

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

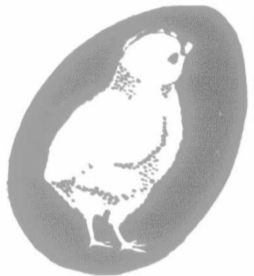
Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 9, 1910

No. 946

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THE PEERLESS WAY of co-operative raising and marketing of poultry will absolutely guarantee success to every poultryman who will carry it out complete. Whether you have never kept poultry—whether you have kept poultry and made a failure of it—whether you have kept poultry merely in a haphazard way—or whether you are now doing well but might do better—The Peerless Way can help you to greater profits. For The Peerless Way shows how to hatch—feed—care for—fatten and kill and HOW TO MARKET.



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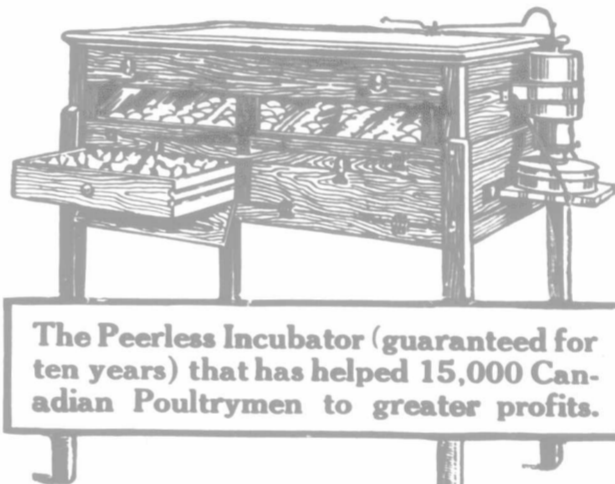


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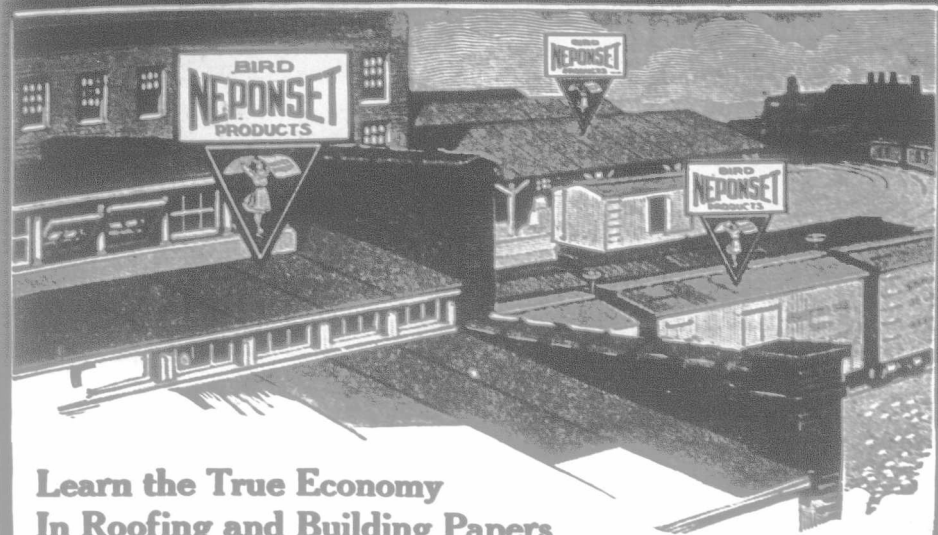
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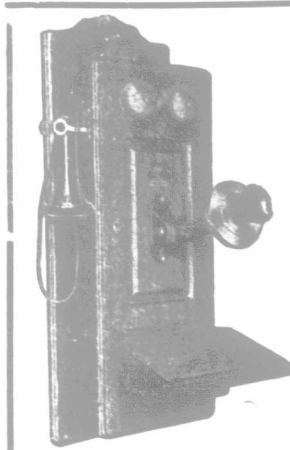
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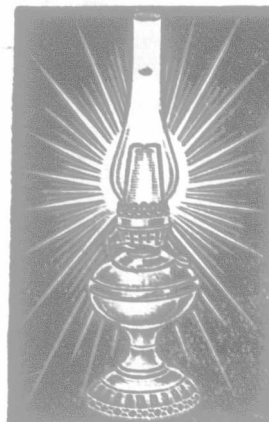
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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL**

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA.

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## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL

### Around the Well

A great deal is being said and written regarding a pure water supply for every home. Perhaps more dread diseases result from contaminated water than from any other single cause. In cities it is a big problem, and city councils are obliged to spend millions of dollars in providing a pure supply of water for the citizens.

In rural parts the responsibility rests with the individual. Some districts are handicapped because it practically is impossible to get a drinkable supply, but in every district there are individuals who exercise such gross carelessness that a once priceless well develops into a germ-laden water-hole. Sometimes no care is taken in putting in curbing, but the common offence is in not banking up around the mouth of the well to keep out surface water, and particularly soakage from the stables and barnyard.

Do not allow winter to set in before remedying defects, if such exist, around your water supply. Cities spend millions. Cannot you spend a day or so with a couple of men and a team?

### Before Snow Flies

At best it will not be long before winter has set in once more. Perhaps before this item appears in print a covering of snow will have fallen over many parts of the prairies. Extensive farming, so characteristic of the Canadian West, makes it impossible to have all desirable work done in the fall. In most cases not half of it is done. Only a very few find time to make a general clean-up and have the home surroundings in such condition that the owner can be proud of them.

After a heavy frost has put the plows out of business, it is well to spend a day, or, at least,

half a day, with full force in an effort to pile up scattered poles and boards, repair buildings and yard fences, make provision around house and stables for keeping out drafts, but allowing for good ventilation and doing several other little things that never go undone in and around a well regulated home.

The trouble with too many men, particularly those who in the last quarter of a century have gone land crazy and now try to handle a whole section of land with less than sufficient equipment to look after a half-section properly, is that they find other work to do until it is too late, and the fixing up is not done. In five years or so they have got so used to *not doing it* that slovenliness is chronic, and nothing but grain mining is followed, while the *miner* and his family live under conditions that do not speak to their credit. They have not a *home*, and the few stock found around the place receive little or no attention from snow-blow until fresh grass comes.

A lot can be done in half a day to make the buildings comfortable for winter and to give a general clean-up. Try it.

### Fall Harrowing

Opinion is pretty well agreed among practical men as to the advantages of harrowing fall plowing immediately the furrow is turned. The only probable circumstances in which the use of the harrow on fall plowed land is not indicated is in the case of stiff clay soils that may be more effectively acted upon by frost if left in the furrow than if harrowed to finer tilth. In all other cases harrowing the fall plowing is advisable.

It seems to be more necessary to cultivate for the conservation of the moisture that is in the soil at plowing time and to harrow for that and the sprouting of weed seeds than it is to leave the surface in furrows, under the assumption that in that state more snow is held than if it were worked level. The snowfall in this country averages about 50 inches in the months from November to March, inclusive, which quantity is equivalent to five inches of rainfall, a quantity of no inconsiderable importance if it can be retained where it falls. But that is the difficulty, and so far as practical experience goes, it would seem that fall plowing harrowed down is likely to retain as much of the snow, and consequently turn it into the soil in spring as plowing left in the rough. And there is the additional advantage in fall harrowing that evaporation in the spring before the land can be got onto is checked to some extent. To which, also, might be added the advantage of starting into growth in the fall many weed seeds, or by having the soil in condition to stimulate early growth, get many of them sprouted to be killed the first harrowing in the spring.

### Railways Fined for Cruelty

Reports in the newspapers during the last few weeks indicate that several fines have been imposed on railway companies for cruelty to animals, the cruelty under question being lack of attention while the poor brutes were being hauled over long distances. The news that live stock frequently are left without food or water while being transported by the railway companies does not startle those of the Canadian West who have had anything to do with shipping stock. It is, however, more or less of a satisfaction to know that those in authority have taken the matter in hand with a view to putting a stop to such practices. Many of us have heard of cattle being left for forty-eight to about seventy hours without any attempt being made to give them food and water, and in some cases the appearance of the animals would indicate that they had received neither nourishment or stimulant for a week.

It sounds good to hear of the company being fined; but after all what does a paltry fine signify with those fellows? It is just possible, however, that it will induce them to get after those who are responsible for such shameful neglect. Perhaps in the not distant future even the live stock produced by hard working farmers will be treated humanely by the corporations who get good pay for hauling them to market.

### Bacon Hog Specials

The extension departments of the agricultural colleges of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota are conducting a bacon hog campaign in their respective states. The work is carried on in conjunction with the agricultural department of the Rock Island Railway system, which is placing special agricultural trains at the service of the colleges. The packing house interests also are concerned to the extent of supplying the trains with experts to tell the story of the transportation of pig to pork. Reports indicate that the work is being enthusiastically supported by farmers in the various sections visited, and that much good should result therefrom.

The agricultural colleges of these states are setting an example worth following in Western Canada. A little effort on the part of the departments of agriculture of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the direction indicated would do much to stimulate interest in hog-raising, and more attention to hog-raising is one of the things Western agriculture at this time most urgently needs. Hogs have been worth nine cents, or better, at Winnipeg for the past year, but there is no sign in increased marketing that nine cents per pound can induce farmers to take up

his profitable branch of stock-raising. What is needed to stimulate interest in the hog is an educational campaign, like unto that which the department of agriculture of Ontario, back in the eighties, started with a view to stimulating interest in dairying.

An educational campaign along the lines followed by the corn states, "bacon special," with a repeater next year and the year following would do more to arouse interest in the hog, and also to solve those problems that hog raisers claim exist in the marketing of hogs, than any line of work which could be undertaken to this end. Such a campaign could be carried on in conjunction with the railroads and provincial departments of agriculture. The railroads have always shown a willingness to join in agricultural educational work in so far as the placing of specially equipped trains at the services of agricultural experts goes. Their co-operation is most acceptable, but it should be accepted a little more frequently. The present instance is a case in point. Why not "bacon specials" in Western Canada this winter, when our farmers are not so busy but that they can attend the meetings? Doubtless some of the abattoir people would provide the hogs.

#### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 21

#### I HAVE LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH THOSE WHO LOSE BECAUSE OF CARELESSNESS

No matter where I go I find farmers—and others—suffering financial loss because of the fact that they are grossly careless in regard to various details of matters and things with which they have to deal. During the summer the pigs or calves had got into the crop. The farmer avowed they had broken down the fence or the gate. In reality the fence or gate referred to had toppled over when the dumb brutes took one straight look. At any rate the animals had wrought considerable damage before our careless friend awakened to the fact that they were where they should not be.

Later in the season the sheep got onto the wheat stubble. They filled themselves with wheat heads, and of course a few of them died. Again our careless friend had not intended that the said sheep should get there at that particular time, but he had not made sufficient provision to avoid the mishap.

More recently a common disastrous loss has resulted to several of my acquaintances by colts and horses as well as other stock getting at threshing stands; or, what is less pardonable, breaking down enough boards from the granary to allow themselves to eat to their hearts' content. The whole thing of course was a mishap. The farmer did not purposely lose so much valuable property.

A case that recently came to my notice was the loss of three fine colts—a pair of two-year-olds and a yearling. They were of course allowed to run at large and spent much of their time in a field in which a granary stood. One fine morning he noticed that they had broken into this granary and gorged themselves on wheat. In a very few hours all three colts were dead. A veterinarian arrived without unnecessary delay, but he could do nothing. The loss was at least \$500, as they were fine young animals. I really was sorry for him in his hour of great loss, but before long I learned that neighbors had told him that the granary was not securely boarded against horses and other stock. It seems that on the day of the threshing neighbors told him he should nail it up better. However, he either thought he knew more than his neighbors or forgot to attend to the matter. At

any rate he suffered a big loss. Some men trust too much to Providence and do not make enough use of the brains and hands given them for helping themselves.

Turning away from such enormous losses—which, no doubt, are intended to bring men to their senses—I can recall hundreds of cases in which carelessness resulted in smaller pecuniary loss and great inconvenience and loss of time. There is the man who allows his buggy to stand in the yard over night because it would require fifty or sixty seconds of his time to put it in a shed. In the morning he finds that horses or colts have made frills on the cushion and back. There is the man who neglects to put on a gate because it would take half a day or so to do it; but he wastes a few minutes every time he passes that way by having to let down and put up poles or bars. There is the man who neglects to bank up his house properly in the fall. He uses extra fuel all winter, and even at that no member of the household is comfortable—and sickness, with accompanying doctor's bills, prevails.

There are many other items of neglect common in every locality. It is easy to get into the way of neglecting things. The best way is to set your teeth and go about remedying matters as they loom up. It is foolish and false economy to save a half-hour's time or a few cents and lose days and dollars.

"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

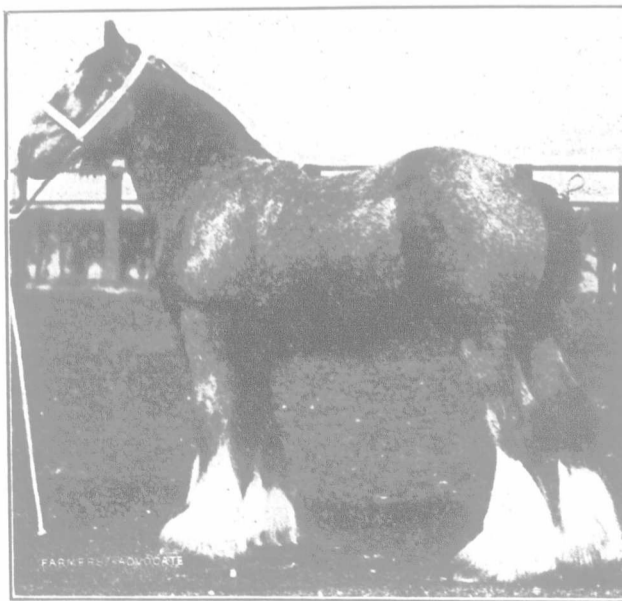
#### Good Crop on Stubble

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE I noticed a letter headed "The Lesson of the Drought," in which the author, F. E. K. R., gives the cropping of stubble land a pretty hard knock; so hard indeed, that I must protest lest some new settlers may imagine that the experience of F. E. K. R., on the stubble question, will apply to all parts of our province. Your editorial in the same issue was most decidedly right when you state that there are other localities in which stubble ground has given very favorable returns. In eastern Saskatchewan the good farmer can bank on a summerfallow stubble. By "good farmer" I mean good fallowing before the previous crop, deeply plowed and weedless. Then let 1889, 1894 and 1910 come again; and still we shall have a return on the fallow stubble that will more than pay expenses.

I know that there are dozens of farmers in eastern Saskatchewan who can often figure out a bigger profit from the returns of a fallow stubble versus the fallow after taking into consideration, bulk of straw, which means more twine, more handling, more labor, hauling, threshing, etc. For instance, this fall I threshed 37 bushels per acre from fallow and drew 2½ big loads of sheaves off each acre, while the stubble (fallow in oats, 1909) gave me 29 bushels per acre from 1½ loads of sheaves per acre. Therefore I consider the stubble was the most profitable.

I do not (while protesting against the general condemnation of a stubble crop) mean to throw mud at F. E. K. R., who was certainly up against



WINNING YEARLING AT LONDON SHIRE SHOW

it this season, with little or no rain and a pretty light soil. I happen to know that F. E. K. R. is a good farmer, and has grown one of the finest crops of wheat that has ever been grown in the province. But with a season like 1910 it was a difficult matter to grow a crop on any kind of ground in that vicinity. Yet I will venture to prophecy that before many years are past F. E. K. R. will find a means of growing fair crops on stubble land, even if it is a dry season.

"DRAG HARROW."

## HORSE

### Canadian Stallion Laws

Stallion laws, so called, may be arranged in three classes, probably more, but three will include all worth considering. First is the lien law, requiring merely the registration of the stallions to be travelled or offered for public service to enable the stallion owner to file a lien for the service fee. The only purpose in this law is to protect stallion owners from loss of the service fee, by giving them a lien on the foal for a certain stated period after birth. The lien may be enforced by seizure of the colt. In some cases description of the stallion and a statement of his breeding are required in registering. In other cases nothing is required but the payment of a nominal fee, which entitles stallion owners to travel whatever they have and collect service fees under the law, even to the extent of seizing the colt a year after birth. This type is the general run of stallion laws in force in the United States, saving some conspicuous examples that will be mentioned later.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA  
STALLION LAW

The second class are those of the type in force in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These laws provide for registration of the stallion with the provincial department of agriculture, stating that "every person, firm or company standing or travelling any stallion for profit or gain shall cause the name, description and pedigree of such stallion to be enrolled in the department and shall procure a certificate of such enrollment."

Under the Manitoba Act four different certificates of enrollment are provided. The first is for purebred stallions, the owners of which have signed a statutory declaration before a commissioner or notary, affirming that to the best of their knowledge the stallion is free from hereditary or transmissible unsoundness or disease. A veterinarian's certificate is accepted in lieu of the owner's statutory declaration. Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebone, ringbone, roaring, thickwind or whistling, thorough pin or bog spavin are considered as hereditary unsoundness, and a stallion having one or any of them is disqualified from being enrolled under certificate form A, being for sound purebred stallions.

The second form of registration certificate is for purebred stallions, the owners of which cannot make statutory declaration that the animal is free from any and all the diseases and unsoundnesses above mentioned. The third form is for crossbreds and the fourth for grades.

The Horse Breeders' Ordinance of Saskatchewan and Alberta require neither affidavit nor the stallion owner's word on oath that the animal is sound, nor veterinarian's certificate to that effect. Stallions are enrolled under three forms of certificate: purebred, grade and crossbred. Any stallion registered in a stud book recognized by the department enrolls as purebred; grade and crossbred stallions are enrolled under certificates that state that the stallion is not of pure breeding, or that he is the offspring of purebred parents of different breeds.

The public are protected under these acts by this clause: "Every bill, poster or advertisement issued by the owner of any stallion enrolled under this ordinance or used by him for advertising, such stallion shall contain a copy

of the certificate of enrollment." Certificate as aforementioned, stating whether the stallion is purebred, crossbred or grade.

The stallion owner is protected from loss of service fees by being entitled, if his stallion registers as purebred, to file in the office of the clerk of the county court of the judicial division in which the owner or person in charge of any mare upon which such stallion performs service, resides, within fourteen months after such service has been performed, a statutory declaration setting forth: (a) the amount of service fee; (b) that the same is unpaid; (c) the fact of service; (d) a reasonable description of such mare; (e) the name and address of the owner of such mare; and the county court clerk shall file the said declaration upon receipt of a fee of ten cents. This lien takes priority over any and all writs or execution, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, liens, claims and incumbrances whatsoever.

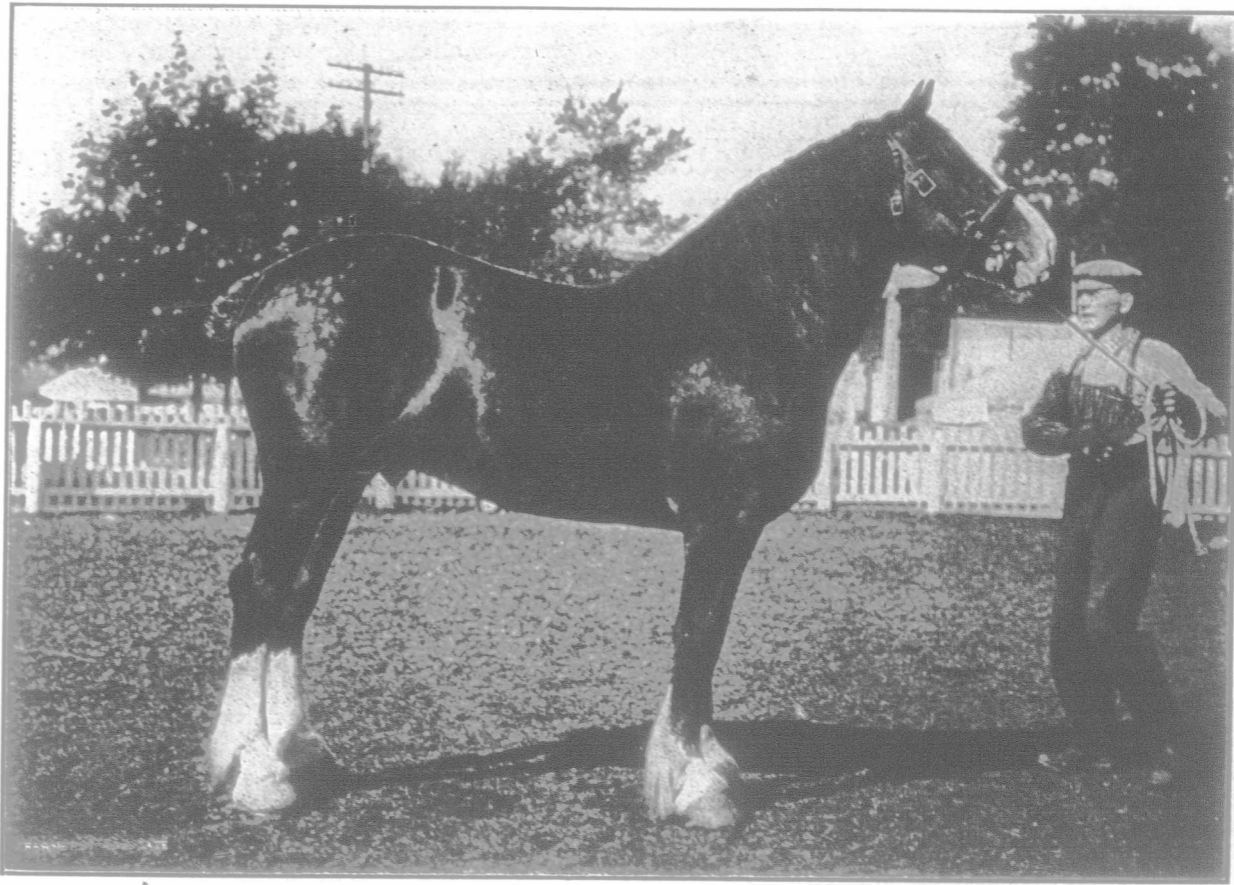
And the acts further provide that "If payment of the service fee is not made before the first day of January in the year following the year in which the colt or filly is born, the owner of said stallion or his duly appointed agent may, at any time before the first day of May following, take possession of the colt or filly upon which he has such lien as aforesaid, wherever the same may be found, and may proceed to sell the same by public auction after giving the person, in whose possession the said colt or filly was when taken, ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given to such person by delivering the same to him personally or by posting the notice up on the door of the last known place of residence of such person in the province." Violation of *The Horse Breeders' Act of Manitoba* and *The Horse Breeders' Ordinance of Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* renders the offender liable to a fine not exceeding \$25.

#### HOW THE ACTS WORK OUT

In Manitoba in 1908 there were enrolled 415 purebred stallions, the owners of which made statutory declaration as to the soundness of the animals; nine purebred stallions, the owners of which could not make declaration as to soundness, and 193 grades and crossbreds. In Saskatchewan in 1909 there were enrolled 328 purebred stallions and 346 grades, and in Alberta in the same year there were practically two grade stallions enrolled for each purebred, facts that do not speak very highly of the horse breeding industry in any of the provinces. In each of the provinces too many owners of grade, crossbred and scrub stallions evade the provisions of *The Horse Breeders' Act*, so that the number of unregistered stallions standing for service on being travelled is considerably in excess of the figures quoted. Despite the fact that a penalty is provided for evading registration many owners neglect or are unwilling to enroll their unregistered stallions and proclaim from their posters or advertisements the fact that such stallions are of no particular breeding, as is required under the terms of the ordinance. There is no particular benefit to result from their so doing, as owners of a grade stallion enrolled or not enrolled cannot file liens on the offspring for the service fee. The enrollment of unregistered stallions is for the protection of mare owners and is to the disadvantage of the owners of the stallions. Consequently the act is evaded as much as possible.

#### NO WARRANTY OF SOUNDNESS

There is another point that illustrates deficiency in these acts, so far as mare owners are concerned. There is no warranty of soundness. In Manitoba, for example, where in accordance with the terms of *The Horse Breeders' Act*, stallion owners make statutory declarations of their animal's freedom from hereditary disease or unsoundness, something like 98 per cent. of the purebred stallions enrolled are under schedule A of the act, the owner merely swearing that he considers his horse to be free from hereditary disease or unsoundness at date of issue of the certificate. No one in touch with the horse industry in Manitoba believes that 98 per cent. of the purebred stallions offering for public ser-



FORWARD CHIEF, A WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

vice are free from bone spavin, bog spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, ringbone, periodic ophthalmia, sidebone or some one or other of the diseases regarded as disqualifying unsoundness by the framers of the act. The proportion of unsound to sound horses is no greater in Manitoba than any other part of America; no greater than in Saskatchewan or Alberta, probably less than in the states to the south; but rather more than two in a hundred would probably be rated unsound by a competent veterinarian.

The fact that they are not is not due to intentional dishonesty on the part of stallion owners. But the plan of so certifying is highly unsatisfactory. Stallion owners with little veterinary knowledge cannot know whether or not their horses are "sound" and free from the diseases above mentioned; a matter, by the way in which experienced veterinarians sometimes disagree. Hence the plan of allowing owners to swear to that of which they are not positive is impracticable and not in the direction of promoting the best interests of the horse industry.

#### NO STALLION LAWS IN OTHER PROVINCES

The stallion laws of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, though deficient in some respects, are the only acts for the protection of stallion owners and horse breeders on the statute books of any Canadian province. Ontario has no stallion enrollment act, nor have any of the Eastern provinces. In Ontario a few years ago a commission investigated conditions of the horse industry in the province, with the aim, it was thought, of advising with respect to this point, but no legislation has yet been enacted dealing with the matter. Years ago a stallion law of some nature was in force in Nova Scotia, but it has long since been allowed to lapse, or at least is not enforced.

#### PROTECTING STALLION OWNERS AND FARMERS

The third type of stallion law, of the three mentioned in the beginning of this article, is designed to protect the interests of stallion owners in the matter of enabling them to file liens on the offspring of their animal's service, and at the same time protect farmers from being duped by owners of unsound unregistered horses. The laws of Wisconsin and North Dakota are framed to serve this purpose and seem to be working most satisfactorily for the improvement of the quality of the stallions offering for service in these states. In a subsequent issue the acts of these two states will be used to illustrate how legislation may be framed to promote quality and better breeding in the horse industry, and to suggest possible advantageous amendments and additions to our present stallion laws.

## STOCK

### Meat Commissioners' Work

If the marketing end of the live-stock industry is not satisfactorily arranged to meet the needs of the producers it will be no fault of the commissioners appointed to offer suggestions regarding stock yards, public abattoir and cold-storage facilities. So far they have done good work. The stock yards arrangements announced some time ago should remove all objections from the viewpoint of the commission man who wishes to compete here, as well as the man who sells the beast. Plans and specifications soon will be out for abattoir and cold-storage buildings. Commissioners Benson and Manning are confident that all will be arranged to the satisfaction of those who have been oppressed in the past.

During the season the commissioners visited Toronto, Peterboro, Montreal, New York and Boston in order to satisfy themselves as to what will best meet the requirements of Winnipeg and the West. The good features of plants visited will be combined. In the matter of chilling, particularly, they got many good suggestions. In the United States they called at places where the temperature was kept below zero. It was claimed that water could be transformed into ice at a cost of 75 cents a ton. Under such conditions it is possible to hold meats, fowl and butter for an indefinite time without deterioration.

Interesting figures were noted in regard to meat prices. In New York beef sold in retail shops at less than is asked in towns of Manitoba.

### Sows That Pay Their Way

Why should any man keep a sow that will not raise enough pigs to give satisfactory returns? There are times when calamities come and a good litter is lost, but a stockman never should keep a sow for a third breeding if she does not give good litters. With pork at present prices there is a strong tendency to retain even the unsatisfactory females, and take a chance on their producing profitably next spring. But a desirable type of gilt from a proven mother will make a much safer proposition than the older sow that cannot be relied on. Thus, in going over the brood sows at this time with the purpose of selecting the mothers for next year's pigs, one should first make a careful selection from the present breeding group. For each sow, make a note of the number of pigs farrowed, the strength and character of the litter, the disposition of the

sow as a mother, the number of pigs raised from the litter, and the breeding tendencies of the sow. If she fails seriously in one or two of these characteristics, mark her as one to be parted from, and head her for the market.

To replace these questionable breeders, great care should be taken in selecting their successors. If one is breeding purebreds, the first requirement that must be made in the selection of sows is that they fulfil the breed type demands. Aside from that one requisite, the breeder of purebreds and of grades should follow much the same system of selection. The sows should be essentially feminine; they should show no coarseness of shoulder, hair, bone or head; gentleness should characterize them; a long middle, indicative of broodiness, must be present; the teats should be counted, and a preference given to the otherwise good sow with the greater number of normal teats. A vigorous constitution, as indicated by a clear eye; a healthy skin, an active temperament; a deep, broad chest, and a low, full flank can never be overlooked, for the task of the brood sow is not light. The brood sow should as nearly as possible possess the conformation which is sought in the marketable progeny which she is to produce; consequently, smoothness and depth at shoulders, a strong, slightly-arched back; a wide loin and rump; good depth of body, flank and thighs, with desirable spring of rib, should be characteristic of the breeding stock of pigs. Too much emphasis cannot well be laid on the feet and legs. If the young sow proves a successful breeder, she will be retained as long as she proves herself so, which may mean five or six years. For such a period of really useful service, the strongest kind of feet and pasterns are essential. With the brood sow, more than any other class of breeding female, is there likelihood of breaking down in the pasterns and feet, rendering the animal to a greater or less degree incapable of her highest capacities. Moreover, if there is any marked tendency to weakness in these parts, the offspring is almost certain to possess it, and they, in turn, cannot be as active, as healthy, or, consequently, as profitable, hogs. Quality, as shown in fine, clear bone, a healthy skin of desirable thickness; a trim head; smooth shoulders, and a fine coat of hair, deserves the consideration of every man in his hog-breeding operations.

A limited number of brood sows, and a greater production of better stock from them, should be kept in mind by breeders generally.

#### Period of Gestation in Domestic Animals

A reader asks regarding the gestation period of farm animals. The average duration approximately of the period of gestation in domestic quadrupeds may be given as stated below:

Ass .....	365 days	Sow .....	113 days
Mare .....	330 "	Dog .....	63 "
Cow .....	282 "	Cat .....	50 "
Sheep .....	149 "	Rabbit .....	30 "
Goat .....	149 "	Guinea Pig .....	21 "

The average duration approximately of the period required in hatching the eggs of the various domestic breeds of fowl may be set down as follows:

Geese .....	30 days	Guinea hen .....	26 days
Turkey .....	29 "	Hen .....	21 "
Duck .....	29 "	Pigeon .....	18 "
Peahen .....	28 "		

#### Value of Hog Cholera Serum

A successful demonstration of the value of the new government serum for preventing hog cholera has just been concluded at South Omaha, Neb., by the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture. The efficiency of the serum has been proved many times in the past, but in order that its value might be brought more strikingly before the people of Nebraska a demonstration was arranged for at the Union stockyards at South Omaha, in co-operation with the Union Stockyards Company of Omaha.

The Stockyards Company purchased thirty pigs, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each, from a farm which had been free from hog cholera for several years. These pigs were brought to

the stockyards, and on July 23rd, 1910, four of them were injected with blood from hogs sick of hog cholera. These inoculated pigs were placed in a pen by themselves, and within five

treated in any way. The eighteen serum-treated pigs and the eight untreated pigs were then placed in the same pen with the four pigs which had been made sick by inoculation.

The four pigs which were first given hog cholera all died, and the eight untreated pigs all contracted the disease from them. The eighteen pigs which were given serum, and which were confined in the same pen with the four original sick pigs, and with the sick untreated pigs, remained perfectly well, and were finally turned over to the officials of the Stockyards Company upon the completion of the experiment, September 17th, 1910. The government authorities consider that this new serum treatment, if properly applied, will result in the saving of millions of dollars.

## WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



ANDREW GRAHAM

Carman district wasn't very thickly populated in 1878. A few settlers had walked or ridden or ox-carted from Winnipeg or Emerson the year before and were holding down a few quarter-sections. The district was linked to the outside world by a prairie trail, and the settlers got supplies in and what products they raised out the best way they knew how. Andrew Graham came from Northumberland county, Ontario, and homesteaded in the district in the year mentioned. Legend doesn't state how he got there, but he seems to have found the country to his liking, for he lives there on the homestead still. They now call the homestead and some additional 400 acres "Forest Home Farm," and the place and its owner are known from one end of the country to the other. That was because the owner went in for live stock, and his studs and herds became known as show-ring winners, and the source of foundation stock for more than one purebred establishment that has since come into being in the West.

Carman in those days wasn't much of a town. Of course, R. P. Roblin kept store in the village, which helped some, but R. P. wasn't an "honorable" then. He just worked his homestead and sold the farmers sides of bacon and such things, talking politics when elections came round. The district witnessed some pretty strenuous political campaigns in the old days; all-night meetings in country school houses, and "union" meetings where rival candidates talked their heads off—features of nineteenth century campaigning that are alas, no more. Those were the days when Joe Ross cornered the local hay supply, and had the railway contractors paying him his own price for fodder. But this is aside from the subject. Andrew Graham homesteaded in the Carman district in 1878. In 1893 he laid the foundation of the Shorthorn herd, dispersed a year ago last June, and in 1895 purchased his first purebred Clydesdale. Later he became interested in Yorkshire hogs, and until a few years ago was one of the largest exhibitors of these three classes of live stock at the leading provincial shows. After selling out in 1909, Mr. Graham changed his mind about giving up farming and went to Scotland to select the foundation of a new Clydesdale stud. He brought over sixteen head, a consignment that contained some conspicuous animals as regards both individual quality and breeding. He went with the intention of buying in the Baron's Pride blood, and brought back what he could get of this famous sire's progeny and others rich in the same blood. The Clydesdale stud at Forest Home Farm now comprises 20 head, included being the Pomeroy Syndicate horse, "Vigorous," and Mr. Graham's own stud stallion, "Johnstown Count."

Andrew Graham has served live stock and agricultural organizations in various official capacities in the past twenty years. From 1893 to 1896 he was the representative of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association on the directorate of the Winnipeg Industrial, and for the three following years he occupied the same position as representative of the Cattle Breeders' Association. He has been president of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' and Cattle Breeders' Associations of Manitoba, and at present is president of the Horse Breeders' Association of the province, vice-president of the Brandon Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, and vice-president of the National Live Stock Association of Canada.

Mr. Graham is in the live stock business because he loves good stock; he has stayed in it because he knows good stock, and has the business ability to make the venture pay. He has preached live stock and better farming all his life, and his own establishment indicates that he practices what he advises others to follow. Forest Home Farm is one of the best tilled and most productive farms in Manitoba.

days they had become sick, at which time eighteen of the remaining pigs were each given one dose of the serum, while the other eight pigs were not

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

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

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

November 16.—*What suggestions have you to offer the farmer who is buying a few sheep this fall with the object of founding a flock? Suggestions are invited as to winter management, care and feeding and the best methods of housing, handling and looking after a small farm flock to ensure profitable returns.*

November 23.—*About what proportion of the farm mares in your neighborhood are bred to grade stallions? Can you recall any particular instances that would illustrate the unwisdom of using grade sires? What would you suggest as the best means for discouraging the use of grades?*

November 30.—*What house plants can be used to best advantage in making the farm home a place worth living in? Discuss care and attention needed with a few of the best plants.*

December 7.—*Our Christmas number comes out on this date. It will be bigger and better than ever. Perhaps friends and readers of this department can spend their time to advantage discussing with their neighbors the merits or demerits of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. If they knew what this special number, as well as the ordinary issues, are like no doubt they would become regular subscribers. It might be well also to place an order for an extra copy or two to be sent to friends.*

### Advises Fall Harrowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience in harrowing after the plow, or leaving it as rough as possible, seems to go in favor of the first named method. I have, with one exception, always harrowed after the plow, but have seen fields of my neighbors left until just before sowing, which has given about the same returns. This last season, though, has taught me in a very convincing way to harrow every day's plowing as finished. I plowed some fifty acres last fall, and as the ground was dry thought I would leave it in the rough. Result, the produce on that fifty acres was only cut in patches and the returns never paid the plowing, let alone anything else.

In summerfallowing I always follow the plow





STACKS FROM 55 ACRES AT WASECA

with the harrow, and after the field is done cross-harrow. In fall plowing I think harrowing is quite as necessary. Leaving the surface rough to catch the snow is not of much account, as the snow is caught only here and there. In fact, I think the surface holds just as much when it is more level. Regarding the dust blanket blowing it will blow whether the ground is left unharrowed or not.

I am a great believer in the drag harrow, and find I cannot harrow too much; in fact I always harrow well and then harrow again and still again if time permits, as in doing so with the tramp of the horses and the harrows I believe you eventually conserve the moisture. Of course the plowing has to be deep. Skimming the surface is no good for the top. It would dry out to the furrow bottom, harrow or no harrow. But there is still something that puzzles me. This year, on the dead furrows where the loose soil was very thin and the bottom hard the crop was the best in that aforesaid fifty acres, so much so that I cut a swath out of every one. Generally the breakout where the soil is deeper gives the best results. Finally I say to all newcomers harrow your plowing every day, unless a soaking rain comes. In case of rain harrow directly the land is in a condition to go on.

Man.

ED. BROWN.

### Experience Taught Him to Harrow

The proper method of farming, unlike many other trades or lines of business, cannot be confined by any hard and fast rules. Different soils require different treatment, and a treatment which might be ideal for one season might not be equally so for the next. However, the conservation of moisture is one of the most important, if not the most important, objects the Western farmer must keep in mind and conduct all his operations with that end in view.

He must keep this in mind when fall plowing, but opinions differ as to the best method. Some say harrow down; others say leave it rough to hold the snow. I have observed and tried both methods, but now I always harrow well the ground as plowed each day, and I will try to explain why this should give best results. Almost every season some rain falls during harvest or later in the season, so that, as a rule, the stubble ground turns quite moist; and believing the old proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," I think this should be harrowed at once, for it is surprising how rapidly newly plowed land will dry out even in the fall. Then regarding the holding of snow, we are told that it takes eleven inches of snow to make one inch of water, so it can be seen that even very roughly plowed land would not gain a very great amount of water, and all snow falling in a melting condition will soak in whether smooth or rough. Then generally the snow, when it does begin to melt in the spring goes quickly, and the ground still being frozen the water must either run off or wait to be evaporated. I must admit that my experience and observation has left me very little faith in snow as a source of moisture. Then again in our district we are troubled with early frosts in the fall, so that having the stubble land harrowed down all ready for the seeder is a most

decided advantage in helping us to get our wheat in early, thus bettering our chances of having our wheat grade No. 1 Hard. Oats and barley may be sown later and still escape the frost.

My advice to farmers is therefore to harrow well each day's plowing.

Sask.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

### Bacteria and Soil Fertility

Some experiments have been made by Drs. Russell and Hutchinson, at Rothamsted Station, in England, which are of more than ordinary interest to agriculturists, and which may prove to be of great value in future farming. The experimenters found that when soils are sterilized by heat, or by an antiseptic, such as toluene, there is a large increase in productivity. Soon after the treatment it is found that plant food is being formed by bacteria at an increased rate, and the bacteria themselves increase with unusual rapidity. This improvement, however, is not owing to greater vigor of the bacteria, as that is really lessened by the treatment, but it seems to result from the destruction of organisms which check bacterial growth. If this theory be found to be correct and the injurious organisms can be destroyed or effectively kept in check, then the fertility of the soil can be increased to a degree which is now impossible of attainment. Further developments in this direction will be eagerly awaited by the agriculturists of both continents. The day of un-intelligent farming has passed away, and now agricultural problems are receiving the attention of some of the brightest minds which the country can produce. This is surely as it ought to be, and it will help to introduce an era of more profitable and more intelligent farming. In our Canadian agricultural sections the value of thoroughly scientific farming is being understood as never before, and the improvement is due mainly to our excellent agricultural schools and our up-to-date farming journals.—Christian Guardian.

### Wild Oats Germinate

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of October 5 you ask for something definite re germination of wild oats in the fall.

We have examined the grains that have germinated in a field after double discing and found that wild oats have germinated in the fall, and our experiences with seeds show that perfect seeds when placed in soil that has the right proportion of air and moisture will germinate when the temperature of the soil reaches and stays at certain degrees of heat, *irrespective of the month or season of the year*, but that some seeds require much more heat than others to germinate.

B. C.

W. A. COOPER.

### Value of Organic Matter

Organic matter is one of the things that is very essential in a soil. It is one of the things that nature is always careful to put back. The farmer oftentimes pays no attention to it, with the result that he grows crops year after year, and after a while the yields begin to go down and the land also becomes less capable of withstanding dry years. This is the result the country over, and is largely due to the exhaustion of the organic matter. The North Dakota farmer, as well as those of the adjoining states, practiced applying manure when the land was new, and found that it did as much harm as good. This would naturally be the case on the rich Western prairie, which contains richness that thousands of years have been accumulating as well as the organic matter of untold ages. After the soil had been worked for four or five years, however, this organic matter would begin to decrease, and from then on a thin application of stable manure would be very helpful, say ten tons to the acre. A heavier application might do harm in case of a dry year, as the plowing under of it might lessen the chances for the water to pass up into the furrow slice.

Too often the farmers haul the manure and dump it in some convenient place, or build their barns so they can be dumped over a bank or in the stream, and as one approaches a town one of the prominent land marks is a large manure pile. Manure is just what is needed to bring up the yields and to increase the water holding capacity of our soil, as without water no amount of fertility is of any avail. The longer the soil is worked and no organic matter put back, the less capable it will be of holding water; hence, the more it will suffer when drouth comes. This manure should be applied to the land with a manure spreader, which puts it on evenly and thinly and thus brings about the greatest good. This applying of manure also improves the soil very much for growing alfalfa, which is a crop that should be grown on every farm, as it adds to the soil something which it needs. The organic matter also binds the soil particles together, thus in a measure overcoming drifting of the soil. It will likely not be long before manure will be used as effectively in the Northwest as it is in the older sections, where the farmers willingly pay so much a load for it, but the sooner the use of it is begun the better.—W. C. Palmer, N. D. Agricultural College.

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In Canada a great interest is being taken in dry farming. At the International Congress, held last month at Spokane, the following board of governors were selected: C. R. Root, of Denver, Col., chairman; W. R. Motherwell, of Regina, Sask., Can.; Prof. J. D. Tinsley, of Albuquerque, N. M.; Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Anders L. Mcrdt, of Guyman, Okla. Canadians have taken an active part in the deliberations of these big conventions.



CHAS. HOOPER USES A SUBSURFACE PACKER ON HIS SUMMERFALLOW

Many farmers in Holland district packed their fields in October. It is just a question whether or not it pays to make liberal use of a packer on summerfallowed land in the fall. We would like to have experiences of our readers.

## DAIRY

### Shipping Cream vs. Making Butter

It is peculiar that in a country where suitable feed for dairy cows can be produced so cheaply, dairy products have to be imported in such quantities as come annually to different points in the Canadian West. No doubt the labor problem and memories of very unsatisfactory market conditions years ago are the big factors in keeping the farms of the prairies without at least a small herd of good milch cows. High prices of recent years, however, are inducing some to consider this branch of the farming industry. Hundreds now ship cream to big creameries and many also make butter to supply a trade direct with consumers. This latter has developed perhaps from sending a few rolls to a friend or relative.

In this week's topics this phase of winter dairying is discussed. Of the two letters published one favors butter making at home, while the other considers that when labor is taken into account it pays to ship cream. The individual must be judged by conditions under which he is obliged to labor.

The cash prizes of \$3.00 and \$2.00 are given in the order of the appearance of the articles.

### Sells Her Butter Direct

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For one year we shipped sour cream, the labor was considerably lessened, but the returns were not altogether satisfactory. The butterfat test for 100 pounds of cream was in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. The same quantity of cream churned gave 38 pounds of butter. During the winter we shipped one can, and churned one alternately, with practically the same results. Thinking that an over-run of 24 pounds of butter to every 100 pounds of butterfat was too much we looked about for a remedy.

Buyers were out for sweet cream and offering a good price, so we started shipping sweet cream. Though there was no change in the set screw of separator, the percentage of butterfat fell still lower, while the churn test remained the same. At the end of the month the returns were only slightly increased, not enough to make up for the extra care and more frequent shipment of cream.

About this time a friend wrote asking if we could supply his family with butter. The price offered was the retail price for creamery butter, or 25 cents the year round, the consumer to pay the carriage. This was two years ago. Now with increased prices for cream the price is 30 cents per pound the year round. Some prefer to buy that way and others to take the butter at retail creamery price. It is all the same to us.

In every case the consumer pays express charges. The demand for good butter continued to increase, until now we find it impossible to supply that demand.

In conclusion, it does not require much figuring to show that with the profits of the middlemen eliminated, and the farmer dealing directly with the consumer the returns are most gratifying. It may be asked why the consumer is willing to pay the price of creamery butter and also carriage charges. The answer is, that the farmer can produce a finer flavored article, having the handling of his own cream from start to finish, while the creamery buys cream from all sources; and, if report be true, mixes the product of the creamery with inferior dairy butter and sells the whole as fresh-churned butter (as it undoubtedly is, having been mixed in the churn).

The taste for nutty, sweet, fresh dairy butter, once acquired, is one not easily forgotten, and the farmer who takes care to cater to that taste, produces a first-class article and is never tempted for present gain to lower his standard, need never lack customers at fancy prices. Moreover, the market will never be over-stocked, as there will always be farmers in plenty too busy, or too careless, to devote the necessary time and care that insures success.

Incidentally the sale of butter leads to a profitable sale for other farm produce, eggs, poultry and bacon, being eagerly bought up.

Man. "FARMER'S WIFE."

### More Cash in Shipping Cream

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Winter dairying is the only plan advisable for a man who follows mixed farming. He has more time to attend to his cows, and although the feed for them may cost a little more than it would for dry cows or steers it certainly pays. My feed consists for the milch cows, of oat and barley sheaves cut on the green side. Prairie hay is one of the worst feeds. I also find bran good, although it costs us about \$1.00 per 100 pounds. I have not as yet tried corn, but think it is the best feed of any and the cheapest.

In comparing returns from sending to creamery or making butter at home as a general rule there is a little more money in making butter, but not enough to pay for the extra labor. In this district quite a number now send to the creamery who formerly were home buttermakers. Take as a guide to the difference for this year from January to September, say 8 gallons of cream, weight 83 pounds, test 33 per cent., 27 3-10ths pounds of butterfat, at 30 cents per pound, \$8.19; express 16 cents, sometimes 20 cents, leaves say \$8.00 cash. You churn 83 pounds, same test make 32½ pounds of butter at 25 cents nets \$8.12½ at 30 cents per pound, \$9.75, or in the latter case \$1.75 for your labor. This pays, but then it is not always that way, and it is seldom that butter touches 30 cents here. Prices of

butterfat and butter for the different months were as follows: January: Butter 25c. and 30c., butterfat 30c.; February: Butter 30c., and butterfat 30c.; March: Butter 25c., butterfat 30c.; April: Butter 25c., butterfat 28c., 30c., 33c.; May: Butter 25c., butterfat 23c., 25c., 30c.; June: Butter 25c., butterfat 20c., 22c.; July and August: Butter 20c., butterfat 20c.; September: Butter 20c., butterfat 21c., 25c.

In comparing in January and February butter was ahead; in March, April and May, butterfat; in June, butter, and so on. Considering for the year and counting labor, shipping cream brings more cash.

ED. BROWN.

### Man's Friend, the Cow

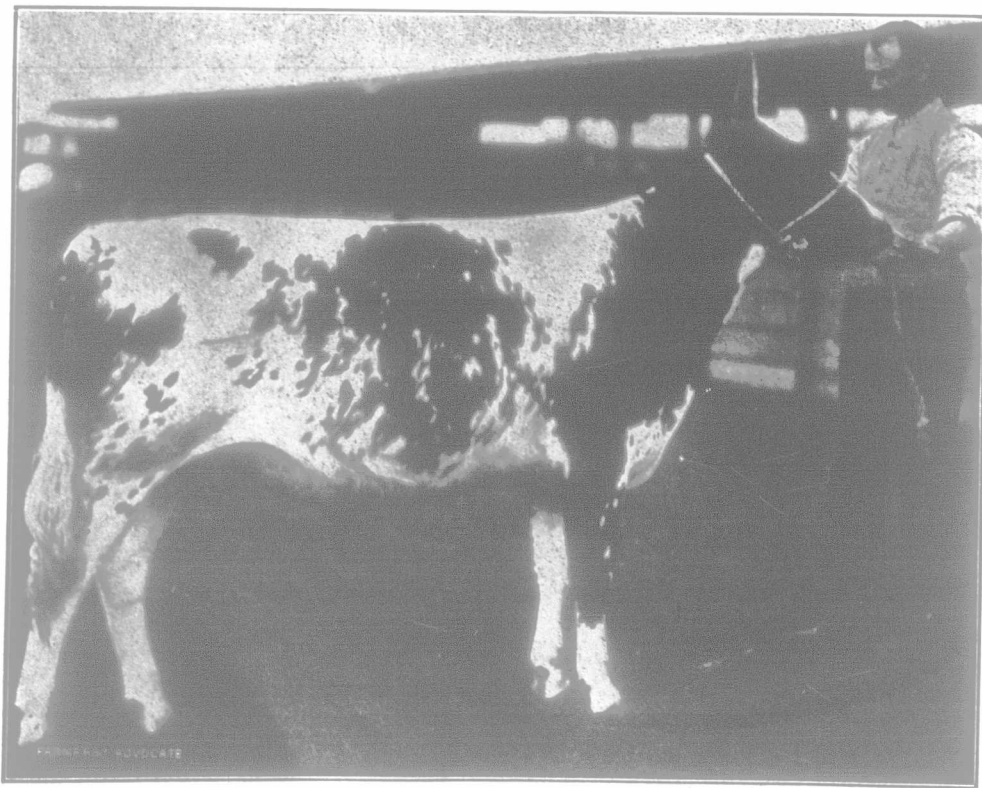
At a dairy convention in Tennessee recently J. J. Murray gave some interesting talk regarding dairy cows. As our population grows, he said, more food is required to sustain it, of which a considerable portion will always consist of animal products of some kind. These would include milk, butter, cheese and eggs, rather than cereals and vegetables, as a meat substitute. One pound of nutriment in milk can be produced more cheaply than one pound of nutriment in meat. The pound of nutriment from milk, however, requires an expenditure of more labor.

Somewhere in the history of man there was formed a lasting friendship between man and the cow. She has ever since been his faithful friend and benefactor. That man was early impressed with the value of the cow is indicated by a recent discovery of a perfectly preserved shrine of the Egyptian goddess Hathor. This shrine is dated probably 1,500 to 2,000 years B.C. History also tells us of ancient Egyptians placing gold leaf on the horns of their cows; and this agrees with the fact that the cow was a great wealth-producer at that early date and has always been man's best friend, feeding motherless children and rewarding her owner. Is this not a truthful representation of the modern cow in her relation to man?

From an animal with perhaps two teats and a small udder, she developed into an animal with four and six teats and an udder so large that it must be a burden to carry. Once while buying some cows in my county I stopped at the home of a gentleman who had sent me word that he had a few first-class cows, fresh in milk, to sell. One of these cows, a Jersey I think, had the best developed udder I ever saw on a cow of her breed, and when I asked the owner why he wanted to sell a cow of this quality, as he perhaps would never produce her equal, his answer was that it was "too darned much trouble to carry the buckets to the spring after milking her!" This, of course, was an exaggeration, but it only serves to emphasize the milk-producing capacity of the modern dairy cow.

Man has developed the cow by a system of selection, feeding and training for a special purpose. It is the law of nature for all animals to revert to their original type and characteristics, and as the cow is subject to this law, we can keep her up to the standard and steadily improve her offspring only by the most careful selection, feeding and training for higher development. No other animal known to man responds so quickly to his efforts as does the cow; and no animal will record bad treatment like the cow, for she is naturally, and will always remain, nervous, as she is never idle in trying to produce for her owner.

We as dairymen should be even tempered, and if any laborer shows any signs of bad temper with your dairy herd, the earlier he is discharged the better for you, as he can absolutely ruin old grandmother cows that never kicked or refused to go to their stall at the opening of the dairy barn, and as for younger cows and heifers with the first calf, they will either run through a closed door or take a jump at the window. I speak, gentlemen, from a costly experience. If you have never had this misfortune you are fortunate indeed. I want to impress upon you the value of kindness, for this is just as essential as feed or the barn to protect the cow from winter. No man who is the owner of a dairy cow can overvalue kindness and gentleness; and, of course, he should be a shining light in this respect to all of his employees.



WINNING AYRSHIRE BULL AT HIGHLAND SHOW

# FIELD NOTES

## Vancouver Apple Show

The First National Apple Show, held recently at Vancouver, was a big success. So great were the exhibits that at the eleventh hour it was found necessary to build an annex to the big horse show building. It is figured that the fruit industry of the province will be greatly benefited.

A full report, written especially for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, will appear in next week's issue in the "Horticultural" department.

## Good Roads Legislation

Manitoba Good Roads Association is not very old. Last year's attempt at inducing the Manitoba Union of Municipalities, in annual convention assembled, to consider sound proposals regarding future road improvement did not meet with too much success. But the young association has been busy since and during the past season has carried on some laudable work. Recently a few representatives waited on the minister of public works and suggested plans whereby Manitoba's rural highways could be improved. The proposed legislation has been approved by the minister, and it now goes before the Union of Municipalities at the convention to be held in St. Boniface before the end of this month.

Following are the suggestions that go before the Union for approval:

"(1) It shall be in the discretion of the lieutenant-governor-in-council to set apart, from time to time, sums of money to be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province to aid in the improvement of public highways, subject to the terms and conditions hereafter set forth.

"(2) The council of a rural municipality desiring to work under this act for the purpose of the improvement or construction of a highway or highways, or system of highways, in the municipality, shall pass a by-law designating such highway or highways or system of highways to be improved or constructed setting out the nature of the work to be undertaken, the estimated cost thereof, and how such shall be provided for. (But it is recommended that the cost of the work on all highways under the provisions of this act shall be assessed by the municipality as a whole by uniform rate.)

"(a) By-laws passed for the improvement or construction of a highway or highways or system of highways under this act may provide for the issue of debentures or stock, or both, at the option of the municipality, not to exceed 3 per cent. of the total assessable value of the property in the municipality, the term to run for 30 years, the government to guarantee the bonds or stock, and such debentures or stock when certified to by the municipal commissioner shall be binding upon the municipality and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

"(b) Or such by-laws may provide for an annual levy raised by uniform rate on the total assessed value of the municipality to cover the cost of the improvement or construction undertaken each year; or such by-laws may provide for combining the two methods, as in the case where there are large bridges to be constructed, paying for the construction of such bridges by an issue of debentures or stock, and for the general road construction by an annual levy.

"(3) Every highway or system of highways constructed or improved in pursuance of a plan adopted by the by-law approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council under this act, shall be constructed or improved according to the regulations of the department of public works with respect to highways and bridges.

"(4) Each municipality shall levy a rate for the maintenance of any highway or system of highways or bridge, constructed or improved under the provisions of this act, and statute labor shall be abolished entirely in respect to constructed highways. In default of any municipality making a levy for the proper maintenance of highways or bridges constructed or improved under this act, the municipal commissioner shall have the right to strike a rate for such purpose.

"(5) The cost of purchasing roadmaking machinery of all descriptions may be included in the cost of the construction of any highway or system of highways and debentures may be issued therefor; such machinery becoming the property of the municipality, and to be paid for in full by the municipality.

### CULVERTS AND BRIDGES

"(6) That culverts and bridges on a highway or system of highways coming under the provisions of his act may be considered as part of said highway or system of highways and the cost of the improvement or construction of any culvert or bridge so situated shall be considered as part of the cost of a highway or system of highways.

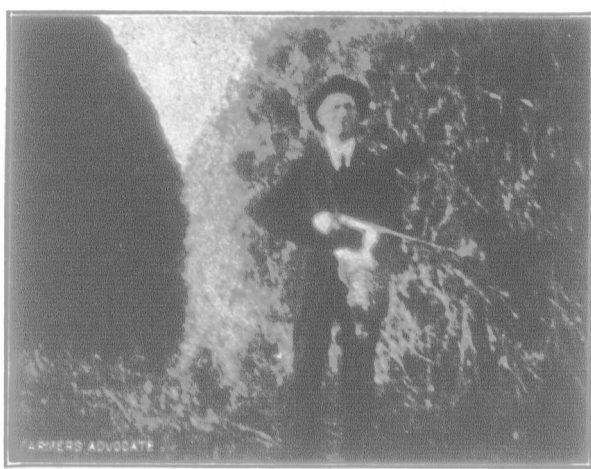
"(7) That when a plan of road improvement adopted by by-law, approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, under the act has been carried out, or at any time during the progress of the work the council may submit to the department of public works a statement setting forth the expenditure to date in carrying out the said plan, including all payments authorized by this act, together with a declara-

tion of the secretary-treasurer or reeve, of such municipality that such statement is correct, and also a report of the engineer or road superintendent that such work is in accordance with the regulations of the department of public works, and upon receipt of such statement and certificate by the provincial treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the department of public works, and upon receipt of such statement and certificate by the provincial treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the department of public works, the lieutenant-governor-in-council may direct the payment of such municipal improvement out of the funds set apart under this act, of a sum equal to one-third of the amount of such expenditures.

"(a) And that in the cases of expenditures on bridges or culverts of a permanent nature such as those constructed of concrete or steel and concrete, costing more than \$300, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such expenditure.

"(8) That the department of public works may from time to time issue regulations governing the construction and maintenance of public highways coming under this act.

"(9) That a municipality receiving aid for the



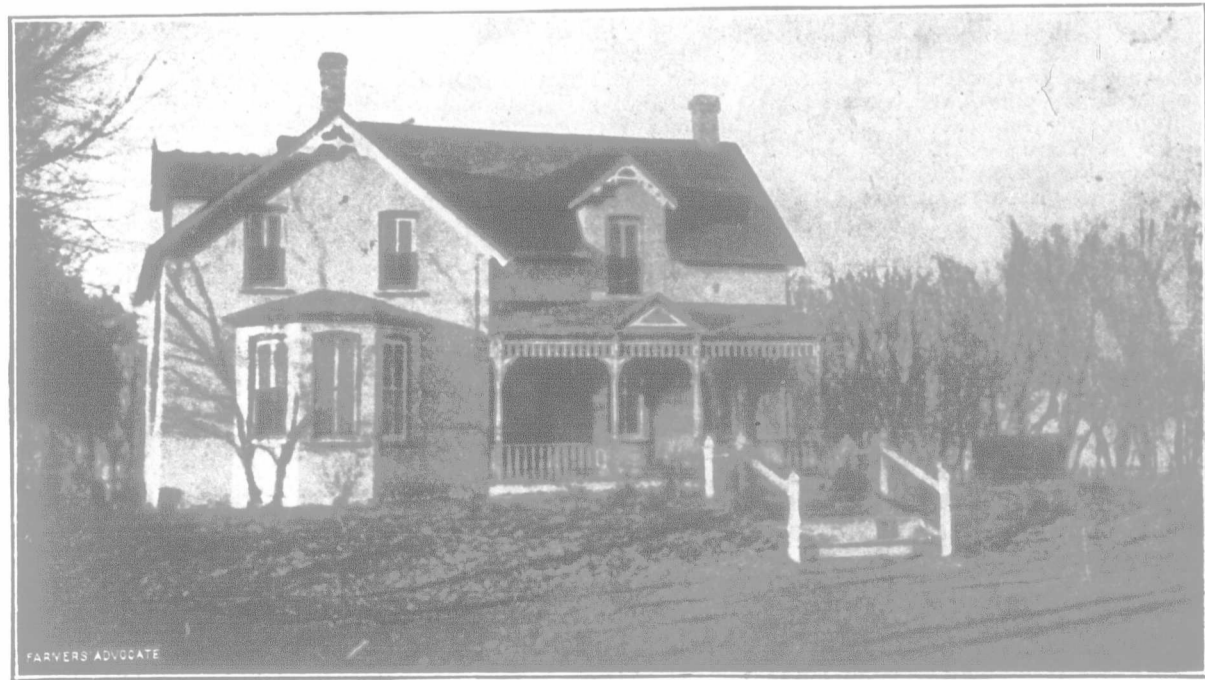
AMONG THE STACKS WITH HIS FIRST CHICKEN

improvement or construction of highways under the provisions of this act shall appoint a road superintendent, who shall follow the instructions issued from time to time by the department of public works and see that all highways are constructed or improved in accordance with the plans and specifications prescribed by the department of public works.

"(10) That the department of public works may upon receipt of a resolution of the council of any rural municipality, requesting them so to do, designate the public highways in the municipality which shall form the system of highways to which this act shall apply.

### LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

"(12) In case the council of the rural municipality decides that the cost of any improvements or construction of any highway or system of highways in the municipality shall be by local improvement assessment, then the clauses of the municipal act relating to local improvement assessments shall, mutatis mutandis, apply; and in case the council of any rural municipality desires to assess the cost of the improvement or construction of a highway or system of highways in a municipality upon the whole municipality, then such by-laws or by-laws shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality before the final passing thereof, and the sections of the municipal act relating to the submission to the rate-payers of money by-law, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply, but the omission of any formality in respect of either of the two above mentioned clauses of by-law shall not invalidate such by-law or the proceedings taken thereunder or in pursuance thereof.



FINE FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. SANDERSON, OF THE HOLLAND DISTRICT

But a by-law for said purpose shall be considered to have received the assent of said electors if one-half of all qualified electors actually voting have voted in favor of such by-law.

Act not to come into force in any municipality except on proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

\* \* \*

Manitoba seed fair dates have been arranged as follows: Strathclair, Nov. 9; Manitou, Nov. 17; Roland, Dec. 1 and 2; Swan Lake, Dec. 6; Carman, Dec. 8; Morden, Dec. 9; Russell, Dec. 15.

## Events of the Week

Chief Grain Inspector David Horn retired from the staff of Winnipeg grain inspectors on November 1, to take up his work with the C. P. R. elevators at Port Arthur.

\* \* \*

World's records of all kinds in flying are being broken these days. A new height record was established early last week when an American aviator forced his heavier than air machine to a height of 10,000 feet. An Englishman in a 100 horse-power monoplane made a new speed record, doing 62 miles in a few seconds over the hour.

\* \* \*

C. P. R. stock made a new high price record last week, selling in Montreal and New York above 202. This stock has made some sensational advances in the past few months, and is expected to go higher in view of improved outlook for receipts and the prospect of the company making a new issue of stock at a substantial bonus to shareholders.

\* \* \*

Trade negotiations between Canada and the United States were resumed at Ottawa last week. The nature of the proposals to be made by each country are not yet public, but it is believed that strong efforts will be made to improve the present situation and make the exchange of raw materials and natural products freer without involving injury to the vested interests of either country.

\* \* \*

The Ontario government is adding largely to Algonquin Park, the large forest reserve in Northern Ontario. Some 350 square miles of timber land is to be bought back from the licensees. The park is one of the great game preserves of the continent, and an American syndicate have offered the government five million dollars for the gaming rights in the reserve. The offer was not accepted.

\* \* \*

The royal commission on industrial training and technical education arrived in the West last week and began hearing evidence in Winnipeg. The Western itinerary of the commission is as follows: Portage la Prairie, Nov. 8; Brandon, Nov. 9; Moose Jaw, Nov. 10; Regina, Nov. 11; Saskatoon, Nov. 14; Prince Albert, Nov. 15; Edmonton and Strathcona, Nov. 17 and 18; Calgary, Nov. 19 and 21; Lethbridge, Nov. 23; Medicine Hat, Nov. 23; Vancouver, Nov. 28 and 30; Nanaimo, Dec. 1; Victoria, Dec. 2 and 3; Fernie, Nov. 21; Nelson, Nov. 23; Vernon, Nov. 25.

\* \* \*

The insane asylum at Brandon was burned on the afternoon of November 4, fortunately without loss of life. Six hundred patients were in the institution at the time, but were all safely removed from the building and are now temporarily housed in the winter fair building in the city. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed that an inmate in some way obtained possession of matches and set the place afire. The attendants worked heroically to remove the patients and emptied the building within eight minutes of the time the alarm was sounded. Damage is estimated at half a million dollars. The building burned was 250 feet long by 75 feet wide and four stories high. It stood on the banks of the Assiniboine, north of the city.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets were easier generally with advancing values towards Saturday. Foreign buyers are not evincing much interest in Canadian wheat these days...

The week opened with a decidedly weaker tendency in wheat values. Increases in visible and heavy world's shipments, combined with the most favorable reports from all quarters furnished bars with pounding material...

Up to date 33,000,000 bushels of wheat have passed inspection at Winnipeg, about three-quarters of a million less than in 1909, leaving somewhere between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels in farmer's hands...

The stocks in terminal elevators at the close of October were 7,721,203 bushels of wheat, 5,479,271 bushels of oats, 648,017 bushels of barley and 548,040 bushels of flax...

Table with 4 columns: Country, Last week, Previous week, Last year. Rows include Canada, United States, Europe, and World's shipments for various crops.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Total, On passage. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Corn, and Barley.

The Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association have issued their estimate of the crop up to October 15. The figures for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Acres at, Bu. per ac. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Bushels. Rows include Total inspection of crop, In store, country points, old wheat, Used by country mills, Marketed at Winnipeg, Used for seed and feed, In farmers' hands.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Bushels. Rows include Oats inspected, Barley inspected, Flax inspected.

Table with 7 columns: Crop, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Rows include Wheat, Oats, and Flax for various months.

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Cash prices. Rows include No. 1 Nor., No. 2 Nor., No. 3 Nor., No. 4 Nor., No. 1 N.-W., No. 2 feed, No. 3 feed, No. 4 feed, No. 5 feed.

Table with 6 columns: Crop, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5. Rows include Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Table with 6 columns: Location, Month, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, Duluth, and Duluth Flax.

The outlook in Argentine continues favorable. In the extreme north of the Republic the outturn will not be up to normal, but in all the other wheat-growing sections a better than average crop is looked for.

The local yards were well supplied all week; in fact, crowded. Prices, generally, are lower. Outside markets are all weaker. Hog values continue to slump, with prospects of going still lower.

The local yards were well supplied all week; in fact, crowded. Prices, generally, are lower. Outside markets are all weaker.

Rice & Whaley write as follows: Receipts for the week so far 5,441 cattle, 436 calves, 1,420 hogs, 352 sheep, as compared with 6,823 cattle, 260 calves, 1,758 hogs and 300 sheep for the same period last week.

Quite a noticeable lack of demand is also seen in the stocker and feeder market. Eastern markets are off a strong quarter with the common kinds a full half dollar below recent high values.

Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 pounds up. 4.25 to 4.50. Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds. 4.00 to 4.25. Stockers, 700 to 800 pounds. 3.50 to 3.75. Light stockers. 3.00 to 3.50.

Table with 3 columns: No., Hogs, Price. Rows include various hog types and weights.

Table with 3 columns: No., Cattle, Price. Rows include various cattle types and weights.

Table with 3 columns: No., Steers, Price. Rows include various steer types and weights.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Table with 2 columns: Product, Price. Rows include Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Live poultry, Meats, Hides, Lamb and sheep skins, Unwashed wool, Feed, Hay, Timothy, Potatoes.

# HOME JOURNAL

## PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Exports of illustrated post cards from Germany, according to statistics compiled in Berlin, have fallen from 500,000,000 annually in 1907 to 250,000,000 last year. This shows how rapidly the United States is capturing the post card industry from Germany.

Jaroslav K. Bauer, violin pupil of Mr. A. P. Howells, Calgary, wins the 1910 scholarship for Canada of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music, London, offering two years' musical education at the Royal College of Music. He will go to London in January.

The following quatrain to the memory of Holman Hunt appeared in the Westminster Gazette:

"O Cross, thy shadow, and O World, thy light—  
Darkly he limned them, seeing not the whole;  
Now is his vision orb'd to perfect sight,  
Now is the Shadow lifted from his soul."

The first full-blooded Kaffir has been elected to the Cape Colony provincial parliament. He is the Rev. W. Benson Bubusana, Ph. D. He is a fine, strongly built man, has been a pastor for twenty-six years, and there is a story that when he visited Johannesburg and took the sidewalk, where black men are not allowed to walk, the police so respected his strength that they did not interfere with him.

Nelson, B. C., will erect a monument to the late John Houston, newspaper editor, publicist and one of the unique characters of the west in the early days. There are probably more good stories told of Houston than of any other newspaper man of his time. One of his great charms was perfect independence of character and fearlessness. Some landmark of this vigorous campaigner will be quite fitting, and Nelson, the scene of his activities, is the proper place.—Calgary Herald.

A Western Ontario newspaper comments on mayoralty rumors as "without authority other than Mrs. Grundy." Such a reference to the good dame is hardly correct, as her name stands for social criticism rather than for public conjecture. It is interesting to recall that this lady has now adorned the average vocabulary for over a century. In Tom Morton's "Speed the Plow" Mrs. Ashfield is continually quoting neighbor Grundy, and farmer Ashfield says to her: "Be quiet, wull ye! Always ding-dinging Dame Grundy into my ears. What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think?"

If anyone needed a wife to keep him in order it was certainly Beethoven. No lodger was ever more constantly in trouble. He would thump the piano day and night, regardless of his fellow-boarders. At other times he would shout out the themes that occurred to him. As a relief from such excitement, he would pour water over his wrists, regardless of the ceiling in the room below. He took long walks in all kinds of weather, and on rainy days the furniture

suffered greatly when he returned. He often shaved at his window, to the joy of the boys in the street. As a result he was forced to make frequent moves, and at one time he was paying rent in four different places at once.

Referring to Booker Washington, who is visiting London, M. A. P. remarks that he is probably the only famous man who has had the privilege of naming himself. "When he arrived at the negro school, he was asked his name. For the first time he realized that he was a nameless nobody, so he replied, mechanically: "Booker Washington." The nameless nobody became a brilliant educationalist and a splendid orator. He founded his now celebrated teaching establishment for negroes, the Tuskegee Institute, in a small building so dilapidated that when it rained

visitors to this park so state their nationality. At Lake Louise and Field twice as many Americans as Canadians are reported. Out of 12,965 at Lake Louise, 7,126 were from the United States, and of 7,975 at Field, 5,009 claimed American citizenship. Great Britain and Ireland and Australia and New Zealand furnish most of the remainder.

In July last a notable event took place in things literary when £1,520 was paid at Southby's for a fifteen century specimen of block book printing, which consisted of a few leaves and a peculiar alphabet. The initial letter bore the date of 1464.

## Long Distance Ballooning

From Nipissing district north and west through New Ontario there was for several days last week much craning of necks and straining of eyes, also of imaginations. Of the ten balloons which left St. Louis on October 18th in the long-distance endurance contest all had reported but one. The balloon, America II., containing Allan Hawley and Augustus Post was unreported and not to be located anywhere. Several of the others had reported from Temiskaming and Nipissing districts of Ontario, and it was believed that the tenth was somewhere in the same part of the country. Several people in the neighborhood of Port Arthur on the strength of that rumor persisted in seeing balloons headed towards Hudson Bay, when there were no balloons. Indians, trappers, engineers, and other inhabitants of the north country were notified to keep a look out for the missing balloonists and serious alarm was felt by both governments and the friends of the two men. Organized search parties were being formed when, on October 26th, word came that they were safe. They had hoped to reach the Labrador coast, but a storm coming up they were forced to make a landing on a mountain side about fifty miles north of Chicoutimi in Quebec province. The storm continued and having little provision they were forced to find their way on foot to some habitation. The story is told briefly by Mr. Post: "The next morning we started for civilization heading south. We had three days of strenuous exercise with no more to eat than was absolutely necessary, as we had to carry all our food as well as the blankets to cover us at night. And we needed those blankets badly, for we had two snowstorms on the way.

"On the fourth day we found the camp of Jack Matthias, trapper. Unfortunately he was away from home. We stayed there a day. Then four French-Canadian trappers brought us out by canoe to St. Ambroise.

"As near as we can figure our landing place was about 58 miles north of Chicoutimi. There is rather a large lake near where we landed. Two smaller lakes were also passed. The country there is very rough and our travel was slow and arduous in the extreme, as there were no trails we could follow. The bush was very dense and we had a hard time fighting our way through, but did not suffer any very severe hardships."

The distance covered by America II. was 1,350 miles, not only the greatest covered in this contest, but the record up to the present. The other balloons that will share in the prize money are Dusseldorf II., Germania, Helvetia and Harburg.

## NO!

No sun—no moon!  
No morn—no noon—  
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—  
No sky—no earthly view—  
No distance looking blue—  
No road—no street—no 't'other side the way—  
No end to any Row—  
No indications where the Crescents go—  
No top to any steeple—  
No recognitions of familiar people—  
No courtesies for showing 'em—  
No knowing 'em!  
No travelling at all—no locomotion,  
No inking of the way—no notion—  
"No go"—by land or ocean—  
No mail—no post—  
No news from any foreign coast—  
No Park—no Ring—no afternoon gentility—  
No company—no nobility—  
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,  
No comfortable feel in any member  
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,  
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—  
November!

—THOMAS HOOD.

an umbrella had to be held over the teacher's head. To-day the Institute consists of eighty-three buildings on an estate of 2,300 acres, with 156 teachers and officers and 2,000 students. It has sent out over 6,000 negro men and women competently trained for service in the States. Many honors have come to the famous negro of late. The foremost men of the United States are proud of his friendship, and Harvard has admitted him to the roll of her honorary graduates.

The report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending March 31, 1910, gives the number of visitors to the Dominion parks in the Rocky Mountains for the period covered as 56,452 people, representing 37 different countries, visited Banff. Lake Louise was visited by 12,965, and 7,975 registered at Field. Banff seems preferred by Canadians; 25,903 of the



## Hope's Quiet Hour

### UGLY CORNERS MADE BEAUTIFUL

The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.—Isa. xxxv. : 1.

J. R. Miller says that a certain florist's signboard bore the inscription: "Ugly corners made beautiful." That is one of the outward visible signs that Christ—the Divine Gardener—is being permitted to plant good seeds in the heart of a man. The beautiful chapter of Isaiah, from which our text is taken, is a promise that the coming Messiah should make ugly places beautiful. The desolate desert, sandy and barren, should become a lovely rose garden; streams should break out in it, and the parched and thirsty land should be refreshed with springs of living water.

Now, there is no doubt about the fact that real Christianity—a true following in the footsteps of Christ—does transform ugliness into beauty. It is the sham article that men speak about contemptuously. When they see a man or a woman with a soul of absolute purity, living a life of unselfish service, they can't help wanting to be better themselves—and imitation is the best proof of admiration.

It is easy to talk as though St. Peter's advice to wives were out-of-date, when he says that they may win their husbands to the faith they profess, if their adornment is not "that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel," but is the beauty of soul-purity, "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of great price." This inner beauty can never be out-of-date, can never be valueless in the sight of anyone. It is often true that a man will joke and laugh with a woman whose conversation is far from being—as St. Peter advises—"chaste, coupled with fear." But he is influenced infinitely more by a woman in whose presence he could not tell a "risky" story—it would shrink ashamed before the whiteness of her thoughts, and he would shrink from her clear-eyed astonishment. True meekness is as priceless as it is rare. One who is never "touchy" when a slight is offered to his personal vanity, who goes through life not seeking his own gain, but ready to shoulder the unpleasant duty that other people shirk, is able to make any ugly corner a delightful spot for his relatives or neighbors.

One person may travel about and another may be tied to a narrow, apparently sordid existence. One may be called to do "interesting" work, while another may have the same round of commonplace "chores" to do day after day for many years. But the real difference between beauty and ugliness in any life is always its inner spirit. A temper that can be trusted not to get out of order, a gladness of heart which is wonderfully infectious, a love which is considerate and thoughtful in trifles—these are the great beautifiers.

If you want to make ugly corners beautiful, then don't grumble or worry because you can't do exactly the kind of noble work that especially attracts you, but go right to work where you are to be good and happy yourself, and help those within reach to be good and happy too.

The most beautiful life is the one that is most nearly like the Life of Christ. The Master knows the kind of discipline that each soul needs, and if He has given you the most common kind—the discipline of the ordinary cares and pleasures of home—then that is the best opportunity you could possibly have of climbing daily higher, nearer to the King Himself. Of one it was said:

"For her there had not needed dark heart-throes  
Of agony; simple words sufficed,  
And griefs that come to all, to bring  
her close,  
And closer still to Christ."

We are fired by the story of some brave martyr's witness for Christ—in the past or in the present—and we long to be able to live or die gloriously. Then, perhaps, we lower the standard committed to our trust by speaking crossly to someone, or by passing on an unkind bit of gossip, or by doing our best to get some advantage for ourselves at the expense of another. So we are making our corner ugly instead of beautiful, and how disappointed our watching King must be. He loves beauty, even the beauty that lasts only a moment. Look at a spider's web, which is like a coronet of diamonds in the early sunshine; look at a glorious sunset, which changes as you watch it and dies out in a few minutes. I think the most glorious one I ever saw was when I was steaming over the sea from Ireland to Scotland one evening last

opportunity of pleasing Him. Some people even dare to say that our Lord's commendation was unjust; they echo the self-satisfied complaint of Martha: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me."

A few weeks ago a lady said to me: "Mary was the lazy one, wasn't she?" This lady felt quite sure of her own blamelessness in the matter of industry. She was at that moment knitting a pair of socks for her husband. She had already knitted forty-four pairs for him, all of which were in perfect condition, so possibly a few hours spent like Mary at the feet of the Great Teacher might have yielded better results than such unnecessary industry. She thought that Mary was idle, while I thought she herself was wasting a great deal of precious time which might have been spent in cultivation of her own mind or spirit; or in doing something to lift the heavy burdens of people who had no time for knitting countless socks. There is a difference of opinion, you see. Even if I thought that Mary was idle—which I don't—I should be quite sure that my opinion was a mistaken one, as it was opposed to the solemn statement made by the wisest of men: "One thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

The best way of making an ugly corner beautiful is by living a beautiful life there. A life that is reaching up in trustful courage to God, and reaching out in tenderest consideration and unselfish service to all within reach, cannot fail to be beautiful. Anyone may live such a life. It is a grand opportunity, within the reach of each of us. Are we really eager to make the most of it, right here and now?

A beautiful life is more inspiring than any number of sermons. If you are living a life hidden with Christ in God, a

'You can!' unwaveringly my spirit  
hears:  
And I shall win."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

### A MUCH DISCUSSED SCHOOL AFFAIR

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The storm just now raging round the question of bi-lingual schools in Ontario is of interest to me because I taught school in Essex county for three years before coming West. The political or religious significance of the question does not enter; the matter is seen merely from a teacher's viewpoint. There were about thirty French pupils on the roll—a little more than a third of the whole school. The French school was over four miles away, which accounts for the large number of French children coming to our school. They came without knowing a word of English, except, perhaps, "yes" and "no." I made no attempt to converse with them in French, beyond an occasional word or phrase when every other means of reaching their comprehension failed. They learned rapidly and excelled in quickness and neatness the other pupils. One class particularly is worthy of notice. There were eight girls, all French, and they came to me knowing no English and nothing of any school life. French was never used in teaching this class. English was the language they needed and they got nothing else. When they reached the second reader any one of four or five of them could put work for all classes on the board as neatly as their teacher, and their seat work was a joy to behold. Six of them were ready for the fourth reader when my three years was up, and except for an occasional struggle with idiomatic English and a noticeable accent in speech, you could not have told that they were scholars who had learned a language along with their other school work. One little girl had actually accomplished the "th" sound and was as proud as a peacock over the achievement.

The other two of the eight did not do so well, but serve better as an example. Just at the time the class was ready for the third reader these two were taken from school and sent to the French school to learn their catechism preparatory to making their first communion. They were gone nearly a year. On their return I noticed that the work of the class was too much for them and endeavored to find out just what they had learned.

"What did you learn in history while you were at the other school?"

"We not had that."

"Not any at all?"

"No."

"What map did you study?"

"Did you learn some grammar?"

To all my questions there was a decided negative and when I asked what was studied, "the catechism" was the sole reply, and as nearly as I could find out the regular pupils of the school had not much more instruction. Those two were forced to drop back just one year, though they had been at school every day.

The teachers in North Essex suffered for years with an inspector who had been a good man in his day, but that day was long past. "We have done this way since twenty-six years; we will do it yet," was the sole reply to progressive teachers who suggested improvements. The course of studies was too easy for the grades—there was no incentive for good work. My own plan was to use the South Essex outline, which was made by a progressive inspector and was stiff enough to lend some interest. —L—

"What is your last name, my boy?" asked the teacher of the new pupil, a frightened looking youngster of some half dozen years.

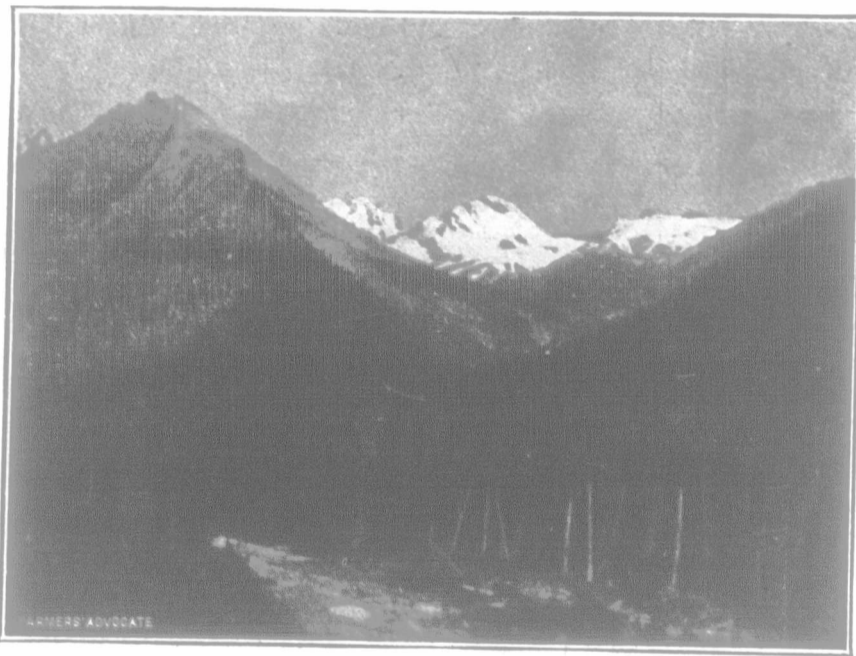
"Tommy."

"Tommy what?"

"Tommy Tompkins."

"Then Tompkins is your last name," turning to his record book.

"No, sir," came the reply, with the air of one accustomed to render literalness to inquiring elders. "I don't think so, sir. Tompkins was my name already when I was born, and aunty says they didn't give me the other for a whole month afterward."—Youth's Companion.



A TYPICAL CANADIAN MOUNTAIN VIEW  
This is one of many picturesque scenes in the vicinity of Glacier, B. C., with the highest Rocky peaks in the foreground and the famous glacier in the distance. The photograph was taken in August, showing that snow remains the year round.

August. It looked like a vision of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband; for it seemed all one blaze of precious stones and "pure gold, like unto clear glass." Then I saw another glorious sunset in Switzerland, a few weeks later. The great hills of God, crowned with eternal snow, were flushed with delicate tints of wonderful color, changing moment by moment until they died out into pearly grey as the sun went down. If God takes pleasure in such swiftly-vanishing beauty, how much more must He care for the beauty that is eternal—the beauty of character.

Beauty is a difficult thing to define. We look back two thousand years to that home in Bethany where three people lived whom Jesus especially loved, and we can understand why Mary's earnest fellowship was more attractive to Him than the bustling attentions of Martha. And yet there are plenty of people still who dare to think that the Searcher of hearts made a mistake when He praised Martha's quiet attentiveness and warned her that she was missing the highest

life of shining thoughts and radiant joy, and are seeing to it that the power drawn from the touch of God is not dissipated in spiritual excitement, but is made to do real helpful work, then you are certainly a great power for good. You don't know how many struggling souls might say of you:

"Because of your strong faith, I kept  
the track  
Whose sharp-set stones my strength  
had well nigh spent.  
I could not meet your eyes if I turned  
back;  
So on I went.

"Because you would not yield belief in  
me,  
The threatening crags that rose, my  
way to bar,  
I conquered inch by crumbling inch—  
to see  
The goal afar.

"And though I struggle toward it  
through hard years,  
Or flinch, or falter blindly, yet  
within,











# TAG

OR THE  
CHIEN BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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"Well, sir, what now?"  
"Monsieur," answered the man, his face white with disappointment, "it ees ze boule dog of ze cab, but *mon petit* he ees not 'ere, an' for *les autres* I know zem not." Then he broke into entreaty. "Ah, monsieur, it ees one treck you put upon me—wan leetle treck. You have heem safe, mine *pauvre petit*. But do not keep me to be unsure, for I so lof mine leetle one." He looked about with wild eagerness, as if expecting the lost child to rush upon him from some hiding-place. Finding his appeal unanswered, he began to pace to and fro, gesticulating and unheeding the tears which streamed over his pale cheeks.

Patty stepped to the side of Bateese, raising his face to hers and causing it to break into its characteristic beaming smile. "There—see how he smiles. It is surely your little boy, only the clothes are different, and he was so sleepy you could not see his eyes or expression." She looked anxiously at the distracted parent, who stopped his restless walk to exclaim:

"Ze cloes, madame! Ze cloes! You t'ink I not know mine leetle boy w'en ees cloes are change? *Mon Dieu!* I know heem w'en he wear everyting or not'ing, an' I say to you zis ees not *mon fils*. I know heem not. Nevaire before did I see heem, but a boule dog I haf seen, an' de leetle one he was dere. A so ugly *chien* an' mine leetle boy bote togadder haf I seen." The man's voice rose to a piercing note, as if accusing his listener of spiriting away the missing child. The captain put an end to the scene in summary fashion.

"See here," he said, sternly, "come out of your hysterics and get down to business. It seems you saw a dog an' a kid in a cab and you *think* this is the dog but you *know* it ain't the kid. There's about two thousand bulldogs in New York, I guess, all havin' a kind of family likeness, so it's just possible you've made a mistake in the dog as well as the boy. Anyhow, as you ain't lost a bulldog an' never had one to lose, I don't see what's exciting you so. The question is—Is—that—boy—your—son—or—is—he—not? Answer yes or no."

"He ees not."

"Very well, we have to start on another tack, that's all, an' look somewhere else, so the sooner you git cool and give us more information on the subject, the sooner you're likely to gather in your boy. Just you sit down please, 'till I settle these people, an' I'll see what we can do for you."

The Frenchman sank dejectedly into a chair and the officer turned to his erstwhile prisoners.

"Now it's up to you to see that this sort of thing—" he began, briskly, but his eye was caught by the woe-begone beauty of Patty's face and his tone became gentler: "I must say, madam, we are sorry to have brought you here for nothing, and as it has been proved that you are not concerned in this business, you are free to go." A grim smile lighted his face as he added, "and take the little boy and the bulldog with you. They are now minutely described in the police records, so you need have no fear of ever losing them again in New York."

Pat looked at Patty and Patty looked at Pat, mutely questioning. Should they venture on the cream-puff story or not? Then Pat surprised a wicked twinkle in the captain's eye and his decision was made. Turning to Bateese, he extended a frigid hand, bowed in haughty silence and stalked out, dragging the small boy in his wake. As Patty was about to follow she met the quizzical gaze of the captain fixed upon her and her eyes were led by his to the shambling bulldog at her heels. In spite of herself her lips curled at the corners and her eyes danced, 1909

she felt that the visible dignity of her husband must be upheld; so, merely murmuring a "good morning," she joined Mrs. Trent and Josephine, leaving the room with a face so demure and serene as to cause the police officer some precious moments-just wondering.

## CHAPTER IX.

"It's more hopeless than ever," groaned Pat.

It was the day after their return from the police court, and Mrs. Trent's lodgers sat in their apartments listening to the cheerful jargon of Bateese, as it floated up to them from the widow's parlor, where he played with Josephine.

Patty gave a little sigh and nodded by way of answer.

"To-morrow," said her husband, with slow impressiveness, "we are going to take him back to the orphanage."

Patty's lovely eyes opened wide.

"But we don't know the way. Don't know the orphanage nor the name of the station nor the man who put him on the train nor—oh, Pat, we don't know anything."

"If we had ever known anything we would have had more sense than to have noticed the little beggar in the first place. We would have left him with the conductor, where he belonged," was the almost savage reply.

"We will learn, dear," said Patty, meekly: "Give us time. In a few years we may attain that greatest of all wisdom—the art of doing without."

The bridegroom gave a sarcastic grin. "We may even learn to deny ourselves the inestimable bliss of supporting derelicts in second-class lodgings. But we cannot go on denying ourselves honeymoons, and, by George! I will have a honeymoon, Patty. If we can get that kid back to his orphanage right away I will have enough of the needful left to give us a few days' great and glorious fun in little old New York—a regular dizzy whirl of joy to wipe out the memory of this fiasco."

His enthusiasm was contagious. Patty sat up and took notice. "Let's try, anyway," she said. "I remember there was a big red barn just by the flag station where Bateese was put on, and it was not very far the other side of that junction where we got the cream puffs—oh, fatal cream puffs!" She jumped to her feet impulsively, ruffled Pat's hair, and began to hastily stuff a few toilet articles in a hand-bag, talking as she worked. "We will just take tooth-brushes and things, because we will be coming back right away and we will leave the rest here so Mrs. Trent won't ask questions, then we can go to a really truly hotel with palms in the dining-room, and send for our things after, so there won't be any fits. We will be sure to get Bateese settled this time, Pat. I just feel we are going to be successful right away. What on earth is this in your shaving-mug? Oh, I remember, Bateese used it to mix some paint in this morning. Now you look up the time-table, like a dear, and see how soon we can leave. Here are three of my best hankies tied up in a lump. Marbles in them. Bateese, I suppose. Well, I'll put them in just as they are. Have you found a train? In two hours! Goody! We will catch that. Do go down and get Bateese, so we can keep him in the room with us until we get safely started, and tell Mrs. Trent we are going on a little pleasure jaunt. And, Oh, Pat, we will have to take Cairlo, I suppose. I had a sneaking idea we *might* forget him, but then our trunks will be here—"

By this time Mr. Patterson was half-way down-stairs, his descent hastened by the sudden fear that their protegee might accomplish one of his temporary disappearances before he could reach him.

However, all went well, and that evening saw the bride and groom travel-

ling towards Quebec, in a suppressed state of excitement and accompanied by Bateese, who audibly enjoyed an orange. Their tickets were for the "cream puff junction" (as they called it), and Cairlo was safely billed for that point with other baggage. The plan was to leave the train there, hire a conveyance, and drive in the direction of Quebec until they found an orphanage and a red barn. It was rather a wild scheme, but as Pat said, no crazier than all the rest of it. They hardly hoped to carry out their programme without the interference of some untoward event, and it was quite a surprise to find that, on arriving at the junction, Bateese and Cairlo were at hand and a local livery stable contained an ancient vehicle and dilapidated horse, which might be hired for two days upon payment of an exorbitant fee in advance. They learned too that the railroad took a roundabout route through that part of the country and the next few stations could be reached direct by the public highway in a comparatively short space of time. It all seemed too good to be true.

The day was beautifully mild and balmy, and as they drove along the country road there seemed to be a soothing gentle hush in the atmosphere. The wheels of the carriage rolled softly over the sandy road, the leaves of the trees were unfolding silently, stirred by a tiny breeze which lifted them tenderly now and then to see that they were being properly aired and sunned on all sides, the birds hopped almost under the horse's feet and a great peace descended upon the harassed souls of Pat and Patty. They spoke seldom and in low tones, and Bateese was in a state of dumb content; sometimes he held Patty's hand fast in the plump moisture of his own, but more often kept both arms around the neck of Cairlo. He had a blind confidence in his protectors, which forbade any questioning on his part as to the why and wherefore of this latest sudden move.

That morning Mrs. Patterson had hesitatingly asked her husband how he meant to—er—explain to the good sisters; thereby provoking an outburst of vehemence.

"Explain!" he cried, "Explain! We have given up explaining. The thing has gone beyond explanations. When we find that orphanage, we simply put Bateese and his bandy-legged pet inside the door and vanish—skidoo. You will stay in the carriage a little way down the road and I will restore the lost treasure and do the vanishing act, then we drive like mad back to the junction, board the first train, and lose ourselves in New York."

And Patty had replied, dubiously: "It seems so mean to dump him down that way and run. Do you know, Pat, I believe he is really fond of us."

Her husband groaned. "Fond—I should say so. I hope I may never again have casual acquaintances so attached to me as that darned kid and his pup."

Now the consciousness of their nefarious design gave Patty guilty thrills when the hand of Bateese stole into hers, but she steeled herself with remembrances of past tribulation and hopes of future joyous freedom. At noon, having reached a quaint white-washed domicile bearing over the door the imposing legend, "Chateau Bel Air," they descended and partook of luncheon. Ample justice was done to the homely fare, especially by Bateese, who was urged to eat with quite needless warmth. They here obtained some information, which caused the elder members of the party to exchange excited glances. It seemed that there was a flag station two miles further up the road, and a mile beyond was an orphan asylum kept by a colony of French nuns. Their host volunteered the information in shattered English that the good sisters performed miracles in the way of gardening, with the assistance of only one hired man—"Jeem See-dall" by name, of a disgraceful laziness—they produced vegetables which were the despair and envy of farmers for miles around.

"A flag station, Patty, and a hired man named Jim—the same, the same—Eureka!" whispered Mr. Patterson, as they drove off in the direction indicated by the landlord. The lonely little station soon greeted their eager gaze and

—oh joy! Beside it loomed a large red barn—a rotund, florid, bumptious sort of barn and cheerful withal. Pat and Patty nudged each other and beamed. They could find no words to voice their relief. Shortly after this the road skirted a well-fenced field of rich soil backed by prosperous outbuildings.

"Ah, that must be where those wonderful vegetables grow, Pat. Oh, Pat, we have arrived!" Patty murmured this in ecstatic undertones, and scarcely had she finished speaking when a shout burst from the lips of the hitherto silent Bateese.

"Jeem!" he called, excitedly, "*Par ici, Jeem.* Come see Bateese."

Pat pulled the horse up short and looked back just in time to see a great hulking form making hurriedly for the shelter of a barn.

"Jim!" he shouted frantically, "Oh, Jim!"

The retreating form broke into a run and was fast disappearing when the bridegroom hastily thrust the reins into his wife's hands, leaped from the carriage, vaulted the fence and started in hot pursuit, his progress somewhat impeded by the damp, heavy soil. Before he had gone very far Jim had vanished into the recesses of the barn and Patty stood up to see the better what followed. She gave a little gasp as her husband entered the barn at a quick run, then waited with tense nerves for his re-appearance. Some ten minutes later the two men emerged arm-in-arm, not exactly with the jolly good fellow air which usually accompanies that attitude, but rather like captor and captive. Pat motioned Patty to drive to a small gate, whence he presently emerged leading his sheepish-looking companion. The latter was greeted rapturously by Bateese and Cairlo. The small boy clambered from the carriage and ran to him.

"Halo, Jeem! Bateese come back on de farm, Jeem, and Cairlo 'e come aussi."

"You come back, eh?" answered Jim, without much warmth. "Ain't forgot the English I learned you?" Obviously he was ill at ease, avoided looked at the agitated Patty, and bestowed a furtive kick on Cairlo, who jumped and frisked about him in ponderous playfulness.

"This is the Jim," explained Mr. Patterson to his wife, leading the reluctant giant to the side of the carriage. "The man who—you know."

Patty nodded swiftly. "And will he?" she asked with a comprehensive gesture from Bateese to the farm.

"Yes. He is going to take Bateese to the orphanage for us," said Mr. Patterson, in slow, decided tones, getting a fresh grip on Jim's arm.

"I said I'd take him off you. I never said I was goin' to take him up to the home myself," objected his stalwart captive, sullenly. "I ain't goin' to get roped in for that. You kin have yer wad back if you like, but you don't git me to tote the kid up there."

"What in thunder did you mean to do with him?" asked Pat, wrathfully.

Jim was silent.

"Of course Jim is not afraid of a few women," said Patty, sweetly, "and religious women at that."

The hired man mopped his brow. "Perhaps, ma'am, you ain't aware that the other kid was brung back two days ago by this one's dad from Montreal an' there was the h— to pay when he found his own youngster had been shipped off to Noo York by mistake. The language that man used you'd hardly believe, ma'am, an' he made the Mother Superior pay fer his ticket an' said he was goin' ter set the police on her, an' then I had to make up a yarn about the horse runnin' away the mornin' the kids was shipped an' my chasin' it an' a man at the station bein' left to tie on the tags and the Lord knows what all. As fer the bull pup, why I owned him an' was trainin' him to fight Joe Lancey's dog fer a wager, an' the sisters come on me siccin' 'em on one day an' they near had hystericks an' I pretended I was scared of 'em an' hadn't ever seen either of 'em before. So I jest had to git rid of the pup. An' now," he paused to shift his tobacco quid and gloomily shake his head. "An' now you're wantin' me to go up there an' hand over the kid an' the pup to Mother Alice! She's a saint, ma'am, is Mother Alice. Sure she's a saint, But fer the love o' God, Mrs. Patterson,

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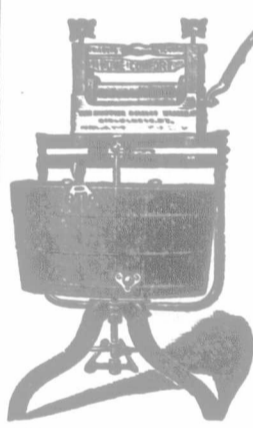
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did you ever see a saint good and mad? Righteous mad?"

There was no answer to this outburst. No words seemed fitting, but Pat was, nevertheless, doggedly determined that this man, who had been the means of saddling them with their unwelcome burdens, should now be compelled to take them off their hands.

"Oh, lord, no," muttered Jim. "I jest couldn't do it. Not for all the five dollars you could give me."

Then followed protestations, entreaties, threats from Mr. Patterson. All to no purpose. Bateese ran happily up and down the road, playing with the dog, and Patty sat with clasped hands and parted lips awaiting the outcome. At last, when there seemed to be no possibility of getting their charges back to the orphanage she ventured a suggestion. Jim had the address of Bateese's father in Montreal. Why not send the child there? Jim's face cleared like magic. But—there was the railroad fare and the dog, he objected. Mr. Patterson promptly agreed to settle the former, and Patty said:

"Why, we will send Cairlo along. Bateese loves him, and the father will be so perfectly delighted to get his little boy back he will gladly take the dog in too. We can send them as if they came from the orphanage. 'With Mother Alice's affectionate regards'—or something like that—and then the father will leave the poor sisters alone and everything will be all right. Why, it will be just splendid!" The spirits of the grown-up members of the party rose twenty points, and when Jim remembered that the next train was due in an hour they decided to drive to the village at once, obtain tags from the express company, label Bateese and the dog, and ship them off to Montreal, sending a message by the conductor to be wired from the first telegraph station, notifying the anxious parent of the advent of his son and heir. Having carefully copied the necessary address, Mr. Patterson bundled Bateese and the dog back in the carriage, jumped in himself and, turning the horse in the direction whence they had come, whipped him into a gallop, leaving Jim to stand in a dazed condition, staring open-mouthed after the vanishing vehicle.

An hour later, Pat and Patty stood on the platform of a flag station watching a departing train. From the window of the last car was thrust a small tearful face surmounted by a mop of black hair. Patty kissed her hand frantically after the swiftly receding vision, then with a little sound half-laugh, half-sob, she turned and ran back to the carriage.

THE END.

## BOOK REVIEW

### PEDDLER'S LAND MEASURER

This is a book of 150 pages, prepared as a sort of farmer's pocket companion. It gives tables from which can be at once determined the content of any regular piece of land running from a yard to five hundred yards in dimension. Added to this are some tables on plowing, planting, estimating weights of cattle, time accounts, etc. "Peddler's Land Measurer" is published by Orange-Judd Company, and sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. Price, through this office, 50 cents, or free for one new subscriber for this paper at \$1.50 per year.

### BOOK-KEEPING FOR FARMERS

This is a work on farm accounting by Professor T. C. Atkison, of the West Virginia University. The professor also gives the method of keeping farm accounts taught at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and widely used by progressive farmers in the eastern states. It is known as the Stockbridge system and has stood the test of experience for a number of years. The author of "Book-keeping for Farmers" has attempted to present a system of keeping farm accounts that is simple and yet comprehensive enough to give every farmer practicing it an idea of how each department of his business stands at the end of the year. It is worth having for the hints offered on

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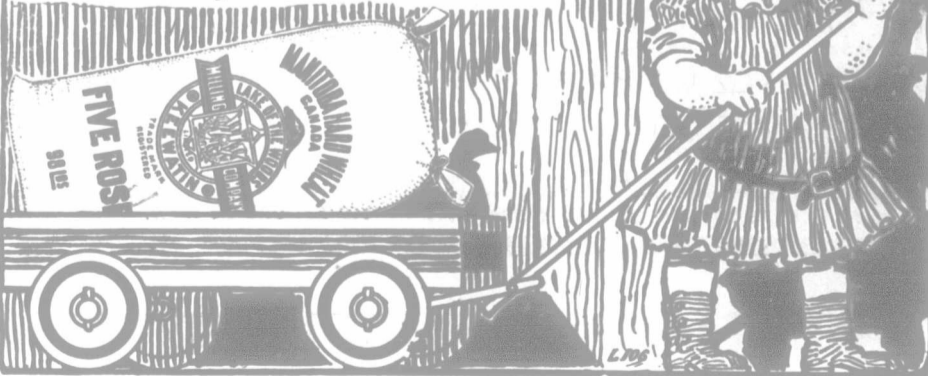


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There's just as much difference in talking machines as there is in pianos. The Columbia is the original of ALL the modern graphophones, phonographs and talking machines. If experience counts for anything, or originality, or invention, or experiment, or organization, or opportunity, the Columbia ought to be the one musical instrument in its class. And it is, positively. Truest in tone, simplest in mechanism, finest in finish, perfect in every part. Make comparisons. It's your money, it's your time; it's your pleasure that is being considered.

Remember that there are talking "machines" and "phonographs," but the best of them all is the

**COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE**

We are the only manufacturers of both Disc and Cylinder instruments; the only manufacturers of both Disc and Cylinder Records. The clear, full, brilliant tone of Columbia Records is the best reason for their popularity. If you own a talking machine, of any make, and are not using Columbia Records you are not getting full value.

**COLUMBIA DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS**

A different selection on each side; they fit any disc machine; their surface is better, their tone is clearer, and they outwear any other records in the world.

**COLUMBIA INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDER RECORDS**

last forever, never break, never wear out. Buy Columbia Indestructible Records, because they are really indestructible—and you will keep on buying them because of their splendid clear, full tone.

Any Columbia dealer can fit you out with a complete Columbia Graphophone outfit, ranging in price from \$20 up to \$100.

If you want to think it over before you hunt up the dealer, write to us or our agents for complete Graphophone Catalogues and they will be forwarded promptly, together with the name of the nearest dealer.



**COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES AND COLUMBIA RECORDS ON SALE**

Fletcher Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. E. C. Corbeau [Heintzman & Co.] Regina, Sask.  
Winnipeg Piano Co., 295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. D. J. Young & Co., Calgary, Alta.

**In Auto, Sleigh or Wagon on Cold Days  
Use a Clark Heater—**

It is neat, compact, attractive and unbreakable; supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell. We make 20 styles of these heaters from 90c each to \$10. Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They have been on the market ten years and please every purchaser. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. They fit in at the feet, occupy little space and are just the thing.

**DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE**

when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.

Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER—the only kind that will last indefinitely, never get out of order, and heat as much or as little as you want. Invest in the CLARK. Write for complete catalog—a postal brings it. WRITE NOW.  
**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY 110 LA SALLE AVE. CHICAGO**



**When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate**

keeping farm books. The work contains 40 pages, published by Orange-Judd Company, and sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. Price 25 cents, through this office, or free for one new subscriber for this paper at \$1.50 per year. A copy of "Book-keeping for Farmers" will be sent as well to the new subscriber.

**TRADE NOTES**

**TRAPPER'S GUIDE**

Weil Bros. & Co., the old established fur house of Fort Wayne, Ind., begin their season's advertising with us with this issue. It would pay readers of this paper to write and get their new price list, and their free Trapper's Guide, which they send without charge to all who enquire. This house has been in business since 1871. They employ a large capital, and they are offering some special prizes to hunters and trappers, which are fully explained in a circular that is sent on application.

**PROTECTION FOR THE FACE**

As cold weather comes on the Westerner begins to consider what he can best have as a protection from the cold winds. The chief trouble has been to protect the various parts of the face with something that will not be uncomfortable and that will permit the wearer to do his work without too great handicap. Martinus Dysthe has put on the market a protection that is efficient, easy to put on, nonbreakable and can be carried in the cap or pocket. The maker has found big sales for his protector, and on another page of this issue again offers it to the public. Doctors approve of it and use it. Those who have worn it once are not without it afterward when cold weather prevails. Read the advertisement and make a purchase, or at least send for particulars.

**INCREASES VALUE OF HORSE**

"I had a mare that was bad a few years ago, and I wrote you and fixed her up so that I got \$500 for her." This is a sample of the letters that are sent to agents of Absorbine, a liniment that has helped to make money for many horse owners. Absorbine has been on the market long enough to be well known. Most jobbing drug houses carry it in stock. Your dealer can get it for you at short notice, if he does not happen to have it. It will remove all pus and fatty deposits without removing the hair or laying the horse up. Is positive in its action. Will strengthen strained and weak joints and tendons. Will remove and restore knotted muscles. Will allay inflammation in a soothing and rapid manner. This is what those who have used it say.

For further information, write for pamphlet telling how to treat these various ailments. At druggists, \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 248 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents, Lyman's, Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

**QUESTIONS  
and ANSWERS**

**GENERAL**

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

**QUESTIONS ON SWINE**

What is the best breed of pigs? In the old country I found that in two cases out of three the sows which had a litter in April died. Is this the case out West? Is it too early for a sow to have a litter in March? What book would you suggest regarding hog-raising?—BROOKE.

Ans.—There are good and bad in all breeds. Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland China are more or less popular with individual hog-breeds.

**Henry Birks  
& Sons  
Limited**

The intrinsic value and usefulness of Sterling Silver forks and spoons, and silverware in general, make such articles particularly appropriate for wedding and other gifts. For years Henry Birks & Sons, Limited, have made a specialty of the manufacture of silverware in heavy serviceable weights only, and they invite consideration of their most complete stock of original designs.

It has always been the firm's policy to make reasonable charges a prominent feature of their business.

Through the facilities of the Correspondence Department, persons living at a distance are offered prompt and efficient service.

**Winnipeg**

**Birks' Catalogue —**  
120 pages — sent  
upon request

# BOVRIL

**BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM**

Strengthen your body ready for winter by a regular use of BOVRIL. Create a reserve fund of energy.

BOVRIL, which is the essence and strength of Beef, stimulates and nourishes and is the great body builder.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS**

TO **Eastern Canada**

Daily during December. Three months limit

VIA **ST. PAUL OR DULUTH CHICAGO**

And Grand Trunk Railway

**THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**

**REDUCED FARES**

For Steamship Passengers  
November 11 to December 31.

**AGENCY FOR ALL LINES AND COOK'S TOURS**

Write for full particulars.

**A. E. DUFF**  
General Agent Passenger Department  
260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

**\$75.00 A YEAR FOR ANY BOY**

by raising Scotch Collies. We have hardy, northern grown healthy pedigree stock. Guards for the farm, companions for children or adults. Labor savers and money makers on the farm. Send for bargain sheet.

**THE ISLAND COLLIE KENNELS**  
Oshkosh, Wis., U.S.A.

**HIDES AND FURS**

Write me for prices on Green Hides, Dry Hides, Sheepskins and Furs. We pay 25 cents per pound for shipments of fifty pounds or more, of Horsehair, F.O.B. any station in Alberta

**J. E. LOVE, 407 4th St. E., Calgary**

**Home DYEING**

Is the way to **Save Money** and **Dress Well**

Try it! Simple as Washing with

**DY-O-LA**

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

**JUST THINK OF IT!**  
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye--No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents, from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet. 7c The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

ers in all parts of the West. We have not heard of sows dying after having a litter in April. The earliness of having pigs come must be regulated according to the quarters provided for the sow and her young and the care and attention that can be given. "Swine," by Geo. E. Day, and "Swine in America," by F. D. Coburn, are reliable books. They can be purchased through this office, the former for \$1.50, and the latter for \$2.50.

**PAY FOR OAT STORAGE**

Last fall A came to B and asked to be allowed to store his oats for two or three weeks till he would get a car. The oats are still in my possession. In May A agreed to move the oats, but never did so, and now he claims he never was asked to move them. What storage can I claim, as I wanted the building to put my hay in?—S. H. G.

Ans.—You are entitled to charge a reasonable sum for storage. In case he refuses to pay you have a right to take action to collect.

**MEDICINE HORNS**

For some time I have tried to get a proper horn for giving medicine to animals, but have been unsuccessful. My chemist says he has been asked for the same many times, and has done his best to get one. Will I have to send to the old country for such a useful article? I do not believe in the glass bottle as safe.—B. H. S.

Ans.—Dealers in veterinarians' supplies and instruments can get these horns. However, they do not keep them in stock. Veterinarians use a more approved instrument for administering—that is, those who do not use the bottle. There is little danger in using a stout, smooth mouthed bottle.

**TROUBLE OVER NOTE**

A asks B to send him a note which was due in May last. A wants the note sent to his bank, and something that belonged to him sent to his station. A has written four or five times and cannot get any reply. Can B claim the note if he will not give up the things he is holding, and will not put the note in the bank? Is a note given after a sale legal, or should it be given at the time of sale?—A. B. C.

Ans.—If A has paid the note and B refuses to deliver it up, A has a right of action against B. A lien note containing a lien on articles sold is good if given at the time of sale, and the seller will have the right to re-possess himself of the goods in accordance with the terms of the agreement contained in the lien note; but such a lien note will not create a lien on articles if it is given some time after the sale has taken place and the property been transferred. A lien note of this description does not create a lien, but only continues the vendor's lien which the law originally gives him.

**FLAX THRESHING**

Threshers this fall commenced on flax which I had stacked in good shape. They were not making a very good job, so I called their attention to it. The owner said the flax was damp and he couldn't keep steam up. He stopped running, and asked me to get some old hay to raise steam. While I was gone he commenced threshing. I came back with the hay. He said it was not required, as he had found out that he wasn't feeding enough straw to raise steam. I hadn't a very big crop of flax, and shortly after he finished and moved to a neighbor. In looking over the straw I found large quantities of flax in the ball. I went over to where he was threshing and spoke to him about it. He said to bring over a load and he would thresh it again. I did so, with no better result. I had him come over and look at the stack. He admitted there was probably a bushel of flax and offered me two dollars. I refused his offer and told him I intended trying another machine, which I did. I took about half the quantity to the other machine than I had taken to the separator that threshed me. They got 12 bushels of flax out of it. The owner of the machine that threshed me sent his son to collect the money due for threshing. We had some difference of opinion. He maintained I should pay for the number of bushels threshed, and that I should have stopped them

## THE EATON BEAUTY DOLLAR DOLL

FOR LITTLE MOTHERS THE LAND OVER



This lovely dollie is a perfect beauty. Words can scarcely tell of her winsome face, with pretty dimpled chin, rosy cheeks and cherry lips, with white teeth peeping through. Her bright eyes, which go to sleep when she lays down, are shaded by real hair lashes. Soft flaxen hair falls in ringlets around her neck. She can turn her pretty head from side to side. Her plump little arms are jointed at shoulders, elbows and wrist. There are joints also at hips and knee, so that Miss Dollie can sit up as lifelike as you please.

She is quite a big dollie, over half a yard long, a good cosy armful for any little mother. She has dainty white slippers with tan soles and ribbon bows, and there are little ankle length web stockings as well. She wears a pleated night robe with elbow length sleeves and lace trimmings.

**FOR PARENTS TO READ**

Is not this just such a present as would make your little girl supremely happy on Christmas? You will scarcely believe what a pretty doll this is until you see it. The price, only one dollar, seems so small for such a beauty. This dollie has charmed thousands of little folks. Parents, too, are delighted with her, because of her durability. The body is strongly made of hard pressed flax fibre. All joints are held together by heavy double cord elastic and wire. Dolls are carefully packed for shipment, and we guarantee safe delivery. A good plan is to order the doll sent along with other goods in an express or freight shipment. But if you want the doll by mail it will be sent post paid to any part of Canada for \$1.48.

**WE HAVE PLANNED FOR ALL YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

Send for our Christmas Catalogue. There is something beautiful and useful for everybody in it. Even Grammy and the Baby are not forgotten. So easy to choose pleasing gifts with this helpful catalogue before you.

**CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST**

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

**FREE FREE**

Send us \$10.00 and we will ship you this special assortment and your choice of 3 lbs. of the best India and Ceylon Tea worth \$1.50, or 1 lb. McDonald's Chewing or Smoking Tobacco free.

Retailers' Prices	
5 lbs. Tea . . . . .	\$2.50
1/2 lb. Mixed Spice . . . . .	.20
1 lb. Black Pepper . . . . .	.40
3 lbs. Tin Laundry Starch . . . . .	.35
3 1-lb. Packets Corn Starch . . . . .	.30
3 lbs. Baking Soda . . . . .	.25
2 1/2 oz. Bottle best Vanilla Essence . . . . .	.25
2 1/2 oz. Bottle best Lemon Essence . . . . .	.25
10 lbs. Prunes 70-80 . . . . .	1.25
3 No. 3 Tins Peas . . . . .	.75
3 No. 3 Tins Peaches . . . . .	.90
3 No. 2 Tins Plums . . . . .	.40
3 No. 2 Tins Pears . . . . .	.40
3 No. 3 Tins Tomatoes . . . . .	.40
6 No. 2 Tins Corn . . . . .	.60
1 lb. Pure Baking Powder . . . . .	.25
6 lbs. Rice . . . . .	.50
1 lb. Mixed Peel . . . . .	.20
6 Packets Seed Raisins . . . . .	.60
6 lbs. Currants . . . . .	.60
5 lb. Can Pure Marmalade . . . . .	.75
3 Jelly Powders, assorted . . . . .	.25
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$12.35</b>

We cannot alter this special collection. Shipping weight, 110 lbs.

**DUNGAN & HUNTER**

**MAIL ORDER GROCERS**

F. A. 519 LOGAN AVE. WINNIPEG

**Advocate ads give good results**

## Make Your Crops Pay

"We all know that the seeding conditions in the Northwest are peculiar and trying. Sometimes the soil is so dry that it blows over into the adjoining county; while on the other hand, when wet, it is sticky as glue. The large acreages sown demand the use of the largest size drills, and the draft of the machine should be such that ordinary teams will be able to do the work without undue exertion. The furrow openers, whether single disk, double disk or shoe, must be of a pattern that will work properly. Under all conditions the drill must be able to plant the seed at an even depth. This is imperative, because even sowing means even growing, uniform ripening and high grading of the grain. This is especially vital to the Northwestern farmer, on account of the short growing season, the frost leaving the ground late in the spring and coming early in the fall. The feed must be able to handle in wide range of quantities all seeds that are sown with a grain drill, including flax, treated wheat, etc. It must be a positive force feed. The frame should be able to support its load and not sag. All of these conditions are fully met in the Light Draft Roller Bearing Kentucky Drill. This drill was made especially for the Northwest, after years of experience in the fields. It is decidedly a Northwestern machine—nothing else. It is a drill that can and will do your work as it should be done—a drill that will stand hard use. The double disks and single disks have bearings that will last and that are properly lubricated. These bearings are dustproof and make the disks very lively in action. The shoe has a tool steel removable and renewable heel that readily scours and has long wear in it. The hoppers have large carrying capacity. The frame is of choicest steel, thoroughly braced and trussed. Go to your local dealer and see one. Send for a Kentucky catalogue to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, King and James Sts., Winnipeg, and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky. Remember, this drill is sold under a broad guarantee and liberal warranty that means much to you.

## CONCRETE FENCE POSTS

### MAKE YOUR OWN

with our \$7 machine. They are cheaper than wooden posts. They outlast wood ten times and more. They cannot break (reinforced), nor can they rot or rust. Prairie fires cannot burn them; wires cannot possibly get loose. They hold any kind of fence. No repairs. A fence with these posts lasts for good and increases the looks and value of any property. Our machine turns out over 100-150 posts a day—your own and your neighbor's. A new invention; very simple to operate. Don't you think it is worth \$7 to you? We invite your enquiry and will cheerfully give fullest information. Write today. Dept. B. The Clifford Concrete Fence-Post Machine Co. 163 Austin Street, Winnipeg, Man.



This big handsome Fur Muff is the most fashionable shape and style ever known. It is made from beautiful, rich, full-furred skins, lined with best quality Satin, finished with corded wristlet and has all the appearance of a \$25.00 muff. It is warm and dressy, and will give you years of wear and satisfaction. We give it to you **ABSOLUTELY FREE** if you will sell only 20 packages of our famous Marvel Bluing at 10 cents per package. We send a beautiful gold finished Turquoise Brooch to give to every customer who buys a package and this makes them sell like hotcakes. Return our \$1.00 when sold and we will promptly send the beautiful Muff, all charges paid, exactly as represented. Write to day. Address, **THE MARVEL BLUING CO. DEPT. 71 TORONTO, ONT.**

threshing the remainder. Have I any claim for loss of grain, and must I pay for the number of bushels threshed?

—NEW FARMER.  
Ans.—You have a right to have a good workmanlike job done of your threshing, and, if an inferior job is done, you are entitled to claim damages from the thresher amounting to the difference in value between a good job and the job actually done. Subject to this adjustment, the thresher is entitled to the money earned by him.

### QUESTION RE LEASE

I want advice concerning a farm lease that reads: Provided that the said term may be determined by the lessor, executors, administrators, or assigns at any time before the first day of April or after the first day of December. In any year or one week's notice to such effect to the said lessee, and in such case the lessee shall after he has given up possession in accordance with such notice be entitled to \$1.50 per acre for plowing done by him on said premises in preparation for crop. Lessor has sold the farm and handed the lease over to the man he sold to. Can I collect for work done without him notifying me, or am I supposed to continue the lease with the other man? I want to leave the place if I can collect.

—A. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—From the statements contained in your letter, you will have to wait until the first of April before you will

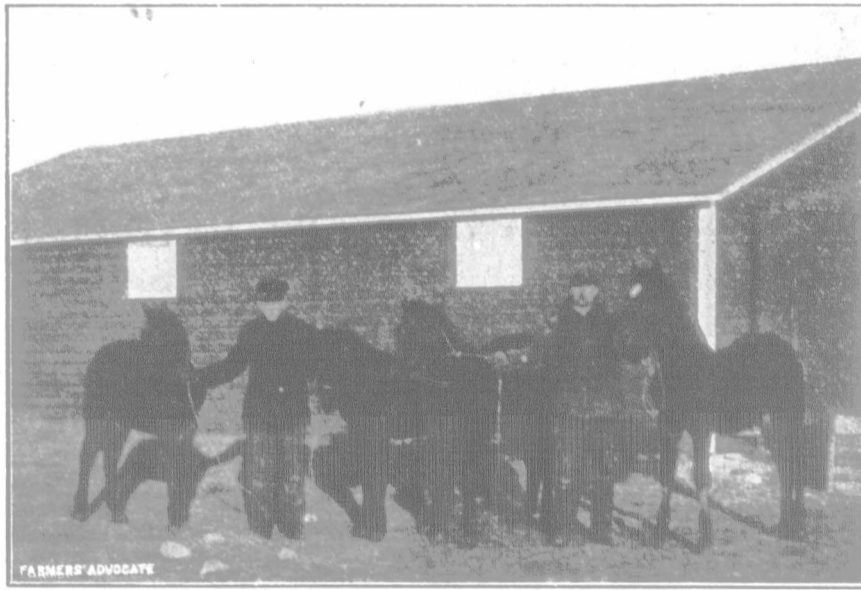
got my man to clean up the oats and took 114 bushels and 24 lbs. and offered my man a cheque for oats. He refused to take the cheque as he said he did not know that he was to take money for me. Now the renter refuses to pay for the oats. He puts in a bill for half of twine and half threshing and brings me out in his debt. I also lent him five dollars last winter, which he refuses to pay. My father died over three years ago, and the executors advertised for all claims against the estate, and the man never sent in his bill. Can I collect for oats and what would you advise me to do?—F. D. R.

Ans.—In our opinion you are quite right in your contention, and the renter cannot now put in such a bill as he has done in connection with the threshing. You should sue him for the \$5.00 lent, the value of the oats, and the value of cleaning the oats.

## GOSSIP

### FARMERS AS BASEBALL PLAYERS

In all lines of sport those who have been brought up on a farm stand well to the top. In baseball there is no exception. Many of the topnotchers still have farms and those who follow farming during the off-season are among the best ball-tosser's in the



PROPERTY GROWING INTO MONEY ON FARM OF JOHN O. FOSSUM

know whether you will remain as tenant or the lease be terminated by the lessor. Should the lease be terminated, then, of course, you will be entitled to collect for the work done at the rate specified in the lease, but you cannot collect for the work done unless you receive the notice.

### RENTING FARM

In 1904 my father was living in Saskatchewan, and he, having a quarter-section in another district, wrote me to rent it for him. I rented it, furnishing seed and paying school taxes, the renter to pay all expenses and do statute labor; each of us to take half of the crop at machine. After the renter moved on the place and started to work, he came to me and wanted me to pay half the threshing bill and I said I could not do so and that I thought he would do all right, so he went on and put in crop. Most of the summer his horses ran in the crop, and he fed sheaves all fall till he threshed. The day he threshed he drew a small load of sheaves to the stable and fed them. After threshing he handed me a bill for half of threshing and I refused to pay it, but told him that I would write my father and ask him if he would pay the bill. He replied that if I had agreed to pay half to do so; otherwise not to do so. I told the renter what father said. Since that fall, 1904, the renter has never mentioned it to me and I thought it all settled. Last June I was away from home, and he phoned me, asking me to sell him a few bushels of oats to finish out seeding the corner of a field. I told him through phone to go to my place and the man would give him a few bushels at 28 cents cash as they were, that is, not cleaned. He went next day and

business. Larry Lajoie has a farm just outside Cleveland. Tyrus Cobb has a farm in Georgia. Russell Ford has a big wheat farm in Manitoba. Nig Clarke, the Cleveland catcher, is a farmer during the off-season. Billy Sullivan and Fielder Jones, both former managers of the Chicago White Sox, have an apple orchard together in Oregon. Walter Johnson has a farming stretch in Idaho. Street is an Alabama exponent of the hoe. Manager Frank Chance of the Cubs can practically be called a farmer. He has a big orange grove in California. So has Orville Overall, the Cub pitcher. Clark Griffith has a ranch in Montana. Tommie Leach of the Pirates is a chicken farmer. Lou Criger and Frank Laporte have farms in Ohio. George T. Stallings, former manager of the Yankees, has a stock farm and cotton plantation at Haddocks, Ga. Fred Mitchell has a very valuable farm at Stowe, Mass. Fred Clarke, manager of Pittsburgh, has a grain farm in Kansas.

### IT GOES FREE

Every subscriber whose name is on our list will receive a copy of the Christmas number to be sent December 7. This special issue will have an unusually interesting and helpful lot of special articles and will be profusely illustrated. Arrangements are being made to present a cover that will be accepted as the best we have had.

Let your neighbor know what THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has to offer by way of a Christmas present to its many thousands satisfied readers. Get him to subscribe before the end of November, so that he will not miss the special number.

Those of our readers who wish to make use of space for advertising, also

## Barn Roofing

### Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

DURABLE and ORNAMENTAL

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

## Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG  
45A

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY  
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

## EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

Low Round Trip Rates to

ONTARIO, QUEBEC and MARITIME PROVINCES

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

Tickets issued in connection with Atlantic Steamships will be on sale from Nov. 11 and limited to five months from date of issue.

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

### 3 - Through Express Trains Daily - 3

#### THE "TORONTO EXPRESS"

leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10k, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.

The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 8.25k, and the "Atlantic Express" at 19.00k daily, making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.

Apply to the nearest C.P.R. Agent for full information

### LAND OF MANATEE

West Coast of Florida—America's Market Garden.

Oranges, Grapefruit and Vegetables net \$500 to \$1500 per acre—two to three crops per year—no droughts—no freezes, no extreme heat.

Quick transportation, low freight rates to Eastern and Northern markets via S. A. L. Ry.

Illustrative booklet free now. Address:

J. W. WHITE,  
GEN'RAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT,  
SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.,  
DEPT. NORFOLK, VA.

## Hudson's Bay Company

### 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.

# Western Farmers, Attention!

WE wish to announce to those Western Agriculturists who will require a POWER PLOW next season that the

## MASSEY-HARRIS NEW ENGINE GANG

will perform their work in a much superior way. Faults generally found in Engine Gangs are eliminated, and certain ENTIRELY NEW and POSITIVELY DISTINCTIVE features are introduced which will much improve the work done by power plows of MASSEY-HARRIS make as against plows of other manufacture.

BEFORE definitely deciding to buy any other ENGINE GANG give us an opportunity to explain our NEW PLOW. We are of the opinion we can convince you that the MASSEY-HARRIS will save you TIME, hence MONEY, and do BETTER WORK.

Detail and complete cuts of this gang, together with full explanation, will be shown in this space in the near future. Any information meantime may be obtained on application to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary Office.

### MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

Our NEW ENGINE GANG is in the class of our BINDER, which, as is known, LEADS THE WORLD.

should not overlook the fact that better position can be secured and greater pains taken in setting the advertisement when copy reaches us in good time. Try to have it here by November 20, and certainly not later than November 26.

#### GRAIN TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT LAKES

The system of inland waterways formed by the Great Lakes has done much toward making better and cheaper service in the marketing of a large part of the grain crops of America. Deepening the lake channels has made it possible to use larger vessels, and with the increased size of the carriers have come lower freight rates. A review of the past forty years, covering the principal events in this growth of cheap transportation, has just been published by the United States department of agriculture in a bulletin of the bureau of statistics.

In discussing improvements in lake channels, the report shows that in 1871 the ordinary depth of water at the shallowest points between Niagara and Lakes Superior and Michigan was about 14 feet, while in 1909 this depth had been increased to 21 feet. Deepening the channel was accompanied by the building of larger boats. During 1871-1875 the average size of the vessels

#### SPECIAL OFFERING IN LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

SCARCITY OF FEED MAKES REDUCTION OF MY FLOCK AND HERD IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY. I CAN QUOTE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES ON SHEARLING AND RAM LAMBS, YOUNG EWES AND BULL CALVES. THIS STOCK IS RIGHT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

##### LEICESTERS

Three shearing rams, 16 ram lambs and 25 young ewes—mostly lambs and shearlings—bred by the unbeaten champion ram, Lord Cromer, from big, thick-bodied, well-fleeced ewes. This is the best lot of young breeding stock I have ever offered. Prices are low for immediate sale. Write your wants, and I will give further information and quote you on what is wanted. Sheep are going higher. The time to buy is now.

Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Visitors met by appointment. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. F. or G. N. E.

##### A. J. MACKAY,

Wa-Wa-Dell Farm

##### SHORTHORNS

Three bull calves, 8, 9 and 10 months old, sired by Count Wilfrid and Wivenhoe, and six young heifers from the same sires, all out of deep milking cows. These are milking Shorthorns from the famous Lavinia family, the strain that has furnished nearly all the winning Shorthorns in the dairy tests at Canadian exhibitions. They are milk and beef Shorthorns—deep, thick bodied and well fleshed. For immediate sale I will sell the bulls at \$60.00 each. Prices for heifers on application.

built on the lakes was 193 tons, of 100 cubic feet gross measurement, and the average size of those built in 1906-1909 was 1,232 tons. The lake boats built now are more than six times as

large as those built when the channel was 7 feet shallower. While the average cargo of grain received at Buffalo for a season may be less than one-half that amount, 400,000

bushels is not an unusual cargo to be shipped in one vessel.

One ship cleared from Duluth, on November 4, 1908, with 413,930 bushels of wheat, and sixteen days later cleared again from the same port, this time with a cargo of 462,374 bushels of flaxseed and oats. Each of these loads, if carried by rail, would have required ten trains of about forty cars each.

Freight rates charged for carrying grain on the lakes are much lower than in the days of shallower channels and smaller boats. The average rate for wheat from Chicago to Buffalo had decreased in 1906-1909 to less than one-fourth the average for 1871-1875, and in the past several years a considerable number of shipments of wheat have been carried over the thousand-mile routes from Chicago or Duluth to Buffalo for as little as 1 cent a bushel. Railroad freight rates on grain have declined also during the period covered by the department's bulletin; the average rate from Chicago to New York by all-rail routes has been, for the past several years, less than one-half of the charges of thirty-five or forty years ago. During this time, the size of the box cars, the kind used to carry grain, has increased three-fold.

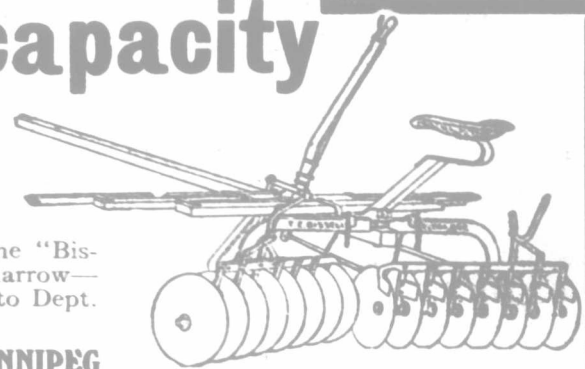
The larger cargoes of the lakes do not pass through Welland Canal, its depth being but two-thirds that of the

## The "Bissell" has wonderful capacity

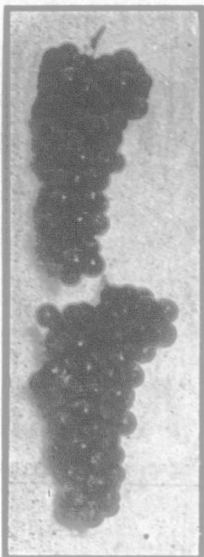
The wonderful capacity of the "Bissell" disc harrow has opened the eyes of the farmers from the United States to the fact that here in Canada is made the best disc harrow in America. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. Test the "Bissell" on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or sway. The

gangs stay tight. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do more work. The square axles are stiffer and heavier than round axles commonly used. The construction is simple, durable, trouble-proof. And the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow—the harrow that wins every field test. Send to Dept. A for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Sole Agents, WINNIPEG



T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., Elora, Ont.



## Inquire Into Carlin Orchards

A Beautiful Tract of Fruit Land  
in the Upper Okanagan Valley,  
Central British Columbia.

It is worth noting that:  
The soil is mellow, deep and very fertile.  
The climate is extremely suited to fruit  
growing.  
No irrigation is required.  
It has a railroad station right on the prop-  
erty and fronts on a navigable river.

Blizzards and high winds are unknown.  
It is in close touch with the best markets of the world.  
A few acres of this land will make a man wealthy.  
There is absolutely no land in British Columbia with the advantages  
of "Carlin Orchards" that can be bought so cheaply.  
The terms are exceptionally easy.  
In 10 and 20 acre blocks at prices from \$110 to \$145 per acre.  
Terms—One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.  
Some of this land is cleared and the rest very light clearing.  
We know that if you wish to make money pleasantly you should in-  
vestigate this proposition.  
Write us for pamphlet "A" and we will send you illustrated literature  
that will interest you.

Rogers, Black & McAlpine, 524 Pender Street West Vancouver, B.C.

## Practical Farm Books

The Following Books may be Obtained Through  
this Office at the Price or Terms Stated.

### Physics of Agriculture

By PROFESSOR F. H. KING

This is the most complete work yet issued on agricultural physics. The book presents the fundamental principles of agriculture, in so far as they can be presented from the standpoint of physics rather than of chemistry or biology. The following are the subjects treated of in the volume: Nature, origin and waste of soil; chemical and mineral nature of soil; soluble salts in field soils; physical nature of soil; soil moisture, physics of plant breathing and root action; movements of soil moisture; conservation of soil moisture; relation of air to soil; objects, methods and implements of tillage; farm wells; farm drainage; strength of building materials; ventilation; building construction; silos; principles of draft; country roads; farm motors, farm machinery; the atmosphere and its movements, forecasting weather; thunder storms, hail storms and tornadoes, and a large number of other practical and interesting subjects discussed in straightforward language. The book contains 600 pages, cloth-bound, profusely illustrated. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$1.75

### Swine

By PROFESSOR G. H. DAY

The author is professor of animal husbandry in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and one of the leading authorities in the Dominion on livestock. The book deals with swine husbandry from the standpoint of Professor Day's experience with this class of stock gained from many years' handling and managing of the college herd from observations on swine raising made in America and Great Britain, and from a close study in all its phases. The book deals with breeds, breeding, judging, feeding and management, and buildings for swine raising. It is well illustrated, bound in cloth, 110 pages. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year, or postpaid for \$1.00

### Farm Poultry

By G. H. WATSON, M. S.

The author is professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. The book is a practical treatise on domestic fowls for farmers and amateur poultry raisers. It treats of poultry raising as a business; egg breeds of the domestic hen; meat breeds; general purpose fowls; fancy breeds; poultry building and plans for internal arrangements and yards; breeding up fowls; feeding for eggs and market; operating incubators and brooders; feeding and caring for chicks, ducks and geese, turkeys, guineas, pea fowls and pigeons; preparing and marketing poultry products, diseases of poultry, etc. It is a work of 340 pages, well indexed, illustrated, bound in cloth. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year, or postpaid for \$1.50

### The Horse: How to Buy and Sell

By PETER HOWDEN

The purpose of this book is to explain what constitutes soundness and unsoundness in the horse, so that the inexperienced buyer or seller can detect defects that detract from the value and usefulness of the animal. The subject is an old one to be sure, but the treatment is concise and to the point, while a copious index aids the reader in finding exactly what he wants. The author takes pains to distinguish real from imaginary defects, explains clearly what constitutes strict soundness, notes the deviations from soundness unimportant except as they effect the market value of the animal and makes some general observations on used horses. The book contains 130 pages bound in cloth. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year, or postpaid for \$1.00

Farmer's Advocate, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Can.



## VIRGINIA FARMS



You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre and up—five years ago the price was only \$5.00. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, good neighbors. Our Illustrated Booklet, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information on request. Write for them now. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.

F. H. LaBaume Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 207, Roanoke, Va.

**\$10**

AND UP

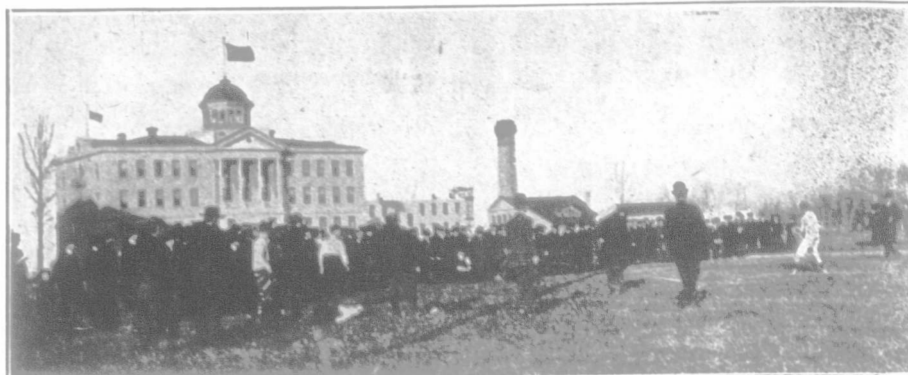
PER ACRE

**NOW**

BUT PRICE

RAPIDLY ADVANCING

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDENTS ON SPORTS' DAY



CROWD WATCHING THE HAMMER THROWING CONTEST.



THE START OF THE QUARTER MILE RUN, IN WHICH PARTRIDGE AND IRWIN FINISHED TOGETHER.



START IN THE FINAL HEAT OF THE HUNDRED YARDS DASH.

shallowest passages between Buffalo and Chicago or Duluth, so the shipments to ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River are much smaller than those to Lake Erie. Of the total grain shipped by lake from Duluth (and Superior), Chicago and Milwaukee during the past ten or more years, only about 7 per cent. was carried to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence River.

To ports east of Niagara, even allowing for the longer distance, freight rates on wheat are much higher than to ports on Lake Erie. From Chicago the rates to Montreal have for the past several years been about three times those to Buffalo.

A considerable number of tables are given to show receipts and shipments of grain at the different lake ports and the quantities carried over various routes.

### M. A. COLLEGE SPORTS

Sports are a recognized part of college training; in fact, some form of sport is advisable for every individual, no matter what his station. Students, however, must have a field day at which members of the various classes can test their skill, speed or strength. At Manitoba Agricultural College on

Thanksgiving the first big athletic day in the history of the institution was held. Members of the college staff assisted as judges and clerks, while Winnipeg men lent their services as referee and starters.

As was announced in last week's issue a second year student, L. Lewis, won the individual championship. The sophomores also won the tug o' war and the relay race. Fifth year students stood prominently among prize-winners, capturing seven firsts, six seconds and five thirds.

Following are the winners in the various events and the records made:

100 yards—J. C. Smith, J. G. Raynor, H. Hicks. Time, 12 seconds.

Pole vault—L. Lewis, E. H. Stevens, J. C. Noble. Height, 8 feet.

880 yards—J. C. Smith, J. Bowman, J. M. Smith. Time, 2 m. 21 seconds.

Hop, step and jump—H. N. Thompson, C. L. Spellman, A. T. Webster.

120 yards, hurdles—L. Lewis, E. H. Stevens, C. J. Partridge. Time, 21 4-5 seconds.

Discus—J. C. Noble, J. M. Smith, L. Lewis. Distance, 77 feet.

440 yards—Irwin and Partridge tied. Time, 61 2-5 seconds.

16-pound shot—J. C. Noble, L. Lewis, E. W. Jones. Distance, 28 feet 6 inches.

Mile run—J. F. Irwin, J. Bowman, M. Robertson. Time 5 min. 27 seconds.

8. Hammer—Jones, Partridge, Noble. Distance, 79 feet 8 inches.

High jump—Lewis, Partridge, Stevens. Height, 5 feet 3 inches.

Mile relay—First, second year team; second, fourth-year team.

Tug o' war—Won by second year team.



## GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

### Sure Relief For Suffering Women is Found in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Miss Kathleen Murphy tells how she suffered and how easy and complete was her cure by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tangier Mines, Halifax Co., N. S., Nov. 7.—(Special)—There is no longer any doubt that of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their troubles to Kidney Disease. For that reason it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy of this place is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease and brought back my health.

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills, for I have given them a thorough test and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

# CHEW

# MAPLE SUGAR

# TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

## ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC      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.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside 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.

## STOCK GOSSIP

### WA-WA-DELL LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., is offering some extra good value in the Leicesters and Shorthorns advertised in this issue. A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited Wa-Wa-Dell farm last week and looked over the stock. Of sheep there are some 80 head in the flock, all purebred and headed by one of the best rams in Western Canada. In a corral were 16 ram lambs and 3 shearlings, big, well grown and from the best ewes in the flock. The ewes were running on the stubble and look in splendid shape to go into winter. With them are 25 ewe lambs that the owner will sell at right prices. A few of these young ewes and one of the rams would make the best foundation for a flock that it is possible to procure, as Wa-Wa-Dell flock stands at the top as Leicesters and as winners of the Zenoleum Cup for championship over all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910.

The Shorthorns are of the famous deep-milking Lavinia family, a strain that has a conspicuous record in Canadian dairy shows. The three bull calves offered at the price quoted are unusually good buying. Two of them are by Count Wilfrid, a bull that is out of a Cecilia cow with a week's milking record of 420 pounds of milk, testing 4.20 per cent. Another is by Wivenhoe, a bull from one of J. G. Barron's best milking cows. These are big, sappy youngsters of splendid beef quality, deep in the rib, thick through and nicely coated. They will sire the kind of stock that makes the ideal farmer's herd. In addition are six young heifers similarly bred and from heavy milking Shorthorn cows. These calves will sell at a large advance over present prices before spring, the only reason Mr. Mackay has for offering at this time being that feed is scarce and stabling not large enough to accommodate the herd. To the man with feed it is an opportunity to get in right.

Among sales made recently are the following:

Manitoba Agricultural College, one shearing ram and two ewe lambs; Bjorn Anderson, Gladstone, one shearing ram and one ram lamb; Helgi Bjarnason, Addingham, Man., one shearing ram and one ram lamb; T. A. Levins, Gilbert Plains, one shearing ram; D. Wright, Lavenham, Man., one shearing ram; E. Hyndman, Gladstone, one ram lamb; Farquhar McRae, Brookside, Sask., one 2-year-old ram, champion at Brandon, 1910, and two ewes, the champion ewe and the second prize aged ewe at Winnipeg, 1910; Reston & Cleghorn, Hillburn, Sask., the champion aged ram, Lord Cromer, and four young ewes. This is an addition to the seven ewes and one ram purchased by this firm a year ago. This firm secures an exceptional ram in the unbeaten champion Lord Cromer, pronounced by experts one of the best Leicesters in the Dominion. He should be good for several years' service yet.

### JOHN GRAHAM'S CLYDESDALES

John Graham, Carberry, Man., shipped from Glasgow recently a choice consignment of Clydesdale stallions and mares. One of the stallions, a four-year-old, is by Silver Cup, the 1,000 guinea horse at the Seaham Harbor dispersion sale last year. There is a three-year-old stallion by Hiawatha Godolphin, out of a mare by Baden Powell. Of the females one five-year-old mare is by Hiawatha, a four-year-old by Edwin Mac; another of the same age by Baron Airies (12018); and fillies by the well-bred prize horses, Baron's Charm and Baron Winsome. Of the remainder of the stallions one four-year-old was got by Hiawatha, out of a mare by Baron Robgill. Three two-year-old colts were got by the champion Everlasting (11331), the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), and Sir Spencer (13211). Three three-year-old colts were got respectively by Silver Cup (11184), Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), and Hiawatha.

### DUTHIE AND MARR SALES

The annual sale of bull calves from the herds of William Duthie, Collynie, and John Marr, Uppermill, was held on October 11. Some sensational prices are reported, which speaks well for the Shorthorn interests of Great Britain. One of Mr. Duthie's calves, Snow Storm, a pure white bull, made the highest price ever made by a bull calf at these sales. This was 1,050 guineas. The average for the Duthie herd was fully 120 guineas better than 1909. The Marr calves sold for lower prices than a year ago, due to the reason that they came late and were not well enough grown to sell to advantage. The Uppermill calves made a total of 749 gs., an average of £46 5s. 3d. each. The Collynie calves made a total of £6,487, an average of £378 8s. 2d. each. Only once since 1886 have Mr. Duthie's calves sold at a better average. That was in 1907, when the average price per calf was £409 16s. 3d. The lowest price in 25 years was made in 1891, when thirteen calves sold at an average price of £12 7s. 1d.

### THE J. C. RANCH CLYDESDALES

The J. C. Ranch, Gleichen, Alta., report their bunch of Clydesdales as being in excellent condition for entering the winter. John Clark, Jr., the owner, states that the past season has been a very successful one. The J. C. horses this fall were shown four times, winning twenty first prizes, twelve seconds and three thirds; also four championship prizes. Most of these horses are Canadian-bred, and it is doubtful if any other breeding firm can show a better record. At present Mr. Clark offers for sale thirteen stallions, aged from one to three years. Prospective buyers would do well to make enquiry.

### D. SMITH'S JERSEYS

D. Smith, Gladstone, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this journal, in a recent letter states that his stock are in the best possible shape and that he has sold all his young animals at fair prices. Mr. Smith has been breeding Jerseys on Ashgrove Farm for the past ten years, and has built up a herd that now numbers 60 head. The cows are descended from such noted families as St. Lambert, Flying Fox, Golden Lad, Loretta D. and others. At present he has two very promising bulls and one heifer for sale. He expects a strong crop of spring calves. In addition to Jersey and Shorthorn cattle Mr. Smith breeds Shire horses, Yorkshire hogs, Pekin ducks and Toulouse geese.

W. E. & R. C. Upper expect a new importation of young Percheron stallions and mares about November 15. It is their intention to keep about 40 head of registered stock always on hand so that customers may have a choice selection to buy from. They report inquiries this year heavier than usual, and anticipate a large demand for Percherons as the season advances. Messrs. Uppers had a splendid lot of foals this year from their well known stallion, Robosse.

### OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

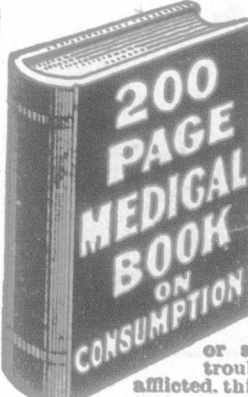
British and Irish bred Shorthorns, selected from several of the best herds in the country, have recently been disposed of by auction at Buenos Ayres.

The best price of the sale was £1,325, for Shenley Banner, bred by C. F. Raphael, and the second highest, £1,230, was for an Irish Shorthorn, Orphan Courtier, bred by F. Wrench. Thirty-two bulls in all were sold for an average of about £400, which is reasonably good, but not high, considering the prices prevailing at home for stock of well known pedigrees.

About a hundred Herefords were offered at Capt. Heygate's sale at Buckland, and a good average of prices was realized. The stock bull, Highland Prince, brought 115 gs., the buyer being R. Bright. A Meteor bull calf made 85 gs., and the cow, Ena, 80 gs.

Satisfactory prices also prevailed at the sale of a portion of the noted Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn sale of J. G. Williams. Forty-four head averaged £38, one fine bull calf bringing £102 gs. The sale of 100 large White pigs from the herd of A. W. White, of

## Consumption Book



**FREE**

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

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1612 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

## Its Economy and Power Startle the World!

The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.

Thousands of these marvelous engines—in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled.

Demand is overwhelming. Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 6 to 10c less per gallon than gasoline—and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.



**The Amazing "DETROIT" The Kerosene Wonder—on 15 Days' Trial—Direct From Factory**

Any engine you want, from 2 to 50 H. P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines.

The New Book is Ready—WRITE! Tells all about these new wonders that mark a new era in engines. Special introductory price on first "Detroit" engine sold in each community. Quick action gets it. Address: Detroit Engine Works, 105 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## DRESSED TURKEYS

We want to buy **DRY PICKED TURKEYS** Pay Highest Prices

**LAING BROS.**  
507-509 ELGIN AVE. WINNIPEG

## 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 GASOLINE ENGINE**

FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SEND Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., York St., Quebec, Ont., Canada

Spalding, was a successful one, many home and foreign buyers competing. Mr. Hawkins gave 36 gs. for the Royal champion boar, Turk of Spalding, for export to Germany. Forty-three guineas was paid for the sow, Countess of Spalding by Mr. Major, Ramsey. The sale realized 1,000 gs.

F. DEWHIRST.

Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., will judge Percheron and Clydesdale horses and draft teams at the National Horse Show, New York, opening November 14. The one judge system is being followed in these classes this year.



## Good Cooking Makes A Happy Home

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

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

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



### Stoves & Ranges

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

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

#### The Oxford Economizer

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

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

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

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

### The Gurney Northwest Foundry Company, Ltd.

500 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO CANADA

CUT ON DOTTED LINE

The Gurney Northwest Foundry Company

500 King Street, Toronto, Canada  
Please send me your catalog descriptive of Steel or Cast Iron Ranges.  
(Indicating which by underscoring.)

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

\$9.69 per cwt. In the carload lot auction twenty loads of Aberdeen-Angus sold for an average of \$11.98 per cwt., thirteen loads of Shorthorns for an average of \$11.34 per cwt., and twenty-five loads of Herefords for an average of \$10.45 per cwt.

Due to the high price beef has been commanding, the values of purebreds at private barter and at public sale have ruled higher than has been in evidence for several years, and every indication points towards more activity and higher prices in the future.

In order that the breed might maintain the prestige it has acquired, the following liberal appropriations were made for 1910:

American Royal Show	\$ 300
Brandon fair, Manitoba	200
Chicago International Live Stock Exposition	5,000
Colorado Interstate fair	100
Colorado Western Stock Show	900
Illinois State fair	300
Indiana State fair	300
Iowa State fair	700
Iowa Interstate fair, Sioux City	500
Kansas State fair	300
Kentucky Bluegrass fair	200
Kentucky State fair	200
Michigan State fair	200
Minnesota State fair	300
Missouri State fair	300

mote the interest of the dairy Shorthorn by securing classes at fairs, giving prizes, recommending judges, encouraging and publishing records, and conducting tests. The purpose is surely a laudable one. One has but to read a little of the early history of the breed to discover that by many of the founders of the improved Shorthorn milk and meat were equally considered. The modern improved Shorthorn, which is almost wholly a beef animal, received its impetus from Cruickshank very largely. However, there are those who have never lost sight of the dairy function, although they have been obliged to stay out of the modern show-ring. Thus, there are such cows as Lulu, that gave 12,134 pounds milk and made 606 pounds butter in one year; Mamie Clay 2nd, that gave 13,232 pounds of milk; and Rose of Glenside, that in semi-official test gave 18,075 pounds of milk in one year. The milking Shorthorn is likely to come into her own shortly; for meat we will have her for a few generations yet, but not by meat alone can high-priced farms be made to pay. The executive officers of the association are: Leland D. May, Granville Center, Penn., president; W. A. Simson, Lyndonville, Vt., secretary and treasurer.



AFTER THE THANKSGIVING KILL A FEW BIRDS ARE LEFT. These three turkey hens and one gobbler will give a good flock next season.

Missouri Interstate show, St. Joseph	1,000
Montana State fair	100
Nebraska State fair	200
North Dakota State fair	200
Ohio State fair	300
Oklahoma State fair	200
South Dakota State fair	200
Tennessee State fair	100
Fort Worth Show, Texas	575
San Antonio Show, Texas	50
Virginia State fair	100
West Virginia State fair	200
Wisconsin State fair	200
Wyoming State fair	100
Buenos Ayres Show, Argentina, South America, special prize cup, value	100

The attractive premiums above listed include a material increase for breeding cattle at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, and a substantial increase has been made for the 1910 International in the form of \$500 for a carload lot grand championship and a \$500 increase for single fat steer prizes.

#### AMERICAN DAIRY SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

Americans are nothing if not opportunists. Recognizing the growing demand for dual-purpose cattle rapidly arising within the United States, due, in part, to the disappearance of the large range conditions under which beef could be grown cheaply, a body of breeders met on the Vermont State fair grounds, September 22nd, 1910, and organized the American Dairy Shorthorn Association. In the constitution it is clearly set forth that it is not intended to establish any separate herd-book, but that the aims are to pro-

## GOSSIP

#### MAYMONT SHOW

The annual fall exhibition, held under the auspices of Maymont Agricultural Society, was a success. Classes were well filled, and, generally speaking, educational features were in evidence. In horses and cattle the competition was keen. P. Knowles is secretary of the society.

#### JUDGES AT CHICAGO

Expert judges always are selected for the big classes at the Chicago International. Western Canada this year will be more interested in this big event from the fact that a judging team comprising students from Manitoba Agricultural College will make a try for the trophy. The dates are November 26 to December 3.

Following are the judges:

**CATTLE**  
Shorthorns (Breeding Classes)—C. E. Marvin, Payne's Depot, Ky.; T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.  
Shorthorns (Fat Classes)—J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind.; John R. Thomson, Dover, Kas.  
Aberdeen-Angus (Breeding and Fat Classes)—Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.  
Herefords (Breeding Classes)—S. W. Anderson, Blaker Mills, W. Va.

## NO HOT AIR

BUT

## STRAIGHT FACTS

ABOUT THE



## BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT

IT IS A RIPLESS SHIRT

Guaranteed

NOT TO RIP



ANOTHER SHIRT from your dealer absolutely free of any charge to you IF IT RIPS.

3½ yards best material to each shirt. Extremely large body, and long sleeves, roomy, comfortable, serviceable, easy to work in.

H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

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H. B. K. SEAMS all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.

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

Shirtmakers to The Workingman.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK BOOKLET FREE Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

A THEATRE AT HOME



**COLUMBIA  
VICTOR  
EDISON**

WE SELL  
ALL MAKES

Seven  
days'  
free  
trial  
if desired

A beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

**35 Only** freight paid, including 16 large selections, 8 double discs, of your own choice.  
**PAY \$6.50 DOWN**

**\$4.00 Monthly**

Our prices are lower than other houses when buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand "tried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C. O. D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials:

**Columbia 10-inch Double Discs** (2 different selections), \$80., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported British records now ready.

**Gold Moulded Cylinder Records**, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.

**Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records**, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only. Indestructible 4 minute records, 65c.

**Four Minute Cylinder Records**, 50c.

**Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections**, \$19.50. Brand new.

**Edison Fireside**, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10

**Victor Disc Gramophone**, with 16 large selections, \$36.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

**Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00**

Three fall payments arranged.

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.**

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.

Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet No. 42.

**THE GREATEST Money Saver**

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

**American Centrifugal Pump**

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

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



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T. M. DALY, K. C. R. W. McCLURE  
W. M. CRICHTON E. A. COHEN  
**DALY, GRICHTON & McCLURE**  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA

Herefords (Fat Classes).—J. A. Shade, Kingsley, Iowa; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kas.  
Galloways (Breeding and Fat Classes).—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kas.  
Red Polled (Breeding and Fat Classes).—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.  
Polled Durham (Breeding and Fat Classes).—T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.  
Grades and Cross-breeds and Championships.—Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland.

SHEEP

Shropshires (Breeding and Fat Classes).—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; L. Kammerer (alternate), Brodhead, Wis.

Hampshires.—P. W. Artz, Osborne, Ohio.

Southdowns.—H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; J. C. Duncan (alternate), Lewiston, N. Y.

Oxford Downs.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Dept. of Agriculture, Wash.

Lincolns.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

Cotswolds.—J. Hal. Woodford, Paris, Ky.

Continental Dorsets.—Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Cheviots.—F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.

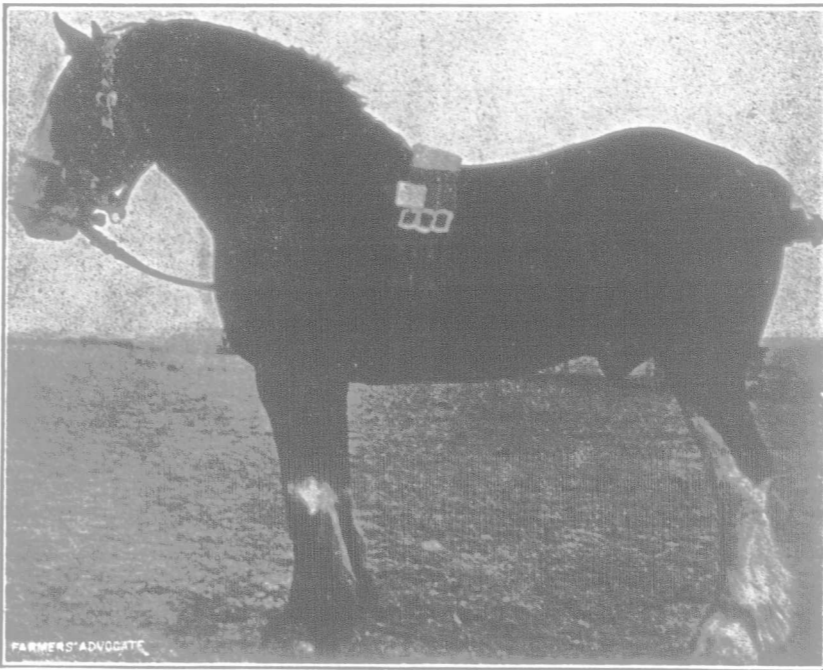
Leicesters.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Grades, Cross-breeds and Champions.

HELPFUL MEETINGS ARRANGED

Plans for the extension work of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture during the coming winter are assuming definite form. More than two hundred meetings for farmers, many of them in connection with seed fairs, will be held at points within the province during December and January. The grain judges and speakers for these meetings include Dean Rutherford, Prof. Bracken and Prof. Willing, of the teaching staff of the college; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture; Arch. Mitchell, assistant superintendent of tree planting, Indian Head; F. H. Reed, Saskatchewan representative of the Dominion seed branch, as well as the following well known farmers: Thos. R. Brown, Regina; George P. Campbell, Ellisboro; R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. E. Drennan, Canora; George Harvey, Indian Head; W. A. McCorkell, Moosomin; W. A. Munro, superintendent experimental farm, Rosthern; A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.; John Scharff, Hartney, Man.; and George L. Smith, Saskatoon.

The time is opportune for discussing the important and intensely practical questions which they will ask the farmers to consider with them at these meetings. Briefly, they are "Horse Breeding," "Better Cultivation," "Better Homes." The college of agriculture



GOLD FLAKE, BY UP-TO-TIME, A PRIZEWINNER AT MACLEOD FAIR, 1910; OWNED BY D. McLEAN, ROCKY COULEE, ALTA.

—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Berkshires (Breeding Classes).—S. C. Hollingsworth, Shreveport, Ia. Fat Classes.—Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich.

Tamworths.—Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill.

Yorkshires.—Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich.

Grades and Cross-breeds.—Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Champion Swine.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

HORSES

Percherons.—John DeLancy, Northfield, Minn.; Wm. Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ill.; Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Missouri.

Shires.—A. L. Wilson, Creston, Iowa; Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Nebraska; O. B. Siger, Fisher, Ill.

Belgians.—Ely Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Draft Horses in Harness.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

JUDGES FOR STUDENTS' JUDGING CONTEST

Horses.—Chas. Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; James Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis.; Prof. W. B. Richards, agricultural college, N. D.

Cattle.—O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; Prof. W. A. Cocker, State College, Pa.; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.

Sheep.—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Prof. W. D. Faville, Laramie, Wyo.

Swine.—Prof. H. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; Ed. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio; C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.

wants the farmers of Saskatchewan by raising their own horses to save the million or more dollars that they send out of the country annually. The importance of using good seed has been amply demonstrated and farmers now admit the value of such advice. This question, however, will not be forgotten, but renewed energy will be used in an endeavor to induce more intelligent use of the ordinary implements of tillage. The home, both the foundation and the keystone of our country's greatness, will be considered and advice will be given in regard to beautifying the rural homes. Other questions will be considered, but these are the ones which will be generally discussed. Miss Lillian K. Beynon, of Winnipeg, will address gatherings of women at a limited number of places along the main line of the C. P. R. She will discuss the need and means of co-operation of women in improving home surroundings. This is the first time a lady speaker has been engaged in this form of agricultural extension work in Saskatchewan.

The meetings arranged by the college serve an extremely useful purpose, and are a means of contributing new light on these old problems and of reviving interest which has been allowed to lag.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

In the report of the department of railways for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1910, appears the following detailed report of J. W. Armstrong, engineer in charge of surveys for the proposed Hudson's Bay line.

"I find considerable difficulty in deciding upon what basis to provide accommodation for a railway that in

**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, Dep. D. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

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**Sheep Lined Coat**

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. **NO SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR**.

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING OF KOATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES**.

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other Outdoor Workers

**A NEAT, COMFORTABLE and WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT and MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER**.

Remember there is **NO "Just as good"** as the H. B. K. Brand.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

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

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## HAD HEART TROUBLE LIFE WAS A BURDEN

**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS  
CURED HIM.**

Mr. Alexander McKay, Port Phillips, N. S., writes:—"Seeing testimonials in the B.B.B. Almanac of how many poor sufferers had been helped by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I thought mine would not be amiss. I am a man of fifty-four years, and have a family of five children. About two years ago I was a sufferer from heart trouble, and lie was a burden to myself as well as others. I could not lie on my left side and sometimes I would nearly choke, and was very nervous and run down. My father, a very old man of eighty-five years, told me that he often heard people recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to be a great cure so thought it would do no harm to give them a trial, but I had very little faith in them. My wife went to the store and got me two boxes, and before I had used the last of the first box I noticed a change, and before the second box was done I was cured and am a well man to day."

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



## ABSORBINE

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

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

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Cole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

**Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days. Leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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**FOR SALE** Barred Plymouth Rocks—20 choice yearling hens  
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels  
Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial  
**C. H. BAIRD, 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg**

## Make Big Money Training Horses!

Prof. Beery, King of Horse Tamers and Trainers, has retired from the Arena and will teach his wonderful system to a limited number by mail.  
**\$1200 to \$3000 a Year**  
At Home or Travelling

Prof. Jesse Beery is acknowledged to be the world's master horseman. His exhibitions of taming man-killing horses, and conquering horses of all dispositions have thrilled vast audiences everywhere. He is now teaching his marvellously successful methods to others. His system of Horse Training and Colt Breaking opens up a most attractive money-making field to the man who masters its simple principles.

Competent Horse Trainers are in demand everywhere. People gladly pay \$15 to \$25 a head to have horses tamed, trained, cured of habits—to have colts broken to harness. A good trainer can always keep his stable full of horses.

If you love travel, here is a chance to see the world, giving exhibitions and making large profits. You will be surprised to learn how little it costs to get into the Horse Training profession.

Write and Prof. Beery will send you full particulars and handsome book about horses—FREE; also big free circular of Beery Exhibition. Address (11)  
Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 86, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

the nature of things cannot be operated to its capacity for more than two months in the year, to a lessened extent for a possible three months, and for the remainder of the year still less. I have, however, provided facilities on a scale that will admit of the maximum capacity for a single track, passing tracks and telegraph stations every five miles, water stations every fifteen miles, and roundhouse and shop accommodation sufficient to care for thirty-two freight trains and one express train per day of twenty-four hours.

From information, there is no room for doubt that Nelson is the best harbor, and the possibility of local business is greater. Altogether, with the Nelson route, there is also a possibility that a fair proportion of the route is available for settlement, whereas on the Churchill route there is no such probability beyond Split Lake, where the lines separate. It is of the utmost importance that a hydrographic survey should be made of the Hudson strait and bay so that the position and cost of the necessary lighthouses may be ascertained.

"The crux of the matter is: What business can be handled by such a railway and of what value it is likely to be to the country tributary to it.

"The general map of the northwest shows areas tributary to The Pas Mission and Winnipeg. For all practical purposes the city of Winnipeg is as close to Port William as The Pas is to Hudson's Bay at Port Nelson, hence they may be compared as radiating points.

A line drawn from Dauphin, Man., in the southwesterly direction passing through Weyburn, Sask., separates in tributary territory, practically the whole of the province of Manitoba and about 11,000 square miles of the south-easterly corner of Saskatchewan and Alberta belonging to The Pas. The immense district is equal in area to the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Iowa, where there is a population of about 10,000,000 and a railway mileage of about 50,000. I think that square mile to square mile the fertility of the northwest is at least equal to the states named. Assuming that the line is to be worked for all that is possible to be done, the grades are 0.4, or 21 feet to the mile. All trains are fully loaded and composed of 40 ton pay load cars, and locomotives of the Mallet articulated compound type are to be used, with a hauling power of at least 4,000 tons of pay load. Thirty-two trains per day is about the capacity of a single track. Better than this has been done, but it is enough. Sixteen trains load 64,000 tons per day. Making allowance for accidents and delays, say for 30 working days, we get 1,920,000 tons, or 64,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"I assume that ships can be secured wherever there is sufficient business offered. It is apparent that at least 9 per day would need to be loaded, or say 135 to 140 to do business, allowing two trips to each ship. Any additional business taken to the bay would have to be stored until the following August, or nine months.

"Other sources of traffic possible to the line are: Exportation of cattle, usual package freight to and from Europe and the possibility of developing a reasonably large import coal trade. I believe it is practicable to lay down coal at Port Nelson from Nova Scotia at a cost not exceeding \$3.75 a ton. The rail haul, say to Saskatoon, as an average point of distribution, need not exceed \$4 per ton, making the cost of coal \$7.75. At present I believe it costs at least \$9 in the same territory.

"The equipment for thirty-two trains per day of the character outlined will cost about \$55, and means the providing of 108 train men, creates 150 telegraph operators, 54 gangs of sectionmen, shopmen, roundhouse men, superintendents and train and yard masters, a great number of whom are not likely to be required once the rush of the grain season is over. It appears, therefore, to be a difficult proposition for independent operation, and would seem to require to be worked by one of the large corporations so that the men and rolling stock could be utilized the whole year. There is in,

## THE GLOVE OF 1910

AND  
**MANY YEARS TO COME**

Is the **H.B.K. BRAND** Patent

## Ripless Glove



H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS.

A popular out-seam glove for hard wear. No stitching or seams inside to hurt the hand.

The seams are concealed at the finger tips by an extra piece of leather, which curls over and protects the stitching.

The more it's worn the greater the protection to the stitching.

The most durable glove ever made.

Practically an everlasting glove.

Positively guaranteed **NOT TO RIP** and backed up by the **H. B. K. BRAND.**

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The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.



## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., 12 Clyde stallions, 6 Clyde fillies, 5 Percheron stallions and 1 French Coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto drop off at Bolton.

**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT., ON C. P. R.**

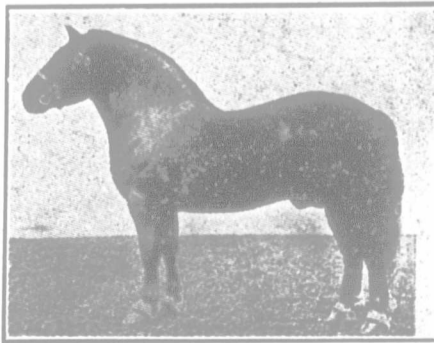
## GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.**

## SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Amongst the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina (2 years old); Champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. These Suffolks can be purchased cheap this fall. All imported Suffolks have a veterinary certificate for soundness when bought in England.

## GEO. JAQUES

LAMERTON P.O. - ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION  
(ALIX C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

**McDonald's Yorkshires**



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.  
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

**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 years old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS  
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**Great Private Sale**

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

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ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.  
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst.

Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

**MIDDLETON'S**

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



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

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**The J. C. Ranch**

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

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR., Gleichen, Alta.

**Messrs. Hickman & Scruby**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

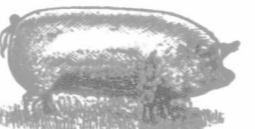


**J C POPE**

Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



**Glencorse Yorkshires**

**ALSO FO ALE**

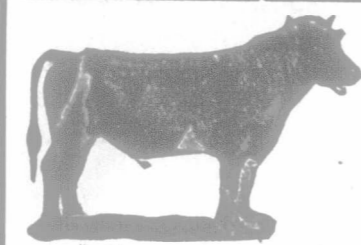
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

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

**20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH**

Two Clydesdale Colts, cheap.  
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each.  
Best strains of breeding.

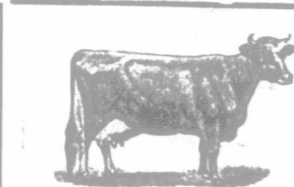
L. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MacGREGOR, Man.



**HOLSTEINS**

Have two or three highly bred bull calves for sale at bargain prices for the next thirty days. Have one sire ready for service from fine milking strain. Home of Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, the only cow in Western Canada with an official record of 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write us for quotations.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg



**Brampton Jerseys**

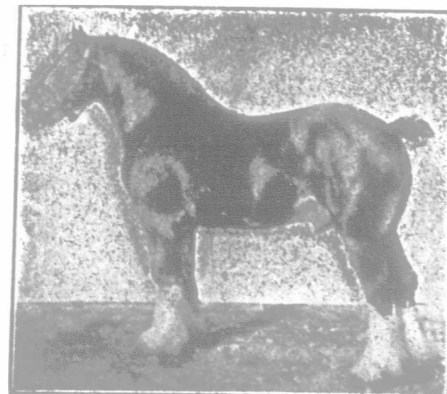
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.  
Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**



Importers and Breeders of  
**Clydesdales,  
Percherons  
Belgians  
AND  
Hackneys**

We have our barns full of choice Colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**  
Head Office and Stables  
WAWANESA, Manitoba  
JAMES BROOKS, Manager  
Vegreville, Alta.

Canada only one locomotive of the type described, and by using the largest freight engines now operated on the western roads a trainload would be reduced one-half and the capacity of the road in a like measure.

"It is apparent, however, that under any circumstances grain may be placed at Hudson's Bay on board ship as cheaply as at Fort William, hence the saving possibly is 5 cents per bushel, assuming that insurance and freight rates are equal at Montreal and Port Nelson. Captain Bernier is of the opinion that it is unsafe to be caught in the vicinity of Cox channel with a steamer any later than October 15."



**MORE BULBS FOR WINDOWS**

Freesias are among the most beautiful of bulbs. They possess a peculiar grace of form and a fragrance which is most delightful. One pot of five or six bulbs is sufficient to perfume a whole room when in flower. As cut flowers they are very valuable, as the unexpanded blooms will open in water and their keeping qualities are really remarkable. If the bulbs are planted early they can be had in bloom by January, and a succession of bloom may be had until June.

A good loamy soil with a mixture of leaf mold and sand makes a good potting compost. They should not be put in a dark place, as most other bulbs, but should be put directly in the light. Care should be taken in watering at first, as they require very little. As they develop into growth water can be given more freely, and when they are forming the flower spikes and buds a little weak manure water may be given occasionally. It helps the flowers wonderfully, giving them both size and color.

Richardias or callas are also good. Calla aethiopia, or lily of the Nile, include fall growing bulbous perennials of graceful habit and very handsome foliage and flowers. It is a well known plant of easy culture, and in winter is one of the best window plants. To induce profuse blooming the roots should be kept dormant from the middle of June until the last of August. Repot on a good rich soil, and use a good sized pot, say, about six inches in diameter. Give water in abundance when growing, and place in a good, light and warm window. A compost of one part good loam and one part well rotted cow manure suits.

Richardia alba maculata has a spotted leaf. A rare and beautiful variety of deep green with numerous white spots which give the plant a very ornamental appearance. The flowers are white with a black center. These callas grow freely in the house.

Richardia elliptica, the golden calla is a rare and beautiful variety with spotted leaves and the same habit of growth as the ordinary white calla, with flowers nearly the same size and shape, but of rich clear golden yellow color.

Amaryllis, too, are beautiful bulbous plants from Cape of Good Hope. They grow remarkably well as a house plant producing under the simplest conditions one, two or even three spikes from 18 to 24 inches in height, with from three to six large trumpet blooms which last a long time in good condition. They can be secured from any good nursery or seed house during the winter or early spring. As soon as the bulbs are received they should be planted in pots an inch or so larger than the diameter of the bulbs. Plant them so that the widest part of the bulb is covered with soil, and the top part or neck left exposed. For soil use two parts of good fibrous loam, one part of well rotted manure or leaf mold, a little sand and a sprinkling of flour well mixed together. After potting put them in the window, and water sparingly at first. If they are

**A PUBLIC WARNING**

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the wonderful Bowel Complaint cure.

Pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with these cheap and worthless preparations, some of which are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., but they dare not use the name "Dr. Fowler," in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine "Dr. Fowler's."

Are you willing to risk your health—perhaps even your life, to these no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so-called Strawberry Extracts?

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has a reputation extending over sixty-five years, therefore when you buy it you are not experimenting with a new and untried remedy.

It cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Seasickness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels.

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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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 hump go down. Most cases cured by a single 5-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.  
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Sure Cure for Spavin  
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Yours truly, A. T. Lynch.  
Equally good for Curbs, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.  
Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's standard remedy. Good for man and beast.  
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well matured bulbs, it will not be long before the flower scapes appear, and after that the leaves. It will then be necessary to water more freely as the plant develops. When in bloom a medium temperature with a light shade will prolong the flowering period.

When the amaryllis is developing the flower scapes a weak solution of manure water, or any good fertilizer given occasionally will help to bring out the flowers to perfection. After flowering the greatest care should be taken of the plants, as it is from that period till the end of the summer that the principal growth is made. The amaryllis will keep for years and flower every year. In fact, you can increase the stock by taking off the young bulbs which grow on the side of the old bulb. The best time to do this is during the resting period, and to get the best results it is advisable not to take them off until they have made some roots, and then pot them off separately in small pots. About the middle or end of September the plants will have finished growing, and from that time until about January give them very little water. Keep them on the dry side, for this, their resting period, and by doing this the bulbs will flower better the following year.

There are a number of varieties to select from, but all of them are beautiful. The price is a little higher than for most other bulbs, but they are well worth it. With good treatment they will keep for years, giving pleasure to the grower.

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PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

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If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar.



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CRAB APPLE TREE IN ORCHARD OF T. R. TODD.

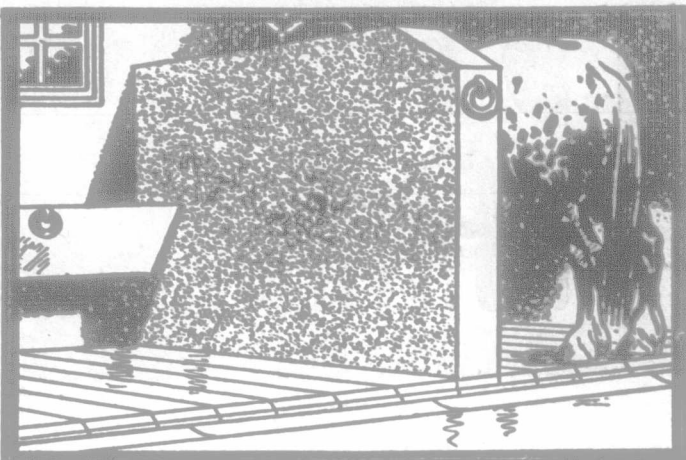
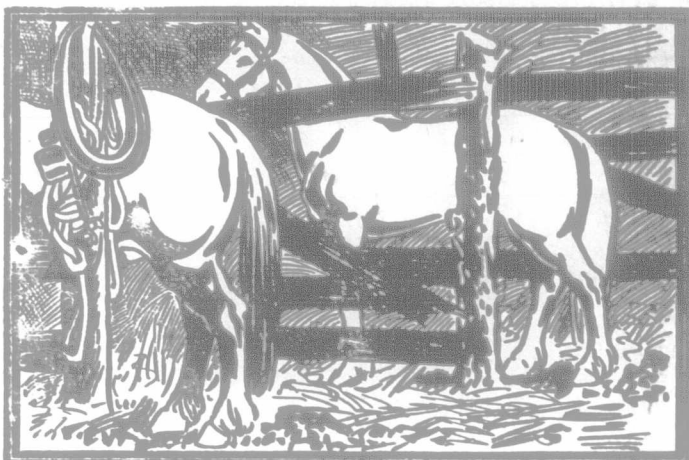
This tree bore a good load last season where other trees lost almost all their fruit owing to early frosts. In this garden also Mr. Todd grows splendid red plums and delicious strawberries. It has been found that shelter is needed from the north and west. Excessive cultivation and manuring are guarded against, and pruning is done sparingly. The object is to get trees to head low and give hardy, bushy tops, rather than excessive growth.

### CELERY STORAGE

Many farmers grow a supply of celery. Others would grow it if they could keep it in storage for at least part of the winter. Celery pits are most satisfactory, though some are able to keep the crop in sand in a cellar. For those who have only a small quantity to store it is scarcely feasible to put it in a pit. The aim should be to keep it cool and moderately dry.

Large growers who want to pit the crop should give attention to covering and ventilation.

The roof of the pit must be watertight, and supplied with ventilators every ten feet. The covering on the roof should be eight inches of leaves or straw manure, or about one foot of hay. If there is a good covering on the pit, it will be safe to give ventilation even on very cold days. There should be thermometers in the pits to guide as to temperature. The pits should be kept from sweating, and enough air should be supplied to keep the celery tops dry. The temperature should be kept as nearly at 32 degrees F. as possible, if it is desired to keep the celery late. With a pit well covered, an outside temperature of 20 degrees and an inside tempera-



### Which of These Pictures Best Represents Your Stable?

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| Foundations    | Poultry Houses | Tanks            |
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will outwear all others.

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the  
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New map now ready giving particulars of

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

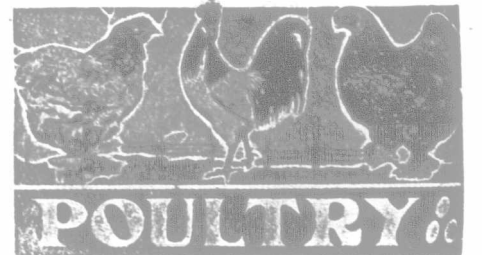
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NELSON B. C.

ture of 35 degrees, some ventilation should be given and the pit cooled down to 32 degrees and kept dry. In cold climates some arrange for space large enough to set a cast-iron coal stove. A good coal fire built, and it will soon be warmed up.

A pit which is to stand over winter needs to have a double-pitch roof, about seven feet high at the ridge, and three feet at the eaves, and should be well banked on the ends and sides with earth. The width of the pit will be about 23 feet, when 12-foot boards are used on the roof. The ridge should be a 2 by 6-inch plank, supported every five feet by a post; the purlines to support the roof boards may be of 2 by 6 to 3 by 4-inch stuff, with a post every five feet. The sides of the pit may be of earth, or of earth and plank. A walk one foot wide, from one end of the pit to the other along the middle, nearly under the ridge, is convenient and aids in getting a closer view of conditions inside the pit. The ventilators are made by using two boards right over the posts supporting the ridge and purlines; thence, ventilators are on each side of the pit and alternate. They may be thrown wide open or opened just a few inches at the top, according to the weather. The celery is removed by opening wide one of these ventilators near where the celery is ready to come out.

Celery should not be put into storage while it is wet, and care should be taken not to allow water on the leaves or stalks for fear of causing rust. Shake off the dirt and trim loose and crooked leaves. Set the bunches three or four inches deep and in rows as many inches apart in the pit so that the bunches in the row are touching. Then nice loam or sandy soil should be banked around to hold the bunches erect.

In a small way this can be done in a corner of the cellar, provided the furnace does not cause too much drying out.



### PROPER MARKETING OF POULTRY

Conditions surrounding the selling of poultry and poultry products have come to such a stage that producers must try some new method if they are to obtain as much as they should for what they have to offer. Every person likes good chicken, and all are willing to pay prices that make poultry-raising profitable to the man who understands his business. Those who have studied the matter say that a good hen will pay 100 per cent. on the money invested, and some give twice as good returns. In other lines it is seldom that as high as 50 per cent. is returned.

In many parts poultry-raising is being neglected. For the most part this neglect is due to unsavory conditions surrounding the marketing end. In dealing with the state of affairs, J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, points out that the demand far exceeds the available supply. "Last fall," he said, "one firm in a town in Ontario took orders in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia for 40 carloads of poultry, in all 1,300,000 pounds. They were sold at prices that netted the shipper 16c. per pound on board cars in Ontario." Again he says: "Recently, on a visit made to the east, a wholesale dealer from Victoria, B. C., made purchases of 23 carloads of eggs (10,350 cases of 30 dozen each) at a price approximating 24c. per dozen f. o. b. cars in Ontario. Winnipeg merchants during one week recently enquired for 20 carloads of eggs for shipment this fall. Other wholesale merchants in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria have trade calling for similar supplies."

A number of his critics—practical farmers, all of them—concur in Mr. Flavelle's statement that farmers have been diverted from poultry-raising. Why? Because they were being deprived of a legitimate share of the returns for their labors. This has



unquestionably had a great deal to do with the small output. The farmer does not want to produce and then have his prices forced down to where there is no profit for him. Consequently he has simply decreased production. But the farmer would increase production tomorrow were he assured of present prices continuing, were he assured that he would not be at the mercy of the cold-storage firms and the middlemen.

Thus far this country has seen only one practical effort to increase the producer's profits. We refer to the co-operative plan that is being advocated by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke, Ont., and which plan has been in full operation on their big farm. This firm is not trying to take the place of the cold-storage house or the middleman, but is making a determined effort to teach the farmers how, by team-work, they can secure higher prices for their products. They realize that the bigger and more aggressive farmers have practically dropped poultry-raising, because they have not been getting their fair share of the profits. This firm already not only has shown its 15,000 co-workers how great are these larger profits, but also has demonstrated in a very practical way how to get these profits. Co-operative circles and co-operative marketing seem to be the solution of the farmer getting full price for his labors.

**POULTRY IN ALBERTA**

For some time the Alberta department of agriculture has endeavored to encourage poultry-raising. Recently a carload of choice birds were imported from the east with a view to supplying breeding stock for all who wish to raise poultry. In reply to a letter from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE A. W. Foley, poultry expert for the province, wrote as follows:

"The carload of purebred poultry shipped into Alberta for breeding purposes is the outcome of the educational work that has been carried on by the department of agriculture here during the past four or five years. Practical demonstration work has been carried on by this branch in the fattening and marketing of poultry, and later we established a poultry-breeding station to assist in improving the quality of poultry in the province. Each year there has been an increased demand for purebred poultry and eggs for breeding purposes to such an extent that the plant has been inadequate.

"Before I left for the East last July we had orders on file for several hundred birds, and knowing that there would be a demand for hundreds more that we would not be able to supply, I made arrangements with Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal, to supply the department with a carload of good breeding stock. This firm had previously purchased the surplus stock of the Ontario Agricultural College, Macdonald College and other similar plants in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. By a special favor on the part of Mr. Gunn, who is leading a movement in the East for a better quality of poultry products, they are supplying us with a carload of birds at \$1.50 each f. o. b. Montreal. The transportation charges are being paid by the Dominion government, thus enabling the department to supply the stock at \$1.50 each, plus the charges of crating and feeding in transit.

"The car contains over 1,800 birds, chiefly of the utility breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds. A number of other breeds are represented, having been ordered for persons desiring them. These birds have all been selected by Professor Elford, of Macdonald College, and Professor Graham, of Guelph. Orders have been received for the greater number of these birds and further enquiries are coming in daily. There seems to be a wonderful development of late in the poultry industry here, and we have enlarged the poultry station to better supply the needs of the people, particularly in experimental work.

"There is an unlimited demand in these western provinces for purebred poultry for breeding purposes. I consider this importation a movement in the right direction, as the need of more and better poultry is very apparent everywhere."

# The Drugless Method of Curing Disease

Some people have an idea that the only way to cure disease, chronic disorders or pain of any kind, is to swallow a lot of drugs. When you find yourself ailing in any way you run to the drug store and get a bottle of some patent medicine, or have your doctor write out a prescription for probably the same stuff under another name. What good does it do you? Just stimulates, like whiskey, and perhaps gives temporary relief. Couldn't do more than that, for recent exposures by the United States government prove that nearly all the medicines sold are combinations of alcohol and poison. You know alcohol is what makes whiskey such a powerful stimulant. It is a poison also. Some other poisons you get in drugs are morphine, cocaine, mercury, arsenic and potash. Medicines containing such poisons wreck the stomach and nerves, eat up the vitality, and often make dope fiends out of unsuspecting sufferers.

Drugs will kill pain all right, but they kill the nerves at the same time. Just as soon as the poison stops working the trouble returns worse than ever. There is a cause for every pain and that cause must be removed before you can get permanent relief.

Disease always results when you break nature's laws. If you continually overwork the stomach you will have stomach trouble. If you abuse any organ of your body you must suffer for it afterwards. Then the real cause of disease is due to the weakness or inactivity of some part of the body machinery. The reason any organ breaks down or fails to work properly is because it has not enough vitality to withstand the strain when it is overtaxed. This vitality is nothing more than electricity, the motive power of the human body.

Now to cure disease you must renew the vitality or electricity of the part that causes the trouble. When this is done the disease cannot exist, for the cause is removed.

My Electric Belt is the most successful device for infusing electricity into the body. By the use of this appliance you can get the benefit of a steady, unbroken stream of electric life, for hours at a time, without the least shock or burn or unpleasant sensation.

My way of living is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means.

Instead of swallowing a lot of poisonous drugs, you apply my belt about your body and feel the soothing, glowing electricity penetrating your vitals, giving strength and energy to every part that is weak.



The best argument in favor of my belt is the fact that it cures. That's the main thing. I will give you the names of people near you who have been cured by my method, and you can ask them about it.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt was received five weeks ago to-night. I am feeling better than I have for a long time. I did not know I was sick, but thought hard work and my years were telling on me. I was tired all the time—worse in the morning than at night. I can now do a hard day's work and feel all right. You certainly have my thanks, and if I can recommend it to anyone needing it, I will do so.

**WM. FULVER,**

437 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt a month now and it is certainly helping me. My food digests better than it did and my bowels move more regularly. I am not as constipated as I was and sleep better than I did. My back is getting stronger and I do not have to pass water as often and the burning sensation is gone. I have had no night losses since wearing the Belt.

**EDD. BODELL,**

107 1/2 Clover Bar, Alta.  
To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: if you will secure me, you can

**PAY WHEN CURED**

**You Need This—It's Free**

You ought to read my free 84-page illustrated book regarding the cure of disease without drugs. This book explains many secrets you should know. It tells all about my Belt, and cost of treatment. It is absolutely free, if you'll bring or mail me this coupon. Cut out the coupon now.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin**

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

Unless you treat your ailments in the right way, you can't expect to cure them. We'll buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to show you how effective is the right way.

It's not so long ago that the doctors bled a man to make him strong.

"Stuff a cold and starve a fever" is miles behind our to-day's knowledge of curative science, yet our fathers had it preached to them time and again.

You may not know it, but to-day there are just as ineffective methods of cure being preached and practised. All because most people do not know the real cause of disease.

There are two kinds of corpuscles in the blood—red and white.

The red corpuscles contain nutrition, the white destroy disease germs. If for any cause the white corpuscles become depleted and are not sufficiently strong to destroy the germs of disease, then disease controls the body.

That's the cause of disease.

\* \* \*

Years ago certain herbs were found to cure disease.

They didn't know how or why in those days, they do to-day.

And it's because these herbs build up the white corpuscles.

These herbs are contained in Psychine—they're responsible for the great results obtained from Psychine a third of a century ago.

They're responsible for the hundreds of thousands that Psychine has cured since that time.

It's because of these herbs that we have received hundreds of thousands of testimonials attesting to wonderful cures that Psychine has made.

And it's because of these very same herbs that we will buy within the next twelve months hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine and give them away free to whomever sends us the coupon in this announcement.

Now if you wish to relieve or prevent any of the disorders in this list send in that coupon:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| La Grippe   | Bronchial Coughs     |
| Bronchitis  | Weak Lungs           |
| Hemorrhages   | Weak Voice           |
| Sore Throat   | Spring Weakness      |
| Anaemia   | Early Decline        |
| Female Weakness                                     | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion   | Catarrh of Stomach   |
| Poor Appetite                                       | Night Sweats         |
| Chills and Fevers                                   | Obstinate Coughs     |
| Sleeplessness and                                   | Laryngitis and       |
| Nervous Troubles                                    | Dyspepsia            |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La-Grippe. |                      |

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

**COUPON No. 15**

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.  
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.



MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR CARS ON FARMS

A dealer in automobiles at Los Angeles, Cal., maintains that there is a greater portion of the people of southern California active in automobiling, and that the ratio of cars owned to population is larger than anywhere else in the world.

Among the strangest of recent inventions recorded in this country are specially constructed spectacles for chickens, to prevent them from pecking out each other's eyes.

Then there is an inventor who considers that much valuable energy is wasted by men in lifting their hats to female acquaintances, and, therefore, has devised a self-tipping hat.

A man who really wanted to benefit mankind patented a sheet-iron cat, a feline which works by clockwork, and which has a bellows inside, which swells up its tail and causes sounds to issue forth which would wake an entire neighborhood.

Still another man was given a patent for a pasteboard cat covered with phosphorus, so that it shines in the dark. It is used for frightening off rats and mice.

Perhaps one of the most astonishing inventions on record was the device of a Frenchman who suggested the laying down of huge suction tubes from the coast out to various points in the open sea.

One of the latest applications of electricity is the electric whip, said to have been invented by a Californian wagon driver, who found it inconvenient to reach out his whip to touch his horses in stormy weather, and so contrived a long, flexible pole, which, on coming into contact with the horse's flank, shot forth a small electric shock.

An ingenious employment of the phonograph by the way, was suggested by an inventor some time ago. This was for curing children of the habit of crying upon the slightest provocation.

A well-known French actor became involved in a discussion with an American, grew heated, drew his card from his pocket, threw it on the table with a tragic air, and stalked out.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME THAT YOU SHOULD READ

The following books are virile and intensely interesting; books that will make you neglect your duties in order to finish them at one sitting.

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and postpaid to those of our

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- CONJURORS' HOUSE - Stewart Edward White.
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.

WINNIPEG MAN.

Hogan was playing nurse to the twins on the front porch. The twins were annoyed because each wanted exclusive possession of a solitary kitten and they were yelling.

Newport is not over-critical; in fact, it accepts a great many things that would not be accepted in many other places, and says a good deal about them at the same time.

Leonardo Da Vinci spent several years in painting a picture of the Last Supper of our Saviour, says a writer in the Christian Herald.

CHINESE HOTELS
Some of the inns of modern China are badly built. A correspondent, in travelling across the country recently had this experience:

"At only one village had I any difficulty. We were marching late in the dark and I had sent my groom on ahead to find me an inn, as he had often done before.

"Immediately there was a row. The innkeeper and his vociferous spouse shouted out their wrongs.

"Every one came into the street to hear; the whole village was roused. When I arrived it seemed like a demonstration in my honor.

"The structure damaged reminded one of the jerry built houses familiar to students in Edinburgh, where it is on record that a lodger once complained to his landlord that the ceiling in his room had fallen down.

A young man returned to the country village where he was born, after having successfully worked his way up by direct primary ballot to a nomination for a state office.

# You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

## GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future.

There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

### This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

### Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wood shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

### This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

### Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

### Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a 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 now.



**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.


Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

*G. A. Pedlar*


Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 5

### 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



<b>OSHAWA, ONTARIO</b>				
<b>HALIFAX, N.S.</b> 16 Prince St.	<b>ST. JOHN, N.B.</b> 42-46 Prince William St.	<b>QUEBEC, P.Q.</b> 127 Rue de Pont	<b>MONTREAL, Que.</b> 321-3 Craig St. W.	<b>OTTAWA, Ont.</b> 425 Sussex St.
<b>LONDON, Ont.</b> 86 King Street	<b>CRATHAM, Ont.</b> 200 King Street West	<b>PORT ARTHUR, Ont.</b> 45 Cumberland Street	<b>WINNIPEG, Man.</b> 76 Lombard Street	<b>TORONTO, Ont.</b> 111-113 Bay St.
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ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER