowledge for a day's sport. Can I not make my own charges for the

horse, or can I not put him in the hands of justice for it? Can I not hold from him of his wages what will pay the difference for another man and for my time looking for another man? His wages were \$30.00 per month, and I had to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day for such as I could get during harvest. A. F. F. Sask.

Ans.—From question it would appear that the man was hired at so much a month for six months. If this is correct he would not be obliged to put in the six months before being

The highest medical authority on foods,

Sir James Crichton Browne, LL.D.—F.R.S.
of London,

gives the best reasons for eating more Quaker Oats

In an article published in the Youth's Companion of September 23rd, 1909, Dr. Browne, the great medical authority on foods, says, about brain and muscle building—

"There is one kind of food that seems to me of marked value as a food to the brain and to the whole body throughout childhood and adolescence (youth), and that is oatmeal.

"Oats are the most nutritious of all the cereals, being richer in fats, organic phosphorus and lecithins."

He says oatmeal is gaining ground with the well-to-do of Great Britain. He speaks of it as the mainstay of the Scottish laborer's diet and says it pro-

duces a big-boned, well-developed, mentally energetic race.

His experiments prove that good oatmeal such as Quaker Oats not only furnishes the best food for the human being, but eating it strengthens and enlarges the thyroid gland—this gland is intimately connected with the nourishing processes of the body.

In conclusion he says—

"It seems probable therefore that the bulk and brawniness of the Northerners (meaning the Scotch) has been in some measure due to the stimulation of the thyroid gland by oatmeal porridge in childhood."

The Scotch eat Quaker Oats because it is the best of all oat-meals.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....
Address.....

A young man who works in a Denver bank indorsed a cheque for \$100 for a friend about two months ago. Later the cheque came back protested, and the young bank employee had to make the amount good. He was very much broken up over the matter.

"Well," he said to his wife, "I'll have to make up that \$100. I won't smoke another cigar until the amount I would have spent for tobacco equals the amount I have lost in this transaction."

He cut smoking out entirely. The other day the father of his friend paid back the \$100. Now the young bank employee and his wife are happy. He has the \$100, he's ahead about \$20 on cigar money, and he has no desire to use tobacco any more.—*Denver Post.*

HOW MRS. CLARK FOUND RELIEF

After Years of Suffering Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Her.

Pleasant Point Matron Tells Her Suffering Sisters How to be Free From the Terrible Pains that Make Life a Burden.

Pleasant Point, Ont., Nov. 8.—(Special).—That most of the ills that the suffering women of Canada have to bear are due to disordered Kidneys, and that the natural cure for them is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more shown in the case of Mrs. Merril C. Clarke, a well-known resident of this place and a prominent member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give her experience for the benefit of her suffering sisters.

"My sickness commenced twenty years ago with the change of life," says Mrs. Clarke, "My health was in a bad state. Water would run from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting spells I took fits. I was bloated till I was clumsy. The pain I suffered was awful. It would go to my feet and then to my head. Many doctors attended me, and I tried many medicines, but nothing gave me relief till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box stopped the fits and seven boxes cured me completely."

Every suffering woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make strong, healthy Kidneys, and the woman who has good Kidneys is safeguarded against those terrible pains that make miserable the lives of so many women.

entitled to any wages, but if he had hired for six months at a lump sum, say \$180, he would not be entitled to a payment of any wages until he had put in the full six months. The hiring for six months at \$30.00 per month only binds the man to a price per month for six months. Assuming that this man was a domestic servant, that is one who lives with the employer, he would be entitled to give a month's notice, and in settling with him you would be entitled to take out a month's wages in lieu of a month's notice and the hire for the horse which he used, but you could not charge him the difference between \$30.00 per month and the extra wages you had to pay for the harvest hands. You would only be bound to pay the mother what was due the boy as above stated.

ENGINEERING COURSE

Can I obtain a course in steam or gasoline engineering at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the coming winter, and if so, when does this course begin?
Sask. INQUIRER.

Ans.—Some instruction in steam and gasoline engineering is given in the regular college course, extending from October 26 to the end of March. In addition there is a special course in engineering beginning June 14th, 1910, which is designed especially for instruction in this branch of work. Your best plan would be to write W. J. Black, Principal M. A. C., Winnipeg, and get definite information as to length of course, cost, etc.

COW WITHHOLDS MILK

A short time ago I bought a cow which was due to calve in six weeks. At that time she was giving seven or eight quarts of milk daily. She is just over three years old, and her first calf is fifteen months old. I commenced drying her off a month before she was due to calve, but four days after on going into the stable found that she had given birth to a heifer calf. It was suckling. I at once took it away, but for a while she retained her milk. At last she gave in, and for a few days gave a pint each day. She is now giving four quarts per day. It is now over three weeks since she calved, and shows no signs of giving more.

Do you think she was spoiled through not being dried off sooner? Can I give her anything to increase the flow of milk? She is being fed oat chop, Swede turnips, and as much hay as she can eat.

Sask. M. B.

Ans.—We advise you to keep on milking the cow regularly. If she was a good milker, as stated, with her last calf she will likely improve yet and give more milk. We think the cause of the trouble was in the calf sucking her. Then when it was taken away she withheld the milk so long that the gland became, to some extent, inactive. Feeding her on plenty of mashes and pulped roots will probably increase the flow of milk.

TUMOR ON SHOULDER—NAVICULAR DISEASE

What is the best thing to do for a mare that has a hard lump on the point of her shoulder? It started about two months ago, and was getting larger, so I have stopped working her. The lump is very hard, the size of an egg, and flat over the large bone on point of shoulder.

Another mare has been lame for years, and I could never find out whether she was lame on fore foot, but now I notice one of her front feet (the lame one) is a little smaller than the other, especially at the heel. She is a good mare, and I would like to cure her if I could.

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The tumor should be dissected by a veterinary surgeon. It will not get well without an operation; in fact, if the horse is worked the friction of the collar will make it worse. Your lame mare has navicular disease, which has become chronic. To relieve her, keep the

foot moist by soaking in water for an hour every day, and shoe with the heels raised a half inch higher than the toe. No toe calks should be used. A blister may be applied around the head of the hoof made as follows: Binioidide of mercury, 2 drams; lard, 1½ ounces; well mixed. Rub in ointment for 15 minutes; tie the animal's head up so she cannot get at the blister with her mouth; wash off in forty-eight hours and smear the hoof head with vaseline.

ALFALFA

Am enclosing a plant I found growing in my garden. You will notice that it has a bright purple flower. Can you give me its name?
Man.

Ans.—The plant you enclose is alfalfa, one of the clovers and a very useful member of the family. Evidently your land is well adapted to the growth of this plant, and I would advise you to sow a patch of it close to your buildings. It will be found very useful. All classes of stock are fond of it, and a vigorous plot will last for many years.

Sow 20 pounds of seed per acre on clean land, cut down the weeds with a scythe or mower when a foot or so high and you will have a good stand by winter.

The months of April and May are the best time to sow it in this province.
S. A. BEDFORD.

VETERINARY COURSE WANTED

Where can I obtain an elementary course in veterinary science by correspondence?
Sask. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—An elementary course in veterinary science may be given by correspondence, but there are no colleges in this country offering such instruction. If you are in a way to procure the text books used in veterinary colleges you should be able to gain a fairly good knowledge of the elementary phases of the science from reading at home.

COMMISSION ON LAND

A has the right to sell a piece of land for B, on commission. Later C brings A a buyer for the land and claims half the commission. Since there was no bargain of any kind between A and C as to sharing the commission can C collect any of the commission?
Sask. SUBSCRIBER

Ans.—We cannot see that C has any right to a share of the commission.

HORSE WITH CHRONIC COUGH

Horse had two or three attacks of influenza last winter which left him in poor shape for spring work, so he was turned on grass and did very little till August. For over a month he has had cough that seems to hang on, and, once, about a week ago, seemed to be taking the influenza again. He eats well, and is fat and in good condition, but if worked a day or takes a little draw, no matter how careful we are to not let him stand to take cold, he seems to cough, which makes me rather afraid to do much with him. He is of little use as he is, though he is a fine big horse if all right.

Sask. C. E. S.

Ans.—The cough has become chronic from alteration of the structure of the lung substance and thickening of the mucous membrane lining in the bronchial tubes. This is the result of the disease from which he suffered last winter. The treatment we would advise you to adopt is in feeding. Be careful to use only the best hay and oats, fresh and sweet, free from mould and dust; also mix with his grain at least once daily a liberal allowance of boiled flax seed. The medicinal treatment is Fowler's solution of arsenic, 8 ounces; tincture of iron, 8 ounces. Mix, and give two tablespoonfuls in a half pint of cold linseed tea as a drench three times a day. Also iodide of potash, 2 drams, dissolved in two quarts of drinking water, morning and evening. Give more water to drink after he has taken the medicine. Be sure the stable is well ventilated. On no account should the air be allowed to become vitiated.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

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

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Fruit Lands

LAKESIDE (233112) TRACTS

LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Rich soil, delightful climate, irrigation unnecessary, easy terms. For particulars apply

LAKESIDE ORCHARD CO.
Renata B. C.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



Mr. Hackett and his son were discussing their new barn.

"Well, Dad, how about the roof?"

"I guess shingles are good enough, aren't they?"

"Now hold on, Dad—'good enough' don't go. You know that shingles don't make a perfect roof by a long shot—burn too easy and sure to leak."

"How about slate?"

"No! Too expensive—winds too strong around here—and we couldn't lay 'em ourselves."

"Well, why not try one of the best of those prepared roofings that come in rolls?"

"Fine! I've seen it tested—one brand, Rex Flintkote Roofing, was the greatest stuff I ever saw—wouldn't catch fire from live coals—waterproof, too."

"All right, Bob. Rex Flintkote it is. I'll write to J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 31 India Street, Boston, the makers, for facts and name of their nearest agent."

Canadian Office: 37 Common Street, Montreal.
Agents: Mackenzie Bros., 249 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

ers! Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure... never used. Takes mild or severe action. Fetches from Horses ES ALL CAUTERY TO PRODUCE SCAR OR

MS CO., Toronto, Ont

ands

ARD TRACTS

LAKE, B. C.

ful climate, ir-y, easy terms. apply

HARD CO. B. C.

ARDSON

SOLICITOR, IC.

SASK.

OR SALE

R. W. McClure E. A. Cohen

& McClure

Solicitors

FE BUILDING MANITOBA



his son were ew barn. ow about the

les are good y?"

'Dad—'good You know t make a per-g shot—burn to leak."

nsive—winds' here—and we ourselves."

try one of the pared roofings?"

en it tested—linkote Roof-st stuff I ever tch fire from roof, too."

Rex Flint-ite to J. A. & India Street, s, for facts and 'est agent."

309 Street, Montreal. 249 Princess Street.



DYSPEPTICS!

Nervous, debilitated, half-dead people will gain new life, energy and strength from Mother Seigel's Syrup, because it does the only thing which can give permanent relief—helps you to digest your food. Food is a strength-maker, and health-maker, but it must be digested. Discomfort after eating, languor, headaches, palpitation, flatulence, loss of appetite, broken sleep, these are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the sure cure. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. Take it daily after meals.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP WILL CURE YOU.

Sold Everywhere. A. J. WEISS & CO., LTD., MONTREAL.



Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for SPRING Delivery—Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly. Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon Experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address Promotion Dept.,

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

Gooderham Building, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERING

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE Berlin, Ont., Can.

When answering advertisements Mention the Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP

HUNTING BIG GAME

A circular of warning to persons going to hunt big game, and to non-residents, has been sent out by Charles Barber, Chief Game Guardian. Persons wishing to go hunting deer of any kind during the coming open season, must apply for their licenses on or before November 30th. After that date licenses will stop issuing for the current year. All licenses are issued direct from the office of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Non-residents must procure a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any game, animal or bird, or any other animal or bird whether protected by said Act or not. Sunday shooting is strictly prohibited at all seasons of the year.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Modern history would support the statement that Ireland has been one of the most extensively legislated countries under the sun, though the extent to which we have benefited thereby is largely a matter of opinion. It is gratifying, however, to announce that there are prospects of some very practical measures being enacted, bearing directly upon agricultural interests in the Emerald Isle. One of these is already well through its Parliamentary course, and aims at a double purpose, viz., (1) the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds, and (2) the provision for Governmental testing of agricultural seeds sold to farmers. That there should be any necessity at all for such an enactment, is a matter for regret, but that it is urgently required is only too clearly apparent. When agriculture reaches a Utopian stage, we may dispense with regulations to stir up the negligent farmer and checkmate the unscrupulous shop-keeper; but under present circumstances, the sooner every man who will not act voluntarily is made to do his duty to his country, the better.

The new bill will enable the Department of Agriculture, with the consent of the County Council, to make an order declaring that, in any individual county, all plants of the species ragwort, charlock, coltsfoot, thistle and dock are noxious weeds. That done, full authority is given to officers of the Department to enter all lands for inspection as to the presence of such weeds, and where they are found, the occupier is to be served with a notice requiring him to cut or destroy them within a specified time. Failure to do so will render the occupier liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and £10 for subsequent offences.

The second part of the bill, dealing with seeds, gives power to representatives of the Department to enter the store of any seed-seller to examine his stocks, and take samples for testing as to purity and germination. It also entitles the Department to publish, as they think fit, the results of such tests, and the names and addresses of the persons who were selling the seeds, as well as the growers who supplied the latter. Obstruction of an officer acting under this section, or the giving of a false name or address, constitutes an offence, and the penalty, on conviction, shall be a fine up to £10. There is a strong desire to have this bill extended to Great Britain, but up to the present time this has not been consented to.

THE UNSOUND STALLION EVIL

Another highly-important measure which it is hoped will soon materialize—it is still "feeling its way"—deals with the question of unsoundness in stallions. Schemes of horse improvement in Ireland have been tried, with not a little success, but

Nothing else gives such life and staying quality to a roofing as Trinidad Lake asphalt.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt and gives lasting resistance to sun, air, rain, heat, cold, and fire. It is mighty important to know what your roofing is made of.

Be sure you see the Genasco trademark and get the roofing with a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Mineral and smooth surface. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

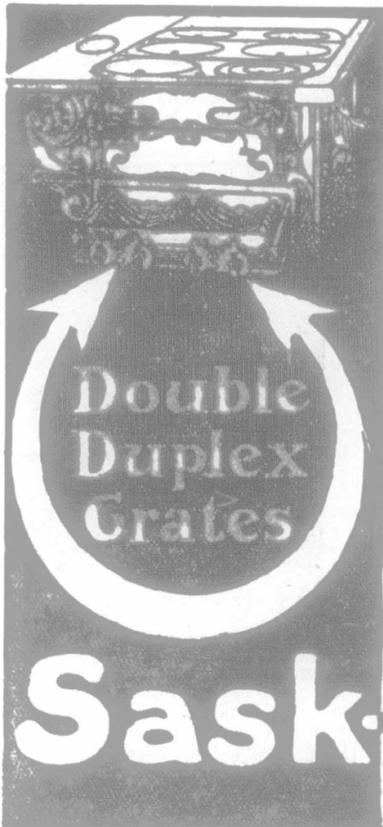
THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



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

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago J. H. ASHDOWN, LTD., Winnipeg, Man. CRANE Co., Vancouver, B.C.



McClary's Fuel-Saving Scheme

Sask-Alta Double Duplex Grates will save you fuel.

Grates are separate, as shown in illustration. This allows ashes to be removed from one end of fire-box without disturbing fire in other end.

And saves fuel—as frequently there are more ashes in one end of fire-box than in other. When ordinary long grates are used good coal in one end of fire-box is shaken down with ashes in other.

Remember this feature is patented. Therefore Double Duplex Grates are to be found only on Sask-Alta Steel Range.

Write McClary Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, for prices, etc.

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits \$41,327,87 Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997 Total Assets \$56,666,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

Table listing branches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

THE ROOFING WITH A REPUTATION

It pays to be careful in buying roofing, for most prepared roofings look all about alike before they are laid—pretty hard to tell the good from the poor. Many roofings are simply experiments—been on the market so short a time that you can only guess how long they'll last. Better let some one else "try these" new and "improved" kinds, and you pay your money for a kind that has actually proved that it is long lasting—economical.

You can have no better guide than the reputation of the makers and the record of the roofing.

PAROID ROOFING

was one of the first prepared roofings put on the market and from the start it has been the best. In all parts of the world we can point to thousands of Paroid roofs that to-day are as good as new, after years of service. Judge PAROID by its record.

Progressive experience of over 93 years in this one line of business has taught us how to make roofing. We have learned how to make better roofing felt than any other manufacturer—but that is only one secret of PAROID durability.

The felt in a roofing is like the foundation of a house—it's of greatest importance—yet most roofing manufacturers buy their felt where it can be bought cheapest. We make PAROID from start to finish ourselves. We even make our own caps for laying PAROID because the ordinary tin cap is not good enough. Our cap is rust-proof and being square has more holding surface than a round cap.

Yet we do not ask you to buy PAROID Roofing solely on its unequalled reputation. Try it at our risk.

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

FREE BOOKS

For the Man About to Build

"Practical Farm Buildings" will show you how to save roof money and worry.

"Comfortable Homes" will show you how our NEPONSET WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPER will save one-third of your coal bill each winter.

If it's a cottage or bungalow our "Prospective Roofing Booklet" tells how to get a more attractive roof than shingles at about one-half the cost.

Write to-day and tell us the kind of building and we will send you the right book and samples.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
Established 1847
Waterproofing Specialists,
Dept. 67 Hamilton, Ont.
Branch Offices
Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N. B.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist him.

All you need do is write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. P. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

it has been plainly taught by experience that the fullest benefit cannot be expected until some check is placed upon the unsound sires that travel round the country for public service. Common sense might, in an ideally-ordered community, suggest to farmers the wisdom of giving such horses the go-by, but things do not exactly work out that way under actual conditions, and the weedy sire unfortunately gets a lot of patronage. Legislation is now proposed to prohibit any stallion standing for public service without a license from the Department (with the exception of registered Thoroughbreds); and such license, it is proposed, shall be granted only to sires that have passed the Department as free from hereditary disease, and as being up to a certain standard of excellence, this standard not to be too high to start with. The country has taken kindly to the foregoing idea, and several county committees have, in effect, said: "Not stallions only, but bulls and boars, as well."

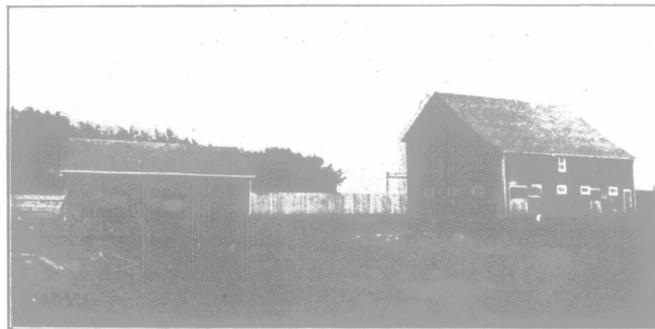
NOVEL EAR-MARKING SCHEME

While on the subject of horses, it will not be out of place to refer to a newly suggested solution of the national horse-supply problem. For purposes of defence, an adequate supply of good horses is essential, and a wise Government would not hesitate to encourage horse breeding on an elaborate scale, with this end in view. Any scarcity that may arise will undoubtedly be due to the extensive purchases made throughout the United Kingdom by Continental buyers, and for a long time past the diminution in our stock of sound

grain has turned out good on threshing, and the crop has been a successful one. Barley, also, has extended its area by about 5 per cent., and fine average yields of high-class quality have been obtained. Oats, the staple grain, declined in area by about two per cent., but the produce has turned out satisfactorily, in spite of some trying weather periods, though the straw has been short. Potatoes are one of the best crops of the year, being remarkably free from blights and diseases. The climatic conditions have not favored too well the turnip and mangel crops, but a fine September helped the later growth forward. Of the former, the area is slightly smaller, but mangels are apparently becoming more popular. Flax is a rapidly diminishing quantity in Ireland, owing to recent unfavorable prices. This year the decline in area represents a fall of over 8,000 acres, or nearly 20 per cent. A promise has been made of a Special Committee of Inquiry into flax culture, which will, it is hoped, discover the best way of reviving the industry and developing it on a more firmly-established basis.

LIVE-STOCK POPULATIONS

Official figures on this subject are not altogether of the most gratifying description, as cattle, in 1909, show a decline of 94,000, equal to 2 per cent. The falling off of 34,000 milch cows is a disquieting feature. Pigs are fewer by nearly 70,000, sows accounting for 3,200 of this number. In this connection, however, it is worth mentioning that the Ulster province is making up its deficiency of brood sows, this part of the country having



FINE GRANARY AND BARN IN THE NEEPAWA DISTRICT

high-class brood mares due to this cause has been noted with regret and serious apprehension. Now comes along the promise of a new bill, promoted by the Ear-marking Association (recently formed, and successfully seeking the support of show societies on both sides of the Channel), which, it is hoped, will settle the difficulty in so far as brood mares are concerned. The scheme suggested is a voluntary arrangement between the farmer and the Government, under which the former agrees, for a grant, say, of £10, to retain his marked brood mare at home, although he is free to sell her foal as he likes. After the brood mares have been secured, the scheme may be applied to filly foals. A simple ear-mark is proposed, and the co-operation of the customs authorities in stopping at port any "ear-marked" animal, completes the outline of the scheme. Of course, a Government grant must be obtained, but this is thought to be well on the way already, and the proposed bill will aim at emphasizing the vital importance of "the retention principle," for, as Phillips Williams, the Secretary of the Association, aptly says, "If the horses we create for national defence with our taxpayers' money are to strengthen foreign armies, it seems that we should be better with no grant at all."

IRISH CROPS IN 1909

The Irish harvest season is now drawing to a close, and, taken in its entirety, the year has proved a satisfactory one. The official estimates of crop areas reveal a general increase in the cultivation of wheat amounting to about 20 per cent. The

increased its stock of breeders by over 3,000, and its total pig population by nearly 30,000. All classes of horses show small decreases, amounting in all to 5,336, or the trifling percentage of about 8 per cent. Goats and poultry are both more numerous. In the matter of sheep, there is an increase, the total being the highest since 1902.

The markets for sheep have been exceptionally dull for several months past. Pigs, on the other hand, have been selling steadily at high prices, and the cattle trade has been rather firm. On the whole, indeed, there has not been very much to find fault with in our agricultural experiences this year, so far as these hard times go.

"EMERALD ISLE."

SHETLAND PRICES IN ENGLAND

Shetland ponies appear to be selling well on the other side. At a recent sale conducted at Earlshall, Lenchars, Fife, N. B., some very satisfactory prices were obtained as reported by the London Live Stock Journal.

There was a good demand for well-bred ponies, and the feature of the sale was a brisk foreign trade. One buyer for the South American trade took out 11 ponies at prices ranging from 15 gs. to 34 gs., and another purchased 23 ponies for export to the United States at prices ranging from 10 gs. to 50 gs. A very plucky bidder was Miss Crabbie, who took seven ponies at prices varying from 16 gs. to 46 gs.; and Mr. M. Mac, for Sir Weetman Pearson, had six good ones at prices ranging from 18 gs. to 33 gs. Mr. Sharp obtained an average of £21 16s. 8d. In this lot Miss Crabbie gave

MISLED

Have you been misled into believing a modern cream separator needs disks or other complicated parts inside the bowl? Makers and dealers selling common separators like you to believe so because they know their machines must have them.

The simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular has nothing in the bowl except the tiny piece here shown on the thumb. Compare washing this single piece with washing the pan full of disks



here shown from a common separator. Yet Tubulars run easiest, skim fastest, and cleanest, wear longest—are the World's Best. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any other maker sells.

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 186.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



When Josephine was six years old, she was taken for the first time to see a trained animal show, and came home much pleased with the performance. As she was at times slow to obey, mamma thought this a good time to teach a lesson so she said:

"Don't you think, Josephine, if dogs and ponies and monkeys can learn to obey so well, that a little girl like you, who knows much more than these animals, should obey even more quickly?"

"Of course I would, mamma," came the instant reply, "if I had only been as well trained as they have."

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY 393 N. Main St. 393 St. Louis, Mo.

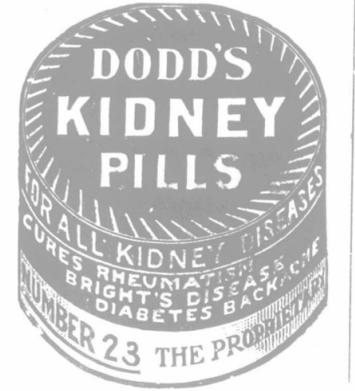
PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

A very demure little Frenchwoman, who teaches her native tongue in a well-known Southern college, learned recently, under embarrassing circumstances, that it is not always safe to accept as a final standard of correct English what she may casually hear. One night at supper, the president of the college announced to the assembled young ladies and teachers that an informal musical programme would be given presently to the college chapel.

Turning to the dainty Parisian, who, in addition to her other accomplishments, plays the piano well, he said: "Perhaps Madame Petit will be so good as to assist us."

The lady addressed arose, and coyly replied: "I will do my darndest, Professor."



or 3 for \$1.25 receipt on receipt i Co., Limited,

30 gs. for the good breeding mare, Princess Ena, by Harold. Two ponies from Auchlochan averaged £38 6s. 6d. It was in this lot that the highest price of the sale was obtained — viz., 50 gs., paid by Mr. Clarke for the dark chestnut colt Hawkweed, by Monkwood. The Earlshall stud was represented by 26 ponies, and these sold at an average of £24 15s. 1d. The top price was 34 gs., at which figure Mr. Russell secured a useful and well-bred mare in Selma of Broomfield. There were 89 Shetland ponies sold, and these realized £2,056 8s. 6d., an average of £23 2s. 1d."

It will be noticed that the prices ranged from \$50 to \$250 at this sale and that the average for the 89 sold was a little more than \$115, including a large number of weanlings and yearlings.

The cattle that H. C. Graham, Lea Park, Alta., is selling at Regina, Nov. 9th, will be offered just as they come off the grass. The stock bull Sailor Bruce 2nd, (48540) is out of that grand old cow, Mayflower 3rd, that for three years stood at the head of the Short-horns at Toronto and Winnipeg. As a stock getter he is following in the steps of his grand sire, Royal Sailor, imp. (18959), as his calves will bear witness. Anyone wanting a stock bull that will do them good should not miss this chance.

The females are of the short-legged blocky type, good feeders, the kind that will pay for their board either at the pail or at the block. Go to this sale and see for yourself. Seeing is believing.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

The Brampton Jerseys, owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., have returned to their own barns after what is perhaps the most successful show campaign ever carried on by one herd. Starting with Edmonton in June, and ending with Ottawa in late September, the herd has more than upheld the standard which it reared many years ago.

But not alone away have the Jerseys been doing good work. At the farm at Brampton the dairy cattle have been right at business. What is perhaps the most potent proof of the confidence which the public have in this herd is that with very few exceptions all the leading breeders in Canada have purchased young bulls from the Brampton herd to head their herds. Never before have B. H. Bull & Son sold as many stock for the foundation of promising herds. Within the last fifteen months they have sold and delivered some seventy head of pure-bred stock in the province of Alberta alone. The demand in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia is fast growing, and enquiries for car lots are not at all unusual.

The most gratifying result of breeding is that those who purchased a few foundation stock some years ago are now taking car lots, to be able to supply the demand.

The last shipment to the West left Brampton some ten days ago. Bull & Son also have orders for another shipment, which they expect to send in the course of a few weeks. Write to this firm at Brampton, Ont., for anything you want, from a herd bull to a carload of dairy cows.

Canada's exports of cured-pork meats are variable, but large, being, even in the unfavorable year ending March 31st, 1909, when hogs were exceptionally scarce in the country, almost six times as much as her imports. The exact figures are: Total imports from all countries, \$1,636,873; total exports, \$9,406,538. With lard, however, the case is different. We produce much less than we need. Total exports of lard from Canada for year as above, \$35,521. Total imports of lard from United States alone, \$1,228,293. What would happen if American lard were shut out?

INOCULATION AND LIME FOR ALFALFA

It is generally recognized that, aside from such favorable soil conditions as proper drainage, adequate fertility,

Defies Grippe

Grippe attacks suddenly and violently. It must not be allowed any headway. It begins with fever, headache, pains in the bones and muscles. There is no mistaking its character.

Its attacks soon yield to MATHIEU'S SYRUP of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, assisted by MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS. The Powders are to reduce the fever and banish the pains. The Syrup immediately begins its healing and strengthening process, restoring the affected parts to a healthy condition and giving the whole body greater resisting power.

Grippe requires immediate treatment—so do not delay in getting

Mathieu's Syrup OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL and Mathieu's Nervine Powders

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere. Distributors for Western Canada

FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S." In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



Mr. W. H. Davidson, for the past several years manager for Carruthers & Co., Tanners, here, and Mr. M. Tourville, for a number of years foreman for the same firm, have opened out in the tanning business, with an up-to-date plant, and are prepared to do all kinds of tanning and taxidermy work. With a first class equipment we have been able to reduce prices. We believe our prices are now from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other Tannery in the West. We invite comparison. Write for our circular and price list. All work guaranteed satisfaction.

factory. Ask about our special "We pay the freight" offer. Highest prices paid for hides and furs. Ship direct to us, and save the middleman's profit.

DAVIDSON & CO.

Cor. 11th and Princess Brandon, Man.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal. Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding heavy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices. Also three imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices. Several splendid Berkshire boars for sale. Correspondence solicited.



James M. Ewens

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Bethany, C. N. E.

BETHANY, MANITOBA

Minneapolis, O. P. E.

FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont

**Glencorse Yorkshires**

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

**Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES**

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

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

J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

at Star Farm one mile from station, Thursday, October 21st, 1909.

Owing to limited room I have decided to reduce my herd of 60 Shorthorns.

This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.

A chance to buy at your own price.

R. W. CASWELL,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, 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 Dews than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

A Snap for a Start in

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

I have a large number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock ready for immediate shipment. Prices reasonable. Shorthorns also for sale. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

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

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.

Glenalmond Stock Farm



R. H. WINNY

NICOLA STOCK FARM
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

Breeder and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola. One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

**Brampton JERSEYS**

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD

is back home after the greatest show campaign ever carried on in Canada by one herd. Order at once for next shipment which leaves in a few weeks. 150 head for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**

The greatest thing for stock. Now is the time to get posted. Write today for free sample and circular.

F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

**VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS**

(Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received only award World's Fairs Chicago, St. Louis.

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Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

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

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

and good tilth, inoculation and lime are two principal factors in securing a successful stand of alfalfa, but data measuring their importance and effectiveness are not common. The New York Experiment Station at Geneva has recently published the results of work which serve as a measure of these two factors and which indicate to what extent their application may increase the chances of success. While this work refers to New York only, the results may be regarded as applicable to any locality in which similar conditions prevail.

Experiments of this nature were carried on for three years from 1905 to 1907, inclusive, but the more extensive part of the work was done during the latter year. In 1907 a series of co-operative experiments to study the influence of soil inoculation and lime was conducted under the direction of the station in different parts of the State. In thirty-two of the experiments one square acre divided into four equal plots was devoted to the test. The first plot received no treatment, the second was simply limed, the third was inoculated only, and the fourth received both inoculation and lime.

A study of the influence of the inoculating soil in the experiments for 1907 revealed that of 36 check plots 10 produced a successful yield of hay, while among an equal number of adjoining inoculated plots 18 gave successful yields.

In a summary of the results for the

or two in five; with inoculation it is raised to about 60 per cent., or three chances out of five; while both lime and inoculation used together indicate a successful crop about four times out of every five trials.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COWS

From records being received at Ottawa from members of cow-testing associations there is apparent a very marked variation in the earning power of the various cows in the same herd. There is every indication of many of last season's variations being repeated. Such totals will show in many cases twenty-five dollars difference in income between two cows in the same herd. In some herds this is increased to forty dollars. For instance, in a herd of 11 cows an eight-year-old cow gives actually 4,200 pounds milk and 180 pounds fat more than a five-year-old in the same stable during the same time. Placing a value of only 20 cents per pound on the butter, the one cow is thus seen to earn over forty dollars more than the other.

This is the important point to notice: There are hundreds of farmers in the Dominion in whose herds just such remarkable differences between cows can be found, but the owners are probably aware of the extent of such differences and will continue to be without the information so essential in these days of close margins until a record is kept of the production of each individual cow in the herd. Just a few minutes figuring per month will



LINCOLN SHEARLING RAM.
Champion at Royal Show, 1909.

three years it is shown that of 103 experimental fields only 25 yielded a successful crop of alfalfa without the use of inoculating soil, while of the adjoining plots to which inoculating soil had been applied 66 gave successful yields. The number of successful fields is here increased by 40 per cent. as apparently due to the use of inoculating soil.

The results with reference to lime in 1907 showed that in 10 of 37 experiments profitable crops of hay were secured without its use, while of the adjoining plots treated with lime 18 produced profitable crops. Lime quite generally improved the yield. Taking the three seasons together, an improvement resulted in 54 of 64 fields under test. Only 11 of the unlimed plots gave profitable results, while 27 of adjoining plots treated with lime produced successful crops. In these 64 tests the use of lime by itself increased the number of successful fields by 25 per cent., and all the fields giving good yields without lime were improved by its use. In no case did this moderate application of lime show any detrimental effects.

Briefly summarizing the results it is found that without either lime or inoculation the chance of a successful crop is not more than 20 per cent., or one chance in five; with lime the chance of success is raised to 40 per cent.,

add vastly to the interest of the daily milking, besides providing a sure guide for reaping more profit per cow. The keeping of such records may have a special attraction for some younger member of the family.

C. F. W.

CHINESE PORK DISEASED

A large number of carcasses of Chinese hogs recently imported into England, inspected up to date, October 7th, were by the sanitary commission of the city of London found to be infected with tuberculosis. This remarkable outcome of the inspection has occurred in spite of the fact that the carcasses were labeled at the port of shipment in China, "medically examined and certified to be free from disease." The first shipment of 5,000 hogs was brought from China in a refrigerating ship. They arrived on August 7th, and sold well in the wholesale market. Although they were offered by the retail butchers at 25 per cent. below the prices charged for other imported hogs, they did not find favor with the public, who displayed great prejudice against them. The butchers were then obliged to raise the prices of American and European pork in order to dispose of their pork. The packers of pork were of the opinion that it was no use to try the cheaper pork from China.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

TORONTO, CANADA



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AND RETAIL HORSE COM-
MISSION MARKET

GREAT SPECIAL

Auction Sale

THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1909

50 HEAD

IMPORTED REGISTERED

SHIRES

40 FILLIES

10 STALLIONS

Consigned by the well-known breeders, Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, who wish it stated this is the best lot they have ever exported to Canada, and have been picked with a view to suiting the Canadian trade, having extra size and weight, lots of quality, and the best of bone. This is an exceptional chance for breeders, as every one is looking for weight these days. Send for catalogue, and don't forget the date.

HERBERT SMITH,
Manager.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

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

ABSORBINE

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

ABSORBINE, JR., for manknd. \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Sale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

even had 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

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—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

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

ONION GROWERS CO-OPERATE IN ONTARIO

Co-operation is nearly always born of distress. When, for instance, marketing conditions reach the deep mire of despair, those who are producing a certain line of farm products are liable to get their heads together and seek improvement through co-operation. It was conspicuously so with the apple-growers of Southern Ontario, and the latest example is the Scotland Onion-growers' and Farmers' Co-operative Association, of Brant County. Last year, when, with a bumper crop in this leading onion-producing district, the price was forced down below the cost of production, assisted possibly by manipulation of the trade, the producers decided to unite for the disposal of their crop. The result was an organization representing a considerable proportion of the heaviest producers, with business arrangements for the shipping, selling and storing of onions. It is believed by the members that their association has already had the effect of raising net prices to the growers, both in and out of the organization, by ten or fifteen cents a bushel. Success to this latest Canadian line of co-operation.

MANCHURIA AS WHEAT PRODUCER

It cannot well be many years before Manchuria will become a wheat producing country on a large scale. The valley of the Liao river contains a very extensive farming country through which passes the railway from Dalny to Mukden. The valley of Sungari river is about double that of the Liao, and the whole of it is suitable for wheat culture, as is proved by the quantity that is already grown there. The harvest coincides with our own, but is conducted in very primitive fashion, farmers grow little more than enough for their own consumption. The land, however, is there, and is bound to be developed as the taste for wheat flour extends amongst the inhabitants, who at present live upon various sorts of millet and sorghum seeds. With the grain-growing possibilities that the country has she will doubtless become an exporter of wheat in spite of the mills that have been erected in the country. Northern Asia will differ from Canada only in so far as the grain growers of Canada have been developing their wheat fields by pushing steadily westward, whereas in Asia the wheat belt is being developed both from the eastern and western ends, from Western Siberia and from the North Pacific coast.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORN SALES

October is usually an active month in Scottish Shorthorn circles and October, 1909, was no exception. Some important auctions were held during the month, chief of which probably were the dispersal of the Ballechin herd, when the results of 31 years of breeding by the late Alexander Robertson came under the hammer, and the annual sale of Duthie and Marr at Tillycairn. The average price secured for the Ballechin herd, counting each calf as a separate lot was £61 14s. 3d. The following is a summary of the sale:

| | Average | total |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 30 cows..... | £73 5 9 | £2198 14 0 |
| 14 heifer calves .. | 39 15 0 | 556 10 0 |
| 12 bull calves .. | 44 12 6 | 535 10 0 |
| 9 two-year-old heifers..... | 56 4 8 | 506 2 0 |
| 12 yearling heifers | 53 9 3 | 641 11 0 |
| 3 bulls..... | 166 5 0 | 498 15 0 |
| 80 | £61 14 3 | £4937 2 0 |

DUTHIE AND MARR SALES

The annual sale of calves from the herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, John Marr, Uppermill, and J. Duthie Webster, Tarvis, took place at Tillycairn, Oct. 12. Shorthorn breeders were in attendance from all parts of the British Isles. The following is a summary of the animals sold and prices secured:

| | Average | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 24 Collynie bull Calves | £251 1 7 | £6025 19 0 |
| 7 Uppermill bull calves .. | 70 16 0 | 495 12 0 |
| 2 Duthie Webster bull calves .. | 29 18 6 | 59 17 0 |
| 33 bull calves .. | £199 8 8 | £6581 8 0 |

For Bilious Attacks

Here is help for you. Your bilious attacks may be both prevented and relieved, but prevention is better than cure. The means are at your hand. When a dull headache, furred tongue, yellow cast to the eyes, inactive bowels, dizziness, or a sick stomach, warn you of a coming bilious attack, resort at once to

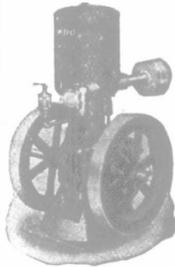
BEECHAM'S PILLS

which act almost instantly on the liver and bowels, and quickly regulate the flow of bile. A few doses of Beecham's Pills will correct the stomach, put the blood in order, relieve headache and tone the entire system.

For over sixty years, on land and sea, Beecham's Pills, by their safe and thorough action on the stomach, bile and bowels, have maintained their world-wide reputation as

The Best Bile Medicine

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



No delicate complicated parts to get out of order.
Simple, Reliable and Economical.

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2½ and 4½ Horse-Power

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

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

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN
Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
Prop.

50 We handle One Class Only and That the Best 50

Our Next Importation of

50 CLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN. about DECEMBER 12TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western Farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

"ELMIRA" FELT SHOES

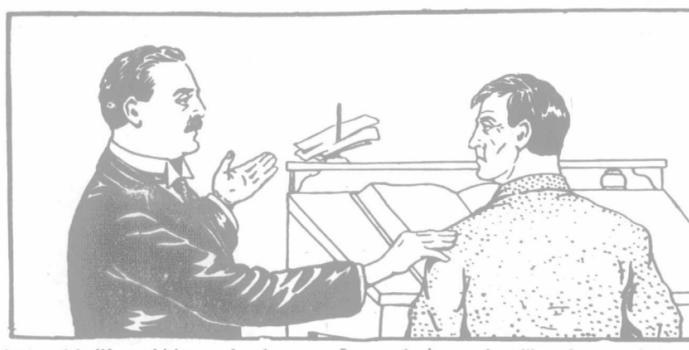
Look for this
TRADE MARK
on
Every pair



The best
and the
best known

ASK YOUR RETAILER for "ELMIRAS"

Weak, Nervous People



This is to those who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is to those who have part or all of these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force, I offer my

**DR. McLAUGHLIN'S
ELECTRIC BELT**

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates the sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-Go" Pains, and that Tired Feeling, after every other treatment has failed.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY ME WHEN CURED

Every one who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
Riverside, Sask.

Dear Sir:—It is indeed with great pleasure, both from my husband and myself, that I write this letter to you. It is going on three years since I had your Electric Belt and must say it has made a new woman of me. It has indeed proved itself a true friend to me and I would not part with it for twice its weight in gold. I could not do a day's work without having to lie down for half a day, before I wore the Belt, but now I can do all my work and attend to four children without ever feeling tired. I thank Dr. McLaughlin for the great benefit he has given me through his Electric Belt, and wish him the best success for the future.

Yours very truly,
MRS. J. LAROQUE.

NERVOUS ENERGY RESTORED EIGHT YEARS AGO AND STILL STRONG

Lumsden, Sask.

Dear Sir:—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a god-send that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailment of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own.

W. L. FLEMMINGTON.

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

Come and see me, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send free, also one for women, which you can have by asking for it.

CALL TO-DAY

FREE

TEST BOOK

If you can't call send coupon for free book.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir.—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Write Plainly.

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

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|
| 7 Uppermill heifer calves | 31 13 0 | 221 11 0 |
| 40 calves | £170 1 5 | £6802 19 0 |

The following were the previous averages:

| COLLYNIE | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| Year | No. Sold | Average |
| 1899 | 23 | £123 18 0 |
| 1900 | 19 | 150 8 0 |
| 1901 | 20 | 157 11 0 |
| 1902 | 18 | 115 15 10 |
| 1903 | 22 | 144 2 6 |
| 1904 | 16 | 225 12 6 |
| 1905 | 16 | 186 8 9 |
| 1906 | 18 | 304 15 10 |
| 1907 | 17 | 409 16 3 |
| 1908 | 14 | 235 13 0 |

| UPPERMILL | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| Year | No. Sold | Average |
| 1905 | 10 | 33 9 10 |
| 1906 | 7 | 122 5 0 |
| 1907 | 4 | 105 0 0 |
| 1908 | 10 | 68 7 1 |

NEWTON JOINT SALE

October 13, drafts from the herds of A. M. Gordon, Newton, John Wilson, Pierriesmill, Huntly, and A. T. Gordon, Combscauseway, were sold by auction. The following is a summary of the stock sold from each herd and the prices realized:

| Newton | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Average | Total |
| 2 yearling heifers | £61 8 6 | £122 17 0 |
| 2 heifer calves | 21 10 6 | 43 1 0 |
| 5 bull calves | 53 15 3 | 268 16 0 |
| 9 Shorthorns | £48 6 0 | £434 14 0 |

| Combscauseway | | |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| | Average | Total |
| 5 cows | £56 14 0 | £283 10 0 |
| 4 yearling heifers | 70 7 0 | 281 8 0 |
| 9 heifer calves | 105 4 8 | 947 2 0 |
| 5 bull calves | 236 5 0 | 1181 5 0 |
| 1 bull | 73 10 0 | 73 10 0 |
| 24 Shorthorns | £115 5 7 | £2766 15 0 |

| Pirriesmill | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Average | Total |
| 3 yearling heifers | £70 0 0 | £210 0 0 |
| 8 heifer calves | 17 3 10 | 137 11 0 |
| 9 bull calves | 44 11 4 | 401 2 0 |
| 20 Shorthorns | £37 8 7 | £748 13 0 |

| Summarized Totals | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Average | Total |
| 9 Newton Shorthorns | £48 6 0 | £434 14 0 |
| 24 Combscauseway Shorthorns | 115 5 7 | 2766 15 0 |
| 20 Pirriesmill Shorthorns | 37 8 7 | 748 13 0 |
| 53 Shorthorns | £74 10 7 | £3950 2 0 |

ABERDEEN JOINT SALE

The fifth annual sale at Aberdeen was a marked success, the general average of each class of animals according to age being as follows:

| | Average | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 11 cows | £32 8 1 | £356 9 6 |
| 15 two-year-old heifers | 33 13 5 | 505 1 0 |
| 40 yearling heifers | 42 6 3 | 1692 12 0 |
| 39 heifer calves | 39 6 11 | 1534 11 6 |
| 19 bull calves | 42 14 11 | 812 3 6 |
| 124 Shorthorns | £39 10 5 | £4900 17 6 |

GOOD ENQUIRY FOR STOCK

Paul M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask., report the sale of their famous bull, Admiral Chesterfield, to a gentleman in Minnesota who requires a strong, rigorous male to head his Shorthorn herd. Admiral Chesterfield has been at the head of the Messrs. Bredt's herd for 4 years, has had a notable show ring record, and best of all has transmitted to his progeny a good deal of his own superior qualities. Messrs. Bredt state that enquiry from the States this year for breeding stock is unusually active. In the West there is a good demand for Clydesdales and Shorthorns, particularly Clyde females. It looks as if horse demands will be maintained and despite the fact that importations this season have been heavy no difficulty should be experienced in selling stock.

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

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The Double Track Route

to Detroit, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and all points in the New England States and Eastern Canada. THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

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LEASING OF LANDS

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

LUTHER AS A TEASE

Among the letters of Martin Luther in the edition edited by Margaret A. Currie is this quizzical one to his wife:

"To the saintly, anxious Lady Katharine Luther, owner of Zulsdorf, at Wittenberg, my gracious dear wife. Grace and peace in Jesus Christ! Most saintly lady doctress, we thank you kindly for your great care of us, which prevented you sleeping, for since you began to be so anxious we were nearly consumed by a fire in our inn just outside my room door, and yesterday, doubtless on account of your anxiety, a stone fell upon our heads and almost crushed us as in a mouse trap, and over and above in our private room lime and mortar came down for two days, and when the masons came after only touching the stone with two fingers it fell and was as large as a pillow and two hand breadths wide. We had to thank your gracious care for all this, but happily the dear, holy angels guarded us also. I fear if you do not cease being anxious the earth may at last swallow us up and the elements pursue us. Is it thus that thou hast learned the catechism and the faith? Pray and leave God to care for us, as he has promised to do."—East and West.

THE DEAD ONES

The poets of these later days have cold feet all the time for people read their soulful days and cry: "What rotten rhyme! Why can't they write as Byron wrote, and hit the heights of song? They strike a harsh and jarring note—the clanging of a gong." This Byron, in his lusty prime, made something of a hit; yet critics who perused his rhyme declared it counterfeit. "His, song," they said, "gives us a pain, a dry pain in the neck; it's just such stuff as Laura Jean will write when she's on deck. Why can't he get his harp on straight, and do the job in style? Why can't he strike the Shakespeare gait, and sing a song worth while? And when the Bard of Avon smote the harp that had no peer, folks said: "The bleating of a goat sounds sweeter to the ear. When Chaucer wrote, his rhymes had sense, and when he came to bat he knocked the ball clear through the fence, and scored, you bet your hat!" And thus it was when Homer wrought, and plied his fountain pen and ground out epics smoking hot, they jumped upon him then. They told him of some grassfed Greek, whose wickiup was near, who wrote more Hot Stuff in a week than he could in a year.

WALT MASON.

A traveling salesman, finding himself in a strange territory, sought the only tavern in the small settlement to put up for the night. Much to his surprise and chagrin, the proprietor demanded \$5.

"What?" ejaculated the salesman. "Why, that is robbery. I can stop at the largest hotels in Chicago for that sum."

"But yeou ain't in Shee-cago now, stranger," drawled the proprietor, "and besides, we have some of the biggest people in this State as our guests. Take Isaac M. Bung, the great lumberman. He was here yesterday and there is his name on the register—I. M. Bung."

The salesman looked from the register to the coming darkness. Then he took the pen and wrote beneath the name:

"I. M. Stung."
And forking over the \$5 in advance he ascended the creaking stairway to his room.—Chicago News.

Old Betty.—Did ye hear, Sandy, hoo Mr. Broom is gettin' on?
Sandy.—I heard he took a relapse this mornin'.
Old Betty (with a sigh).—Weel, weel, I houp it'll dae the pur soul guid; but I hae nae faith in the new-fangled medicines.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc.

DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

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

MARRIOTT & COMPANY
Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers
VANCOUVER, B. C.

References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

"The Land of the Big, Red Apple"

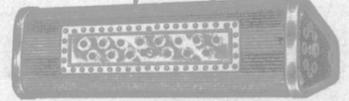
Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

FISHER & SAGE
ARMSTRONG, B. C.

Be Warm on Winter Drives

Get a CLARK HEATER



for your wagon, sleigh or auto. Clark Heaters will not bend or break. They yield a strong, comforting heat from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. No smoke, smell or flame. Be warm and cozy on every trip. You can buy one from your dealer as low as \$1.20. Get one or write for complete catalogue.

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HIDES AND RAW FURS

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092 172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

13 0 221 11 0
1 5 £6802 19 0
ere the previous
Average
£123 18 0
150 8 0
157 11 0
115 15 10
144 2 6
225 12 6
186 8 9
304 15 10
409 16 3
235 13 0

33 9 10
122 5 0
105 0 0
68 7 1
Total
8 6 £122 17 0
10 6 43 1 0
15 3 268 16 0
£434 14 0
Total
14 0 £283 10 0
7 0 281 8 0
4 8 947 2 0
5 0 1181 5 0
10 0 73 10 0
£2766 15 0

Total
0 0 £210 0 0
3 10 137 11 0
11 4 401 2 0
£748 13 0
Total
6 0 £434 14 0
5 7 2766 15 0
7 48 13 0
£3950 2 0

Total
8 1 £356 9 6
13 5 505 1 0
6 3 1692 12 0
14 11 1534 11 6
6 11 812 3 6
£4900 17 6

Y FOR STOCK
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d in selling stock.

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in

THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD

Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

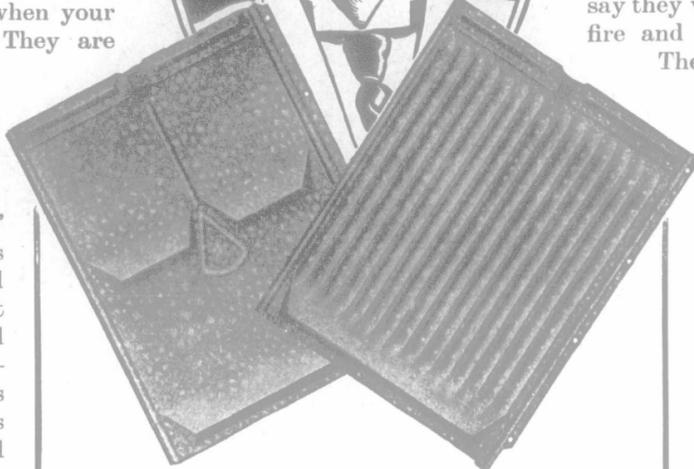
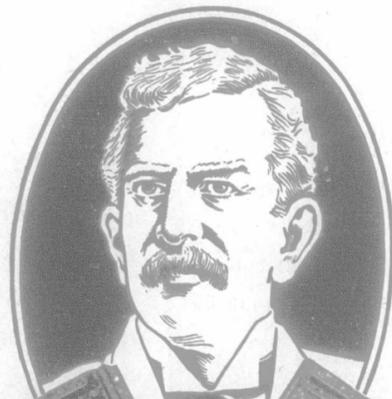
thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

Probably 1935 seems a long way off to you. By that time, I suppose, aeroplanes will be as numerous in the skies as steamers are on the seas now. I don't believe the fall of an aeroplane upon it would harm a Pedlarized-roof.

Yet, when 1935 begins the guarantee that goes with every square foot of my shingles will still have twelve months to run.

You may not be around then. I may not be here. But this powerful Company I head will be doing business; and the price of putting a new roof on your building will still stand as a mortgage upon our assets.

Understand me clearly:

If the Oshawa-shingled roof you put on this year fails—even on the last day of 1935—to make good to the letter the plain promises of our Guarantee, there's a new roof for nothing going on that building just as soon as we can get a man there.

Think that over for a minute. Think if it isn't a pretty clear evidence of merit in roofing.

That is what I call making good with Oshawa shingles. That is what you pay five cents per year per square for.

Seems to be worth the money, doesn't it?

G. A. Pedlar

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesman-ship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of 'metal shingles' (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the book and Guarantee. Send for them now.

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED 1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Port.

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

TORONTO
111-113 Bay St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
5 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

REGINA
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY
215 12th Ave. W.

EDMONTON
547 2nd Street

VANCOUVER
821 Powell St.

VICTORIA
434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.