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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

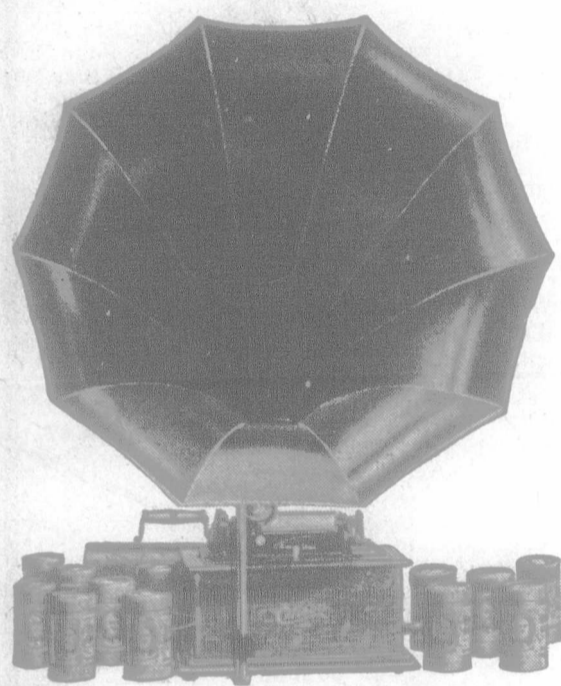
The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 17, 1909

No. 895



# The Edison!

The latest style Edison Phonograph in our new outfit No. 10 — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

# FREE

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

**Read the Offer:** I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C.O.D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

**MY REASON**—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

### MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph in Every Home."

The phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything you ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

**MY REASON** I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its absolute superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment, and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you, yourself would want a phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on the free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan, that is all. I ask for not one cent of your money; I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2 a month, if they want it. **NOW, REMEMBER, NOBODY ASKS FOR A CENT OF YOUR**



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Just sign and mail the coupon at the right, and get this FREE catalogue. Write today.

**MONEY.** I want every responsible household in the country, every entertainer, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not charge you anything C.O.D.

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In this catalog you will find a complete list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan. Sign the coupon to-day. Do it right now.

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No letter necessary; just sign and mail this free coupon right now, today.



## Guaranteed to Wear Longer or you get 2 pairs free

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

Let us again remind you that we guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to out-wear others. That means the best wearing hosiery sold anywhere.

The reason why they will wear longer is because of the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

### They're Seamless

These machines form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere to irritate your feet or rip apart.

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

You see, these machines increase the wear resistance of Pen-Angle Hosiery and at the same time make them more comfortable—your ideal hosiery.

Make up your mind right now that you will never again buy hosiery with horrid seams up the leg and across the foot—hosiery less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery.

### For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight, 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black,

light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

### For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

### Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order post-paid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

### Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors. 44

# Pen-Angle Hosiery

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44 Paris, Canada

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in any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.  
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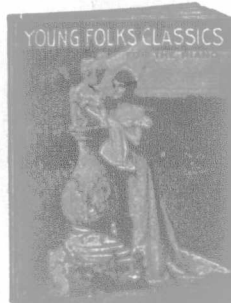
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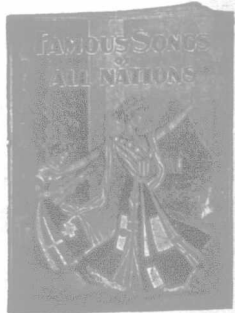
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**Watches that Keep time**

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00

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**SELECTED RECIPES**

**Beef Olives.**—1 pound steak from the round of rump, cut in square pieces; take the fat edges off and chop up for suet chop all the scraps and add to the stuffing one teaspoon parsley, two tablespoons chopped suet, one-quarter pound grated bread, a little nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, grated rind of lemon, 1 egg. Put a little bit of the stuffing the size of a cork and roll in each, and tie with a string and roll in flour and fry with a teaspoonful butter till they get cooked on the outside; add one dessert spoonful flour and one and a half breakfast cup of water or stock and put all into a stew pan. Add one onion to flavor, steam 1 hour, dish on mashed potatoes and garnish with carrot and turnip.

**Baked Apple Dumplings.**—Peel and core apples, fill cavities with sugar, pinch of butter and grated nutmeg. Make a rich pie crust to cover, wetting edges where paste joins. Bake in moderate oven till a nice pale brown. Serve with cold thick cream, sweetened and flavored with grated nutmeg.

**Breakfast Cheese.**—Slice ¼ pound good cheese into half cup of sweet milk and bring to boil. Dissolve enough corn starch to thicken. When boiled till smooth add ¼ teaspoon baking soda. Stir; serve at once on hot buttered toast. Eat it before it gets the least chilled and it will be very digestible. Add pepper, salt and mustard to taste. A NOOK HELP.

**Canned Pumpkin.**—Fresh home-stewed pumpkin makes the best pies. This cannot be had the year round. But pumpkin may be so treated as to defy an epicure to distinguish the preserved from the fresh product. Stew the pumpkin "dry," that is, reduce the pulp greatly. Sift. Then to every three-fourths of a cupful of pumpkin add three-fourths of a cupful of white granulated sugar, one scant teaspoonful of ginger, one-eighth teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-eighth teaspoonful of nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Blend thoroughly. Heat to the boiling point, being careful not to burn the mixture. Seal in air-tight pint jars. This will keep indefinitely. The preserving may be done in the fall, when pumpkins are fresh, or a little at a time at each stewing, or in the winter when pumpkins will keep no longer. Whichever plan is followed the product is most convenient. For pie dissolve one cupful of preserved pumpkin in one and one-half cupfuls of hot scalded milk, add one-half cupful of cream and two well beaten eggs; bake in a rich crust one hour and you have the famous old New England pumpkin pie.

**Care of Celery.**—Celery should be carefully lifted and stored in long narrow boxes, in which a few inches of earth has been placed. The celery should be placed root down and as close together as it can be packed. The box should be covered with sacking and placed in the root cellar. The root cellar should be dark and the temperature should be exactly thirty-two degrees. It is sometimes impossible to maintain exactly that temperature. Thirty-six is easier to maintain. It does not harm if the thermometer drops a little occasionally, but do not keep it there long. When warm weather comes a little ventilation at night is good but care must be taken to prevent warm air from entering.

**Nut Jumbles.**—Take one pound of butter, one pound of sugar, and beat them to a cream; then add two eggs, a small glassful of milk, and flour enough to roll them out like cookies (as thin as possible). Brush the top of each jumble with the beaten yolk of an egg, into which sprinkle some granulated sugar mixed with a small portion of cinnamon, and on the top sprinkle some chopped almonds. Bake in a good oven until a delicate brown. Take care they do not get too brown.

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SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

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NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

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DE LAVAL Cream Separators are the highest type of farm implement made and invariably prove the most profitable of farm investments. They are guaranteed to be in every way as represented, and to fulfil every claim made as a condition of their acceptance by the purchaser. They are sold on as sound a basis as a Government Bond, and their prestige is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

The buyer who puts his money into any other separator to-day and continually wastes some of his product through its use must surely do so without knowledge of the up-to-date DE LAVAL machine, the opportunity for which knowledge is free to him for the asking.

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Sask-Alta Direct Damper insures your arms against scalding by steam, and fingers from being burned. But you cannot get this feature in any other range. It's patented—an exclusive Sask-Alta improvement.

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## More Pounds of Hay, With Less Labor

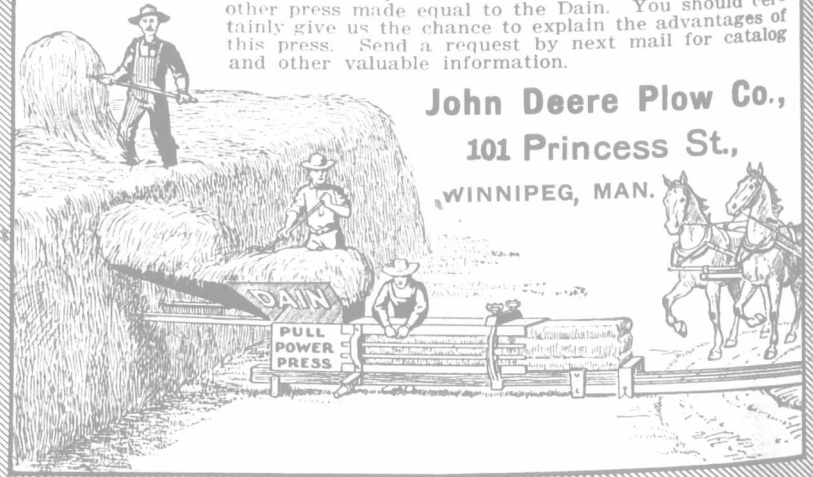
# Dain Pull Power Press

The capacity of a hay press is measured by the pounds of properly-baled hay it will produce in a given time. The more hay it will bale the better the press.

Because Joseph Dain's patented Pull Power gives so great a leverage, and so perfectly equalizes the pull, a shorter sweep is used. Thus, with the Dain, in travelling the same distance as with ordinary press, the horses bale more hay. There is no pitman or other high obstruction for the horses to step over, and the load being so perfectly equalized, the faster-baling Dain press is actually easier on the horses than the smaller capacity presses of other makes.

You can set the Dain Pull Power Press anywhere—and the hay does not have to be forked so far. One man's labor can be saved on the stack. The press and feeder's stand can always be set to avoid the wind and discomfort from chaff and dust. The hopper and feed table form the charge. The man who does the feeding does not have to make a single strained or unnatural movement. The man who does the tying stands up to his work. He does not have to walk around the press.

Thus, you see, the Dain Pull Power Hay Press has the highest record in pounds of hay baled and the lowest in amount of horse-energy and human-energy expended. We are sure if you will investigate the Dain press and its work you will buy it in preference to all others. The Dain Pull Power Hay Press, made by Dain Manufacturing Company, Limited, Welland, Ont., is the ORIGINAL pull power press. Imitators have been obliged to respect Joseph Dain's patents. As long as these patents are in force there can be no other press made equal to the Dain. You should certainly give us the chance to explain the advantages of this press. Send a request by next mail for catalog and other valuable information.



**John Deere Plow Co.,**  
 101 Princess St.,  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 17, 1909

No. 895

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

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## EDITORIAL

### Live-Stock Markets

After all is said and done those who know the live-stock industry agree that the surest way of improving the live stock market is to improve the quality of stock sent to the market. A uniformly good product, generally, commands a uniformly good price. This rule holds good in connection with live stock. Sometimes lack of supply forces high figures for inferior animals, but this state of affairs is short-lived and unsatisfactory. The general tendency is for inferior stock to depreciate prices for all grades.

There is no reason, therefore, why every farmer who markets live stock should not endeavor to have superior animals. Pure-bred sires of all classes of stock are available at reasonable prices. With due precautions in selection of the same, and a careful weeding out of the progeny from females now on hand there soon would be such improvement in stock marketed that all would be convinced that the market had improved.

Make preparations for doing your part before spring opens.

### Pledging Candidates for Legislature

Every day or so one hears of a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association pledging itself to work for the nomination of farmers as the candidates of each of the political parties in the election in Manitoba believed to be forthcoming. These farmer candidates are to be pledged to support the platform of the Grain Growers' Association, the chief plank of which is government ownership of elevators. Thus the grain growers aim to control and initiate legislation.

Whether the venture into politics will be successful is problematical. If candidates, who are pledged, can be made to remember

their pre-election promises after they are in office, and induced to carry them out, the Grain Growers' Association will have achieved something which no farmers' organization has yet been able to accomplish. The trouble, however, in politics generally is that the candidate selected as party standard bearer in an election owes his nomination to the party machine. He has to be loyal to that before all other things, and a great number of electors are so prejudiced in their political views that it is possible to convince them of pretty nearly anything. They may be even convinced that a candidate's before-election promises need not be lived up to, if those promises conflict with the policy of the party. Thus does party government work out. The grain growers are avoiding the rock upon which the Patrons of Industry were wrecked and are aiming to achieve similar ends by different means. Here's hoping they may be more successful. Agriculturists, as a class, are too much party bound.

### Helpmeets for Homesteaders

For many years homesteaders in Western Canada have toiled late and early for at least several months in the year and put in many lonesome hours when not busy, all because they found it difficult to secure a partner. To some, of course, the solitude of a homesteader's life is quite agreeable. But on the whole it is safe guessing that at least after the first season the newcomer would prefer to have one with him who would keep things cosy around the shack and cheer and help him at work on the fertile soil.

It seems strange, therefore, that some organized effort was not made years ago to bring to prairie Canada the women that are in such demand—especially when prospects are so bright for prosperous and happy homemaking. The Salvation Army, always quick to realize the needs of a country and ready to take a definite step to remedy defects, promise to bring several hundred domestics from across the waters. The record of past seasons shows that these will not need to go without homes, provided they are willing to work at farm duties on the prairie. In addition they can depend on being able to step into comfortable homes as life partners with honest, robust farmers within six to twenty-four months from the time they arrive.

Judging from experiences of the past season domestics are more desirable as immigrants than any other class. We need an increased number of men to cultivate the vast acreage, but cultivated areas are not at their best until there is a reasonable number of genuine homes that are comfortable. The bachelor may make money, but in most cases he denies himself what is better—a real home.

Bring out the domestics!

### Agriculture vs. Militarism

For every dollar of public revenue spent in Canada under federal authority for the encouragement of agriculture, three dollars and seventy-two cents are expended for militia and defence. The latest blue book issued by the department of finance gives the total expenditure under arts, agriculture and statistics as \$1,403,569.01, and under militia and defence as \$5,221,644.79; \$142,424.08 is spent in maintaining experimental farms, and \$108,495.79 in running a military college; \$423,343.90 is spent in aid of exhibitions, and \$2,996,365.46 in paying officers and men and putting on a blood-and-thunder show in several localities once a year, called an annual drill. Under the heading "for the development of the live-stock industry" there is an expenditure item of \$42,647.03, and under the heading "warlike and other stores" the expenditure has been \$231,997.88. Certainly for the part she plays in international affairs, Canada is spending quite a tidy sum in warlike preparations.

This country has been lauded abroad for the generous manner in which our governments encourage agriculture. We do seem to accomplish considerable with the million and a half appropriated for the work of the agricultural department, but it doesn't bulk very large when compared with the five and a quarter millions spent preparing for war; and despite the fact that Hon. Sydney Fisher will probably succeed in inducing his colleagues to increase the appropriations to his department next season by a hundred thousand or so, to establish some additional experimental farms, it is altogether likely that before the next annual blue book comes out our expenditures for defence will have doubled or trebled.

### Big Profits in Steer Feeding

Eighteen steers averaging over fifteen hundred pounds as two-year-olds and selling at nine dollars per hundredweight is the startling announcement in a recent bulletin issued by the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. Many, no doubt, will be inclined to disbelieve the report. However, it is given the ear-mark of authenticity—the name and post office address of the man who sold the choice carload. The animals were bought on Chicago market just a year plus one day previous to the day on which they were delivered. At that time they averaged seven hundred and thirty pounds and cost four dollars per hundred. They were Montana-bred Angus cattle with every indication of being good doers. After three hundred and sixty-six days' care and feeding by an experienced farmer and stock feeder they averaged one thousand five hundred and one pounds each, and were of such quality as to bring the highest price ever paid on the general market in Chicago. The

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profits amounted to over nineteen hundred dollars, or considerably over one hundred dollars per head.

This achievement is an extraordinary one. Perhaps it cannot be repeated in years. However, it shows the possibilities of intelligent live-stock feeding. In Western Canada we are too prone to bank all on grain production. A review of prominent farming communities, or of prominent farmers in any community, reveals the fact that the most prosperous individuals are those who raise grain and fodder and feed well-bred cattle and hogs. Rich virgin soil for years gives enormous grain yields, but for maximum production it is necessary to return something to the soil to maintain sufficient fertility for continuous cropping.

Granting that it is absurd to figure on a profit of one hundred dollars per head from one year's feeding it must be admitted that with stock of the proper kind, judiciously fed and handled, there is a money profit in addition to an increased crop yield.

### Stallion Syndicates

Defects of stallion syndicates have been pointed out by our correspondents. Despite the fact that in all too many cases syndicates have proven to be disastrous impositions on those honest farmers who put up their good money, inexperienced persons should not take it for granted that syndicates are altogether undesirable.

Much depends on the method of syndicating. If an unscrupulous horse owner undertakes the formation of a syndicate and turns over an inferior stallion to unsuspecting farmers then all is wrong. The horseman is to blame for imposing on honest farmers, and the farmers are to blame for not forming the syndicate in a business way and allowing one or more of their number to arrange for the purchase of a stallion of merit.

Experience shows that the ideal way of forming stallion syndicates—or any other organization—is for one or two or several men of the district interested in the enterprise to devote time and energy to perfect the organization and then make a purchase, having the animal scrutinized by an expert horseman and subject to passing as registered in the National Live-stock Records. Enquiries regarding pedigrees of pure-bred stock recognized in Canadian books always are promptly attended to if sent to National Live-stock Records, Ottawa. If these precautions are taken the stallion syndicate generally can be termed a success. Of course, there is a chance that a sound horse of good appearance may prove to be an uncertain breeder. In many districts this plan has worked out well and a general improvement in horse flesh has been the result.

Western Canada supplies more horses—and in many respects superior quality. The present location of stallion syndicates is the least expensive method of doing this. This does not mean that a syndicate is not a profitable investment. In the proper kind of stallion syndicate, the syndicate in the district of the horseman's business.

### A Case of Brito-Phobia

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of October 6th under the heading of "The Maelstrom of Militarism," appears a letter from someone, evidently suffering from a violent attack of Anglo-phobia or Brito-phobia, (if I may be excused for coining the word) and I am afraid his case is a hopeless one. But realizing as I do that your paper finds its way into the homes of many of the new settlers who are coming to our country, some of whom may have as hazy a conception of British ideals and institutions as Don himself, and are thus more susceptible to infection of this well known malady, hence I beg space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks, hoping that it will tend to counteract if not immunize them from contagion. Otherwise I should have treated it with the silent contempt it deserves.

Don's case is a well marked one and bears all the characteristics of the most virulent form. After picturing in his fevered brain Britain as the lion in sheep's clothing he raves at Lord C. Beresford for uttering a word of warning to Canada against "the Armageddon" which he himself says is surely coming and the prospect of which seems to cause him a fiendish delight. He admits with a candor (which, if it were not for the seriousness of the situation would be laughable) that there are breakers ahead, for which Britain has to burden her population with a taxation almost unbearable; but which he would have us believe is rooted in the vain glory, race pride and religious bigotry of the British people. He further accuses them of being selfish and shortsighted for protecting themselves and the colonies and the whole world from the disaster which would certainly follow if she once lost control of the sea.

Admiral Evans of the United States Navy said a short time ago that "he hoped Britain would increase her fleet which had never been used for anything but "good." He asserts that it is vanity which causes the Briton's breast to heave when he sings "Britannia Rules the Waves." Surely, we may be excused for a little vanity when it is remembered that it was the freedom and liberty which Britain extends to her subjects, no matter of what race, creed or color that promoted Sir Wilfred Laurier (himself a French Canadian) to exclaim that while he loved France he also loved the British flag and institutions; or Wm. L. Bryan, on his late visit to Canada, to state that it was the only alien flag that Americans would consent to live under. He says some other nation will adopt these words some day. We can only hope that if they do, they will deal out in all parts of the world the same even-handed justice which Britain is doing in India which called forth words of admiration from Theodore Roosevelt before he sailed for Africa.

Being a little weakened at this stage of the disease Don calls Mr. McDonald to his aid in coloring a truly dreadful picture which he draws of Britain's war—burdened with her millions whose condition is no doubt most deplorable; but may I not ask what would be the condition of them and millions who now gain a good livelihood if the British fleet were defeated at sea and her food supply cut off? The contemplation of such dreadful things must hang like a hideous nightmare over all serious-minded British statesmen. I would also in passing like to remark that it was those selfsame awful, sodden, bloodless beings who for years contributed annually to the \$25,000,000 which Britain spent in the upkeep of a fleet on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific for the protection of our coast trade, and I do not remember hearing one word of protest either viva voce or through the press from Don's "friend." Further he does not appear to be particularly enthusiastic about sharing that burden yet.

No one invites Canada or any other colony to court such conditions as he alleges exist in the Old Land. The British government never asked Canada or Australia to contribute directly to the upkeep of her navy or army. What she did ask was that they would relieve her of part of the burden by helping to protect themselves. Many Canadian and other men have expressed themselves as wishing that we have so long relied on Britain for our protection. Canada, Australia and New Zealand it is true did send men and money to help Britain fight the Boers, but it was not to help her and I hold with the rest of a much larger part of the world, that if she had not done so she would have been in a much better position to have dealt with the Boer war.

when the day of trial comes there will be thousands of the boys from the prairie and the grimy artizan class ready to go to defend our hearths and homes.

Why does not Britain disarm? he asks. Britain has made disarmament proposals, but found that they would not be entertained by the more ambitious of the European nations. Has any other nation offered to disarm or even made proposals to limit armaments? Britain's colonial policy which has been so successful all over the world is called a policy of aggression. It is a policy of progression. Personally I believe that if Britain could honorably send a strong fleet to the Baltic tomorrow and establish the same democratic government which she is about to set in motion in South Africa, and for which she has won such warm applause from the American press; or if she could make an excuse for sending an army to the Congo and there administer the affairs of that unhappy state in the same equitable way that she has handled the finances of Egypt, she would be doing God's own work.

Finally Don casts a reflection on the honor of our dead heroes by suggesting that it was "The white man's ambition" and not "The white man's burden" that led men like Sir Robert Hart to spend 40 years of the best of his life in China, to return an old man broken in health; or Gordon, who went with a handful of men to Khartoum and there to lose his life; or yet Dr. Livingstone to spend years and finally die in the fever laden swamps of Equatorial Africa. No, Mr. Editor, it is not the future welfare of the British Empire, or the peace of the world that is causing this gentleman sleepless nights. He is a sick man. The bacillus of his disease is called "envy," which is engendered by jealousy and breaks out in the rash of "hatred."

R. P. WILLIAMS.

## HORSE

### The Stallion Syndicate—Good or Bad

While it cannot be denied that many farmers have been fleeced by means of the stallion syndicate it must not be supposed that the company or syndicate method of owning stallions is necessarily bad; in fact little objection can be advanced when a company is properly started and carried on. Several such companies have been known to the writer, in which such organization of a few farmers was profitable to them, but these associations did not buy high priced horses.

The syndicate system comes in for most condemnation by reason of the methods, some of them infamous, taken to get farmers' signatures to notes by means of the sale of an entire horse. The usual procedure followed has been outlined quite recently in your columns, viz., by the use of some leading farmer in a community as a sort of stool-pigeon or by making some of the members of the proposed syndicate unfit for business by getting them into an intoxicated condition. Such methods are now considered more or less crude, and have therefore been dropped.

One of the worst dangers to a solvent farmer is the fact that he may be totally ruined or seriously hampered financially by going on the syndicate note with a number of farmers who are practically insolvent, — worth nothing, and thus be let in for the full amount to be given for the horse. Such is by no means an uncommon sequel to the syndicating of a horse in a neighborhood.

The sellers of horses by the syndicate method rarely collect their notes; they generally discount them at a bank close by and are not seen again in the district. In fact the atmosphere is rarely healthy for or congenial to the salesman of a stallion by the syndicate method twelve months after the sale.

Some tricks of the syndicate business reveal much ingenuity. The following example came to my notice some time ago: A splendid looking horse was syndicated for \$4,000 to a number of farmers, whose average intelligence led one to think they should have known better. When loading time came their model horse had no record as a foal getter. Protest to the sellers resulted in an exchange for a very much inferior looking horse, but still a getter of foals of a sort. The value of the second horse allowing generous figure was \$1,500, thus a breeding season for many nates was lost and twenty-five hundred dollars to

begin with. The fancy horse was doubtless made to do duty again and again in a similar manner in unsophisticated communities.

Another substitution method with a stallion has been followed. The original horse always an animal of fine quality and appearance, is bought by the syndicate, but when taken in hand by the company's groom cannot be got to perform a service in a satisfactory manner, despite repeated trials with the quietest mares. Complaint is made, and as a consequence the horse is exchanged for another, which will cover in a proper manner. The substitute is a much inferior horse in appearance and the syndicate loses a substantial sum at the start. The trick stallion, which, by the way, has been trained to act in the manner it does, is again made to do duty as a seller of inferior stallions at the price of a first-class horse.

Smart people are very apt to condemn others who have been fooled and duped by the syndicate method, but it must not be forgotten that the scheme has been easily worked because the victims were conscious and ambitious to improve their horse stock. The idea of a pecuniary profit is rarely considered seriously by the individual members of a stallion syndicate. Again it is a comparatively easy matter to bring in an entire horse of fine appearance, but whose papers and breeding could not stand inspection by an expert on pedigrees. It is a pretty safe guide never to accept a pedigree until the National Records at Ottawa will O. K. it. The secretaries of the provincial horse breeders' associations will on request give an opinion. As a rule the salesman with a horse of doubtful lineage will not have sufficient patience to await the handing down of the judgment. Farmers who deliberate over the purchase of a stallion are not as a rule easily victimized. It is a strange phenomenon, but not at all unusual, for a stallion of medium quality to be syndicated by a stranger at a considerably higher price than the purchasers could secure a better horse from a local breeder.

Speaking generally a farming community should not pay more than fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars for a good horse. In fact the higher figure is the extreme, and yet how frequently we hear of horses syndicated at twenty-five hundred to four thousand dollars. To buy a stallion worth more money than \$2,000 is an extravagance in many communities. The horse stock in a neighborhood cannot be improved sufficiently by one cross to warrant the investment of the larger sums mentioned. The higher priced and more valuable horse should be in the hands of the specialist breeder, one who has selected or graded his brood mares to a type, that type likely to nick well with the stallion. If readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will only think over the breeding records of the various stallions used in their locality for some years, they will note that it was the good average horse that left the deepest impression, and not the horse with the show ring record. In saying this I have no intention of disparaging the show horse, only to indicate that in many places it would simply be wasted.

SASKATCHEWAN.

### Rheumatism

By DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL.

One of the most annoying kinds of lameness is one which appears suddenly and apparently without cause. In the evening, say, the horse is taken to the stable in his ordinarily sound condition, but in the morning he is found to be feverish and distinctly lame. A close examination fails to find anything to account for this, or there may be perhaps, a swelling in one fetlock, let us say. This is very painful and the horse will barely allow us to touch it.

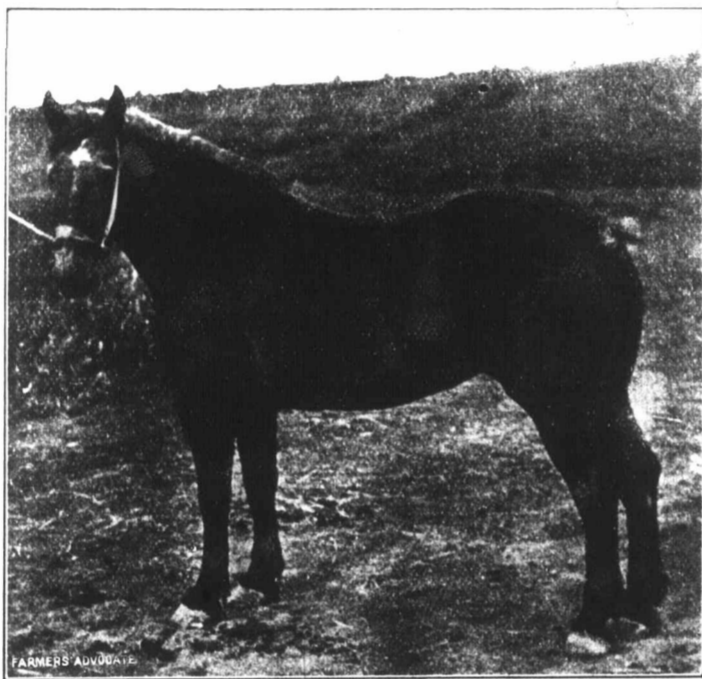
The first idea we have about this lameness is that the horse has sprained himself during the night, and we bathe and rub the part with liniment. But it gets no better. The next day we may find him lame in another leg. We know that our first diagnosis was wrong, but we are more mystified than ever because now we are in the dark altogether. When we can imagine the cause we can apply what we fancy is a suitable treatment, but when we do not know the cause we hesitate about doing anything for fear we may do wrong.

The first is this sudden lameness, which is characterized by the suddenness of its onset, the fever, the intensity of the pain and the peculiar



FEEDING THE ORPHAN FOAL.

way it has of moving from place to place is due to rheumatism. In this disease there is an excess of lactic acid,



GARDIENNE.

First prize Percheron mare, 3 years, at Seattle, owned by Geo. Lane.

or in the horse, hippuric acid in the blood, and this appears to cause the synovial membranes, the membranes which surround the joints and produce and contain the "joint oil" to become inflamed. The blood vessels in every kind of inflammation become dilated, consequently the tissues are



FIRST PRIZE SHETLAND PONY AT VICTORIA, B.C., OWNED BY T. A. THOMPSON.

stretched and pressed upon, hence the pain. I am talking particularly of articular rheumatism, i.e., rheumatism of the joints; but the same is true of other forms of this disease, which, we all know, may appear in the muscles. Some of us can bear witness after we have suffered from lumbago that it can come in the back. Those of us who have had a stiff neck need not be told that it may appear in the neck. It may also appear in the temple muscles and be confounded with neuralgia; it may come in the muscles surrounding the chest and be mistaken for pleurisy, and it may even effect the heart.

Let us turn to our horse again. We find him lame suddenly. We cannot account for this. There may be, however, a swelling in one joint which may be the fetlock, elbow, hock, stifle or any other joint, though it is probably more often seen in the fetlock.

(X.B.— An important point to remember is that rheumatism is often located in the tendons below the knee or hock, the symptoms being lameness, slight swelling, perhaps only discernible to the touch, increased sensibility, the slightest touch producing pain. This ought to be a valuable hint to some one.)

However, we find the lameness and the pain always, and the swelling frequently. Then we try to account for this, but we have no history, no evidence of any injury. Then we notice that it suddenly changes its location, leaving one limb and appearing elsewhere. The lameness, often or generally, is symmetrical; that is, it may appear in one joint of one leg and then in the corresponding joint of the other leg. One peculiarity almost diagnostic of articular rheumatism, is that when the joint is bent it gives out a kind of snapping sound, or if the hand be placed upon the joint when moving it gives out a distinct crackling. This I believe is never or rarely found in other diseases.

With these symptoms to guide us we ought not to be far wrong in saying it is rheumatism. But it is wise to hesitate yet. Let us examine every part. Is the lameness in the foot? If the horse does not point his foot we may certainly eliminate the foot. If the shoulder is the seat the foot will be placed behind the other. Let us think of every disease in this way, and only when we can assign no other cause let us say it is an attack of articular rheumatism. Now we must try to treat it.

Apply heat if possible. I have put brown paper on and ironed it with a flat iron in order to apply dry heat. For the same reason I have applied cotton wool or batting and bandaged it on. Then, thinking that it might be better to sacrifice the dryness in order to destroy the pain, I have soaked cotton wool in a cooling lotion of a large proportion of laudanum, an ounce to a pint. Later, I used a liniment to which I added fluid extract of belladonna in the same proportions. But now I prefer to use a strong blister at once. It adds little or nothing to the already existing pain, and it certainly cuts the disease short, and I believe has a great tendency towards preventing complications.

It will be remembered that I have already said that the cause of rheumatism was due to the blood being out of order. We cannot, therefore, do wrong to give an aloetic physic ball combined with drugs we almost regard as being specifics for this disease. The following would be suitable: Powdered colchicum root, 1 dram; salicylic acid, 2 drams; calomel, 1 dram; powdered aloes, 5 to 7 drams; molasses, sufficient quantity to make a ball. Give the ball, then feed on mashes, and take off the chill from the drinking water given during its action. Also procure a dozen powders each containing: colchicum seeds, 1 dram; nitrate of potash, 1 dram, and give one powder morning and evening in soft feed until all are used, by which time the animal may safely be regarded as being cured. But during this time it must have absolute rest and be kept warm.

In another case the symptoms may not be quite so severe. There may be less fever and little or no swelling, but the sudden lameness, the pain, the absence of any history to account for it and the change in locality would be there, and if we could eliminate everything else we should be justified in saying it was a case of subacute rheumatism. The treatment already described would be equally applicable and neglected cases of this kind are very common and the joint, as a rule, at the end of the disease having taken a long time to get out.

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### Good or Bad

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## STOCK

### Low Prices the Real Cause

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The note of warning from Pat Burns on the selling of cattle, in one of your recent issues is rather aside from the point. Is it not a fact that farmers are feeling sick at the poor prices offered for stock by our only buyer for three and four-year-old steers? And is it not that that is driving them from the stock business? I was offered 2½ cents for big fat steers in the fall last year. It was a case of either take it or leave it. To the small mixed farmer it does not pay to winter even on straw at such prices, and as a rule he has not sufficient feed to winter a carload.

Alta.

W. L. TAYLOR.

### Extending Winter Fair

The directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show have decided to hold a six-day show this year, extending from Saturday, March 5, to Friday, March 11. This step was decided on at a recent meeting of the executive, the officers believing that since the fair has developed so rapidly in importance and popularity, sufficient opportunity was not afforded exhibitors to display their stock and time did not permit of visitors inspecting exhibits. Judges have been named for the principal classes and these will be announced as soon as the gentlemen selected have signified their willingness to act.

Brandon Winter Fair should this year be one of the most successful yet held. In addition to the two-day increase to the program of the show, the accommodations are being enlarged and improved. The building constructed two years ago and deemed then of ample size for some time, was found last year to be taxed to accommodate visitors and exhibits. Additions to it are under way which will be completed before the show opens in March.

### Another Opponent of Herd Law

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

You ask your readers to say what they think of the herd laws now in force in various parts of the West. We are in a country which up to the present has been a ranchers' paradise. We are southeast of Swift Current and have been tormented continually by the ranchers' horses and cattle roaming at large, destroying crops, eating up all our pasturage. To make matters worse extensive prairie fires have been raging around us for some time, and I and a neighbor have been to the trouble of plowing fireguards some 10 miles in length to save our pasturing. Then along comes the ranchers' band and eats up the pasture.

The herd law to my mind is out of date. Ours runs from May 15 to October 31, both days inclusive, but there are crops still in the fields, owing to their being a scarcity of threshing outfits. To my mind the herd law for a farming community should be in force from January 1 to December 31, for why should a farmer be pestered by the stock of any man, spreading weeds and destroying crops, for every head of stock trespassing on one's land carries weed seeds? Then running stock on other people's land and letting them eat up the grass intended for the owner's stock is just as bad as stealing, for it is stealing indirectly, allowing one's stock to eat up another's crop. The government of the province should put a stop to ranchers carrying on business in a farming community, unless their stock can be kept under control. Just imagine the situation of a homesteader: He has worked hard early and late growing a crop to provide for his family. Then some night when he is sleeping calmly in his shack along comes a hundred horses, which eat and trample his crop. He cannot drive the marauders to a pound, and the damage is not made good by Mr. Rancher and the poor homesteader suffers thereby. So the rancher's stock grows fat on his (the homesteader's) crop. Is not such a farce of a herd law out of date? The only herd law is the one where every man will be responsible for his stock trespassing at any and all times.

Sask.

SWIFT CURRENT BILL.

### Horse Census in Britain

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The army remount question was the subject of an address by F. D. Ackland, Under Secretary for war, before the Northallerton Agricultural Society. The war office will take a census of all the horses in the country in December, dividing them roughly into draught, light draught and riding horses. Then the police are to select people in different districts to be responsible for collecting the horses required in any emergency. In case of necessity 120,000 horses will be required, and the state has power under the law to take from any owner a horse or vehicle necessary for the purpose of the army. This can be done at a moment's notice on tendering a fair price. Should the owner of the horse not be satisfied he can appeal to the county court to have a fair price settled.

The government believes that there are plenty of horses suitable for the purpose and claims that it is better for the owners to sell at a fair price than to have a foreign officer come in and take the lot without payment. In case of invasion horses will be required immediately and the government census is to show where they can be had.

Major Fife, a war office horse buyer, addressed the association, and strongly advised farmers not to dock young horses. The army did not want Hackneys. Let a horse have a tail with which to swish the flies and he would thrive twice as well. They could dock him later if they thought fit, but army officers would not buy him docked.

There has been considerable discussion by farmers' societies of the proposed census and the opinion is expressed that 3-year-olds are useless for army purposes, and that the government should offer £55 or £60 for 4-year-olds and make their offers direct — not through dealers who take most of the profits. The question of supply is declared to be almost entirely one of price.

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It has been announced in parliament that a portion of the new development grant is to be used for the improvement of British live stock. This should be a fruitful expenditure as the number of live stock in Great Britain does not bear the same proportion to population that it does in many other countries. For instance, in cattle our proportion is 1 to 5½, while Denmark has 1 to 1½; Germany, 1 to 3; and the United States, 1 to 1¼. In pigs the disproportion is even greater, we having but 1 to 11 of the population, against Denmark's 1 to 2, and the United States' 1 to 1¼. Only in sheep do we compare favorably, and even here we do not supply ourselves and have to import largely.

It is claimed that British farmers might largely increase their production of live stock by keeping better animals; for in spite of the high standard of many herds and flocks in the country there are far too many inferior animals kept. More attention should be given to the growing of remunerative forage crops on a larger scale; for instance, alfalfa, that great standby of French farmers, might be much more largely grown. British farmers too often farm more acres than their capital warrants, and thus cannot properly stock their acreage, and smaller holdings would be an advantage to both farmer and community.

How enormous is the market which might be catered for by the home farmer is well shown by the rapid growth of imports of beef, mutton and pork in the last 20 years. In 1888 we imported of these products to the value of £14,000,000; in 1898 the value was £31,000,000, and by 1908 the total value had grown to £41,000,000 — a stupendous total.

FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Central Land Association have petitioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer to apportion at least £200,000 a year of the new grant directly to the board of agriculture. To prevent the money being frittered away they ask that the money shall be specifically devoted to agricultural education, research and other objects for which farmers have long been asking government assistance.

RISE IN MEAT PRICES

English householders are confronted with higher meat bills. Both beef and mutton have had a sharp rise in price in the last ten days, and mutton especially, after a period of exceptionally low prices looks like being quite dear.

At present foreign mutton is quoted as high as home killed. New Zealand mutton could be

bought wholesale recently as low as 3½ pound. It is now 5d. The reason is the decrease of foreign supplies. However, Argentine cattle and sheep dealers are already taking advantage of higher prices to send larger supplies, so that by Christmas there will probably be ample to supply all demands.

SHORTHORN MILK RECORDS

The milk records of the Lincoln Red Shorthorns owned by John Evens are always of interest. Some capital yields are recorded amongst the cows that calved in 1908. One cow in 413 days gave 15,081 lbs. of milk — an average of 36.5 lbs. per day. Seven of the herd exceeded 10,000 lbs., and the whole 50 head in the herd averaged over 8,000 lbs.

These figures amply justify the care which has been giving in selecting for milk production and show a very high standard of intelligence in management. Mr. Evens' herd is justly famous throughout the country and is a consistent winner at all the leading shows.

DEMAND FOR SHORTHORNS

That there is little evidence of any real decrease in the demand for Shorthorns was well shown by the prices attained at the sale of Wm. Duthie's bull calves at Collynie. Twenty-four averaged £251 ls., an increase of £17 over last year. Mr. Casares bought one for 720gs. and Mr. Stewart paid 700 gs. for another. The King bought one for 320gs.

The sale showed, in fact, that prices for good animals are better than they were a year ago.

ADDITIONAL SALES

The sale of Mr. Barneby's well known Hereford cattle at Bromyard was a successful one and demand was keen at high prices. The top price was 200gs. paid by Mr. Thompson for the bull "Rougemont." The average for 68 cows and calves was £61 10s.; for 21 two-year-old heifers, £37 16s.; for 19 yearling heifers, £25 4s.; and for 7 bulls, £71 14s.

J. W. Barnes' Aikbank herd and A. Palliser's Percy Hill herd of Shorthorns were recently disposed of at joint auction at Wigton. A two-year-old Aikbank bull was sold for 665 gs. to F. Miller for export to Argentina. The Aikbank bulls averaged £188, and the cows £21. The Percy Hill bulls averaged £20 10s. and the cows £16 16s. The total of the sale was £2,013.

DAIRY EXHIBITION

There were 485 entries of Cheshire Cheese at the annual show of the Cheshire Dairy Farmer's Association, and this was almost a record. The cheese tabled weighed nearly 90 tons, and was of high average quality.

The Championship Challenge Cup and gold medal were won by W. H. Hobson, of Blankenhall. Mr. Hobson is a very successful exhibitor and won a first at the dairy show. His winnings amount to £200 this year and about £500 in the last three years. The silver medal went to Joseph Jones, of Chester. Both lots of winning cheese were white, a very unusual feature. They were remarkably fine in flavor, texture, and good keeping qualities. The champion cheese sold for the record price of £9 10s. per cwt.

\* \* \*

The movement in favor of direct agricultural representation in parliament seems to be gaining ground, and a round table conference has been held in the House of Commons between various agricultural associations. The subject was discussed in various bearings and further meeting will be held in London during the Smithfield Show week. A joint scheme is to be submitted at the next meeting.

\* \* \*

Some heavy yields of wheat are noted from various districts, and one field at Beeston, Notts, seems to have the record so far this season — 68 bushels to the acre. While this field was growing its wonderful evenness was a beautiful sight, and attracted many visitors. Sixty-one bushels of saleable wheat per acre from a field of 8 acres is another Notts' record. A twenty-acre field on Mr. Passmore's farm in Sussex has yielded 60 bushels to the acre.

\* \* \*

The hop harvest has been completed after a most trying and unsatisfactory time, but it is consoling to know that the quality is good. At one time disease threatened the quality, but the results are better than expected by far, though in yield the average is much less than usual. Firmer prices are quoted as a result of smaller acreage, both at home and abroad. Growers are disposed



to hold their crops as current prices for hops of good quality and color though remunerative will probably be succeeded by much higher quotations later in the season.

\* \* \*

The unsettled weather has greatly delayed the completion of the harvest in the later districts of the country. Under such conditions much grain has been secured in damp condition and much deteriorated in quality. There is still considerable damaged grain being marketed—though samples as a whole are showing improvement. Prices are steady and English wheat is quoted at 31s. 8d. per quarter, practically the same price as last year. Malting barley is in good demand, but choice quality is scarce. The potato crop is not satisfactory, returns falling short of expectations. Disease still threatens the crop in some sections. The bad weather has delayed all farm work, plowing and sowing being hindered, so the agricultural outlook at the moment is an anxious one. Under any circumstances the planting of wheat and other crops to stand the winter cannot be otherwise than late.

F. DEWHIRST.

### Should Duty on Pork Products be Increased?

In connection with the proposal to increase the duty on pork products coming into Canada, in the hope that such increase will benefit the hog industry, the views of a well-known Eastern packer, interviewed by a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, are here given. The argument of this gentleman, briefly, is that if a duty of two cents a pound does not sufficiently protect the hog producer, hogs must be an unnatural product of the country, and impossible to protect sufficiently by tariff duties to make their production profitable.

"It is difficult," remarked this packer, "to give complete and authoritative information regarding comparative wholesale and retail prices of hogs and pork in the different countries, but the conditions under which the trade is carried on in these countries are so different, and the cuts commonly used vary so greatly, that even if these prices were known, and could be definitely stated, it would not assist materially in arriving at a sound judgment.

"Believing firmly in the policy of moderate protection to Canadian industries, I favored the agitation which led to the tariff on lard and meats being placed on the basis on which it now stands. The selfish interests of the packers would likely be furthered by an added duty, as that would preserve to us a greater share of the Canadian market. But, to be fair to all concerned, two cents per pound duty is as much as should be levied, as importing districts, particularly those of the far West, might feel they were being harshly treated if a higher rate were established. If the production of hogs cannot be profitably maintained under the present import duty, then it is not a sufficiently natural product of the country to deserve to be maintained.

"The underlying principles associated with sound business have not received sufficient attention in the discussions of the question in recent years. Under unrestricted competitive conditions trade in any article sooner or later finds its natural level. The important question is not as to relative prices in another country, but, is the

business, in the country concerned, being operated under artificial or natural conditions? What is to be feared is that, by combination or agreement, or by some form of understanding, or through agitation founded upon an untrue conception of the facts, artificial relations may be established, which not only destroy initiative and effort, but are the cause of fair play being denied to all identified with the industry.

"For years the packing industry has been under fierce criticism, and men have honestly believed that some improper relations of an unnatural character were being established by packers, which denied to the producer of hogs his fair proportion of profit. I have believed that all such suspicions and representatives are untrue. I have believed that they have been responsible for unnatural and unwise agitation, and that because of them, men have turned from the consideration of how to produce hogs profitably, and have spent much energy inquiring how they could be relieved from imaginary evils.

"Remedy should not be sought in an increase of duty, nor by agitation that the producer of hogs is not securing his fair share, but by an honest examination into the cost of the production of hogs. The price at which hogs will be sold, if determined as it has been in the past, will be, on the whole, on the soundest basis, namely, free, open, unrestricted competition. If the business of raising hogs will not bear examination and show profitable results under such conditions, it means that it is not a natural or healthy business for the Canadian farmer, and he should be neither scolded, coaxed or coerced into attempting to raise hogs which it will not pay him to produce. If, on the other hand, the production of hogs under such conditions is a profitable enterprise over a period of years, it seems unfortunate that a valuable trade for Canada should be further imperilled, and public attention diverted from an intelligent study of the best methods to profitably increase the supply of hogs, while remedies are being sought for an entirely supposititious disease."

### The Cattle Trade of Western Canada

A special report on the cattle trade of Western Canada has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is a booklet of some twenty-four pages, dealing in a general way with the development of the cattle industry in the West, and contains a good deal of valuable information on the present status of the cattle business, the methods employed by successful cattlemen, experimental farm results in feeding and the experiences of farmers on raising, feeding and finishing beef cattle.

The report summarizes in readable form the methods and ideas of the most successful cattle feeders in the country, and should be secured by every farmer interested in live stock. It is for free distribution, and may be obtained by writing the Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa. The only criticism we have to offer on the booklet is this: that a few good half-tone engravings would have made it a more attractive bulletin, and would have probably induced a more thorough examination of its contents. Information is most readily conveyed when the mode of conveyance is of the simplest form. Illustrations are the simplest form in which ideas may be presented to the reading public.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

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

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

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

December 15.—As our special Christmas number is being issued on this date no regular discussion will appear. If any of our readers feel they have a special message we shall endeavor to find room for it and pay regular space rates.

### Should the Farmer Have a Threshing Outfit of his Own?

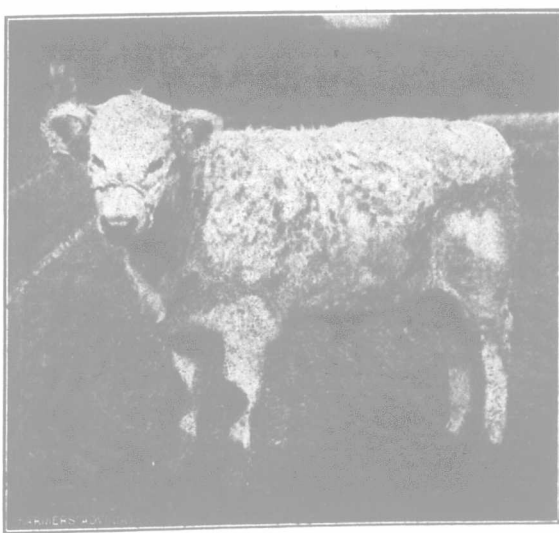
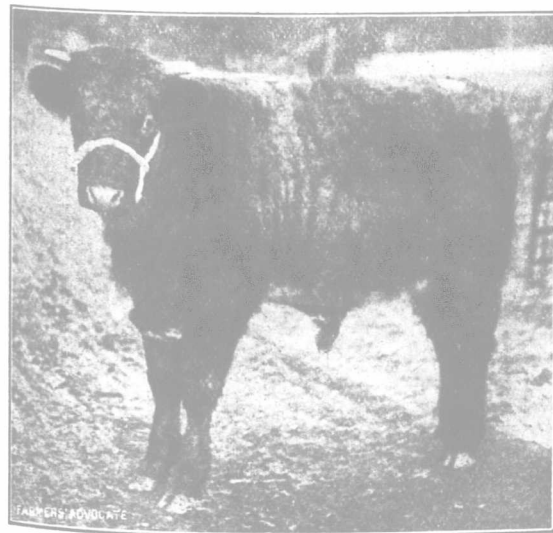
A question of unusual interest is opened for discussion in this issue. We are publishing the experience of farmers in the use of small threshing outfits and in the use of gasoline and steam engines on the farm. From numerous inquiries reaching us we are convinced that the question of farm power and the solution of the threshing problem are two matters in which western farmers are vitally concerned. We hope to be able to supplement the letters published herewith by others from the owners of engines and individual threshing outfits. Any reader who has had any experience in this line, or has views to offer on any point raised, may use these columns to set them forth. That is the object of our Topics for Discussion department—to furnish a place where information may be given and received.

In answering this question the contributions of J. H. Farthing, Man., and A. Cooper, Man., are of especial interest, both these gentlemen having used an individual threshing outfit for some years, and give their views from their own experience.

### Uses Gasoline Threshing Outfit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some years ago the peculiar situation of my farm and the difficulty of getting threshed by custom threshers impelled me to go in for a small outfit of my own, and I feel somewhat qualified



PROUD VANGUARD AND PRIMROSE STAR.

Fine types of young Shorthorn bulls that brought high prices recently in Great Britain. The roan sold for 620 guineas and the white for 350 guineas, by public auction.

to answer your queries in that regard. The outfit I got was a three horse tread power and thresher. This did good work in mild or moderate weather; when frosty there was trouble with the horses slipping. So the tread power was sold and a six horse power gasoline engine obtained. This was mounted and made portable, and easily ran the separator, with tailings, elevator and elevator bagger added. Eight men have threshed and hauled away the grain at the rate of 600 bushels per ten hours and on several occasions we have threshed at the rate of 120 bushels oats per hour with only four on the job, but we had to stop to put straw back and carry away grain.

The main difficulty with me has been sufficient help to run the outfit to advantage, and for that reason in light of that experience my answer to your second question as to whether it is advisable for a farmer to buy an outfit of his own is that it depends on the hands available to run it, and this on other conditions such as the completeness of the outfit, whether the engine be gasoline or steam, and whether stook or stack threshing is to be done and how the grain is to be handled.

A 12 to 15 horse-power engine and separator with a self-feeder, straw stacker and high elevator could be run by six men on stook threshing, the help distributed thus: three haulers, two pitchers in the field, one general roostabout, to watch engine, oil and adjust separator, grain spout, etc. This supposes grain to be spouted into the granary from the machine and that each hauler pitches his load to the self-feeder. In stack threshing on the same arrangement one man could be dispensed with and the outfit should thresh from 800 to 1000 bushels of wheat and 1500 bushels or over of oats per 10 hours.

With a steam engine four men and two teams would have to be added to do the same work in the same way; but as against this there would be the saving in the cost of fuel, supposing straw to be burnt. If the grain had to be hauled the number of teams and men would depend on the distance grain had to be taken, and would be in addition to foregoing.

Here then is the answer to the question, Is it advisable for a farmer to have a threshing outfit of his own? If the necessary men and teams are available the farmer would be well advised to purchase such a rig. He would then be able to thresh at a time convenient to himself without reference to others. He would—provided he did not thresh for others—bring no bad weeds on to his land, nor take any off if he had in either case preventing to some degree the spread of noxious weeds. He would have power to run a straw cutter, cut and elevate ensilage if he grew corn, and if he does not he likely will soon run a root pulper, grain crusher, or cut firewood, and if he likes to put in a generator he could light his home and buildings with electricity and from the stored energy his wife's sewing machine, washer, churn or bread mixer could be run. Then the milking machine and cream separator could be hung unto the same power, and the man who keeps cows would no longer be dependent upon the men who did not like to milk, or who would not milk. We have not got the generator or milking machine yet, but the other machinery we have run for years, and all being well it won't be long before the others are an accomplished fact, too.

So much confidence have I in the internal combustion engine or motor that I have in addition a 45-50 horse-power motor tractor. This draws the binder and disc harrows at the same time at a 3½ mile an hour clip, and the way the grain gets into the sheaf is great. I am not satisfied with the work it does in plowing. Either the engineer is at fault or the motor requires modifications. On the belt this motor would drive a very large separator.

From my experience and observation I would advise two or three neighboring farmers to join in buying an outfit. A simple and straightforward agreement should be drawn up and worked upon the first clause of which should be that there should be no outside threshing, and that ballots should be drawn to decide rotation of owners in threshing; there should be a clear definition of each man's share in property and other points set forth in a clear and readily understood way. In a combination such as this there would be no need to hire outside help, threshing would start immediately the crop was ready; broken weather would find conditions normal with no crowd of hungry, idle men for the women-folk to feed; the ordinary work on each farm would go on; there would be no string of horses, wasting feed, and the store bill would be more

easily settled. The threshing season for nearly all concerned would be shortened and the cost of the outfit interest and upkeep easily met from the saving of the threshing bill, and most likely the work would be better done. All power machinery to be used jointly should be owned jointly and in running the outfit each of those concerned would benefit morally, through the cultivation of forbearance, the realization of unity of action, and in a business sense from having to consider his partner's interest at the same time as his own. This has been demonstrated incontestably in my experience in local co-operative enterprises.

One thing more: Keep in mind the advice recently given in these columns by Mr. Bedford and in buying a gasoline engine get one of ample power for the purpose required and if it is a tractor and the horse-power is given as brake horse-power calculate the tractive at no more than one-fifth.

Man.

J. H. FARTHING.

### Experience With Individual Threshing Outfits

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Whether a small threshing outfit would be a good investment depends largely on the temperament of the individual and the class of farming he practices. In discussing this question a majority will be found who will agree that the arguments are all in favor of the private outfit for the western farmer. But their conviction is not firm enough to induce them to give the thing a practical trial, though a few are doing so.

I will not enumerate in detail all the advantages and disadvantages of having and using an individual threshing outfit, as it would take more space than the editor wishes us to use in these discussions. But as one who has owned a small thresher for three seasons, I will try to describe the results obtained and give the opinions I have gathered from using it.

There are three distinct advantages in having a machine of your own. In the first place you can thresh when and how you want to. No one will dispute the advantage of being able to get right at the threshing as soon as the grain is fit.

In the second place, if your farm is clean, or fairly so, you may reasonably hope to control matters in that respect, whereas the continued use of the public thresher will tend to give or increase trouble along these lines, in spite of your vigilant care. The travelling machine, especially the stook outfit, is admittedly responsible for introducing and spreading more noxious weeds than any other agency.

The third prominent advantage in having your own threshing outfit is that horses and men are always at home, ready at all times to get busy at other work in case threshing is stopped for any reason. The health of the horses is more likely to be good if kept in their own barn and fed and worked at their regular hours. Many horses take sick in the fall on account of abuses directly traceable to sudden changes in both the quality and quantity of their feed and hours of work.

The chief advantages of owning a small threshing outfit are the difficulty in getting help, and lack of mechanical knowledge on the part of the operator. In other words, the man who has never run a thresher with either steam or gasoline will find that his first season's work will usually cost him a little for the purpose of buying experience. Mechanical ability is an important factor in every modern farmer's training, and it will generally be found that the man who owns a small threshing outfit, or even an outfit of any dimensions, is one who is endowed either by nature or education with the necessary skill to get the best results from his investment. To those who have no natural gift in this direction and who have no inclination to study such things, I would say take heed lest you fall, for the threshing business has put many a man "on the rocks."

As regards the difficulty of getting help, in a case of that kind one must be satisfied to work short handed, and do less. A farmer with a family of able sons is best equipped for this business.

The prudent farmer who hires the public thresher stacks his grain. This is hard work, and dull sort of work too. Ninety-nine men out of one hundred would rather stook thresh than stack. The small threshing outfit elimin-

ates that operation, and there is economy in doing so. Four or five men and two teams are required to make much of a show in stacking grain. One or two more men and a third team make a good crew to run my outfit full capacity. Portable granaries would save any grain hauling, but they do not suit me, so the third team hauls grain.

This means four wagons, two for sheaves and two for grain. Trucks costing \$30.00 are just the thing for the former purpose, and will last a lifetime if kept under cover, and only used for this work and occasional odd jobs for which they are suited. The grain is delivered to the wagon by a high bagger and requires no attention until the box is nearly full, when a few seconds' work with a shovel will put matters right. The grain hauler shovels the grain into the bins with a half bushel scoop (15 minutes is what I allow myself for unloading 55 bushels), and is back to the machine in time to make himself useful before the next load is threshed. The engine, being gasoline, takes care of itself.

A pitcher and two stook teams with drivers can keep the machine going, just as they would in stacking, only with greater ease, as there is no high pitching. Then there is a man on the straw stack. This is the worst feature of the whole business, but if possible, get a second man for this job and make it easy for them. If you do not want the straw and have a spare team, buck it away. One horse would do that work.

It may be asked why not have a feeder and blower? Because, in my opinion, they cost more money than a farmer who only raises 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of grain can afford to put into them. They make much more to attend to and keep in repair, and most important of all, they require twice as much power to run them as is required to drive the machine without these attachments. The cost of an outfit, that is to say, gasoline engine and separator, is from \$600 to \$1,000. The same outfit with all attachments and added power necessary to drive it would be close to \$2,000.

With this outfit and crew one can thresh from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat an hour, and nearly twice that much of oats, all at one operation. The mixed farmer can take his own time about doing his chores, and can give his stock the care and attention that is necessary at all times in order to prevent any shrinkage in profits from this source, a shrinkage that is otherwise very often unavoidable at the busiest season for field work.

Be content to jog along satisfied with threshing as fast, or perhaps faster, than you can stack and do not worry at the sight of a neighboring big machine eating up thousands of sheaves to your hundreds.

A separator such as I have tried to describe, and without attachments, requires an 8 or 10 h.-p. gasoline engine to run it full capacity. Remember always that when choosing a gasoline engine it is advisable to have some surplus power, as, unlike steam engines, they only develop their rated power, though some manufacturers claim otherwise for their engines. If you are determined to have a machine with all attachments, a 20 h.-p. engine will be required.

Internal combustion engines as made to-day are in most cases as reliable as steam if the operator understands his business. In the hands of such a man they require little attention, and for threshing the elimination of the fire risk is a very strong point in their favor. In this connection I may say that it is advisable to run with the engine as close to the machine as possible, thus reducing belt troubles to a minimum during windy weather. At present I am figuring on mounting my engine on the same truck as the separator by extending the sills 10 feet forward, and placing the front wheels under the engine. If this is successful the outfit will be compact, always set, and in line. The entire machine will weigh about 5,000 pounds. The engine can be dismantled in the fall and placed on skids or a truck and used for any purpose where power is required.

In conclusion, I would say if you are farming on a permanent basis and expect to remain where you are, always striving to improve the farm and build up the home, get a small thresher. When threshing time comes, the women in the house as they set the table for two or three extra men instead of 16 or 20, will commend you for producing a pleasant change in their lot.

Man.

A. COOPER.

### Observer's Advertisement

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of October 20 a letter (or shall I call it an advertisement?) appeared signed by "Observer," containing insinuations about the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and trying to strike at E. A. Partridge. Now, sir, I have known Mr. Partridge for years, and I have never known him to throw insinuations at anyone, as "Observer" has tried to do. I also heard Mr. Partridge speaking at meetings held throughout the country. In advising farmers to hold their wheat, he gave them to understand it was far better for them to hold it on their farms, and not to ship it to Fort William until they were ready to sell.

"Observer" also says that the Grain Growers' Grain Company are advising "you, Mr. Farmer, through the *Grain Growers' Guide*, to hold your wheat for higher prices, etc." He could not have read the issue, or have seen the cartoon, which speaks louder than words, where they are advising the farmers to hold their wheat on the farm until better prices are going.

Now, Mr. Observer, come out from behind that fence and when you try to strike again be a man, for we farmers are not such fools as to think that you are a farmer, or that you have put that advertisement in the papers for nothing.

Sask.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

### Inspector O'Malley on Weed Problem

In the report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, just issued, R. G. O'Malley, provincial noxious weeds' inspector, makes the following comments on the weed situation and the control of noxious weeds :

"One of the most fruitful causes of the spread of noxious weeds is the large amount of cultivated land that is under rent, a large portion of which is infested with weeds. This class of land in the majority of cases is rented to parties who were previously ignorant of the unclean condition of the land, and it is hard indeed in such circumstances to vigorously enforce the law; but there is one redeeming feature in such cases as I have mentioned—the tenant usually abandons the farm and it reverts to the owner, who is compelled to clean up his land before he can again profitably use it.

"Wild oats, perennial sow-thistle and Canadian thistle are still the most serious pests the farmers have to contend with. I am pleased to report that although serious, it is not impossible to eradicate them. I have seen a good many farms that have been thoroughly cleaned of these pests by intelligent and persistent cultivation; especially in this the case in the southern and western portions of the province where the land is not so heavy as it is in the Red River Valley. In the latter large areas of land that were previously almost useless on account of the presence of noxious weeds, have been fallowed and sown down with grass and clover seed, which, I believe, will greatly assist in exterminating the weeds on lands so treated. I know of one large land owner who has spent \$1,200 in grass and clover seeds for his land, and all of which was sown during the season just passed, and as I personally know where this large quantity of grass and clover seed has been sown, I will carefully watch the effect of treating land in this manner for the destruction of noxious weeds."

### Manitoba Farmer's Practices Challenged

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I read your paper with much interest, especially the discussion page. I am satisfied with most of the articles that have been published in answer to the questions you ask and have derived a good deal of useful information from them; but I want to disagree with your correspondent signing himself "Manitoba Farmer," whose letter is published in your issue of September 29, and is entitled "Seeding Down and Weeds." If there were many farmers in Manitoba of the same opinion as this one I would not think very much of the lot, nor very much of the province either.

It seems to me that a farmer would be unnecessarily selfish and greedy who would offer such advice as "Manitoba Farmer" does, and to tell us, as he practically does, that we should crop our land as hard as we can and get as much out of it in our life time as possible. I would like to ask "Manitoba Farmer" what the old country would be like today if the people who inhabited it at first had farmed as your correspondent says he

intends farming? Had that course been followed these countries would be now completely abandoned as some of the countries of the East, once rich and powerful are now abandoned and have become wastes of drifting sand. There are lands in Europe that have been cultivated for centuries and are producing as well today as they ever were. Where will Manitoba be in less than a quarter of a century if the advice of such as "Manitoba Farmer" is followed. In a century this country, so far as agriculture is concerned would be an abandoned waste.

It is all right to say that the accumulated fertility of the ages stored up in our rich prairie soils belong to us, because we are the first to reach these new lands; it is all right to answer those who preach the conservation of the fertility for our children, by asking what our children or those who come after them have ever done for us. But where would we be if our ancestors had followed such practices as "Manitoba Farmer" advises? It is problematical if we would ever have existed.

But it is unnecessary to advocate the necessity of conserving our soils for our children and children's children as a means of perpetuating the race. It is better and more profitable to the owners of the land in the present day. That is the only argument, seemingly, that will appear to present owners. If a man has a farm improved, fertile and in good condition he can sell such a farm for a much longer figure than he could were it impoverished and overrun with weeds. A well manured, productive farm is worth more money than a run out one and it is here the man who conserves his soil resources reaps his reward. There are not fools enough with money at large to buy run out lands at high figures, and unless there are the farmer who proceeds deliberately to get as much out of his soil as he can and then disposes of it, is going to come out at the small end of the horn. He may have made a little more out of it while he was cropping it to death than his neighbor did who farmed his intelligently, but in the end the neighbor is the better off of the two.

Working a farm down to the point of impoverishment and then selling it is not very satisfactory either to seller or buyer as a rule. The seller pays part cash and figures on paying the remainder from the crops produced, but when the crops hardly pay taxes, help and the upkeep of horses and machinery, the seller stands poor chance of closing out the deal. Business of that nature is unsatisfactory whatever way one looks at it.

Now in closing I want to offer "Manitoba Farmer" a word or two of advice. Don't leave your manure in a pile in the yard when with little more labor you could haul it onto your fields, where it will change itself into bushels of wheat and raise the value of your land.

Man.

E. D. GALLEY.

## DAIRY

### Manufacture of Oleo on Increase

According to the figures of the United States Revenue Department the output of oleomargarine in the United States is increasing. During the past year 90,621,570 pounds of oleo were manufactured, which in packages of 60 pounds each amounts to 1,510,359 tubs, an increase of 191,905 tubs over the previous year. The quantity of oleomargarine manufactured annually in the United States has increased from 48,000,000 pounds in 1904 to the amount given for the past fiscal year. Uncolored oleo carries an inland revenue tax of 4c. per pound, and colored oleo 10c. per pound.

### When to Stop Churning

The old practice, and one which still is followed by some, was to gather the butter in the buttermilk. By this method a great deal of buttermilk is introduced into the butter, giving it a poor flavor and very poor keeping qualities. It is best to stop churning when the butter granules are about the size of wheat kernels or small kernels of corn. If the butter is in this condition, less buttermilk will be incorporated, as the wash water will come in contact with a much greater surface of the butter. When the churning temperature is too high, the butter gathers very quickly into lumps and it is very difficult to prevent the incorporation of large amounts of buttermilk.

### Straining Cream into the Churn

The straining of the cream into the churn is a practice which is not common among farm butter-makers. Straining of cream into the churn should be more extensively used, as it takes very little time and adds very little expense to the operation. The value of straining lies in that it removes undesirable substances from the cream, which if left would detract from the appearance and quality of the butter. Cream when sour sometimes contains small lumps of curd. These lumps, if not removed by straining, will be carried into the butter. As the lumps of curd always are whiter than the butter, whether butter color is used or not, they appear as white specks and detract from the appearance of the butter, and also impair its keeping quality. Even with the best care accidents will happen. It is not uncommon to find that a few flies, smaller insects, or some solid impurities have fallen into the cream. If the cream is not strained such impurities may easily escape notice and perhaps ruin a churning of butter.

### Money in Dairy Cows

Is it not time that all dairy farmers in Canada came to think seriously of what might easily be accomplished by a little, a very little extra effort? Very few would pass by the opportunity of picking up five or six five-dollar bills if conditions were not difficult. There is a huge sum of money waiting for owners of dairy cows.

Not only is present cash value assured for the application of a little brain power, but a solid and permanent improvement of dairy conditions, a distinct raising of the whole status of dairy farming, a measurable gain in contentment and self-respect, a notable and enviable addition to our reputation among the nations of the world as high-class dairymen would quickly result. Unfortunately we have to go on record even in these days of widespread and easily available dairy knowledge as owing lots of cows that produce only 2,800 or 2,500 pounds of milk during their best six or seven months. Such cows are no credit to their owners, and such owners scarcely do credit to the dignified title of dairymen. As Canadians we should jealously guard against such a condition of affairs being possible. It is easy to detect those poor cows by recording weights of milk, and it is injurious to any district to retain such wretched specimens,—mongrels, not real dairy cows. The queen of the dairy, the select cow will do infinitely better if handled right by men who put dairy intelligence into daily operation.

C. F. W.

### Keep Dairy Cows for Dairy Purposes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

If a man wants to win a horse race, he does not put a dual-purpose horse on the race track, but a specially bred and specially trained animal, and so to be successful in dairying we must have the specially bred and trained cow.

The special function and training of a beef animal is to lay on flesh and fat within its hide and carry these accumulations as long as it lives, and when this is required for food for man, its life must be taken, comparatively a very extravagant way of producing human food. On the other hand the special dairy cow has been bred and trained for generations (one dairy breed for 2,000 years), to put into the pail twice daily all she can produce from the food and care provided her; it will be therefore apparent to anyone how impossible it is to have animals possessing these conflicting functions in any marked degree.

It is a question of compensation, if you want more milk, you must be content with less beef, and vice versa, you cannot have both at the same time; the function of meat production and the function of milk production are opposing factors. There is no fixed middle ground between them. Dr. Withycombe says: "It is just as easy for a man to serve two masters, as it is for a cow to please both the butcher and dairyman. She will either cleave to the one, or yield to the other. There may be a small percentage of cows which appear to possess this trait, but upon close examination they rarely have any pride of ancestry, or hope of posterity, or, in other words, they neither inherited nor were capable of transmitting the milking traits which they simply chanced to possess."

My experience in keeping a herd of sixty cows

for some years for city milk supply is that only special purpose cows can make the city milk business sufficiently profitable to be attractive, and anyone taking up this branch of agriculture, which is certainly exacting, should be well paid for his work, and, in my opinion, the special dairy cow, if given a fair opportunity, will do this.

Cows giving less than 6,000 pounds of milk, or 250 pounds of butter annually, should not be considered dairy animals, and no one should be content with this as an average, when it is known that cows have produced under official test 120 pounds of milk in one day, and over 1,200 pounds butter in one year.

If a farmer wants both beef and milk let him keep two herds, one of special beef animals and one of special milking animals, and he will find it much more profitable than trying to blend elements that will not unite. It might have been easy enough to make money out of any kind of cow, if she gave any milk at all, when there were few settlers and everyone had a free range, and all a cow produced was clean profit, but with land values advancing, and settlement now so compact that everyone has to provide for his stock on his own farm, more advanced methods must be adopted. The present is an age of specialization. Men must be educated and animals selected for special purposes. The all-purpose horse and the dual-purpose cow must give way, as the modern agriculturist looks on them with little favor.

In advocating the special purpose cow, it is not the intention of the writer to advise everyone dairying, with herds of mixed breeding, to dispose of them and replace with one of the four dairy breeds. This would probably be impossible, even if farmers could afford to do so. The special purpose cow does not necessarily mean a pure-bred cow, but she must be a descendant of a pure-bred sire of the special-purpose type. I have had highly graded cows sired by a good, pure-bred bull, that have been quite as profitable at the pail as my pure-breds. I would, therefore, strongly advise every farmer who is dairying to use a pure-bred sire of the dairy breed he fancies, and if he cannot afford to buy one for his own use, let him co-operate with his neighbors, and get the very best animal possible. By selecting his best cows for breeding and saving his best heifers for the dairy herd, he will soon have a profitable herd. He can, however, make sure of this only by testing every animal and discarding those that do not come up to a given standard.

No up-to-date dairyman would think of keeping a graded sire for his herd. The old saying, "The sire is half the herd," is not sufficiently strong. The sire is in reality the whole herd, in three or four generations. I know a herd of highly graded Holsteins that in appearance and performance are the equal of a herd of pure-breds; the foundation cows were ordinary scrubs three generations ago.

In breeding up a herd of special-purpose cows the dairyman can also acquire the knowledge and experience necessary to handle a herd of special-purpose animals, and I consider the development of a competent dairyman is just as important as the development of the cows.

The highly specialized dairy cow is an artificial product, a complicated machine requiring considerable skill and care, if maximum profit is to be obtained. The modern cow is the marvel of the twentieth century. When cows are capable of producing over their weight in butter annually, it is certainly a marvellous feat, and any dairyman who expects to be successful must thoroughly understand the management of these wonderfully organized butter producing machines.

The farmer who owns the special-purpose cow needs to be thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of feeding, stabling, watering and caring for such, and must have a fondness for the work. The best cows obtainable can only be profitable when these are affectionately applied.

If one takes up any branch of farming it is well to deal with it in a business-like way. If we look at the dairy industry from any standpoint it shows itself to be the most promising, most stable, most remunerative, and the least exhausting to the soil of any, provided the above-described kind of dairymen and cows get together and aim for the best results.

Alta. W. J. TREGILLUS.

## HORTICULTURE

### Experiments With Potatoes at Lacombe

Superintendent G. H. Hutton, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, reports the results of experiments with potatoes during the past season. Twenty-five varieties were tested. The yields have been fair, and the quality is good. Experiments were conducted with commercial fertilizers. Large, whole, large cut, small, whole and small cut seed and different depths of planting.

#### VARIETY TESTS

Variety.	Total Yield		Yield	
	per acre	per acre	per acre	per acre
	of marketable.	of unmarketable.	of marketable.	of unmarketable.
	Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.
British Queen.....	331 6	225	106 6	
Everett.....	311 8	248 8	63	
Country Gentleman....	292 36	223 25	69 11	
Ashleaf Kidney.....	289 18	202 8	87 10	
Morgan's Seedling.....	287 6	218 6	69	
Rochester Rose.....	282 42	225 35	57 7	
Money Maker.....	275	235	40	
Table Talk.....	275	143	132	
Holborn's Abundance	273 54	207 40	66 14	
Empire State.....	268 24	202 17	66 7	
Vermont Gold Cain....	267 18	192 14	75 4	
American Wonder.....	265 6	243 5	22 1	
Irish Cobbler.....	264	190	74	
Reeves Rose.....	255 12	214 9	41 3	
State of Maine.....	242	193	49	
Pioneer.....	239 48	149 32	90 16	
Uncle Sam.....	224 24	161 18	63 6	
Carman No. 1.....	223 18	187 14	36 4	
Dooley.....	212 18	195 16	17 2	
Late Puritan.....	193 36	154 29	39 7	
Dalmeny Beauty.....	190 40	159 34	31 6	
Uncle Gideon's Quick				
Lunch.....	182 36	94 20	88 16	
Dreer's Standard.....	181 30	115 19	66 11	
Twentieth Century....	173 4	131 3	42 1	
Vick's Extra Early....	137 52	98 45	39 7	

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS

Variety.	Fertilizer Used.	Yields	
		per acre marketable.	per acre unmarketable.
		Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.
Holborn's Abundance	(Unfertilized)	161 13	51 12
Holborn's Abundance	(8½ lbs. Super-phosphate of lime)	237 30	33 6
	(1½ lbs. Sulphate of potash)		
Ashleaf Kidney.....	(Unfertilized)	167 21	80 11
Ashleaf Kidney.....	(5 lbs. acid phosphate (2 lbs. nitrate of soda (3 lbs. muriate of potash (3 lbs. sulphate of potash)....	224 24	56 6
Ashleaf Kidney.....	(5 lbs. acid phosphate (2 lbs. nitrate of soda)....	198	77

### How To Ship Potatoes

The Agricultural College of North Dakota offers the following suggestions to those who wish to ship potatoes in car lots or in lesser quantity:

1. All potatoes shipped at this time of the year must be loaded in refrigerator cars.
2. The stock must be free from dirt and scab and running in size from 1¼ inches up.
3. Leave out all the small potatoes and marbles. They make good feed. We do not advise their use for seed purposes.
4. See that no sunburnt stock is shipped.
5. Cut out all large sacks. Use even weights of 90 or 100 pounds.
6. Do not load in leaky cars.
7. Place sacks on end. Leave six inches between sacks and side of car.

8. Lay sacks of second tier flat, to tie lower tier.

9. At this time of year car should be heated, and if weather is at all cold send man along with oil heater in car.

10. The shipper should be assured that his consignee is reliable. Look up the standing of the house you are dealing with in Dun or Bradstreet, or ascertain its reliability through your local banker.

Those in Western Canada who have potatoes to sell, or who purpose shipping, may find valuable hints in this press bulletin. In any event precautions should be taken to keep small and sunburnt specimens at home to be fed to stock. Then, also, the warning to be assured that the party to whom the potatoes are shipped is reliable is worthy of consideration.

### Orchard Varieties and Practices

In my various visits to Victoria and other places I have come in contact with many incomers from Manitoba and the other prairie provinces in search of land in the coast districts of British Columbia, and I note that one of the chief things they look for when purchasing is an orchard. It is only fair to point out that all orchards are not alike in value, some of them being dear at any price, where the trees are old and much diseased, whilst others are amongst the most valuable assets a British Columbia farm can possess.

An old orchard, well cultivated and sprayed, having a thrifty growth and with the trees free from moss and disease, is a valuable property; but the same when neglected, unhealthy, moss-grown and covered with oyster-shell scale, or showing diseased and dying branches, is only fit to be cut down and destroyed. It might be greatly improved by cultivation, pruning and spraying, but the expense and time thrown away on this might be more advantageously expended in setting out a new orchard, which would probably come into bearing as soon, and would certainly outcrop the old one in a very few years. Besides, in these old orchards, many of the trees are not of commercial varieties, and so the fruit does not bring a profitable price.

For my part I would set out one-year-old trees, and, for a commercial orchard, would confine myself to three or four kinds, which I would mix for sake of cross fertilization, rather than setting them out in separate blocks each composed of one variety only. The great trouble is to fix on the right kinds to set out, but this question resolves itself into what are the best commercial varieties that will best succeed in the district for which they are needed.

At the convention of the North Western Fruit Growers' Association, held last December in Vancouver, prizes were given for the best commercial varieties (British Columbia, by the way, came out on top in the prize list), and it was noticeable how few varieties were exhibited. At Hood River the favorites were Yellow Newtown Pippin and Spitzenberg, a strong plea being also made for Rome Beauty. Amongst earlier apples, Gravenstein and Wealthy were most spoken of. Amongst the British Columbia exhibits the favorites were Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Grimes' Golden and Jonathan. All these apples are good and command top prices.

Yellow Newtown has been rather discredited on Salt Spring Island as being subject to disease, but I have such faith in spraying that I propose to set out a few trees to see if I cannot make a success of them. Wealthy is an admirable early apple, a vigorous, healthy grower, free from disease, and a very early and abundant bearer. The trees may be set 20 feet, or even 16 feet apart, so that a tremendous crop can be gathered per acre. They do not bring so high a price as the late apples, but are very profitable, owing to the heavy yield. The quality is excellent. There is a great demand for them in the prairie provinces. King of Tompkins is also a favorite here.

At the fruit growers' convention a very interesting discussion was raised as to the best form in which to grow apple trees, the British Columbia orchardists advocating the pyramidal method of training, whilst those of Hood River advocated the bowl-shaped form, claiming for it that it formed a big head quicker, admitted the sun better and facilitated the gathering of the apples, as it allowed a gang plank to be passed through the center of the tree, supported at each end by a step ladder, so that every apple was accessible without climbing around. They

also claimed that by this method of training they never have to prop the limbs of their trees. This form is started by heading back the yearling tree to about 30 inches in height, and then selecting say five of the side branches which spring from this, and training them upwards at equal distances apart (without a central stem) into a cup or vase shape. The branches are temporarily supported by tarred cord, and, when heavy enough, galvanized screw eyes are inserted, one into each limb at about eight or ten feet from the ground. From each of these eyes a galvanized wire (No. 13) is run to the center of the open space in the middle of the branches, where it is fastened into a small galvanized harness ring, so all the branches are thus separately supported.

Despite the general consensus of opinion of the British Columbia fruit growers that the pyramid form is best, I maintain that this vase or goblet form has many advantages over it, and will in future, train any young trees I set out in this form. W. J. L. HAMILTON.  
British Columbia.

## POULTRY

### Killing and Dressing Fowls

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, dealing with killing and dressing fowls, has the following in Bulletin 87:

All fowls should be fasted from 24 to 36 hours before killing. Where this is not done the food decomposes in the crop and intestines. The result is that the flesh becomes tainted, and does not keep well.

There are two methods of killing that are considered proper. One is to kill by bleeding in the mouth. This is done by inserting a sharp knife and cutting the veins just below the ear on both sides of the head, and then sticking the point of the knife through the brain. If this is done in a proper manner, it will have the effect of loosening the feathers. The other method is by wringing or pulling the neck. This is done by taking the chicken in the hands, stretching the neck, holding the crown of the head in the palm of the hand and giving a turn backwards, and at the same time a steady pull. The head will sever from the neck, leaving only the outer skin. This method is favored by some, but, owing to the blood clotting in the neck, a discoloration takes place; and where the chickens are placed in cold storage, this is a serious objection.

After the bird is killed, plucking should begin at once. Care should be taken to keep the head downwards to allow the blood to drain out of the body. Where the birds are allowed to become cool before being plucked, it is very hard to avoid tearing the skin, and the plucking is much more tedious. Two inches of feathers should be left near adjoining the head. After the bird is killed, a sharpened S-shaped wire is inserted through its bill. On this is hung a small pail, which serves to hold the bird in place, and catches the blood. The pail should be filled one-half full of water to add weight. After the chicken is plucked, it may be placed on a shaping-board. This gives the chicken a compact appearance. If chickens are hung up by the legs after being plucked, it spoils their appearance, making them look thin and leggy.

Many chickens are spoiled by being packed before they are thoroughly cooled. Care should be taken that all the animal heat is out of the body before the birds are packed. It is better to cool ten or twelve hours before packing. The chickens are packed in boxes lined with parchment paper.

To ascertain the equivalent values for selling prices of chickens, live weight, dressed weight and drawn weight, the following table has been calculated.

The dressed weight is only the feathers removed. The drawn weight is the weight of the chicken prepared for the oven.

Live weight cts. per lb.	Plucked weight cts. per lb.	Drawn weight cts. per lb.
6	7.4	11.
7	8.6	12.8
8	9.9	14.7
9	11.	16.5
10	12.4	18.4
11	13.6	20.
12	14.8	22.
	16.	23.8

### An Easy Cure for Scaly Leg

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The fact that scaly leg is prevalent in almost all farm poultry is probably due to the time it takes to attend to it. There is no question in the mind of anyone who has treated this disease but that it pays to attend to it, as its prevalence lowers the hens' vitality, lessens the egg yield, and has an astonishing influence on the fertility of the eggs. The following is the quickest way I have found of going over a flock to prevent scaly leg.

Take a common machine oil can, such as is used for oiling a mower or binder. Fill it half full of machine oil, then fill it up with kerosene and shake well. Get an old tooth brush, or buy a cheap new one. To do the work speedily requires three persons. Let one hold the hen, while another holds the toothbrush in one hand the hen's toes in the other. The third person holds the oil can and wets the brush with it as often as is necessary. Two persons can manage it by having one hold the hen under his left arm and using the can with his right hand. One can manage it by using an empty tomato can instead of an oil can, and holding the hen under one arm while he dips the brush into the can with the other. As avoiding trouble and waste of time is the principal object, the best way is to wait till the hens have gone to roost, and have three persons go at it as indicated above.

W. I. THOMAS.

## FIELD NOTES

Hamiota district boasts having produced a larger percentage of number one hard wheat this season than any other ten points in the province combined. If these figures are correct Hamiota should have a very prosperous year with their usual average of 20 bushels per acre and the price around 90 cents.

Some time ago, F. M. Ware, of the American Horse Exchange, New York, concluded that the automobile had usurped the place of the equine to such an extent that there would be more money in selling machines than horses. He accordingly advertised an experimental sale of automobiles at the American Horse Exchange, but not a single machine was consigned, hence no sale could be held. No more automobile sales are scheduled to take place at the famous horse market.

### More Seed Fairs Arranged

In addition to the Seed Fairs in Alberta, announced in our issue of November 3, the following have been arranged: Milverton, November 24; Alix, November 26; Innisfree, November 29; Vermilion, November 30 and Three Hills, December 6.

### Military Drill at College

Military drill was last week instituted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, under the personal direction of Sergeant Major Sparks. One hundred and sixty-five students were lined up on the campus, divided into three companies and put through the initial exercises. The boys made a very fine line-up and augur well for the future of military training at the Agricultural College. A rifle brigade will be formed in the near future. Drill will be conducted on the college grounds for an hour one day each week.

### Value of Crops in Ontario

The annual report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario for 1908 has been issued. During the year there were 9,621,683 acres under field crops, having a total value of \$164,077,282. Hay and clover constitute the most valuable field crop grown in the province, 3,253,141 acres being in hay with a product of 3,635,287 tons, valued at \$47,696,579. Oats are second with a value of \$38,987,985. The total value of live stock on hand at the close of the year was \$186,014,756.

### Plans for Saskatchewan Pure-Bred Cattle Sales

At a meeting last week of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Regina, plans for the holding of the pure-bred cattle sale during the winter fair, were discussed. It was decided, with a few slight changes, to adopt the rules that governed last year's sale. The new rules permit of older bulls than were sold last year being entered for sale, but the age limit is fixed for animals born between March 25, 1903, and March 25, 1909. The order of sale has been changed, and instead of selling all the prize winning animals at the beginning of the sale, the catalogue will be followed, and the animals listed first will be sold first.

Another new departure this year will be the accepting of commissions to buy stock for persons unable to attend the sale. The management undertakes, without charge for doing so, to select animals and to ship them to any point in the three western provinces upon receipt of the purchase price, plus the sum of two and a half dollars, for transportation. This amount does not cover the actual cost, but a flat rate has been named in order that customers at a distance may be placed in as advantageous a position as persons near Regina.

Another new feature of the sale this year will be the selling of animals on credit. Men who are entitled to credit may, with the consent of the owner, make settlement by note.

### Alberta Crop Estimate

Government estimates of this year's crop in Alberta, issued recently, are as follows:

	Acres.	Estimated yield.	Estimated bush. per acre
Spring wheat. . . . .	250,000	6,250,000	25
Winter wheat. . . . .	80,000	2,000,000	25
Oats. . . . .	500,000	20,000,000	40
Barley. . . . .	100,000	2,500,000	25
Rye. . . . .	1,000	18,000	18
Flax. . . . .	9,700	82,450	8½
Speltz. . . . .	500	11,500	23

While there may be some slight changes when the threshers' returns are made, the figures given are approximately correct.

### To Stop Cornering Grain

An attempt will be made by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to put a stop to future corners in wheat, oats and corn. The directors have prepared plans that will effectively stop "corners" and their proposals require the sanction of the members of the exchange. The proposal is this:

If a corner is run and there is a default in the contract, the president of the board of trade is to appoint a committee of three, members of the board, this committee to be approved by the board of directors and this committee shall say what the true commercial value of the commodity in question is on the day of the maturity of the contract. The price established by this committee will be the one upon which settlements are to be made.

Another proposed change in the rules provides for the expulsion of members or firms found guilty of manipulating the markets. It is an easy matter to see how the new rule will work. If the Armour interests, for instance, have a corner in wheat and if on the day that the deal must be closed out there is a frantic rush of the shorts to cover, prices go sky high, the shorts are pinched and the runner of the corner takes down his huge profits. Under the new rule there will be defaults. The committee will step in and say: The price is fictitious; it is a manipulated price.

The corner would be broken then and there; in fact there would be no incentive for running further corners of any kind.

### Loss in Weight in Lake Grain Shipments

The amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, whereby the transfer elevators were placed under the direct supervision of the Government, through the office of the warehouse commissioner, seems to be working out in a satisfactory manner. For years the loss in weight in grain shipped across the lakes has been one of the annoying features in the movement of grain from the storage elevators at Fort William to the transfer elevators at various points on the lower lakes. At Fort William the grain was weighed under government supervision. At its arrival at the transfer elevators it was weighed on the scales of these companies and invariably the outturn was short. In 1908 the shortage on outturns totalled 50,000 bushels, a loss of course which indirectly affected the price paid for grain at Fort William, for while the shortage fell directly on shippers, it simply meant that an additional charge on the grain was made to cover the loss. The shortage at the transfer elevators has been the cause of dissatisfaction and complaint for years, and largely through the efforts of the Grain Growers' Associations of the West, and the report of the Royal Grain Commission, the amendment was made to the Grain Act, which brings the control of weights at both terminal and transfer elevators under control of the Federal Government.

The returns of the warehouse commissioner for September and October have just been issued by the warehouse commissioner, and are as follows:

	Bill of Lading.	Out-turn.	Net Shortage
Wheat . . . . .	8,470,287.30	8,463,925.40	5,956.46
Oats . . . . .	2,377,311.08	2,375,096.21	2,214.21
Barley . . . . .	245,121.14	245,189.08	
Flax . . . . .	74,823.04	74,738.20	64.40

The shortage in wheat is thus about 40 pounds per 1,000 bushels; oats, 50 pounds per 1,000 bushels; barley, practically a net return, and flax, a mere trifle.

### New Deputy Minister of Agriculture for B. C.

R. M. Palmer, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, has resigned, and W. E. Scott, of Salt Spring Island, is his successor. Mr. Palmer is an enthusiastic promotor of the fruit industry, and while he occupied the position of deputy minister, he gave valuable service, and much of the rapid progress of the fruit industry of the province is due to his efforts. It is his intention to devote his entire efforts to practical work in the business. Mr. Scott is a successful fruit grower, and held the position as president of the board of horticulture for the province. At present Mr. Scott is touring England with the British Columbia fruit exhibit sent over by the government.

### Nature Study in Schools

At the conference of Manitoba school inspectors held in Winnipeg last week nature study and school gardens were discussed at length. It was pointed out that the average teacher knew little about Nature and less about its study. The inauguration of school gardens was agreed to be the most effective means of awakening an interest in the work. Prof. C. H. Lee, of Manitoba Agricultural College, was in sympathy with the teaching of nature study, and stated that with the proper kind of teacher it was not necessary to outline a particular course. As a rule, however, teachers were not well equipped, and a general plan was essential.

A committee was appointed to go thoroughly into the matter and submit an outline of what would serve best to increase an interest in the study of the common things of Nature.

### Good Roads Meeting

The executive of Manitoba Good Roads Association met last Friday to discuss the question of duties devolving on municipalities and province by way of construction and maintenance of good roads. It was decided that a highway commissioner should be appointed by the province, and under him a superintendent appointed by each municipality. By way of financing the work it was suggested that three per cent. debentures be spread over thirty years. In order to partially meet the expense of maintenance it was claimed that all automobile owners should contribute an annual tax of \$25. For bridge construction it was argued that the province should pay one-third of the cost.

The suggestions of the executive will come up for discussion at the Union of Manitoba Municipalities to be held in Portage la Prairie, November 23, 24 and 25. Later an act will be presented to the Manitoba legislature.

### Winter Fairs in Alberta

The dates have been set for several important agricultural events, which will be held during the coming winter in the province of Alberta. The Provincial Seed Fair, which was held in Calgary last year, will be held in Edmonton on February 2nd, 3rd and 4th. During the same week, on February 2nd and 3rd, the convention of the Alberta Fairs' Association will be held in Edmonton. This latter association has been put entirely in the control of the farmers of the province, who have an efficient secretary in E. J. Fream, of Innisfail.

Two important poultry shows are to be held in the month of December. These shows were previously held in February, but it was thought desirable to hold them before Christmas, so that birds may be fattened for the show, and likewise for the Christmas market. The show in Edmonton will be held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of December. Calgary will hold a similar show on the 8th, 9th and 10th of December. Dr. A. W. Bell, of Winnipeg, will judge the fancy birds, and E. M. Barber, of Calgary, the utility classes.

### Brandon Winter Fair

The dates of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show at Brandon are announced as March 5th to 11th, 1910. Thus the fair has been extended from four to six days, and it is well that this has been done, as it was evident from the experience of last year that the work of this important institution could not be adequately carried out in four days. The early announcement of the dates will enable those feeding winter stock to get to work and put aside one or two steers of exceptional promise for special treatment.

The progress of the Manitoba Winter Fair during the last two or three years has been phenomenal, although this is scarcely surprising when its splendid educational features are taken into account. The object is to help to increase the productive wealth of the country, particularly in the direction of the raising of fat stock. Perhaps no branch of agriculture offers more scope for education than the feeding of beef cattle, and there can be no more direct means of education than in the holding of a fat stock show with demonstrations by experts.

A more than usually attractive prize list is promised this year. A very complete classification in horses, cattle, sheep and swine has been provided, and the

seed grain department will receive much attention. The general exhibit in the latter department will be supplemented by a special exhibition under the auspices of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and open to its members.

The Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show will be held in conjunction with the Winter Fair. That this arrangement will result in a large increase of entries may be accepted, and it should also result in a greater public interest in this important branch of agriculture. The splendid Winter Fair building at Brandon will enable the exhibits to be shown under the most favorable conditions, and the poultry exhibitors will undoubtedly benefit materially through the additional publicity given the show. The prize list will be issued as an integral part of the Manitoba Winter Fair list and will be ready for distribution in the early part of December.

All enquiries should be addressed to Charles Fraser, Secretary, Brandon.

The statement of receipts and expenditures of the Winter Fair in 1908 were presented last week, and are as follows: Receipts, \$7,784.13; payments, \$7,260.99; balance in bank, \$523. At the last fair, \$5,123 was offered in prizes, of which \$3,631 was awarded. The gate receipts for the four days were as follows: Tuesday, \$520.25; Wednesday, \$878.45; Thursday, \$825.45; Friday, \$138.50; total, \$2,363.65.



A. F. MANTLE.

Recently given charge of the Information and Statistics Bureau for Saskatchewan Government

### Danes Buying Canadian Bran

An order was placed with a Winnipeg milling company recently for 4,000 sacks of bran to be shipped to Bremen for trans-shipment to Denmark. The bran was purchased at the Winnipeg wholesale price of \$20.00 per ton, and will be sold to dairymen in the interior of Denmark for feeding to dairy cows. It would appear as though the Danish farmer would have to pay a pretty stiff price for his cow feed, but he must be able to make profit turning Canadian bran into Danish butter and selling the butter in Britain in competition with the Canadian product, or even it is said, selling in Canadian markets butter made from Canadian feed.

### Fight Against Tuberculosis

A sensible attack on consumption was inaugurated last week in the city of Winnipeg, when some 30 prominent doctors visited the schools and explained to the pupils how important it was that they should take care of themselves and be temperate in their habits in order to prevent the spread of the white plague—tuberculosis. Common everyday practices that tended to spread this dread disease were referred to in such a way as to impress the average child with the importance of exercising every precaution.

It was also pointed out that Nature's remedies were plenty of fresh air, pure food, sunshine and cleanliness. Bedrooms always should be well ventilated, the window being kept open the year round. A warning was thrown out against the use of patent medicines, which generally delayed action in taking proper treatment.

### Selkirk Centennial Charter

Among the charters granted recently is one to "Canada's International Exposition and Selkirk Centennial Corporation." The capital is placed at \$500,000, with shares at \$10 each.

The annual meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities will be held in Portage la Prairie, November 23, 24 and 25.

### Ranchers Co-operate to Exterminate Wolves

The wolf, the ruthless enemy of the ranching industry, has during the past season levied his usual heavy toll on the ranchers' stock that roam the hills of southern Alberta. Recently a meeting was held at Medicine Hat, where gathered many prominent ranchmen. As a result of the meeting the system of financing wolf bounties was placed on a more satisfactory basis than has hitherto prevailed. The provincial government pays a bounty of \$15 per head for grown wolves killed, and five dollars for pups; but recently the loss has been so heavy that the ranchers have co-operated to supplement this bounty. The problem was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that each of the ranchers entering into the offensive and defensive alliance against the ruthless freebooters of the plains shall contribute towards a central fund an amount equivalent to five cents per head on the stock owned or handled by him. The bounty has been placed at \$50 for full-grown wolves, and \$20 for cubs. There has been scarcely a rancher in Southern Alberta that has not suffered considerable loss, and in many cases the depredations of wolves have been such as to seriously deplete the herds. However, in the near future it may be that as the result of the new crusade, wolves will become scarce in Western Canada.

### Brandon Fair Dates

The management of the Interprovincial Fair at Brandon have selected as dates for the 1910 exhibition—July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

### Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Dominion Parliament met November 11. The most important government legislation outlined in the speech from the throne is the measure authorizing expenditure for naval construction.

Thirteen people were killed and a number so seriously injured that they cannot recover in a street car accident at Vancouver. A freight car loaded with heavy timber crashed into a crowded trolley.

Advices from England indicate that the Canadian Northern have again been successful in raising funds in Britain, and extensive construction work will be carried on next year. It is expected that by the end of 1910 Mackenzie and Mann will have contracts let to complete the system from Atlantic to the Pacific.

The International Federation of Labor met in annual convention in Toronto last week. Among the resolutions passed was one strongly favoring the Lloyd-George Budget, which was described as the most democratic taxation proposal and the fairest to all classes of the community ever proposed by a British chancellor.

According to the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the total value of the fish caught in Canadian waters in 1908 was \$25,451,085, made up as follows: Salmon, \$4,814,250; lobster, \$4,200,279; cod, \$3,361,409; herring, \$2,471,963; mackerel, \$1,336,810; halibut, whitefish come next in order, the catch being valued at \$819,626.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A serious storm swept over Jamaica November 11. The tornado is described as one of unprecedented severity, and the island is cut off from cable communication with the outer world. A good deal of damage was done to shipping and on the plantations.

The American mind in sport has been running strongly of late towards pugilism. In the language of the sporting editor, everyone who can lick a stamp is talking fight. Arrangements have been completed for a boxing bout between Jeffries and Johnson to decide the heavy-weight championship of the world. It will be pulled off before July 5, 1910.

Premier Asquith delivered an important address at the Lord Mayor's inauguration banquet, November 9, in which he prophesied an early and complete understanding in all the questions at issue between Great Britain and Germany. As usual the suffragettes made a demonstration. One woman succeeded in gaining the roof of a building adjoining the banquet hall and hurled a brick through a window. A number were arrested.

One of the most ridiculous features of the discussion of the British budget is the interviews W. T. Stead, the well known journalist, is publishing, purporting to be with the late W. E. Gladstone. Mr. Stead is a spiritualist, and has a special private spirit medium named "Julia," through whom he interviews the dead. According to Mr. Stead and "Julia," Gladstone, in the realm of spirits, is following the budget controversy with much interest, and in the interview stated that he was unalterably opposed to Lloyd-George's taxation proposals.

## DRY FARMING CONGRESS

The fourth annual Dry Farming Congress of America held at Billings, Montana, October 26 to 28, inclusive, was largely attended and important addresses were delivered by well known authorities on dry land farming, officials of the government of Canada, United States and Mexico, railway presidents and farmers from every section of the country where dry farming is carried on. A commodious theatre was used to accommodate the delegates and it was crowded each day of the session. The program arranged was so crowded that it was almost impossible to keep up with the arranged order of things, but everything passed off harmoniously despite the warm debates that ensued over the proposal to change the name of the organization, and the rather bitter address delivered by Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern system.

One of the important speeches of the congress was made by James J. Hill. Mr. Hill's address covered much the same ground that he has gone over on previous occasions when discussing the trend of agriculture and the need of better farming methods. This time, however, he was more optimistic, predicting that the introduction of the dry farming system into the country lying between the Rockies and the coast range of mountains, as well as that part of the United States within the dry belt and not accessible to water for irrigation, would soon develop it into one of the most productive wheat growing areas south of the Canadian prairies.

### IMPORTANCE OF DRY FARMING TO ALBERTA

This was a paper read by Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who after conveying to the congress the greetings of the farmers of Western Canada, said: "It is hard to understand why the Canadian prairies should have lain so long before their value was recognized. It can only be accounted for on the ground that an Allwise Providence was holding it in reserve for an expansion area for the land-hungry from the over crowded countries of to-day. At any rate it has remained for the present generation to develop and appreciate the agricultural value of the immense extent of prairie land stretching for nearly a thousand miles from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. It is true it is a land of comparatively light rainfall, and it is properly classed a semi-arid district. It is equally true, however, that to-day the desert visions which the term semi-arid calls up have long lost their power to frighten the intelligent settler. On the contrary, it means a delightful climate with ample rainfall during the growing season which if properly conserved by scientific soil culture spells successful crops."

It has taken time to solve the first principles and arrive at general conclusions concerning soil moisture on the Canadian prairies. The rainfall varies from ten inches in years of light rainfall to as high as nearly thirty inches in years of heavy rains. Even those amounts vary from differences in local situations. The mean average for Alberta for a period of thirteen years is 17.47 inches. As over 60% of the annual precipitation falls during the months of May, June and July, crop failures need not be looked for if proper methods of tillage are followed. Much of the discouragement met with in the early settlement of the country was due to the ignorance of the settler concerning soil moisture and the relation it bore to successful crop raising. The same is equally true of the average new settler to-day, but the accumulation of knowledge on the subject is now such that no man need remain long in ignorance.

The early settlers found that after a few years of continuous crop growing the yields were greatly diminished. They naturally concluded that the land required a rest and resorted to summer-fallowing whereas the trouble was one of moisture rather than fertility. In many instances where the summer-fallowing was done unknowingly in such a way as to conserve moisture, the yields were satisfactory. In other cases where it had been done to conserve moisture the results were disappointing through not doing the right thing at the right time. In other cases, again particularly on land containing a very large amount of humus, summer-fallowing resulted in the loss of the crop the following year through excessive and prolonged growth. This is particularly true of the Edmonton district in central Alberta. In spite of adverse results, however, the farmer's adherent faith in the efficaciousness of the summer-fallow as a soil renovator was so strong that the practice of allowing the land to lie fallow every few years became general. It was followed blindly without definite knowledge of why it was done. It was a common practice in older countries and it was presumed that it was necessary here; besides, were not the Jews of old commanded to let the soil rest every seventh year? So the work went on in an unthinking way.

Gradually the idea grew that the soil needed humus, and consequently many farmers allowed a great crop of weeds to grow and sap all the moisture out of the soil before they plowed it down, in the mistaken idea that they were adding vegetable matter to the soil and thus improving it. Others set out to use the summer-fallow as a cleaning method. Where wheat was grown after wheat continuously for years it was soon found that the weeds gained head-

way and that a properly worked summer-fallow with its store of moisture was a good place to germinate and thus destroy many successive crops of weed seeds.

In this way our knowledge of the uses of a summer-fallow has steadily widened; but it remained for the experimental stations to give our increasing knowledge a twist in the right direction in the evolution it was undergoing. Particular credit is due to Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for his correct thinking and consequent experimental work on the summer-fallow. Realizing from his meteorological records that the rainfall was much lower than he had expected, he adopted a plan of summer-fallowing every alternate year, thus accumulating the rainfall of one year to add to that of the year the crop was growing. In this way his yields of grain greatly increased. He was able to secure up to 50 bushels of wheat per acre, and 75 to 120 bushels of oats, while his neighbors were obtaining only from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat, and 25 to 40 bushels of oats. Adding together their yields for both years he was still ahead of them and had only one crop to handle. His plan of summer-fallowing alternate years has been fairly well followed, only a great majority of the farmers think one year in three often enough to follow.

This plan of summer-fallowing has been of inestimable value to Western Canada, but it is weak in that too many farmers have loose ideas as to what constitutes a properly worked fallow to at all adequately conserve the moisture. The fact is that few of them have got the right idea about conserving the moisture, the necessity for doing so or the importance of it; neither have they realized the inherent value of a properly worked fallow for weed destruction. The fact is that too many go through the process of summer-fallowing without knowing what they are doing, or why they are doing it.

The farmers of Southern Alberta made a great step in advance in their conception and understanding of this moisture question when they came to study dry farming methods. The Government of Alberta were successful in securing the services of H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to hold a series of meetings in the province. This he has done two years in succession. His talks on the importance of soil moisture and his advocacy of the sub-surface packer as a means of securing a greater retention of moisture, have been the means of putting the farmers in possession of a more intelligent idea of what is the right thing to do. So much so is this true that I have heard farmers say that farming was no longer an uncertainty in the extreme south of the province, provided proper attention were paid to securing a store of moisture in the soil. This passing from an uncertainty to a certainty means that instead of the farms being only temporary stopping places until their owners had made a little money, they are now becoming permanent owners with all the comforts that the home-loving and home-making Anglo-Saxon can obtain.

To further extend the knowledge obtainable of dry farming methods the Government have arranged with H. W. Campbell to establish a demonstration station in the province at Medicine Hat, where his work in scientific soil culture may serve as a permanent object lesson of what can be accomplished and a constant incentive to excel.

Our knowledge then of the proper methods of soil culture has steadily advanced from the haphazard methods of the poorly worked summer-fallow to scientific tillage, done in a certain manner with a definite object in view. The writer has long held that the conservation of moisture was the most important question that the farmers of Alberta had to study. Once this is mastered, crop rotation, destruction of noxious weeds and kindred questions all fall into line of their own accord. Once the principles of soil culture, as they apply to semi-arid countries are grasped and their application understood, the returns appear to be limited only by the faithfulness with which they are applied. Under an indifferent application of these principles, Alberta farmers have had no trouble in obtaining forty and fifty bushels of wheat, both spring and winter, and even over sixty bushels have been obtained. With more intelligent cultivation the Alberta dry farmer always has the goal of still higher yields before him.

What I have said so far has particular reference to the extreme southern portion of the province which is almost wholly open prairie. Central Alberta is a park country, and the soil contains a very large amount of humus. Owing to the presence of this humus and to the ameliorating influence on the climate of the trees, the soil is much more retentive of moisture and consequently the necessity of following closely the principles of dry farming are not so necessary. While there is practically no appreciable difference in rainfall, the farmers of central Alberta will find it to their advantage to pay considerable attention to dry farming principles.

In closing let me with the Dry Farming Congress Godspeak. It has already spread the gospel of scientific soil culture through many states and countries, and it is receiving careful consideration at the hands of farmers in humid districts. It is not that

the principles are new or different from those many of us have studied under humid conditions, but the dry farming farmer has pushed the application of them a step or two further toward their logical conclusion. In the pursuit of the attainment of greater perfection in the application of the principles of dry farming and a deeper study of these principles I wish the members of this Congress every success.

Professor J. H. Sheppard, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, in describing the progress of dry land farming in his state, said that there were now twenty-one demonstration farms, the majority of which were in dry land districts. The operation of these farms was proving a splendid object lesson, to farmers on adjacent land as well as to others who visited them, or adopted the culture methods advised in the literature sent out from the various stations. He believed that these farms were increasing the per acre yields of the districts in which they were situated by from 50 to 100 per cent.

Prof. Sheppard ventured the opinion that the demonstration farm is one of the greatest of educational features. In his own state it was proving such and in other sections of the United States and in Canada the same satisfactory results from the establishment of such farms were being obtained.

Prof. B. Youngblood, special agent in charge of farm management investigations in Oklahoma and Texas, United States Department of Agriculture, spoke on "Some Factors in the Development of Dry Land Farms." He said in part: "The principles of farm economy apply alike to the dry land farms and to farms in the humid region, yet, on account of the conditions of soil, climate, population, market facilities and formativeness of the semi-arid region, it is not always easy for the farmer hailing from the east to make proper application of economic principles in the west, from the start. Unlike the humid region where the lack of capacity and industry may be overcome in part by the productiveness of the soil, the dry land farmer must be industrious and possess an ability to manage well the affairs of his farm. He must not only know how and when to plant and plow, but he must do these things when they ought to be done, for certain days lost often mean the loss of the crop."

It means, then, that the following are the factors that determine success in dry land farming:

- "1. An arable soil.
- "2. Buying the right sized farm at the right place. It must be at least large enough to support a family.
- "3. Conservation of rainfall by appropriate methods and tillage.
- "4. Ample and appropriate farm equipment for the region of the means of procuring it.
- "5. The means of existence until the farm begins to yield an income.
- "6. An appropriate system of farming."

These were among the most important of the addresses delivered, not by any means them all, but sufficient to give a general idea of the scope and intentions of the congress. In addition to the addresses, interesting displays of products of dry farming districts completed what was probably the most successful Dry Farming Congress yet held in America. The only difference of opinion that arose between those prominent on the speaking list, came when the proposal was made to change the name of the organization, it being claimed that the word "dry" was misleading and damaging to the settlement of the country. Louis Hill was leader in the fight to change the name, but the proposal was voted down by a two to one vote, and the organization stands as the International Dry Farming Congress.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, was elected to the board of foreign vice-presidents, and Geo. Harcourt, Alberta, member of the executive committee. The president for the ensuing year is Hon. F. W. Mondell, Wyoming, U. S. A.

As it is impossible to publish here anything assuming to be a complete review of the addresses delivered at this meeting, those interested are advised to communicate with the secretary of the Congress, J. T. Burns, 407 Temple Court, Denver, Colorado. Reports of proceedings are sent free to members, or may be obtained in book form at a nominal figure.

### Dominion Grange Meets in Toronto

The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange will be held in Toronto November 24 and 25. The meeting will be of special interest; (1) Because of the presence of delegations from farmers' organizations in the west to discuss a linking up of the Grange with these organizations; (2) because of the proposal suddenly put forward to saddle Canada, without the consent of her people, with the cost of a navy. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, will be one of the delegates from the west. It is expected that the Grange will put itself on record as opposed to the scheme of naval construction proposed by the Federal government, and will urge by resolution that the government secure a mandate from the people before committing the country to the enormous and never ending expenditure involved in the construction of a navy.

Exterminate

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Dates

provincial Fair at the 1910 exhibition

Week

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# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets have been fairly strong. While a certain dullness characterized wheat locally, due to British buyers not evincing much anxiety to acquire our wheat at going prices, the situation considered from a world standpoint was fairly safe. Russian wheat shipments declined, and conflicting reports were current regarding the outlook in the Argentine, India and Australia. American visible increased slightly, and Canadian supplies are practically unchanged. Livestock sold at about the same figures as the previous week. Hogs are steady at \$7.50. In the East hog values have increased, Toronto paying as high as \$9.00 last week for live bacon. British cattle markets are on a steady basis, and little change is to be noted in quotations.

### Grain

The wheat market during the past week has been rather dull. The market opened with stronger Liverpool cables, and a decrease in world's shipments, but demand was dull, with values showing a tendency to weaken. This condition was recovered from before the week closed, so six days more are recorded in which but little change is to be noted in wheat prices.

#### VISIBLE SUPPLY

	CANADIAN		
	Last week.	Previous wk.	Last year.
Wheat.....	12,098,588	12,067,785	6,320,042
Oats.....	2,820,240	3,098,487	1,538,719
Barley.....	890,440	1,244,556	833,461

#### AMERICAN

Wheat.....	29,475,000	27,001,000	49,376,000
Oats.....	13,808,000	13,264,000	1,029,000

#### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

North American.....	4,568,000	5,208,000	5,080,000
Russian.....	6,144,000	7,728,000	2,112,000
Danube.....	1,016,000	944,000	1,368,000
Indian.....	368,000	80,000	.....
Argentine.....	368,000	144,000	464,000
Australia.....	88,000	40,000	544,000
Various.....	428,000	208,000	40,000

	Last week.	Previous wk.	Last year.
Wheat on passage	30,472,000	31,544,000	31,176,000

#### DAMAGE TO ARGENTINE CROP ?

Reports from the south for some weeks have been somewhat bullish, the particular price boosting feature being the damage done by locusts to the Argentine crop. Chicago was affected Thursday by a cable from Buenos Ayres, stating that the wheat crop in the province of Santa Fe was in bad condition, all fields showing damage, and a good proportion of the crop being damaged beyond repair. The wire was from an American crop expert, who in summing up the outlook opined that wheat in that province would be no better than half a crop. He figured that the crop would be ready for cutting by November 24.

#### BROOMHALL ON THE SITUATION

This estimate of conditions in the Argentine is not borne out by Geo. Broomhall's agents in that quarter. According to them, crop conditions in the country are ideal. Broomhall, by the way, has become more bullish of late on the general outlook his latest estimates indicating that importing countries will require 17,000,000 bushels more than exporting countries have to spare. He figures the following requirements: United Kingdom, 216,000,000 bushels; continental Europe, 244,400,000; non-Europe, 80,000,000 bushels, or a total of 540,000,000 bushels. Broomhall has thus decreased his estimate of supplies by more than 50,000,000 bushels during the past month.

#### U. S. EXPORTS DECREASING

Figures showing wheat exports from the United States during the first four months of the present crop year seem to bear out J. J. Hill's forecast of rather rapid decline in the American export wheat trade. The figures to date show a falling off of 20,699,072 bushels. This decrease may, or may not, be an indication of inability on the part of the United States to sell as much wheat abroad this year as she usually does. American farmers are believed to be holding immense quantities of wheat. If they are not it is difficult to account for the average decrease of 20,000,000 bushels week by week in the visible wheat supply of the United States. Government figures indicate a heavier wheat harvest than 1908. As the grain has not yet come into sight, it is reasonable to assume that a good part of it remains in the hands of producers.

#### OATS FAIRLY STRONG

The oat situation is practically unchanged. Prices advanced during the week slightly, in sympathy with the movement in wheat values. The corn crop estimates of the U. S. department of agriculture, which places the corn crop in the United States this year at 2,767,316,000 bushels, as against 2,668,651,000 bushels, did not reflect oat values. Locally, the oat situation shows considerable strength.

#### OPTION CLOSING PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat —						
Nov.....	96½	97½	97½	98½	98½	97½
Dec.....	93	93½	93½	94½	95½	94½
May.....	97½	98	97½	98½	99½	98
Oats —						
Nov.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Dec.....	33½	33½	33½	33½	32½	33½
May.....	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Flax —						
Nov.....	156	156½	.....	157½	157½	157½
Dec.....	150	150	.....	152½	152½	152

#### WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat —						
No. 1 Nor.....	96½	97½	97	98	98½	97½
No. 2 Nor.....	94½	95½	95½	96½	97	95½
No. 3 Nor.....	92½	93½	93½	94½	95½	94
No. 4.....	89½	89½	89½	90½	91	89½
No. 5.....	83½	83½	83½	85	85½	84
No. 6.....	78	78½	78½	80	80	78
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.....	92½	92½	92½	93½	94	92½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.....	91½	91½	91½	92½	92	90½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.....	91½	91½	91½	92½	92	88½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.....	89½	89½	89½	90½	90	
No. 1 Nor. for seeds	91	90½	90½	91½	93	91½
No. 2 Nor. for seeds	89½	89	89	90	91½	90
Oats —						
No. 2 White	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
No. 3 White	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Barley —						
No. 3.....	47	47	47	47	47	47
No. 4.....	44½	45	43	45	45	44½
Flax —						
No. 1 N. W.	156	156½	157½	157½	157½	157½
No. 1 Man.	154	154½	155½	155	155½	155½

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor. spot.....	116½	117	116½	116½	116½	115½
No. 2 Nor. spot.....	113½	114	114½	115½	115½	114½
No. 3 Nor. spot.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	113½	113½
Futures —						
Dec.....	113½	113½	114½	115	114½	114½
Mar.....	109½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110
May.....	108½	109½	109½	109½	109½	110½

### Live-Stock

At Winnipeg deliveries are decreasing, but good business is still being done. Exporters continue to move East in fair numbers and at about the same price as quoted last week, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Good butcher cattle are in good demand, but unchanged in values. The best killing cattle are selling as high as \$4.00, with the bulk going at \$3.50. In sheep there is little doing. Receipts are low, which is no new feature of the Winnipeg market. Lambs are scarce and selling at \$6.50.

#### HOGS FAIRLY STRONG

Hogs are holding steady and staying in good demand. The bulk of offerings last week went at \$7.50. Receipts while not large were of good volume for Winnipeg, some bacon hogs of excellent quality being received. Hogs do not appear to be likely to go much below this figure, at least not for the immediate future.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed.	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed.	3.75 to 4.00
Good export heifers, freight assumed.	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.....	3.00 to 3.50
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered.....	2.50 to 3.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice hogs.....	7.25 to 7.50
Choice lambs.....	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep.....	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves.....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

#### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Ave. Wt.	Price
HOGS —		
No. 41 Medium hogs.....	200	\$7.60
37 " ".....	164	7.55
640 " ".....	185	7.50
48 " ".....	190	7.35
12 " ".....	180	7.25
1 Stag.....	480	4.00
CATTLE —		
20 Steers.....	1267	4.15
12 " ".....	1273	3.75
85 " ".....	947	3.50
14 " ".....	960	3.25
97 Heifers and cows.....	876	3.00
12 " ".....	1040	3.00
3 " ".....	900	2.75
17 " ".....	937	2.50
1 " ".....	750	2.00
1 " ".....	750	1.00

1 Bull.....	1580	3.00
1 " ".....	1740	2.75
8 " ".....	1276	2.50
1 " ".....	997	2.00
90 Calves.....	300	4.00
53 " ".....	295	3.75
SHEEP —		
76 Sheep.....	68	5.60
10 " ".....	80	6.00
40 " ".....	130	6.50

### Calgary Live-Stock Market

The receipts of prime beefs at Calgary have been large, some good exports as well as some first-class butchers cattle coming off the ranges. Prices this season have been generally higher than previous years, although not up to the standard warranted by the class of cattle marketed. Good, fat steers, 1,200 pounds and upwards, bring from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and a few lots recently went as high as \$4.00. Butchers' stock bring anything from \$2.25 to \$3.25. The run of hogs and sheep has been stimulated somewhat of late, yet the supply is not equal to demand. Prime hogs sell at \$7.25. Sheep are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and choice killing lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

### Toronto Markets

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.60; cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.00 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90; hogs, off cars, \$7.90.

### Chicago Live-Stock

Beef cattle, \$4.35 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.25; calves, \$6.50 to \$8.25; Texans, \$4.75 to \$6.00; Westerners, \$4.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.25; lambs, \$4.40 to \$7.50; hogs, \$6.15 to \$8.15.

### British Markets

Prices in British Markets are a little off since last week; some centers at least quote lower prices, while others quote as much or more than last week's figures. At London, Canadian cattle are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb. Liverpool cables put Canadian steers at 11½c. to 12½c.; ranchers 10c. to 11½c. heifers, 11c. to 12½c., and bulls, 9½c. to 10½c. per lb. American steers in Liverpool are selling at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. At Glasgow the top price for Canadian steers for the week was 13c. Ranchers are quoted at 11½c. to 12c., and bulls, 9½c. to 10½c. per lb. Canadian bacon in London is quoted at 15½c. per lb.

### Winnipeg Produce Prices

Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts, per ton.....	20.00
Barley, chopped.....	22.00
Oats, chopped.....	25.00
Barley and oats, chopped.....	24.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled).....	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy.....	10.00 to 11.00
Red top.....	11.00
Baled straw.....	5.00 to 5.00
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.....	.23 to .24
Fresh made bricks.....	.30
Eastern in boxes.....	.26
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade.....	17 to .19
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, Sept., per lb.....	.12
Eastern.....	.13
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling.....	.24 to .26
Fresh Eggs.....	.27 to .30
POTATOES —	
Potatoes, per bushel.....	.40 to .45
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native cauliflower, per doz.....	.75 to 1.25
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.....	1.00
Red cabbage, per doz.....	.75
Native celery, per doz.....	.30 to .50
Native carrots, per bus.....	1.00
Native beets, per 100 lbs.....	.75
Native onions, per bu.....	.40
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.....	1.75
Pumpkins, per lb.....	.1½
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	11½ to .12
No. 1 tallow.....	.5½
No. 2 tallow.....	.4½
Sheepskins.....	.30 to .75
Wool, Manitoba, July clip.....	9 to .10
POULTRY — LIVE WEIGHT	
F. O. B. Winnipeg.....	
Turkeys, per lb.....	14
Spring chicken, per lb.....	11½
Boiling fowl, per lb.....	4
Old roosters.....	7
Young Ducks, per lb.....	8
Geese, per lb.....	9



# Home Journal

A Department for the Family

## People and Things the World Over

Commander Perry's "snow baby" may have been born farthest north, but there is a young lad in Kincardine who is a close second, viz., Herschell Stringer, son of his lordship the Bishop of Yukon and Mrs. Stringer. He is named after Herschell Island, where he was born. That island is in the Arctic Ocean, north-east of the Mackenzie River. He was born when his father was a missionary among the Eskimaux.

\* \* \*

The *Edmonton Journal* is offering six cash prizes of the total value of \$100 for the best stories by Albertan authors, dealing with Albertan life from any standpoint. In addition to the prizes any other stories deemed good enough for publication will, if used, be paid for at the rate of \$5 each. Dr. Tory, president of the University of Alberta; Mr. A. B. Watt, editor of the *Saturday News*; and Miss Katherine Hughes, archivist of the province of Alberta, have consented to act as judges. Manuscripts may be sent in until the 10th December.

\* \* \*

A Chicago man, named W. L. Saunders, claims to have discovered perpetual motion. The device is used as a window attraction and has been running continuously for two months. It consists of a wheel made entirely of glass, with 12 hollow glass balls, on each of which is painted the figure "6" or the figure "9" according to its position on the wheel. The figures are sixes going up and nines coming down. A nine is more than a six. The nines going down on the left overbalance the sixes that are going up on the right and in this manner the wheel is started and kept turning without any other power. So delicate is the wheel's adjustment in its balance that the painted numbers are enough to start it going.

\* \* \*

For some time past efforts have been made to raise funds in order to protect from ravages of wind and weather and the encroachment of drifting sands the ruins of St. Piran's oratory at Perranzabuloe, said to be the oldest Christian relic of its kind in England, says the *London Standard*. It is now proposed to build a protecting house of concrete around the ruins. If this protection is not forthcoming it is probable that "the lost church," as it is locally known, will be again buried beneath the sands which covered it for so many centuries. It is generally believed to be the original Church of St. Piran, to whom the Cornish miners give the credit of first showing them tin, and who was one of the most notable of the many Cornish saints.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba Agricultural College, held recently, a department of household science was established, in order that a course might be put on for the benefit of farmers' daughters who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of such subjects as cooking, dressmaking, laundry work, and the care of the sick in the home. The first course will open on May 3 next, continuing until August 19, and those who enter will be able to reside in the students' dormitory. Steps have been taken to secure as head of the new department a lady who has considerable experience in the teaching of these subjects, and she will have as her assistants teachers who have been specially trained in household science work. From the enquiries which have been already received at the college, it is evident that this new course will be quite as popular as the course for young men has proved to be.

## Unhappy Marriages

Some pessimistic and gloomy souls hold that the world is getting worse and worse all the time, and refuse to be comforted by the assurance that it only appears to be degenerating because the press and the wire have made it possible to lay all the deeds of infamy open to the public gaze. Is it for the same reason that the belief is general that people of eminence in art, music, literature and the drama are unhappily married? They live in the light of publicity and consequently the details of their lives show up more startlingly than those of the school teacher, the plumber or the merchant.

A writer in a recent magazine shows the spoils he has gathered in a hunt among the married lives of some famous Englishmen of letters—sixty-eight of them, to be exact. Out of that number there were twenty-four who were bachelors. Like Mr. Dooley they knew about marriage the way an astronomer knows about stars, by studying through a glass all the time.

all day if he likes. Privileges so easily obtained are not always valued. He is about the house most days, and his wife is about him more or less; and if they get on each other's nerves a little, who can be surprised? Not all wives would resist interrupting the composition of an epic by deferring till the late evening the announcement that the cook was drunk or that the kitchen boiler had burst; not all authors would accept the interruption in the right spirit."

He seems to hesitate to lay the blame on either side particularly and balances fairly well. Mr. Dooley in discussing the "home lives of geniuses" takes a view slightly in favor of the wife who has taken a great deal upon her hands when she marries a genius. "Ye see, Hinnessy, why a woman oughtn't to marry a genius. She can't be cross or peevish or angry or jealous or frivolous or annything else a woman ought to be at times f'r fear it will get into th' ditch'n'ry iv bio-graphy, an' she'll go down to histhry as a termygant. A termygant, Hinnessy, is a woman who's heerd talkin' to her husband after they've been marrid a year. Hogan says all janiuses was unhappily marrid. I guess that's thru iv their wives, too. He says if ye hear iv a pote who got on with his family, scratch him fr'm yer public lib'ry list."

## November

What is as rare as a day in November  
When the sun shines?  
It is a gift of love to remember  
Away in the pines,  
Away where the hedges are scarlet  
with berries,  
Where the hips and the haws are as  
ruddy as cherries,  
And the leaves are like pictures of  
warmth or of beauty  
On blackberry vines.

The sun of November, when autumn is  
ending,  
Brings a message of cheer;  
The God of our love with His sun is  
befriending  
Our life as the year.  
The hand, which our griefs and our  
pleasures has holden,  
Can give us a fading time fruitful and  
golden;  
Though seasons may change all is well  
with His children,  
Then let us not fear.

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

Among those who clung to the single state, the most famous were Keats, Charles Lamb, Macaulay and Herbert Spencer. Of those who wed only fifteen are labelled satisfactory experiments, and these include Bunyan, Wordsworth, Moore, Darwin, Tennyson and Browning. The gap between the satisfactorious and the definitely unsatisfactorious is bridged by Sheridan who was wed "not unhappily,"—a rather hazy description; by Scott, "not quite sympathetically," and by Leigh Hunt, "not quite happily." These "not quites" are rather pathetic, even the little rift within the lute could not be kept secret.

There remain, then, twenty-six whose marriages were emphatically unsatisfactory, as far as the writer of the article can discover. He lays the blame of the domestic infelicity not so much on the literary temperament as upon the fact that the writer, more than most other men, does his work at home. "He sits in his study, with his wife, so to speak, outside the door. If she is a discreet lady she does not lift the latch too often. But it is inevitable that they see a great deal of each other. There is no occasion for the husband to embrace his spouse on the doorstep after breakfast, before he starts to catch the 9.15 train to town. He can caress her

## A Hundred Years of Peace

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, whose president is Sir William Mulock and whose headquarters are Toronto, has issued a small four-page pamphlet dealing with the aims and plans of the society. Among other projected plans for the future is the centennial celebration of the period of peace which Canada has enjoyed since the close of the war of 1812. There is not space to reproduce the pamphlet in full, but some of the extracts given below will provide food for careful reflection:

"This Society seeks to save Canada for Christian civilization. It is the Canadian expression of an international movement to bring 'Peace on Earth.'

"The consequences of war are disastrous to civilization. It destroys commerce. It injures the victor scarcely less than the conquered. The common people are crushed with ever-increasing burdens of taxation—robbed of the result of their toil—for armaments of destruction to slaughter their brother workers who have done them no harm, with whom they have no sort of quarrel.

"An ever-vaster proportion of the income of nations is spent on war, so that there are no funds to carry out reforms, sanitary, educational and other phases of civilization. One shot from one of a thousand guns cost more than the salary of a skilled teacher for a year!

"Canada is the least war-cursed of all the nations. For a hundred years she has had no war. She has no burdensome national debt incurred by war. She has no heavy pension list. Canada, therefore, should lead in a policy of Peace by every honorable means. Whatever her ultimate duty may be in defence of the Empire, she must not give way to panic, nor pledge her support to Britain in every war, regardless of its justification. The loyalty of Canada is simply unquestioned. Men and money would be lavishly given if needed for defence or for a cause Canada deemed right. Ignorance and designing men may influence that spirit to swell the forces of a militarized empire. Or, intelligence and good-will may awaken the apathetic forces of righteousness and progress and help to develop an empire to lead all nations in peaceful evolution to the federation of the world. If Canada chooses the first it means in a few years the expenditure of millions, the sacrifice of her sons, untold woe to her homes, a history marred for ages. A tenth of a million—a cruiser—spent now in missionary work for international peace, would do much to cement the whole world in a league of perpetual amity."

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# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## LET NO MAN TAKE THY CROWN

Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown. — Rev. iii. : 11.

In that day shall the LORD of Hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of His people. — Isa. xxviii. : 5.

"Heaven is so near, when we go to find it  
We can't see clear for the glory behind it;  
It's right at our feet, but we never mind it.

"Heaven is so near that we bump right in it.

On every side at every minute  
That we live life right and deserve to win it!"

"Let no man take thy crown," said our Lord to His struggling disciples in Philadelphia. They had "a little strength," had kept the faith and had not denied His Name. Now they were encouraged with the hope of splendid opportunities ahead; before them was set an open door which no man had power to shut in their faces. Satan's forces should bow before their feet, because Christ the King had declared openly to all the world: "They shall know that I have loved thee."

It has been pointed out that Christ, in His message to the seven churches of Asia, holds the promise of a "crown" before the suffering church of Smyrna and the patient church of Philadelphia; and these two are the only churches out of the seven that are not called upon to repent. Smyrna seems, in the world's eyes, to be poor, but God says of her: "Thou art rich." Philadelphia seems to be weak and despised, but is crowned with the glory of God's great and wonderful love.

As the message came to disciples then so it comes to us to-day: "Let no man take thy crown." God does not call us to live at a low level of sordid commonplace, but sets before us a high ambition—a crown. In the verse given above, from the prophet Isaiah, we see that the LORD of Hosts Himself is the "crown of glory and the diadem of beauty unto the residue of His people." He offers Himself to all; but some despise the honor and privilege, preferring the lower ambition of some earthly crown.

The other day I saw a picture called "The Two Crowns." A man, with a face which tells of a splendid intellect and earnestness of purpose, is riding on a fine horse which is caparisoned magnificently. The rider wears a golden crown, and is decorated with many emblems of earthly glory. Beautiful women are flinging flowers in his path, and he has apparently reached the summit of worldly ambition. And yet the face is very sorrowful, as this earthly king looks wistfully at the figure of One hanging on a Cross, crowned with thorns faintly seen in the background. Evidently, like the rich young ruler who went sorrowfully away from Christ, this pictured ruler, when given his choice of crowns, chose one which looked grand, but which failed to satisfy his heart. He got everything he had been struggling for, and found that he had missed the real crown, which was worth a lifetime of effort.

St. Paul tells us how men strain every nerve to win the crown of fame in a race—a crown that fades very quickly—and he urges us to be as eager in our pursuit of the incorruptible crown which can never fade away.

This morning I read how some Arctic explorers, after many long years of tireless endeavor, were wearing the crown of the world's applause. How long will that crown be held up in sight of a fickle world, do you suppose? The other day, the favorites were the daring explorers of the air, to-day the explorers of the polar regions are wearing the crown of fame. Perhaps, by the time this is in your hands, the world may be wildly excited over some other discovery, and the name which seems so

splendid dies out, as a star is lost in the blaze of the rising sun.

I am addressing, for the most part, men and women who don't trouble themselves about the applause of the world. You go steadily on with your work, year after year, without expecting or wishing to have your name telegraphed all over the civilized world. Perhaps you have no more desire to wear a crown than the poor little Shah of Persia, who wanted to commit suicide in order to escape that dignity.

And yet the message comes to each of you: "Let no man take thy crown!" You, like the young king in the picture described above, are given a choice of two crowns. Which of the two are you claiming?

Don't be satisfied simply to "git through" this earthly existence in a satisfactory and creditable fashion. Aim very high. Not the world's favor, but the love of God is worth living for.

"Say not 'Too poor,' but freely give; Sigh not 'Too weak,' but boldly try. You never can begin to live Unless you dare to die—"

says Henry Van Dyke. What Emperor could hope for a higher honor than that which is offered to you? You are made a little lower than the angels, and yet crowned with glory and honor. The Most Holy God has set His love upon

much honey—nothing tastes as it should. The man who fights for the first place, caring little if others are shoved aside, is really small and paltry in his ambition. The man who is ready to drop his own plans at God's bidding, or pause like the Good Samaritan to help those in need, is a king in the sight of God and His angels. Every little kindness shown to one of Christ's "little ones"—shown to the children, the poor, or the old people, who can make no return—is gathered up eagerly by the glad guardian angel and placed as a bright jewel in the hand of the King. He will treasure it as a jewel of great price, and will rejoice with you and over you if your crown is blazing with many thousands of such jewels. I think He takes far more pleasure in the little everyday offerings which win little notice from men—"the cups of cold water"—than He does in the sacrifices which seem heroic and romantic.

It is a law of life that one who goes out of his way to injure another is injured himself, and one who goes out of his way to help another is helped himself. If we are not spending the precious years for God and our fellows, we are growing poorer, instead of richer, all the time. But we have nothing of our own to give, so we must live with God in order to be his stewards to others. The disciples could only feed the multitudes by going again and again to their Master for bread. We can only get effectually into touch with men by keeping always in living conscious fellowship with God. And—let us never forget it—it is impossible to

Power to be perfect, power to be whole — Matthew 5 : 48.

Completely holy in body and soul. — Romans 12 : 1.

Power to be righteous in heart and in life. — Luke 1 : 6.

Pure, clean, spotless, and free from all strife. — Romans 13 : 13.

Power to endure the chastening rod. — Hebrews 12 : 5-7.

Power to tread in the paths that Christ trod. — 1 Peter 2 : 21.

Up Calvary's Hill, to Humility Plain. — James 4 : 6.

More than conqueror again and again. — Romans 8 : 37.

Power to lay siege to the storehouse of heaven. — Malachi 3 : 10.

And bring down the blessings so freely God-given. — Proverbs 28 : 20.

To claim all that's promised to conquering faith. — 1 Peter 1 : 9.

Even all that God is, and all that He hath. — Galatians 4 : 7.

The promise is sure, ye shall receive power. — Romans 4 : 21.

Oh, doubt them no longer, but trust God this hour. — Matthew 21 : 21.

The promise in love He will surely fulfil. — Psalm 145 : 19.

And you with His Spirit just now He will fill. — Ephesians 5 : 18.

(SENT BY A READER.)

## A SUITABLE GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb. The William Weld Co., London, Ont. Price, \$1.00; 224 pages; cloth.

"If the Master tarries and comes not, this message will be just as real for the dwellers in the 30th as in the 20th century, for its center is that everlasting theme, the 'Vision of His Face.' And while the book throughout is devotional, it is at the same time very deeply practical, and there are from time to time little suggestions that are admirably applicable to the tense life of our present age. . . . It ought to be a helper to many—the anxious, the spent, and the worn. It ought to inspire the loyal."—Church Life.

\* \* \*

Guard well thy words  
How else canst thou be master of thyself?

Well-poised and courteous speech can make thee king

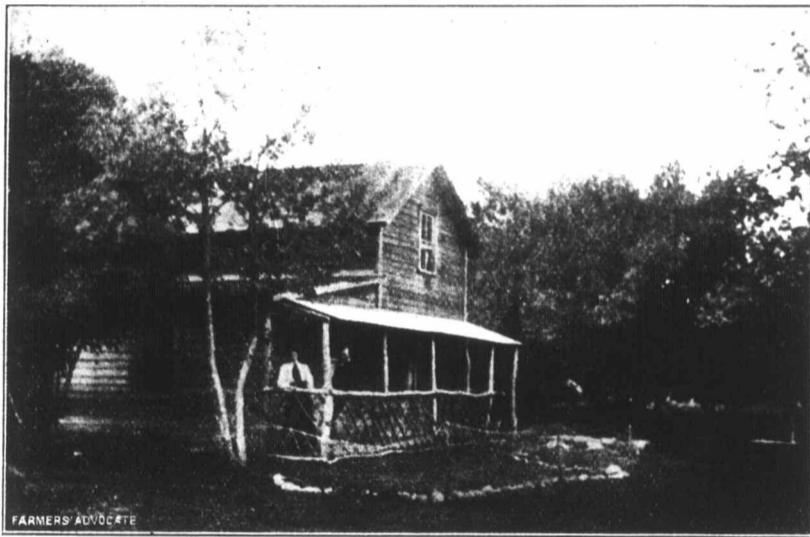
Among thy fellowmen,  
Keep watch upon thyself

And govern well thy lips as doors unto a treasure-house.

That nothing may be stolen from thee unawares

By sudden moods.

—MABEL P. HASKELL.



HOME, SWEET HOME.

you and called you to climb up beside the King of Love on the throne of the Cross and share His crown of thorns. He loved His brothers, and felt that any opportunity of helping them was a rich treasure—though it involved suffering and unpaid labor, though it meant shame instead of fame. And it was worth while. The love of the Father satisfied His eager ambition, and His own devoted love to men made His life sweet and rich and full.

It is—or may be the same to-day. A life is rich, not when much is snatched at, but when much is given out.

"Measure thy life by loss instead of gain; Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;  
For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;

And whoso suffers most hath most to give."

Never consider that anyone has "died rich" just because he left a pile of money behind him, but remember that the people who die rich are those who have spent their lives in holy, unselfish, beautiful service for God and their fellows. They win not only the crown of God's love and favor, but they are also rich in the love of good men and women, and of unstained little children.

Among the wise sayings of the Book of Proverbs, we find this one: "It is not good to eat much honey, so for a man to reach their own glory, is not glory." One who takes all the sweet things with in reach is like a man who eats too

much and is crowned in God's sight if we are cross and disagreeable in the everyday life at home. It is not a glorious thing to be generous to the poor without paying one's just debts, or gracious to strangers and rude or exacting to one's family and servants.

Let no man take thy crown. Take it yourself NOW. Scientists tell us that a bar of metal is made of atoms, each separate and distinct, though held together by the strange force of "cohesion"—it looks like one piece. So each life is made of moments, separate and distinct. Each thought and act and word of yours and mine goes instantly into God's presence, to witness for us or against us. A shining life can only be made out of shining minutes and beautiful hours.

"Heaven is so near—why, we search all around us  
Till it leans with its ear to our hearts to sound us,  
And here in our own dear lanes it has found us."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## YE SHALL RECEIVE POWER

(ACTS 1:8)

The Holy Ghost will in fullness come down. — Acts 1:4.

Your heart he will fill and your labor He will crown. — Matthew 16:19.

Every chain shall be broken and you shall be freed. — John 8:36.

For power He will give you to meet every need. — John 11:26.

## INGLE NOOK

### FLOWERS FOR WINTER

It is of no use to select plants for winter blooming that are naturally delicate and require coaxing and careful culture even in greenhouses. There are few plants adapted to winter blooming, but these few will prove very satisfactory if they receive the proper care. Among these may be placed the geraniums, because there are few flowers that will lighten and brighten up a room more than they, and few that require less care; but sunshine is essential to them, so would not advise them for any one who does not have an east or south window in which to grow them.

Geraniums do not like a wet soil; they should be kept moist, but never wet. In potting them for winter blooming, it is necessary to see that the pot has proper drainage—pieces of broken crockery or brick are excellent for this purpose. Break up fine, and put an inch or more in the bottom of the pot, according to size. If the pots are properly drained, there will be no danger of the soil's getting muddy, since the water not necessary for the use of the plant will drain off. Another important thing to remember is never to select for winter blooming a plant that has bloomed during the summer. Very few plants, indeed, will

bloom the whole year round, and the geranium is not one of those; so see to it that all plants intended for winter blooming are prevented from blooming during the summer, by nipping off all buds as they form. Geraniums, as well as other plants, will bloom better in small pots, rather than in a large one. If the roots are somewhat cramped there will be more flowers than if they have too much room.

About once a week give your plants a little fertilizer, and you should have plenty of bloom. They will do well in almost any soil, but prefer a loamy soil with leaf mold or turf and sand mixed in. They should be bushy and compact, and this result can be obtained by persistently pinching back the unruly branches when they are inclined to go wrong.

Some of the best results in bloom can be obtained with certain varieties of begonias, especially of the fibrous-rooted. Most of these bloom winter and summer continuously with little care. They have bloomed the whole winter long in the cellar without one bit of attention except an occasional watering. One great advantage of the begonia is that it is never bothered with insects, scales or worms. Some of the best varieties of these begonias are the Vernon, Purity, Rubra and Weltonensis. The latter has delicate pink flowers that have the sheen of frost work. The Rubra has coral-red flowers, and is also a very free bloomer; the flowers being born in large, loose branching panicles that contrast nicely with the dark green of the foliage.

The foliage of nearly all the begonias is pretty in itself, and usually has a sheenlike satin, and often the stalks and stems are a bright red. These begonias grow in a compact, bushy manner, which makes them the more desirable for a winter plant. Begonias like more water than geraniums and less sunshine; but the pots must have good drainage—this is necessary for all pot plants. They like a spongy, turfy soil. One composed of one-half rotted sod or the soil taken from under sod in an old pasture is good. This should be mixed with one-fourth gritty sand and one-fourth leaf mold or well-rotted manure. Do not re-pot unless overcrowded with roots.

The single varieties of the petunia will bloom well in the window during the winter with little care. They bloom constantly and freely if given a window where they get plenty of sun. Do not be afraid to cut the flowers, since the more they are taken off the more freely will they bloom. Plant in an ordinary rich soil, but apply fertilizer once a week. The double varieties do not make successful winter bloomers.

Nasturtiums are another flower that can be grown in the window satisfactorily if given plenty of sunshine. The seeds may be planted in late summer or early fall for this purpose, and are pretty in a hanging basket or trained up a trellis. Be sure to pull the blossoms off before they fade if you want plenty of bloom.—*Country Gentleman*.

**INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES**

Norah Killen sent a letter on to A Friend and the Ingle Nook has to be content with a friendly message and a promise of a visit soon.

It was my good fortune to have a nice visit with our good friend "Puss," who looked me up when in the city. I missed her at the office, but found her at the hotel in the evening, and we had a fine chat. It pleases me immensely when any of you care to hunt me up when in town.

**NOVEMBER LULLABY**

Down from the hillsides, silent and steep,  
Little grey shadows noiselessly creep;  
Brown leaves are falling—flitting and falling—  
Over the blossoms going to sleep.  
Through the warm dusk the flames  
Laugh and leap,  
Baby's wee bed is curtained and deep,  
Bright dreams are dropping—silently dropping—  
Over my baby going to sleep.

Cold is the night and grey is the sky,  
Brave little gentian shuts her blue eye;

Nature is calling—crooning and calling—  
To the tired flowers her low lullaby,  
Through the warm dusk the flames dim and die,  
Rockaby, baby, just you and I,  
Rocking and stopping—drowsily stopping  
Lullaby, baby—sweet lullaby.

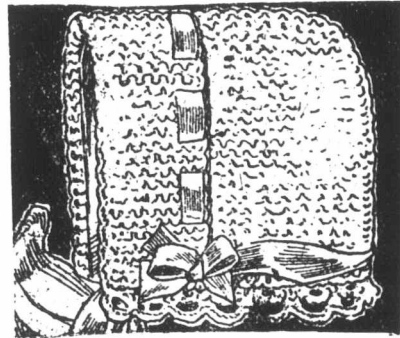
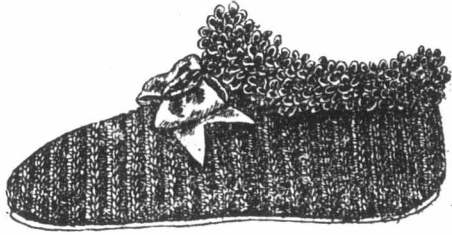
**BABY'S BONNET**

This is a dainty, pretty little bonnet, and at the same time so simple that anyone can make it. It is simply a straight piece of knitting doubled, and one side sewn up to make the back of the bonnet.

The wool used should be single Berlin—one ounce will be found to be sufficient. The bonnet should be made in white wool, threaded with white ribbon with white strings. Babies should always be dressed in white when possible, and in this case it is easy, for the bonnet can be washed almost as it is. The only thing advisable would be to take out the ribbon threaded round. The strings may be left.

Directions: Cast on 45 stitches, using steel needles. Knit 108 rows of plain knitting, always slipping the 1st stitch. Cast off. Double the piece of knitting and sew up one side to make the back of the bonnet. Turn the front back into a 2-inch fold, and tack inside to keep it in place.

Crochet round the edge of the fold which is turned back, using a fine bone crochet hook, 5 chain, 1 treble into every 4th row. Crochet the same pattern round the bottom of the bonnet.



CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

Line the bonnet with a piece of soft white silk.

Thread narrow white ribbon through the crochet pattern round the fold, and tack a piece of narrow white ribbon along the bottom of the bonnet, half an inch above the crochet pattern, making two tiny pleats in the bonnet, one on each side of the join down the centre of the back. Make two small bows of white ribbon, one on each side where the ribbons meet.

Sew two ends of wide ribbon half a yard long, one at each corner on the wrong side.

Materials required: One ounce of single Berlin wool, one yard of narrow white ribbon, one yard of wide white ribbon, a small piece of silk for lining. As this only requires to be a piece six inches by fourteen, it will probably not be necessary to buy it. A piece of soft ribbon would do just as well as silk.

**BEDROOM SLIPPERS IN CROCHET**

The bedroom slipper shown in the sketch is one of the most simple and easy to make. Materials required: from two to three ounces of Berlin wool, and medium-sized bone hook.

These slippers look very pretty worked in dark blue or red, and the looped border round top of a light contrasting shade, with ribbon to match.

Commence by working 15 chain, turn, and work 15 double crochet, 1 in each stitch.

Keep turning and working 1 double in each, and 2 in last one of each row, until you have 25 double crochet in a row.

Now leave off increasing at end of each row, and work 3 double crochet into the center stitch of every other row, until you have worked 26 rows more, which should leave you with 51 double crochet; turn and start as for another row, but only work 18 double, turn and work the same 18 double crochet, backwards and forwards alternately, until you have worked 48 rows.

Now join to other side of instep portion. Having joined the slipper round, work a border of loops round top as follows:

Twist the wool round a mesh (or piece of cardboard) 1 inch wide, and work a double crochet in the 1st stitch, pass wool round the mesh again, and work another double crochet in the next stitch, and so on all round, taking off the loops when the mesh gets full.

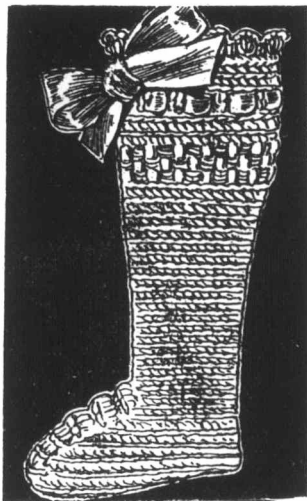
Work 6 rounds of this looped crochet, make a bow of ribbon, and sew shoe firmly on to sole.

In working the double crochet, be careful always to take up back loop.

**BABY'S OVERALL GAITERS**

These are most cosy little things for a young baby, and far warmer than the usual gaiter. They can be slipped on over the little shoe, and will keep the legs quite safe from cold and draughts.

The materials used are: Two ounces of single white Berlin wool, fine bone crochet needle, two yards of narrow white ribbon. Begin at the top of the leg with 36 chain, join to form a round, and on it work 1 double-crochet into



tom of the foot on the inside, slightly contracting the toe, to bring it into good shape.

Round the top of the leg work 1 round of 1 double-crochet, 3 treble, alternately, into each alternate stitch. Divide the ribbon into two, and run into the holes for tying, and these cosy little garments are finished, and will make a pretty little gift for a baby.

**TO THE NORWEGIAN MEMBERS**

Dear Dame Durden and All:—I will just peep in for a short while this afternoon. The letters seem few lately so I guess I won't get the door shut in my face, will I? We are having a nice long fall before it freezes up. My husband is plowing "to beat the band" these days since the threshing was finished. Our crop was very good this year, although the hail took half of one of our quarter-sections. But we must not grumble, for it is better than having nothing left, as it was two years ago.

Can anyone tell me how to make hens lay all winter? Eggs are 25 cents a dozen here now and that is very good for so early as we get that price generally about Christmas. We have about 80 young chickens out of over 200, and about half of the eighty are roosters—worse luck! We have about 80 hens from last year. I will be glad to get any advice as to fattening the roosters for sale.

Can anyone give me a good recipe for lemon pie? I have one but it isn't nice. There was one in the Ingle Nook some time ago but I've lost it.

I should have been washing today, but I've no water from the slough and our well water is like "washing in a keg of nails"—so I've been told—it is so hard. So I am baking bread today. We just moved our cook stove into the house on Saturday. I had a little place about eight feet square built for it outside this summer and it was then possible to keep the house so nice and cool and almost entirely free from flies. We had a box stove in the house for use on chilly days. The place we had outside wasn't airtight nor rain-proof, and it began to be a bit chilly in the mornings to go outside and make breakfast, but it was just fine in the summer.

I would like to know what color of silk or sateen would be nice to trim a navy blue cashmere dress. I don't want too light a color for it will get dirty too quick.

I must run now, or can I stay and have a little more Ingle Nook hash? My sister and I certainly had some the time we saw it and nearly made ourselves sick. We forgot to pass it on, though, at least I did. I got a nice long letter from Happy Wife. I laughed at my husband the other day when I told him about our page. He never bothers to look at the letters, though I often wish he would when I see one which fits men. I wonder if there are any Norwegian members in the Nook and if they could give me a recipe for potato cakes spread out thin and cooked on top of the stove. What is the matter with Emerald Eyes? I wrote to her and she has not answered but I hope she will write soon.

**PRACTICAL.**

(To secure eggs in winter you need first of all young hens, either pullets or hens not over two years old. Select as layers the ones that moulted earliest. These, if properly housed and fed, should lay during the winter. A house does not need to be warm, but it should be dry and large enough to give the fowls floor room in which to scratch and keep themselves exercised and warm. Feed in the morning in a small trough a mash composed of shorts and ground oats with the hulls sifted out, scalded and fed warm. For green food a mangel prodded on a spike driven into the wall is good. If you haven't mangels feed cooked potatoes, cabbage or any vegetables. Feed wheat, oats and barley mixed, in the litter about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Give the hens a little raw lean meat occasionally, say once a week. Let them have access to grit at all times and water. By feeding the grain about two o'clock in the afternoon you send the birds to roost with full crops and bodies warm from the exercise. The grain left in the litter will be there to be scratched out in the

morning and the hens will get to work right away. These instructions are not guaranteed to cause all hens in all circumstances to lay eggs in winter, but it is by managing their flocks along the line suggested that poultry keepers have attained the largest measure of success in winter egg production.

Finely ground oats with the hulls sifted out is about the best grain for fattening and should form the basis of all fattening mixtures. The oat meal may be mixed with shorts or a little finely ground wheat mixed with milk, preferably. In fattening roosters it is best to have them confined in crates, three or four roosters in a crate of just sufficient size to accommodate them comfortably.

Lemon Pie.—Bake the pie shells first. Make the filling as follows: Put in a saucepan on the stove 1 cup boiling water, ½ cup sugar, a teaspoon of butter, the grated rind of one lemon. Blend 3 tablespoons cornstarch with a little water and stir in. Boil till cooked, take off, and immediately stir in a well beaten egg. Then stir in the juice of the lemon. Fill the pies, cover with a meringue of whites of eggs beaten with a little sugar. Brown in the oven.

Black is, above all, the color for trimmings on navy blue, to lend it an air. Black silk braid and buttons or black taffeta silk in narrow bias strips would look very nice. If black does not appeal to you, navy blue silk of the same shade as the dress would look pretty, or if you want a touch of brightness have a plaid silk whose main color is navy blue. Hope this is not too late, but your letter did not get here for twelve days after you wrote it.

We have some Norwegian members, and any number of readers from Norway, so if those potato cakes are a Norwegian dish, some one will be sure to send it along. The letters have not come along so plentifully for the last month, but being harvest time and the threshing season, I did not expect many. Everybody will have a little more leisure now to visit the Ingle Nook with accounts of the summer's experiences and plans for Christmas. Emerald Eyes will probably come along with the rest. — D. D.)

#### GOOD CHEER FROM NAMELESS

Dear Dame Durden:—It is really bedtime, but I am going to write you a few lines anyway. What is my opinion of giving Christmas presents? I can't think that we should give except where love prompts the giving. To give simply because it will be expected, or because we have received or will receive, seems to me to be altogether out of the spirit of true giving. Christmas commemorates the great gift of the Saviour, which gift was prompted solely by love.

Granted we give only to those we really love, these are for most of us a long list of names to be considered, and the question of expense must have our attention. What dollars we could spend (if we had them) and never grudge a cent of it! But we have them not. If there is no actual need that our gift would supply, would not a loving message be as appreciated as a handsome present where true love exists between friends? I have in mind a relation of my own who made a practice of giving me always a very substantial if not handsome one, and always there was a something that chilled me—I could never say what, but an intangible something about the giving. Then came the hard year when we lost our home in the spring and had no crop in the fall, besides losing a fine team of horses. I dreaded, actually dreaded, that Christmas and the inevitable present, but—my friend was also in straits. I received a gift, certainly, but it was worth only cents (in money) and it was accompanied by an invitation like this: "And do come over to-day; I'm going to make that candy you like." Also there was "a something" always lacking before.

God gave his Christmas gift to those He loved and to those who needed it. Let us do likewise. There may be those among our near and dear who need not only our love and sympathy but our money as well. Let these have the preference. And there are so many especially little ones to whom \$5 does not come amiss, who are

sadly in need of material help, especially of the love that prompts it. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Isn't it most appropriate that our gifts should be presented to the One whose birthday we celebrate?

Make Christmas the happiest, jolliest day in the year. It is essentially a children's day so give chief attention to the little ones. Let there be no lack in your giving to them, but be wise. Don't let them learn to look for a multitude of gifts; don't let them be selfish. I should say don't make them selfish, for I believe a good many children are forced to be selfish by unwise parents, who will not let them indulge their unselfish desires and who continually keep before them their own wants and needs and wishes. Teach them to give as well as receive. Their pleasure will be much greater.

May I tell you another story? A little boy I know, whose nickels are like hen's teeth, has been taught that there are other less fortunate children than he. Last Christmas he wrote Santa on this wise: "Dere Santy, please bring me a toy (he named it) and if you meant to bring me anything else, take it to some little boy who hasn't a good papa like mine." Before Christmas his auntie gave him the desired toy, and he wrote again to Santy not to bring him anything "except an orange and some candy." And that's about all Santa did bring, but in the very toes of his stocking was a doughnut which turned out to have five cents in the centre! How his eyes shone and how he shouted, "The very thing I wanted to buy

and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

NAMELESS.

(You always get to the heart of things and give us something good when you do come, and I wish you were not too busy to come oftener. — D. D.)



#### SENDS A STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Quite a period has elapsed since last I wrote to you, but when I come I bring a story, too. I would like to see the others write a story. The Wigwam seems to be nearly full of letters though. There must be a great many papooses in it now.

There was a fairly fruitful season this year around here. We got eleven quarts of wild plums. I think if they were cultivated that they would be as

Apple Jelly.—How many have ever made jelly from apple parings? It is just as good as make from whole apples. Save the parings, core and seeds. Put in a kettle, cover with water and boil until soft. Strain, and to every cup of juice add one cup of sugar. Boil until it will jelly. — SENT BY DAPHNE.

The stooks follow behind the binder and set the sheaves butt downward in the form of a large cone. This is to shed the rain.

When the cones or stooks are dry, the sheaves are made into stacks containing eight or nine loads. They are usually stacked in couples, or sets. If there is a little over it is stacked up beside the other stack and called "pup." The threshing machine comes next and the boys and girls say, "Oh, mamma! please let me stay out of school!" The ladies of the house are cooking from morning till night. Every one is glad now, because the fruits of the hard spring labor are being garnered.

The engine which runs the separator is set back, and the separator is set between two stacks. The belt joins the two, and is the main belt. The men engaged around the engine are the engineer, fireman, strawman and tankman. The work of each is thoroughly explained in their names. The separator is run by a "boss," a bagger and a feeder. There are also four pitchers, whose work is to pitch the sheaves off the stack into the self-feeder. If there is a man to feed, there are two band cutters by him who cut the twine from round the sheaves. The straw is forced out the blower by fans and the wheat goes out the bagging apparatus, and is taken into the wagons, and soon in bins or sometimes even to the elevators. But it is the custom in this part of Manitoba to wait till after the rush is over and get several teams to take the grain and ship it on cars; and thus the grain which was but a few months ago a sprouting kernel is on its way to England or even to Australia.

We all enjoy harvest time, because we are sure that our grain cannot now be damaged by hail or frost which is dreaded so much here. The children think it is almost akin to Christmas. I have heard some people say, "Autumn is the saddest part of all the year," but the question is, "Why should it be?" CANARY.

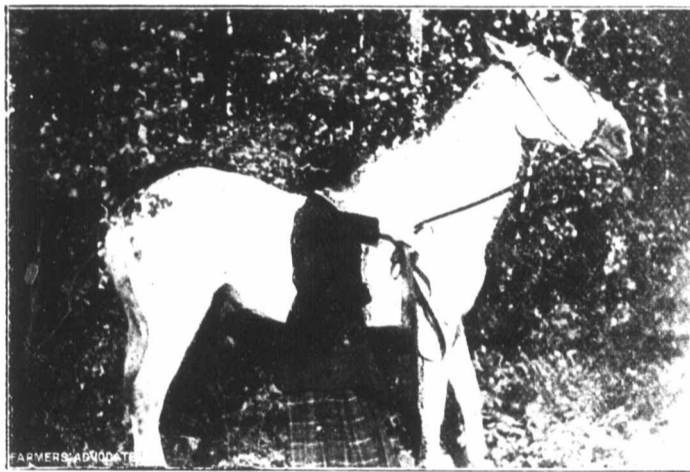
#### FORTY LITTLE PIGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Father reads THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week, and I have noticed that Cousin Dorothy has a great many relations. It has made me very curious to know who she is. I expect she is the kind lady who edits "The Wigwam" page weekly. I had the pleasure of living on a farm two seasons, 1907 and 1908, and I fully enjoyed the farm life. We had so many different experiences. We had a large flock of hens, a number of cows, but what amused me most were the forty little pigs of different sizes. They were so cute and cunning that we were greatly amused by their antics. As this is the first letter I have written you, you will excuse me if I make it short. Probably you will hear from me again. VIOLACAE.

Man. (a).

#### A CURIOUS STEED

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigs,—After trying several times I have at last succeeded in writing to my Cousins of the Wigwam. I go three miles to school, and find it rather tedious work



OFF FOR THE MORNING CANTER.

stamps to send my picture books (last year's) to the poor children!" There never was a happier boy. He hadn't known that Santa made money and fried doughnuts—and he isn't an extraordinary boy in any way. Any boy, almost, would be as unselfish and as happy, if he had the chance. It isn't what one gets but what one values that gives pleasure. Moreover no child can thoroughly enjoy a host of things at once. One thing that he really wanted will mean more to him than a dozen he didn't know he wanted. Let them believe in Santa Claus as long as they can, and when they grow too old for the fairy tale teach them the beauty of the ideal—a love that gives without desiring thanks or returns.

And if you have very little to make merry on, do not be discouraged. You can surely please the little ones anyway, and let us hope the older ones can take their pleasure from the joy of the tots. In the aforesaid hard year, my small boy took untold pleasure out of a rope braided from twine and my girlie from a doll's nightie and bonnet.

If Marguerite E. Barager, whose poem appeared in the Ingle Nook recently, would let me have her address I would be very much pleased. I think I am one of those "old chummates," and I have kept track of so few it would do me a world of good to meet one, even on paper.

I'm a busy woman these days, Dame Durden, and won't be likely to write again before Christmas, so I'll wish you

nice as the Ontario plum. There are very few ducks or geese here this year, and also very few prairie chickens. The game was pretty well shot off last fall.

The threshing machines have nearly all retired for the season. They did not have much to do this year anyway. I will close my short chatter now, hoping to see my story in print, and wishing the Wigwam every success.

CANARY.

Man. (a).

#### HARVESTING IN MANITOBA

The harvest season of Manitoba is different to that of all the other provinces of Canada. It is not a gathering in of the plums, apples and nuts, like the harvest of Ontario or British Columbia; nor a gathering together of herds of horses or cattle like the greater part of the other two prairie provinces; but it is a gathering in of fields of rich and golden grain. We also gather in the products of the garden, such as roots, pumpkins, citrons, beets and cabbage.

The first thing we think about is to make preparations. We repair the binders, make bins for the grain, and get food handy for the horses during this season of hard labor. Then when the grain is ripe we start out with three or four horses (whichever the binder requires), and cut down the golden fields of grain. The wheat is taken into the binder by the canvas, and the knottier ties the band around the sheaves. The carriers dump them out on the ground.

many have ever parings? It is on whole apples, and seeds. Put water and boil to every cup of sugar. Boil until...

day after day. There have been some prairie fires around here this fall, and I found it hard work fighting it. My brother and myself broke two calves to ride, so that when we go after the cattle at evenings we needn't walk. I can drive oxen, but they are pretty slow in my opinion. Your Cousin, Alta. (a). CHIEF AKKOMI.

A SAD PEN NAME

Dear Western Wigwag.—This is the first letter I have written to the Western Wigwag, and I hope to see it in print. I would like to correspond with any boys and girls about my own age (12). I live two miles from school, and I am in the fourth grade. The crops did well around here. I am sending a stamp for a button. Wishing the club every success.

Sask. (a). HEART BROKEN.

THOUGHT-READING GAME

This is a very good game, which always causes considerable amusement, and, if skillfully carried out, will very successfully mystify the whole company.

It is necessary that the player who is to take the part of thought-reader should have a confederate, and the game is then played as follows:

The thought-reader, having arranged that the confederate should write a certain word, commences by asking that four members of the company write each a word upon a piece of paper, fold it up in such a manner that it cannot be seen, and then to pass it on to him. The confederate, of course, volunteers to make one of the four, and writes the word previously agreed upon, which is, we will suppose, "hastings."

The thought-reader places the slips of paper between his fingers, taking care to put the paper of his confederate between the third and little finger; he then takes the folded paper from between his thumb and first finger and then rubs it, folded as it is, over his forehead, at each rub mentioning a letter, as H rub, A rub, STINGS, after which he calls out that some lady or gentleman has written "hastings." "I did," replies the confederate.

The thought-reader then opens the paper, looks at it, and slips it into his pocket; he has, however, looked at one of the other papers.

Consequently he is now in a position to spell another word, which he proceeds to do in the same manner; and thus the game goes on until all the papers have been read.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN

By PRISCILLA LEONARD

"Such a little lie!" said Johnny, "and so white!"

So he told it without fear (Though he felt a little queer). And things seemed to go quite pleasantly and right.

But the next day came another Lie to call.

"You will need me very soon!" (So he did, that very noon.) And this second Lie was gray — not white at all.

After that they came in crowds to Johnny's door.

And he had to tell them all, While the first Lie, white and small, Sat and grinned — he'd worked the trick so oft before!

—Morning Star.

TAME COLTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is my first letter to your club. My pets are a pair of bantams, a kitty which I call Bunny, a dog and two colts which follow me to the water trough and eat oats out of my hand. I call them Marshall and Grant. I have a little calf. We have ten working horses and three cows. I have twelve little turkeys. I wish the club every success.

Sask. (b). SNOWFLAKE.

DRILLING A WELL

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I thought I would like a button so am going to

write. I am twelve years old, and am in the fourth book. There is a well drilling outfit around this part of the country, and the last place they were at they went down three hundred feet and then didn't strike good water. They charge two dollars per foot. I live seventeen miles from town. If we start about nine o'clock in the morning we will get in about 12 o'clock.

Alta. (ab). JACK PETER.

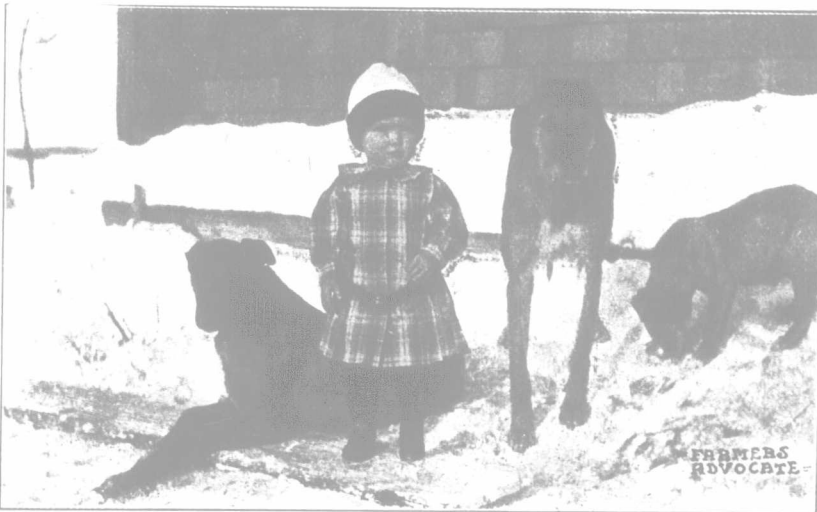
A THRESHING INCIDENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Members.—I will be glad to take up my pen and write a letter. My brother was running a grain separator all fall. The men who owned the separator threshed for us. While they were threshing, the blower belt came off and the belt that drives the carrier that carries the grain from the sieves to the cylinder. We are picking our potatoes. We have dug about 85 bushels. Our potatoes turned out pretty good. On some of the rows I could get a pail full in about ten feet. We have some citrons, vegetable marrows, squashes, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, peas, beans, corn, onions, beets, radishes, tomatoes and rhubarb in our garden. We have a tent, and it blew down once. My father bought it to take to the meadow to sleep in all night.

Man. (a). PIED PIPER.

GROCER IS LIKE A FISH

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am writing a letter to you for a button. My brother wrote to you and got a button; I like it very well. We have finished



WILLIE IS WELL PROTECTED.

threshing. Messrs. Fraser & Warren's outfit threshed for us.

Why is a grocer like a fish? Ans.—Because they both have scales.

Elizabeth, Betsy, Bess and Bess Went over the river to find a bird's nest;

They found a nest with four eggs in it; They each took one, how many were left?

Ans.—Three. Man. (a). FALLING LEAVES (9).

TIRED BUT BRAVE

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—May I join your beautiful club? My brother is taking THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and likes it fine. I am twelve years old. Maybe I am too old to join your club, but hope not. I went to school till the last of May, and had to stop then, for there was too much to do at home. I help my mother to wash dishes, to sweep and wash the floors, make the beds and wash the separator. We have six cows, and I milk three of them. Some evenings I am very tired and I have not time to play very much. I am sending a stamp for a button, as I would like very much to have one. Well, it is now ten o'clock and time to go to bed. I hope my letter will escape the waste-paper basket, and that it is not too long. There are a lot of wolves round here now, and they awaken us at night.

Sask. (a). OLGA LETRUB.

(We are glad to have you for a member, and you can stay with us till you are sixteen, if you like. Write to us again soon. C. D.)

HARVEST CUSTOMS

In many places there are curious and quaint customs connected with the gathering in harvest which bear a certain resemblance to each other, but have different designations.

When the last shock of corn on the farm has been cut in Devonshire, a cry is heard from one of the reapers: "I've gotten it!" "What hast tha' gotten?" shout the others.

"I've gotten the neck!" As the reaping has been rapidly near its completion, the oldest laborer goes round the field picking the best ears of corn he sees in each sheaf. These he ties together, and intricately plaits into a sort of a broom, topped with the ears. This is called the "neck," or "knack," and when the cutting of the last corn is heralded with the shout, "I've gotten it!" the reapers gather together, and stand in a circle round the man holding the "neck." He stoops to the stubble with it, and the ring of reapers, holding their hats in both hands, likewise bend to the ground. Rising upright, and stretching their arms and hats above their heads, they slowly chant, in harmony, "The neck" three times. Then they burst into triumphant shouts, "We have 'un! We have 'un!" Round goes the cider-pitcher, and, with acclamations, the plaited neck of corn is escorted to the farmhouse.

There it is delivered to the farmer, with the chorus, "A neck, a neck, a neck! Well cut, well bound, well shocked!" The little bundle of corn is hung from the kitchen ceiling, and

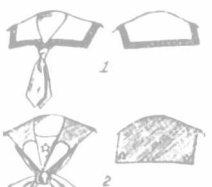
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6434 Misses' Seven Gored Plaited Skirt, 14 and 16 years.



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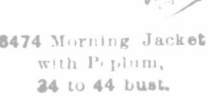
6468 Doll's Dress Petticoat and Drawers, 18, 22 and 26 inches high.



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**2 x 6 Waist**, made of good quality printed flannelette, front tucked, buttoned down centre; back has inverted pleat down centre; tucked collar and buttoned cuffs, body lined, colors black and white, navy and white, red and white, brown and white. Our price, each ..... \$0.69

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**2 x 8 Waist**, made of good quality black sateen, front has box pleat down the centre finished with cluster of fine tucks with four narrow pleats, back and collar tucked, sleeves finished with buttoned cuffs, black only. Our price ..... \$0.99

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### Smith-Marden-Gilmore Co.

216 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

DEPT. F

WINNIPEG, MAN.

In some parts of Kent the first sheaf is built up into the image of a girl, and clothed with a dress, cap, ruffles, etc., of paper. It is triumphantly escorted home in a wagon, and entitles the harvesters to a supper at the farmer's expense.

The sheaf also assumes animal shapes. In Dumfries and Lincoln it is called "an old sow," or "paiky"; in Ayrshire, "a hare"; in Dumbarton, "the head"; in Skye, the "crippled goat." In parts of Shropshire it is styled "the gander's neck." And elsewhere it is known as "the fox," "the wheat bride," "the grandmother," "the corn baby," "the old man," according to some prehistoric symbolism of the corn god.

#### STORY OF DRY LAKE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the club, and I hope it escapes the W. P. B. I like the name for the club. I see some of the Wigs live near Indians. I do not, and I have never seen any full-fledged Indians. I have seen any amount of half-breeds. I love reading about Indians; that is all I like in the history. Have any of you seen gypsies? I have, but I ran when I saw their tents.

We live on the bank of Dry Lake. Maybe some of the Wigs will wonder why it is called that. About six years ago it was dry. There is a rock where the postmaster ate his dinner at that time. At that place the water is now about fourteen feet deep. We have a boat, and I can cross the lake whenever I wish.

We are having our holidays now. I am in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mr. A. C. L.— We have had him for our teacher for a year and a half. I have one sister and two brothers. I have to take care of the horses as papa has gone to the States. He will be back this week. We have two horses. We are raising lots of ducks and chickens. YANKEE GIRL.

Sask. (a).

#### MISSES THE OLD HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Please may I step inside your Wigwam and chat awhile? I have never written before to the Indians of the Wigwam, so I will try my very best now to make my letter interesting.

I am an American girl. My parents, three brothers, three sisters and myself came here to Alberta two and a half years ago. I like Alberta quite well but not as well as I did the dear old state I left. We lived in the midst of five lakes. We had an eighth of a mile to go to the nearest. I used to be able to row a boat quite well and it was

my greatest delight to be with my brothers fishing. There are no big lakes around this (Viking) part of Alberta. But I like to be around cattle and ride horseback, which I have done a little of this summer. I have a little dog with a white stripe in his face and around his neck. His name is Hero. He already barks when anyone comes around, so I think he'll be a good watch dog. He is one and a half months old.

I do not go to school any more for I think three miles is rather far to walk, and there is always such a lot to do at home that I have my hands full. What is the age limit, cousin Dorothy? I am nearly fifteen now, but I hope I can stay a little while in the shelter of your Wigwam, if I am admitted. I always read both the Ingle Nook and the Western Wigwam.

I hope you will not disappoint me, Cousin Dorothy, by not printing my letter, for then I am afraid I can't take courage to write again.

ALTA (a) COWGIRL ESTELLE

(You can stay in the Wigwam for another year and then you will be old enough to pass on to the Ingle Nook. C. D.)

#### A LONG VACATION

Dear Cousin Dorothy—I have wanted to write a long time, but I could not get courage. But I am going to write now, as I would like to receive a button. I went to school every day this summer. I have six sisters. Two of them are going to high school in Yorkton, and two can play on the organ.

Our house is situated in a poplar bluff and in the spring the birds sing so sweetly in the trees. We live six

## THE GOLDEN DOG

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

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#### CHAPTER XXXIX—Cont'd.

"Haste then, and bid her come to-morrow night! Why not to-night?" Caroline was all nervous impatience. "I will wait her coming in the vaulted chamber; I will watch for her as one in the valley of death watches for the angel of deliverance. Bid her come, and at midnight to-morrow she shall find the door of the secret chamber open to admit her."

The eagerness of the ill-fated girl to see La Corriveau outran every calculation of Mere Malheur. It was in vain and useless for her to speak further on

miles from the new town of Melville. Melville started last spring and soon will be a big town. There is a branch road running close to our place and the construction train is expected to be through next week. The country out here is prairie, with little bluffs here and there, which make it look lovely. In the spring there are pretty wild flowers here. I like the the roses the best, but I like all the flowers. I like all the little birds too, for they all seem to be so happy and free. There are lots of birds' nests in the trees around our house.

Our school is out for this winter and I will have a long vacation. I am in the third reader. Our teacher's name is A. M.—and we all think he is just fine

Sask. (a) HATTIE NEUSHAUER.

#### THE HOME OF THE BUFFALO

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first attempt at writing to the Western Wigwam. I enjoy reading the other letters very much. I go to school nearly every day. There are two rooms in our school, and I am in the higher one. I am nine years old and am in the second class. I have one sister and one brother. This town has a park near it and it is the home of the largest herd of buffalo in the world. We have several nice lakes around here, with plenty of duck shooting.

ALTA.(a) MARGUERITE MAY ALMAS.

#### WELCOME ANOTHER ENGLISH MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have not written to you before you will want to know who I am. My name is Annie Wildman; I am fifteen years old and I work at the mill. I have a brother and a sister both attending the day school yet. We all go to school and church on Sunday and don't like missing. We also go to night schools in the winter. I can play the piano and sing, so we pass many pleasant evenings when the weather is not fit for us to go out. My friend, a member of your club, tells me many interesting things about you, and has received a button. I would be very pleased if you would send me one as well. My pen name is Goldylocks, which I get by my hair. It is a golden shade and I have curls. From your true friend

Eng. (a) GOLDYLOCKS

#### A WELCOME MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My brother has taken the Farmer's Advocate for over four years and we would not be without its valuable information.

I will tell you about this district. It is called the Lac La Nonne district. There is a beautiful lake with plenty of white fish, jack fish, pike, etc. The hills surrounding the lake are very high and one can see quite a distance from them. There are also quantities of all kinds of berries, and the wild flowers are something grand in the summer.

The homesteads are all taken around this part and the settlers are a fine class of people. A large school is situated near the lake and over thirty scholars attend. I am sending a stamp, for which I would very much like a button. I would also like to join your merry club, and be one of the many papooses

ALTA.(a) ALBERTA ROY

## A Physician's Testimony

Dr. Snow, late Senior Surgeon, Cancer Hospital, London, Eng., said;—

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# BOVRIL

Caroline returned her salute, still holding the letter in her hand. She sat down to peruse it again, and observed not Mere Malheur's equivocal glance as she turned her eyes for the last time upon the innocent girl, doomed to receive the midnight visit from La Corriveau.

"There is death in the pot!" the crone muttered as she went out,— "La Corriveau comes not here on her own errand either! That girl is too beautiful to live, and to some one her death is worth gold! It will go hard, but La Corriveau shall share with me the reward of the work of to-morrow night!"

In the long gallery she encountered Dame Tremblay "ready to eat her up," as she told La Corriveau afterwards, in the eagerness of her curiosity to learn the result of her interview with Caroline.

Mere Malheur was wary, and accustomed to fence with words. It was necessary to tell a long tale of circumstances to Dame Tremblay, but not necessary nor desirable to tell the truth. The old crone therefore, as soon as she had seated herself in the easy chair of the housekeeper and refreshed herself by twice accepting the dame's pressing invitation to tea and cognac, related with uplifted hands and shaking head a narrative of bold lies regarding what had really passed during her interview with Caroline.

"But who is she, Mere Malheur? Did

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It is not a good policy, as hundreds thousands of mail order buyers have come to realize, to postpone Christmas shopping until the last hour. The most elaborate preparations are always made for the holiday season, this year more than ever, but it is entirely impossible to keep all lines complete right up to the last, and some one may be a trifle disappointed in not receiving the actual goods ordered. There is one good way to entirely remove the smallest chance of disappointment. That is to order now.

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It is, perhaps at Christmas more than any other season, that the advantage of having a great city store available is appreciated. It is no small benefit to be able to make your own selections, from the daintiest and most attractive gift offerings gathered together from two continents.

We strongly advise all who have received catalogues to order at once, and those who have not, through any chance, received theirs to send for it without delay.

# THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

she tell you her name? Did she show you her palm?"

"Both, dame, both! She is a girl of Ville Marie who has run away from her parents for love of the gallant Intendant, and is in hiding from them. They wanted to put her into the Convent to cure her of love. The Convent always cures love, dame, beyond the power of philtres to revive it!" and the old crone laughed inwardly to herself, as if she doubted her own saying.

Eager to return to La Corriveau with the account of her successful interview with Caroline, she bade Dame Tremblay a hasty but formal farewell, and with her crutched stick in her hand trudged stoutly back to the city.

Mere Malheur, while the sun was yet high, reached her cottage under the rock, where La Corriveau was eagerly expecting her at the window. The moment she entered, the masculine voice of La Corriveau was heard asking loudly,—

"Have you seen her, Mere Malheur? Did you give her the letter? Never mind your hat! tell me before you take it off!" The old crone was tugging at the strings, and La Corriveau came to help her.

"Yes! she took your letter," replied she, impatiently. "She took my story like spring water. Go at the stroke of twelve to-morrow night and she will let you in, Dame Dodier; but will she let you out again, eh?" The crone stood with her hat in her hand, and looked with a wicked glance at La Corriveau.

"If she will let me in, I shall let myself out, Mere Malheur," replied Corriveau in a low tone. "But why do you ask that?"

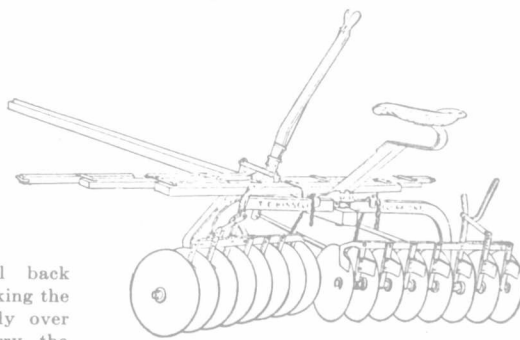
"Because I read mischief in your eye and see it twitching in your thumb, and you do not ask me to share your secret! Is it so bad as that, Dame Dodier?"

"Pshaw! you are sharing it! wait and you will see your share of it! But tell me, Mere Malheur, how does she look, this mysterious lady of the Chateau?" La Corriveau sat down, and placed her long, thin hand on the arm of the old crone.

"Like one doomed to die, because she is too good to live. Sorrow is a bad pasture for a young creature like her to feed on, Dame Dodier!" was the answer, but it did not change a muscle on the face of La Corriveau.

"Ay! but there are worse pastures than sorrow for young creatures like

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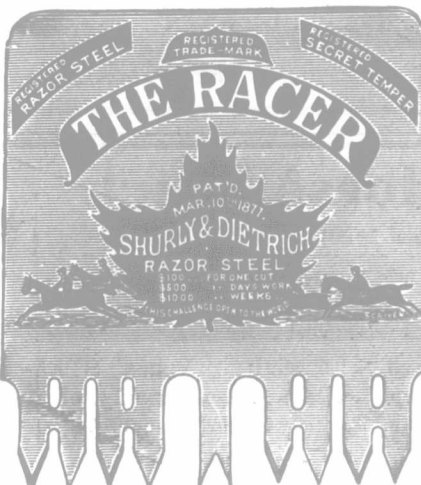
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her, and she has found one of them," she replied, coldly.

"Well! as we make our bed so must we lie on it, Dame Dodier,—that is what I always tell the silly young things who come to me asking their fortunes; and the proverb pleases them. They always think the bridal bed must be soft and well made, at any rate."

"They are fools! better make their death-bed than their bridal bed! But I must see this piece of perfection of yours to-morrow night, dame! The Intendant returns in two days, and he might remove her. Did she tell you about him?"

"No! Bigot is a devil more powerful than the one we serve, dame. I fear him!"

"Tut! I fear neither devil nor man. It was to be at the hour of twelve! Did you not say at the hour of twelve, Mere Malheur?"

"Yes! go in by the vaulted passage and knock at the secret door. She will admit you. But what will you do with her, Dame Dodier? Is she doomed? Could you not be gentle with her, dame?"

There was a fall in the voice of Mere Malheur,—an intonation partly due to fear of consequences, partly to a fibre of pity which—dry and disused—something in the look of Caroline had stirred like a dead leaf quivering in the wind.

"Tut! has she melted your old dry heart to pity, Mere Malheur! Ha, ha, who would have thought that! and yet I remember she made a soft fool of me for a minute in the wood of St. Valier!" La Corriveau spoke in a hard tone, as if in reproving Mere Malheur she was also reproving herself.

"She is unlike any other woman I ever saw," replied the crone, ashamed of her unwonted sympathy. "The devil is clean out of her as he is out of a church."

"You are a fool, Mere Malheur! Out of a church, quotha!" and La Corriveau laughed a loud laugh; "why I go to church myself, and whisper my prayers backwards to keep on terms with the devil, who stands nodding behind the altar to every one of my petitions,—that is more than some people get in return for their prayers," added she.

"I pray backwards in church too, dame, but I could never get sight of him there, as you do: something always blinds me!" and the two old sinners laughed together at the thought of the

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Testimony

Surgeon, don, Eng., tion like more to ny malady progress

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devil's litanies they recited in the church.

"But how to get to Beaumanoir? I shall have to walk, as you did, Mere Malheur. It is a vile road, and I must take the byway through the forest. It were worth my life to be seen on this visit," said La Corriveau, conning on her fingers the difficulties of the by-path, which she was well acquainted with, however.

"There is a moon after nine, by which hour you can reach the wood of Beaumanoir," observed the crone. "Are you sure you know the way, Dame Dodier?"

"As well as the way into my gown! I know an Indian canotier who will ferry me across to Beauport, and say nothing. I dare not allow that prying knave, Jean Le Nocher, or his sharp wife, to mark my movements."

"Well thought of, Dame Dodier; you are of a craft and subtlety to cheat Satan himself at a game of hide and seek!" The crone looked with genuine admiration, almost worship, at La Corriveau as she said this; "but I doubt he will find both of us at last, dame, when we have got into our last corner."

"Well, vague la galere!" exclaimed La Corriveau, starting up. "Let it go as it will! I shall walk to Beaumanoir, and I shall fancy I wear golden garters and silver slippers to make the way easy and pleasant. But you must be hungry, mere, with your long tramp. I have a supper prepared for you, so come and eat in the devil's name, or I shall be tempted to say grace in nomine Domini, and choke you."

The two women went to a small table and sat down to a plentiful meal of such things as formed the dainties of persons of their rank of life. Upon the table stood the dish of sweetmeats which the thievish maidservant had brought to Mere Malheur with the groom's story of the conversation between Bigot and Varin, a story which, could Angelique have got hold of it, would have stopped at once her frightful plot to kill the unhappy Caroline.

"I were a fool to tell her that story of the groom's," muttered La Corriveau to herself, "and spoil the fairest experiment of the aqua tofana ever made, and ruin my own fortune too! I know a trick worth two of that," and she laughed inwardly to herself a laugh which was repeated in hell, and made merry the ghosts of Beatrice, Spara, Exili, and La Voisin.

All next day La Corriveau kept closely to the house, but she found means to communicate to Angelique her intention to visit Beaumanoir that night.

The news was grateful, yet strangely moving to Angelique; she trembled and turned pale, not for truth, but for doubt and dread of possible failure or discovery.

She sent by an unknown hand to the house of Mere Malheur a little basket containing a bouquet of roses so beautiful and fragrant that they might have been plucked in the garden of Eden.

La Corriveau carried the basket into an inner chamber, a small room, the window of which never saw the sun, but opened against the close, overhanging rock, which was so near that it might be touched by the hand. The dark, damp wall of the cliff shed a gloomy obscurity in the room even at midday.

The small black eyes of La Corriveau glittered like poniards as she opened the basket, and taking out the bouquet, found attached to it by a ribbon a silken purse containing a number of glittering pieces of gold. She pressed the coins to her cheek, and even put them between her lips to taste their sweetness, for money she loved beyond all things. The passion of her soul was avarice; her wickedness took its direction from the love of money, and scrupled at no iniquity for the sake of it.

She placed the purse carefully in her bosom, and took up the roses, regarding them with a strange look of admiration as she muttered, "They are beautiful and they are sweet! Men would call them innocent! They are like her who sent them, fair without as yet; like her who is to receive them, fair within." She stood reflecting for a few moments, and exclaimed as she laid the bouquet upon the table,—

"Angelique des Meloises, you send your gold and your roses to me because, you believe me to be a worse demon than



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Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

Mildew.—The following will be found a most effectual method of removing mildew but should be used with care in order to avoid danger of using too strong a solution, soaking too long or rinsing insufficiently, thus weakening the fibre of the cloth. Dissolve two ounces of chloride of lime in one quart of boiling water, add three quarts of cold water; strain this through a cloth lest any tiny lumps remain and soak the mildewed spots in the liquid for five or six hours. Then thoroughly rinse in clear water.

## YOU NEED FEAR IT NO LONGER

Gravel Warded off and Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Manitoba Man Tells How His Urinary Troubles Vanished Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hamrik, Man., Nov. 15.—(Special).—Probably there is no disease to which man is heir that causes such a general dread as Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder. The frightful pains it brings and the terrible operations it necessitates cause a shudder of apprehension whenever it is mentioned. But there is really no reason why any man or woman should fear Gravel. It is purely and simply a Kidney disease, and as such can be either cured or guarded against by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Take the case of Mr. Calvin R. Snyder, well-known here. He says:—

"In the spring of 1907 I was almost laid up from a lame back and was also troubled with excessive urination. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used them with satisfactory results. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine I ever heard of."

If you follow Mr. Snyder's example and use Dodd's Kidney Pills for slight urinary disorders, you will never be troubled with Gravel. If you have Gravel, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.



yourself, but you are worthy to be crowned to-night with these roses as queen of hell and mistress of all the witches that ever met in Grand Sabbat at the palace of Gahenne, where Satan sits on a throne of gold!"

La Corriveau looked out of the window and saw a corner of the rock lit up with the last ray of the setting sun. She knew it was time to prepare for her journey. She loosened her long black and gray elfin locks, and let them fall dishevelled over her shoulders. Her thin, cruel lips were drawn to a rigid line, and her eyes were filled with red fire as she drew the casket of ebony out of her bosom and opened it with a reverential touch, as a devotee would touch a shrine of relics. She took out a small, gilded vial of antique shape, containing a clear, bright liquid, which, as she shook it up, seemed filled with a million sparks of fire.

Before drawing the glass stopper of the vial, La Corriveau folded a handkerchief carefully over her mouth and nostrils, to avoid inhaling the volatile essence of its poisonous contents. Then, holding the bouquet with one hand at arm's length, she sprinkled the glowing roses with the transparent liquid from the vial which she held in the other hand, repeating, in a low, harsh tone, the formula of an ancient incantation, which was one of the secrets imparted to Antonio Exili by the terrible Beatrice Spara.

La Corriveau repeated by rote, as she had learned from her mother, the ill-omened words, hardly knowing their meaning, beyond that they were something very potent and very wicked, which had been handed down through generations of poisoners and witches from the times of heathen Rome:

"Hecaten voco!  
Voco Tisiphonem!  
Spargens avernales aquas  
Te morti devoveo, te diris ago!"

The terrible drops of the aqua tofana glittered like dew on the glowing flowers, taking away in a moment all their fragrance, while leaving all their beauty unimpaired. The poison sank into the very hearts of the roses, whence it breathed death from every petal and every leaf, leaving them fair as she who had sent them, but fatal to the approach of lip or nostril, fit emblems of her unquenching hate and remorseless jealousy. La Corriveau wrapped the bouquet in a medicated paper of silver tissue, which prevented the escape of the volatile death, and replacing the roses carefully in the basket, prepared for her departure to Beaumanoir.

CHAPTER XL.

QUOTH THE RAVEN, "NEVER-MORE!"

It was the eve of St. Michael. A quiet autumnal night brooded over the forest of Beaumanoir. The moon, in her wane, had risen late, and struggled feebly among the broken clouds that were gathering slowly in the east, indicative of a storm. She shed a dim light through the glades and thickets, just enough to discover a path where the dark figure of a woman made her way swiftly and cautiously towards the Chateau of the Intendant.

She was dressed in the ordinary costume of a peasant-woman, and carried a small basket on her arm, which, had she opened it, would have been found to contain a candle and a bouquet of fresh roses carefully covered with a paper of silver tissue,—nothing more. An honest peasant-woman would have had a rosary in her basket, but this was no honest-peasant woman, and she had none.

The forest was very still,—it was steeped in quietness. The rustling of the dry leaves under the feet of the woman was all she heard, except when the low sighing of the wind, the sharp bark of a fox, or the shriek of an owl, broke the silence for a moment, and all was again still.

The woman looked watchfully around as she glided onwards. The path was known to her, but not so familiarly as to prevent the necessity of stopping every few minutes to look about her and make sure she was right.

It was long since she had travelled that way and she was looking for a

landmark—a gray stone that stood somewhere not far from where she was, and near which she knew that there was a footpath that led, not directly to the Chateau, but to the old deserted watch tower of Beaumanoir.

That stone marked a spot not to be forgotten by her, for it was the memorial of a deed of wickedness now only remembered by herself and by God. La Corriveau cared nothing for the recollection. It was not terrible to her, and God made no sign; but in his great book of account, of which the life of every man and woman forms a page, it was written down and remembered.

On the secret tablets of our memory, which is the book of our life, every thought, word and deed, good or evil, is written down indelibly and forever; and the invisible pen goes on writing day after day, hour after hour, minute after minute, every thought, even the idlest, every fancy the most evanescent: nothing is left out of our book of life which will be our record in judgment! When that book is opened and no secrets are hid, what son or daughter of Adam is there who will not need to say, "God be merciful?"

La Corriveau came suddenly upon the gray stone. It startled her, for its rude contour, standing up in the pale moonlight, put on the appearance of a woman. She thought she was discovered, and she heard a noise; but another glance reassured her. She recognized the stone, and the noise she had heard was only the scurrying of a hare among the dry leaves.

The habitans held this spot to be haunted by the wailing spirit of a woman in a gray robe, who had been poisoned by a jealous lover. La Corriveau gave him sweatmeats of the manna of St. Nicholas, which the woman ate from his hand, and fell dead at his feet in this trysting-place, where they met for the last time. The man fled to the forest, haunted by a remorseful conscience, and died a retributive death: he fell sick, and was devoured by wolves. La Corriveau alone of mortals held the terrible secret.

La Corriveau gave a low laugh as she saw the pale outline of the woman resolve itself into the gray stone. "The dead come not again!" muttered she, "and if they do she will soon have a companion to share her midnight walks round the Chateau!" La Corriveau had no conscience; she knew not remorse, and would probably have felt no great fear had that pale spirit really appeared at that moment, to tax her with wicked complicity in her murder.

The clock of the Chateau struck twelve. Its reverberations sounded far stealthily out of the forest, crouching on the shady side of the high garden hedges, until she reached the old watch-tower, which stood like a dead sentinel at his post on the flank of the Chateau. There was an open doorway, on each side of which lay a heap of fallen stones. This was the entrance into a square room, dark and yawning as a cavern. It was traversed by one streak of moonshine, which struggled through a grated window set in the thick wall.

(Continued on page 1554.)

TRADE NOTES

A TRUTHFUL TRAVESTY

"Hark the Herald Angels sing,"  
Beecham's Pills are just the thing.  
"Peace on earth and mercy mild,"  
Two for man and one for child.

A great many years ago, some wag created this perversion, but its happy jingle along with the sober truth it suggests has made this verse a byword with millions of people. It illustrates the great popularity in which Beecham's Pills are held and the wonderful good that they are doing. Every year shows a marvelous increase in their popularity and it is an established fact that in the communities where Beecham's Pills are used, the health and morality of the people are enhanced.

Beecham's Pills regulate the bowels, help the liver, aid the kidneys, promote digestion and prevent the coming of serious sicknesses. Thousands of men have been made sturdy and strong—

FAMOUS PIANOS

SUCH AS

Chickering, Knabe, Fischer, Haines, Bell, Schumann, &c.

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TO  
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Wherever you live, whatever you are prepared to pay for a piano, if you want to pay cash, or buy on easy monthly or fall payments, we will ship to any address in Western Canada. Every instrument guaranteed

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1030 ACRES STOCK and HAY RANCH. 900 acres bottom land with deep, black soil. 300 acres in meadow, mostly timothy, will cut 500 tons of hay. 40 acres ready for crop. Good buildings and considerable fencing. Large Creek flows through this tract and plenty of outside range.

Price \$15.00 per acre. \$5,000.00 Cash. Balance to suit.

F. A. RUSSELL & Co.

Cranbrook, B. C. Box 144

We positively sell at OWNER'S PRICES.  
Send for our list of farms.

Thousands of women have been made healthy and happy, through use of Beecham's Pills. Anyone who does not know them is doing without one of the greatest known helps to health and happiness.

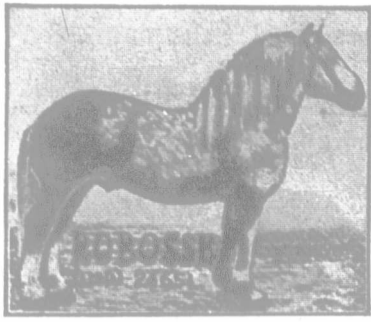
FREE BOOK ON "STEEL SHOES"

Steel shoes have leaped into fame almost at a single bound. The shoes have attracted so much attention that a book has been written about them. Anybody can have a copy of "The Sole of Steel" by writing direct to the Steel Shoe Company, Racine, Wis. This little book tells all the curious and interesting facts about their invention and manufacture.

The company absolutely guarantees Steel Shoes to be as represented. The demand is so great that the company has established a big branch in Toronto, Canada, and one in England.

It is pointed out that Steel Shoes keep the feet warm, dry and comfortable in the very coldest weather. The wearer can work in mud, slush or snow in the coldest weather without suffering from cold, wet feet. The saving in doctors' bills and medicines alone more than pays for them. Yet the cost of a pair is less than that of ordinary work shoes. An attractive advertisement appeared in our issue of October 27. Write the firm, being sure to mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

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## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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**FOR SALE**—Large English Berkshires of both sexes. Cho. breeding. Splendid April pigs, weighing 280 lbs. each. Shipped on approval. Also some good sows that have raised one litter for sale cheap. A good chance to start a herd cheap as I am overstocked and must sell. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta.

**BEAUTIFUL COLORS** art silk for fancy work, ten cents an ounce; regular price 50 cents. Send 25 cents for large three-ounce package. Imperial Waste Co., 7 Queen St., Montreal.

**WANTED**—Foreman to run a dairy farm of about 100 cows in British Columbia. Applicants must have had previous experience in modern, hygienic methods of handling milk. Write the Secretary, Hygienic Dairy, Ltd., Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

**AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY** selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Mends a hole in 1 minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. F. A. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

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

**ONE PURE-BRED IMPORTED SCOTCH CLYDE STALLION**, Color, black with three white feet. H. C. Tyner, Rouleau, Sask. C. A. Moore, Box 923, Regina, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Imported Thoroughbred Black Percheron Stallion Hublot, age three next April, weighs fifteen hundred. In first class condition. BRINON & BARRE, Warmley, Sask.

**WANTED**—Man experienced in stock for yearly engagement on Grain and Stock Farm. Address James A. Colvin, Willowdell Stock Farm, Sedgewick, Alta.

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

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

**ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Great bargains in exhibition hens. Fine young stock also for sale. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

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

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

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

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

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

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The surest safest way is to become identified with a good manufacturing concern. We offer you an investment that is safe, pays a good rate of interest and a surplus of good dividends in return. We will show and prove the values to you. Any proposition offered will furnish the best credentials and regular statements. R. E. KEMERER, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

## The Golden Dog

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

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(Continued from page 1553.)

La Corriveau stood for a few moments looking intently into the gloomy ruin; then, casting a sharp glance behind her, she entered. Tired with her long walk through the forest, she flung herself up on a stone seat to rest, and to collect her thoughts for the execution of her terrible mission.

There was a winding stair of stone, narrow and tortuous, in one corner of the tower. It led upwards to the roof and downwards to a deep vault which was arched and groined. Its heavy, rough columns supported the tower above, and divided the vaults beneath. These vaults had formerly served as magazines for provisions and stores for the use of the occupants of the Chateau upon occasions when they had to retire for safety from a sudden irruption of Iroquois.

La Corriveau, after a short rest, got up with a quick, impatient movement. She went over to an arched doorway upon which her eyes had been fixed for several minutes. "The way is down there," she muttered; "now for a light!"

She found the entrance to the stair open; she passed in, closing the door behind her so that the glimmer might not be seen by any chance stroller, and struck a light. The reputation which the tower had of being haunted made the servants very shy of entering it, even in the day-time; and the man was considered bold indeed who came near it after dark.

With her candle in her hand, La Corriveau descended slowly into the gloomy vault. It was a large cavern of stone, a very habitation of darkness, which seemed to swallow up the feeble light she carried. It was divided into three portions, separated by rough columns.

A spring of water trickled in and trickled out of a great stone trough, ever full and overflowing with a soft, tinkling sound, like a clypsidra measuring the movements of eternity. The cool, fresh, living water diffused throughout the vaults an even, mild temperature the year round. The gardeners of the Chateau took advantage of this, and used the vault as a favorite storeroom for their crops of fruit and vegetables for winter use in the Chateau.

La Corriveau went resolutely forward, as one who knew what she sought and where to find it, and presently stood in front of a recess containing a wooden panel similar to that in the Chateau, and movable in the same manner. She considered it for some moments, muttering to herself as she held aloft the candle to inspect it closely and find the spring by which it was moved.

La Corriveau had been carefully instructed by Mere Malheur in every point regarding the mechanism of this door. She had no difficulty in finding the secret of its working. A slight touch sufficed when the right place was known. She pressed it hard with her hand; the panel swung open, and behind it gaped a dark, narrow passage leading to the secret chamber of Caroline.

She entered without hesitation, knowing whither it led. It was damp and stifling. Her candle burned dimmer and dimmer in the impure air of the long shut-up passage. There were, however, no other obstacles in her way. The passage was unincumbered; but the low arch, scarcely over her own height, seemed to press down upon her as she passed along, as if to prevent her progress. The fearless, wicked heart bore her up,—nothing worse than herself could meet her; and she felt neither fear at what lay before her nor remorse at what was behind.

The distance to be traversed was not far, although it seemed to her impatience to be interminable. Mere Malheur, with her light heels, could once run through it in a minute, to a tryst in the old tower. La Corriveau was thrice that time in groping her way along it before she came to a heavy, iron-ribbed door set in a deep arch, which marked the end of the passage.

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Oil of wintergreen is recognized by the medical fraternity as one of the best of all remedies for skin diseases. But it has been found most effective when combined with thymol, glycerine, etc., as in D. D. D. Prescription.

The following letter, written on July 12, last, by Mrs. R. E. Purdy, of Condie, Sask., gives an idea of the variety of the uses of D. D. D. in the household:

"Last winter I sent for one of your free samples of D. D. D. Prescription. I tried it on sores that broke out on a teething baby's head, on cold-sores and on a mild type of eczema, and found it worked well, curing each trouble quickly and easily."

"This summer we have used it on bad mosquito bites and it heals them in two or three applications."

D. D. D. is a wonderfully soothing, cooling liquid, which instantly allays the itching caused by skin diseases, and cures them.

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

For sale by all druggists.

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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.

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That black, forbidding door was the dividing of light from darkness, of good from evil, of innocence from guilt. On one side of it, in a chamber of light, sat a fair girl, confiding, generous, and deceived only through her excess of every virtue; on the other, wickedness, fell and artful, was approaching with stealthy footsteps through an unseen way, and stood with hand upraised to knock, but incapable of entering in unless that unsuspecting girl removed the bar.

As the hour of midnight approached one sound after another died away in the Chateau. Caroline, who had sat counting the hours and watching the spectral moon as it flickered among the drifting clouds, withdrew from the window with a trembling step, like one going to her doom.

She descended to the secret chamber, where she had appointed to meet her strange visitor and hear from strange lips the story that would be told her.

She attired herself with care, as a woman will in every extremity of life. Her dark raven hair was simply arranged, and fell in thick masses over her neck and shoulders. She put on a robe of soft, snow-white texture, and by an impulse she yielded to, but could not explain, bound her waist with a black sash, like a strain of mourning in a song of innocence. She wore no ornaments save a ring, the love-gift of Bigot, which she never parted with, but wore with a morbid anticipation that its promises would one day be fulfilled. She clung to it as a talisman that would yet conjure away her sorrows; and it did! but alas! in a way little anticipated by the constant girl! A blast from hell was at hand to sweep away her young life, and with it all her earthly troubles.

She took up a guitar mechanically, as it were, and as her fingers wandered over the strings, a bar or two of the strain, sad as the sigh of a broken heart, suggested an old ditty she had loved formerly, when her heart was full of sunshine and happiness, when her fancy used to indulge in the luxury of melancholic musings, as every happy, sensitive, and imaginative girl will do as a counterpoise to her high-wrought feelings.

In a low voice, sweet and plaintive as the breathings of an Aeolian harp, Caroline sang her Minne-song—

"A linnet sat upon a thorn At evening chime. Its sweet refrain fell like the rain Of summer-time Of summer-time when roses bloomed, And bright above A rainbow spanned my fairy-land Of hope and love! Of hope and love! O linnet, cease Thy mocking theme! I ne'er picked up the golden cup In all my dream! In all my dream I missed the prize Should have been mine; And dreams won't die! though fain would I, And make no sign!"

The lamps burned brightly, shedding a cheerful light upon the landscapes and figures woven into the tapestry behind which was concealed the black door that was to admit La Corriveau.

It was oppressively still. Caroline listened with mouth and ears for some sound of approaching footsteps until her heart beat like the swift stroke of a hammer, as it sent the blood throbbing through her temples with a rush that almost overpowered her.

She was alone, and lonely beyond expression. Down in these thick foundations no sound penetrated to break the terrible monotony of the silence around her, except the dull, solemn voice of the bell striking the hour of midnight.

Caroline had passed a sleepless night after the visit of Mere Malheur, sometimes tossing on her solitary couch, sometimes starting up in terror. She rose and threw herself despairingly upon her knees, calling on Christ to pardon her, and on the Mother of Mercies to plead for her, sinner that she was, whose hour of shame and punishment had come!

The mysterious letter brought by Mere Malheur, announcing that her place of concealment was to be searched by the Governor, excited her liveliest apprehensions. But that faded into

Advertisement for Amatite Roofing. Features a large illustration of a man in a hat and coat rolling a large roll of roofing material. Text includes: 'ROOF PROTECTION for the FARM', 'Amatite ROOFING', 'Send for a Free Sample', and 'Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.'

Advertisement for 'WE BUY HIDES AND FURS'. Includes a list of items they buy and sell, and a 'Hunters' and Trappers' Guide' for \$2.00. Contact: ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 58, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Advertisement for 'TREES & SHRUBS' by E.D. SMITH, WINONA. 'I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head. Write for list and full particulars to E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont.'

Advertisement for 'MAPLEINE FUDGE'. 'Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk, a piece of butter the size of a walnut and one heaping teaspoonful of Mapleine. Cook about fifteen minutes. Take off and beat hard until it granules, then pour in buttered plate. Chopped nuts, figs, dates or coconut spread on the plate before pouring makes tasty variations. Mapleine is the new flavoring, better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c. per bottle. If not, send 50c. to Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., for a 2-oz. bottle and recipe book.'

for pity and protection. Poor self-accuser! The hardest and most merciless wretch who ever threw stones at a woman was pitiful in comparison with Caroline's inexorable condemnation of herself. Yet her fear was not on her own account. She could have kissed her father's hand and submitted humbly to death itself, if he chose to inflict it; but she trembled most at the thought of a meeting between the fiery Baron and the haughty Intendant. One or the other, or both of them, she felt instinctively, must die, should the Baron discover that Bigot had been the cause of the ruin of his idolized child. She trembled for both, and prayed God that she might die in their stead and the secret of her shame never be known to her fond father.

A dull sound, like footsteps shuffling in the dark passage behind the arras, struck her ear; she knew her strange visitor was come. She started up, clasping her hands hard together as she listened, wondering who and what like she might be. She suspected no harm,—for who could desire to harm her who had never injured a living being? Yet there she stood on the one side of that black door of doom, while the calamity of her life stood on the other side like a tigress ready to spring through.

A low knock, twice repeated on the thick door behind the arras, drew her at once to her feet. She trembled violently as she lifted up the tapestry; something rushed through her mind telling her not to do it. Happy had it been for her never to have opened that fatal door!

She hesitated for a moment, but the thought of her father and the impending search of the Chateau flashed suddenly upon her mind. The visitor, whoever she might be, professed to be a friend, and child, she thought, have no motive to harm her.

Advertisement for 'ENDERBY, B. C.' 'The River City of The Okanagan'. 'Fruit Lands, Farm Lands Prices Reasonable'. JAMES MOWAT, Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate.

Advertisement for 'B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC. GRENFELL, SASK. LANDS FOR SALE'. T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen Daly, Crichton & McClure Barristers and Solicitors Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Advertisement for 'Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT'. 'When answering advertisements Mention the Farmer's Advocate'

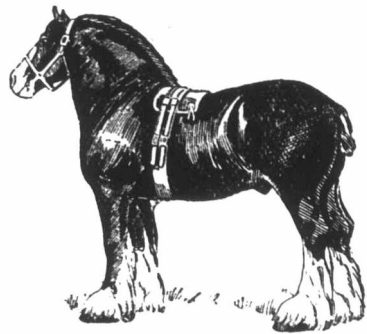
## Feel Headachy?

It probably comes from the bile or some sick condition of the stomach or bowels. No matter which, put yourself right with

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

## INSURE



## YOUR STALLIONS

### JUST as you INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your Stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand  
GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO.  
OF CANADA

R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Aalewyn, Sec.  
Dept. G., New York Life Building  
MONTREAL

Something new in Live Stock Insurance  
Western Branch Office  
38 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg

## CASH FOR FURS



You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales. The fierce competition among buyers enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker. Trappers' outfits furnished at cost.

### Big Money in Trapping

While work is slack, do some trapping. It pays big profits. We send our Trapper's Guide, Fur Market Reports and other things FREE. Write today for Catalogue and New Trapper's Guide, full of success and money-making secrets. ALL SENT FREE. (5)

Funsten Bros. & Co., 90 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

## Fruit Lands

### LAKESIDE ORCHARD TRACTS

LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Rich soil, delightful climate, irrigation unnecessary, easy terms.

For particulars apply

LAKESIDE ORCHARD CO.

Renata

B. C.

Caroline, with a sudden impulse, pushed aside the fastening of the door, and uttering the words, "Dieu! protege moi!" stood face to face with La Corriveau.

The bright lamp shone full on the tall figure of the strange visitor, and Caroline, whose fears had anticipated some uncouth sight of terror, was surprised to see only a woman dressed in the simple garb of a peasant, with a little basket on her arm, enter quietly through the secret door.

The eyes of La Corriveau glared for a moment with fiendish curiosity upon the young girl who stood before her like one of God's angels. She measured her from head to foot, noted every fold of her white robe, every flexure of her graceful form, and drank in the whole beauty and innocence of her aspect with a feeling of innate spite at aught so fair and good. On her thin, cruel lips there played a smile as the secret thought hovered over them in an unspoken whisper,—"She will make a pretty corpse! Brinvilliers and La Voisin never mingled drink for a fairer victim than I will crown with roses to-night!"

Caroline retreated a few steps, frightened and trembling, as she encountered the glittering eyes and sinister smile of La Corriveau. The woman observed it, and instantly changed her mien to one more natural and sympathetic; for she comprehended fully the need of disarming suspicion and of winning the confidence of her victim to enable her more surely to destroy her.

Caroline, reassured by a second glance at her visitor, thought she had been mistaken in her first impression. The deasant's dress, the harmless basket, the

company. H. L. Frost and A. L. Page will go along in the elegantly equipped private car to look after the interests of their hustlers. Mr. Frost will point out special features of the country during the trip. The journey will take in Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Salt Lake City, Santa Barbara, Catalina Island, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, Kansas City and Pasadena.

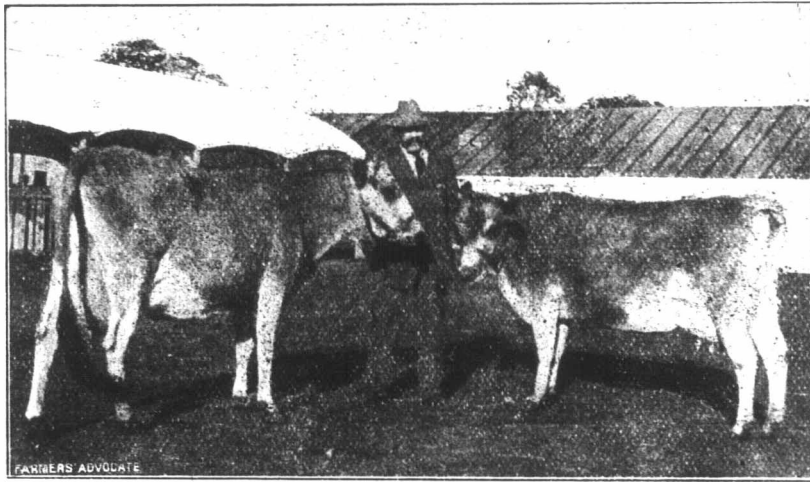
## GOSSIP

### NOTED CLYDE TWO-YEAR-OLD

Among the horses recently brought over by Thos. Usher, Carman, Man., is an unusually well-bred two-year-old, Lowland Chief, he is called, by Marmion (11429), out of Baroness Rozelle (16578). Marmion, it will be remembered is the sire of the champion mare, Rosadora, owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. The great grandam of Lowland Chief, Old Darling, was the dam of Hiawatha, one of the greatest sires of the present day. Mr. Usher's colt is an individual of excellent quality, well grown, and giving every indication of developing into a Clydesdale in size and type of the stamp required at present.

### SHORTHORN SALES AT INVERNESS

British papers contain reports of the annual sale of Shorthorns in the northern counties of Scotland which are rated



GRAND AND RESERVE CHAMPION JERSEY COWS AT VICTORIA, B. C. Owned by Bishop & Clark.

quiet manner assumed by La Corriveau as she stood in a respectful attitude as if waiting to be spoken to, banished all fears from the mind of Caroline, and left her only curious to know the issue of this mysterious visit.

(To be continued.)

## TRADE NOTES

### COLD RESISTERS

Quite of every day use is the saying "gratful and comforting." This phrase truly can be associated with the well-known brand of Epps's Cocoa. As an article of diet nothing more wholesome and nourishing can be recommended. For giving strength to the system, for making good the daily waste that is going on, and for supplying good food and drink at the same time, this particular cocoa is pre-eminent. It contains a remarkable percentage of cocoa butter—a vitalizing substance. As a cold resister there is nothing so effective, and children thrive on "Epps's Cocoa."

### REWARDING AGENTS

The management of the Frost Wire Fence Co., of Hamilton, Ont., show their appreciation of good work done by its agents in the form of a 30 days' trip through the United States. This handsome recognition was given to sixteen agents who stood high in a sales competition. All expenses, including hotel, theatre, boats, etc., are being paid by

satisfactory in demand and price. A summary of the sales is as follows:

	Average	Total
12 cows	£18 5 9	£ 219 9 0
15 two-year-old heifers	32 4 0	483 0 0
47 one-year-old heifers	28 0 6	1317 4 6
5 heifer calves	33 1 6	165 7 6
13 bulls and bull calves	22 9 1	291 18 0
92	£26 18 6	£2476 19 0

### THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE

And so this Cook-Perary controversy is practically settled: Up to the hour of going to press the score stood as follows:

	COOK	PERARY
Columns of newspaper		
Noticed	17,899	9,453
Timed portrait was published	1,387	783
Dinners	339	0
Cash receipts	\$21,846	3,427

Commander Perary is a good, deserving man, but it seems quite impossible that he should overcome this enormous lead. Regrettably we consider him as good as beaten. His expedition was well planned and up to the very culminating point it seems to have been conducted with admirable ability. But in the final crucial dash to the front page, the grub and the boy-office he played to borrow a sporting phrase—on a dead end; he got off on a blind lead and mangled himself, while his more fortunate competitor took possession of the goods.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS**  
wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them  
**SOLD BY THE BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE.**  
TOWER CANADIAN OILED-CLOTHING Co., Ltd. Toronto, Can.

## 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 SIZES  
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
269 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada

Tomato Pie.—Peel Spanish onion, and put it into boiling water. Let it remain in it off the fire for two hours. Then take it out of the water and dry it thoroughly. Cut the onion into slices. Fry these in an ounce of butter in a frying-pan till a light brown. Slice a pound of tomatoes and arrange these in a buttered pie dish in alternate layers with the onion, seasoning them with pepper, salt, and a little castor sugar, a few bread crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Pour a little warm butter over the crumbs.

## Caught Cold By Working In Water.

### A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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

## FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first-class grain commission house, acting as your agent. We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old-established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain. Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

### Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

As to which of the two discovered the Pole, that, of course, is immaterial. It is generally conceded that several Scandinavians came to America long before Columbus; that an Italian, and not Henry Hudson, discovered the river which bears the latter's name; that Fulton did not invent the steamboat. Probably the verdict of history will be that Swan Johnson, of Minneapolis, discovered the North Pole in 1914, while trying to find his way home from a Sons of Thor lodge meeting.

#### DIVIDING YEAR'S CROP

An interested reader in the East writes to find out what proportion of the crop should fall to him, provided he came to Saskatchewan to work a section of unbroken land without buildings, the owner of the land to provide implements and the newcomer to supply seed and labor and to put up necessary buildings. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish us with particulars as to what would be a reasonable division of the year's crop.

#### PURE-BRED CATTLE PRICES IN U.S.

At a combination sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle at Kansas City, 18 females averaged \$94.55; and 12 bulls \$146.05. At a sale of Herefords in the same city 17 females averaged \$131.15, and 32 bulls \$185.30. At a sale of Shorthorns in the same place, 31 females averaged \$246.65, and 12 bulls \$205. At a sale of Shorthorns at Belmont, Ind., 39 females averaged \$86.70, and 6 bulls \$93.35. At a sale of Shorthorns at Anamosa, Ind., 36 females averaged \$134.15, and 12 bulls \$106.45.

#### TWO IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS

The liner Cassandra sailed from Glasgow, October 16, with over 100 head of Clydesdales, 87 for Canada, and the balance for the United States. The largest individual importer was John Graham, Carberry, Man. He had 16 stallions and 5 fillies. Geo. O'Brien, Calgary, Alta., was bringing over his first lot, 11 fillies and one yearling colt. Other Canadian buyers were: T. J. Berry, Hensall; A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, and R. J. McMillan, Seaford, all of Ontario. Of the shipment of John Graham, the most prominent individual, was the celebrated big prize horse Arnot's Heir (12004), got by Hiawatha (10067), out of the prize mare Elsie, by Master Robin (8040). Arnot's Heir has won many prizes. He was in the final for the Glasgow premium on several occasions, and is regarded by several Canadians as the best Clydesdale stallion for their trade seen in this country. Along with him is Lord Guthrie (12616), a son of the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (1110), out of a mare by the big horse Mains of Airies (10379), and a first prize winner at the Royal Northern Shows. A strong five-year-old stallion is by the famous prize horse Royal Edward (11495), while his dam was by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse King of the Roses (9927). Another of the same age, and a prize winner at Dublin and Belfast, is by Prince Patrick (12292), out of a mare by Baron's Pride (9122). Four three-year-old stallions are nearly all exceptionally well bred and breeding well. One is by Silver Plate (11936), out of a mare by the noted Lord Stewart (10084). Another is even better. He is by the champion Marcellus (1110).

**BRANDON**

Operating in  
**Manitoba Alberta**  
**Saskatchewan**

**Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00**  
**Substantial Cash Deposits with**  
**THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
All Classes of Desirable Risks Insured

**Pure-Bred Registered**  
**LIVE STOCK INSURANCE**  
Protection Against Loss From  
Accident and Disease

Full information on application to any  
local agent or the head office of  
either company.

**INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES**

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO.  
CANADA

EDMONTON REGINA



FREE HIDES — No duty has to be paid on hides.

#### BIG MONEY FOR HIDES AND FURS

You get Highest Market Prices, quick returns of money and satisfactory results guaranteed, by shipping to the old and reliable house of

**BERMAN BROS.**  
244 North First St., Minneapolis, Minn.

The  
**Brandon Tannery**  
Successors to  
**CARRUTHERS & CO.,**  
Custom Tanners



Send for our new illustrated, descriptive catalogue of tanning charges, Galloway and sheep-lined coats, robes, gauntlets, etc.

#### Tannery, Brandon

When answering advertisements  
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

#### \$1500 to \$5000 a Year

has been made by hundreds of people operating the  
**"American" Drilling Machines**  
There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 59 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard. Complete New Catalog FREE. The American Well Works Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

#### A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

out of an own sister of the Cawdor Cup champion Baron Kitchener. Two are by the famous Baronson (10981), sire of Oyama, one being out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Royalist (6242), and the other out of a mare by Hiawatha (10067). Among a well-balanced lot of two-year-old colts are a get of Dunure Favorite (11692), out of a mare by MacNeil (4566), which stood second to Cairnbrogie Stamp as a two-year-old; two are by Sir Hugo (10924), one of them being out of a mare by Sir Everard (5353), and one by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Hiawatha Godolphin. The Glasgow and Perthshire premium horse Sir Simon (10465), and the noted Gartly Cashier (11719) were laid under contribution in this age. There is a yearling colt by Chattan's Best (13407), and his full sister, a year older; also another yearling colt by that well-bred prize horse Baron's Charm (12441). Amongst the females is a four-year-old mare by that splendid breeding and prize horse Royal Baron (11161), the sire of noted winners. A yearling filly is by Tunic (13816), out of a mare by the renowned Baron's Pride (9122). Three-year-old mares are a pair of thick, well-bred animals, by Davy Jones (12935) and Rosador (13888). The dam of the last-named is by Hiawatha (10067).

Mr. Graham is holding a portion of his importation in Ontario until after the International Exposition at Chicago, at which he purposes making exhibits.

The consignment shipped by Geo. O'Brien, Calgary, consists of 11 fillies and one yearling colt. The yearling colt is by the noted prize horse Baron's Chief (10971), and was first at Rothesay Show. Among the fillies is a well-bred three-year-old, bred by Mr. S. Wallace, Clone, and second at Port-William Show this year. She is by Pride of Blacon (10837), winner of first prizes three years at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, and own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Chester Princess. This capital young Clydesdale is in foal to the champion horse Everlasting (11331). A two-year-old black filly from Drummond was fourth at Port-William, and is also by Pride of Blacon (10837). A particularly good yearling filly is by the Edinburgh champion horse Baron Winsome (12475). She takes rank as one of the best of her age exported this year. Amongst the others are three-year-olds by Fashion Plate (10746), Elator Prince (12566), and Paymaster (12268). This last is out of a mare by the celebrated prize horse Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274). There are two-year-olds by the noted champion horse Labori (10791), the well-bred Best of All (12048), and three are by Pride of Blacon (10837), one of them out of a mare by the successful breeding horse Up to Time (10475). Mr. O'Brien was looking for animals to found a breeding stud of his own, and picked mares and fillies.

#### SHORTHORN SALE AT BUENOS AYRES

A successful sale of Shorthorns was held recently at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The highest individual price was \$11,000, given for Ascot Diamond, bred by Leopold de Rothschild. Other prices realized on bulls were: Chidding-

## Sixty

\$65

#### ENGINE

Spanish onion, water. Let it for two hours. water and dry it into slices. butter in a fry-pan. Slice a arrange these alternate layers ing them with e castor sugar, and bake in a 1 hour. Pour the crumbs.

## Gold ring

#### ling Sensa- throat.

hignecto Mines, 1908, I caught er, and had a at distressing, y throat so I and my lungs o give up work. icine but it did le of Dr. Wood's by the time I I was entirely mending it to

ine Syrup com- virtues of the ther absorbent, g medicines of bsolutely harm- or the cure of is, Croup, Sore ss in the Chest, troubles. of Dr. Wood's Ask for it and u ask for. It is per, three pine ad the price 25 The T. Milburn nt.

# Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?  
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

## YOU CAN SAVE HIM

Write to This Woman To-Day

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



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

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

### Croup is a Dreadful Disease

FULL OF DANGER  
and children are the sufferers

Croup comes suddenly with intense pains, and so often with fatal results.

### Mathieu's Syrup

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

is the most reliable of medicines as a safe-guard against the danger of cold developing into croup, but it must be taken at once before the membranes are seriously affected. For this reason, keep a bottle of MATHIEU'S SYRUP on hand.

Price, Large Bottle, 35 cents.

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



SHIP YOUR

# FURS AND HIDES

TO

## McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

229 KING STREET  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

stone Diamond, \$11,000; Duke of Barrington LXXIII, \$11,000; Throsk Broadhook and Fancy Chief, \$6,800 each; Balnakyle Maxim and Administrator, \$6,000 each; Royal Master, \$5,000; Orphan's Red Diamond, \$4,500; Julius of Cluny, \$4,000; Roman, \$3,900; Tarty Villager, \$2,000; Congalton Diamond, \$1,200. Two heifers made \$1,050 each. In connection with the show at Palermo, Buenos Ayres, a sale of Shorthorns took place on 22nd September. The champion bull Oxford Baron XXVIII. was not put up for auction, but it was announced that he had been sold privately for £2,916, the same price as last year's champion, E. Healy's Oxford Baron XIX., second in his class, was bought for \$916. The record auction price for the day was £1,041, at which figure M. E. Dessara bought Justice II., the property of Martinez de Hoz.

### CLYDESDALES IN DEMAND

During the past few weeks Dr. D. McEachran, of Ormstown, P. Q., who has been at his ranch near Pincher Creek, Alta., found a good demand for his Clydesdales. Since July he sold nine females at fair prices, some bringing as high as \$350. Most of these went to the Claresholm district. Dr. McEachran says the farmers of that locality want big, strong horses, and are willing to pay big prices.

At the stables in Quebec the doctor has five pure-bred mares and three stallions, all imported and from noted stock. Most of them were heavy prize winners at Old Country shows. They were selected particularly for their size of bone and avoidruidis. In the spring he is going to Scotland to bring out a dozen more.



FIRST PRIZE SIX HORSE TEAM AT SEATTLE, OWNED BY GEO. LANE.

### KILLING HOGS ON THE FARM

A writer in *The Indiana Farmer* offers some suggestions on the butchering and cutting up of pork on the farm which are worth passing along. He says:

Withhold food from the hogs for twenty-four hours before slaughtering them. This makes it more convenient to remove the entrail fat, which can be successfully accomplished while retaining the animal heat. Avoid all excitement, in order to have the blood discharge freely. If the flesh retains blood the meat cannot be cured successfully and will spoil in hot weather. Running the hogs down with dogs, etc., should not be permitted. A tap on the forehead with an ax, or a bullet from a rifle is effective and will not excite the animal. Soon after it is stunned turn it upon the back, having an assistant to hold legs. The operator should use a medium length knife with a keen edge. Make a clean cut in front of the breast bone, then turn the blade and thrust it full length, toward the tail, turning it quickly from right to left to sever the veins of the neck. Avoid a side or shoulder cut. Let the hog rise to its feet to finish bleeding. Before killing have water heating, platform built, gallows erected, spreading sticks and gambrels all ready. Bring the water to boiling point and put in a small quantity of wood ashes or sal-soda which help to loosen the hair and remove scurf from the skin. Boil briskly a few minutes and then remove the water to the scalding barrel, which will make it about the right temperature for use; if not add

cold water. Avoid a hot scald; it sets the hair and makes the skin tender.

Place a hook with a handle in the hog's mouth, then sling the back half of body into the scalding barrel, churn up and down several times, pulling it out occasionally to air. Reverse the hog, cut open the ham strings. Insert gambrel, and scald the front end the same way. Test the scald by pulling the hair on legs and ears. If it comes off freely the scald is sufficient. Pull the carcass onto the platform and scrape off hair quickly, removing it from legs and head first. Return the water from barrel to kettle and have it heating for the next. After the water has been used, or tempered, subsequent scalds will be more successful.

As soon as hair is removed hang hog upon the gallows, by placing the ends of gambrel through the ham strings. Wash the carcass thoroughly, by dashing on hot water and scraping toward the head, with a keen blade removing all scurf and hair, then drench with cold water, and continue the same operation until the body is cleaned satisfactorily.

It tests the skill of the operator to remove the entrails with dispatch and cleanliness. Prepare to do so by drawing a sharp knife down the body, full length, using great care not to cut into the intestines. Have basket or tub ready to receive the entrails. Remove the fat therefrom while warm. Cut out the heart, liver, lights, windpipe and tongue, usually together. Place a cob or piece of wood in mouth, to hold jaws open, and the spreader stick about half way down the belly, to open the sides, then proceed to wash inside perfectly clean. Let car-

A game warden in Eastern Canada says the fishers, martens and other fur bearing animals, are migrating to Maine because Canadian trappers are all using Dominion Ammunition. The new Dominion System of inspection proves every cartridge or shot shell perfect. New box free for every misfire of present product. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

## Dominion Ammunition

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## Central Business College

W. Hawkins, Principal WINNIPEG

### RANDOM SHOTS

I shot an arrow into the air, it fell in the distance, I knew not where, till a neighbor said that it killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half (\$6.50). I bought some poison to sla some rats, and a neighbor swore it killed his cats, and rather than argue across the fence, I paid him four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50). One night I set sailing a toy balloon, and hoped it would soar till it reached the moon; but the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law. And that is the way with the random shot; it never hits in the proper spot; and the joke you spring, that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart.—Emporia (Kan) Gazette.



### As a Beautifier of the Skin

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment holds a unique position. It does not clog the pores as do unsanitary powders but positively promotes a healthful action of the skin and thereby makes it clear, soft, smooth and velvety.

It soothes irritation and inflammation, cures chafing, pimples and blackheads, and all kinds of skin eruptions, including the worst cases of eczema and salt rheum.

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

Stops itching promptly and heals the skin quickly. It is antiseptic and therefore of utmost value in preventing blood poisoning when applied to scalds, sores and wounds.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has a world wide reputation as a cure for itching skin diseases. Imitations and substitutes will only disappoint you. 60c. a box at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

Founded 1886

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant



#### A Germ Killer and Vermin Destroyer

Don't risk sow and growing pigs in filthy, vermin infested quarters—don't by your neglect, invite an outbreak of Cholera or Swine Plague, or Infectious Pneumonia.

Clean up and disinfect everything with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. Nothing like it to purify pens, stables and out-buildings, and to destroy lice, ticks, fleas. It also cures all parasitic skin diseases.

It requires only one gallon to make from 70 to 100 gallons of Dip, and in a proportion of 1 to 70 of water meets the government requirements for official dipping.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Don't Throw It Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg.—10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

Canvasser (to lady of the house) "Can you tell me, my dear madam, whether your husband is a Liberal or Conservative?"

"Oh, well," said the lady, "when he's with Liberals he's a Liberal, and when he's with Conservatives he's a Conservative."

"Yes, but—between ourselves—what is he at home?"

"Oh, at home! He's a perfect nuisance."

### Troubled With Backache For Years.

Now Completely Cured By The Use Of **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured.

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."

### Questions & Answers

#### VETERINARY

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

#### LAND IN NEW ONTARIO

Would like to get the address of the agents of the government land in New Ontario, a map of the surveyed land, and an idea as to what it would cost.

Man.

Ans.—Write to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, Ont., and ask for a list of government agents in New Ontario, maps of the surveyed area and the price and terms at which government land is held. You will get this information by asking for it.

#### LINIMENT FOR STRAIN

What is the best treatment for strain in a horse's leg?

J. K. M.

Ans.—Give perfect rest; bathe the parts well with cold water three times daily; then rub well with camphorated liniment, which your druggist will prepare for you.

I killed a pig and found in the fat of the small intestines several small bubbles, which, when pressed, burst with a snap. Does this indicate disease, and is the flesh healthful?

H. McL.

Ans.—These small air cysts are frequently seen, and they do not interfere with the healthfulness of the flesh.

#### INFORMATION ON WELL DIGGING WANTED

Would some of your readers who have had experience with quicksand when digging a well explain how best to manage it? I purpose sinking a well in such a place, and would like some information before starting.

Man.

J. M.

Ans.—If any reader has had experience with quicksand in digging wells we shall be pleased to publish any information he may have for this inquirer.

#### SWELLING OF JOINT

A horse swells up in hind legs and goes lame. The swelling is much the same as bog spavin, and he goes lame for a time then when swelling disappears, lameness leaves. Is it caused from his water, or what is the cause of lameness and swelling?

T. C.

Man.

Ans.—We presume from your question that the swelling is in the region of the hocks, and at the seat of "bog spavin." From the very meagre description you have given us of the case it is difficult to make a correct diagnosis. But the symptoms point to arthritis and synovitis, that is, inflammation of the joint, and its synovial membranes. The swelling is the result of a dropsical condition of the joints. We advise rest with gentle exercise for not more than fifteen minutes at a time three times a day. After exercise, bathe the swollen joints with the following mixture: Fluid extract of witch hazel, 4 ounces; rectified spirits, 12 ounces. Use about a tablespoonful on each joint, rubbing it in gently, as the liniment is soon absorbed. If, after a month of this treatment, there is no improvement, recourse to blistering must be had.

#### COPYRIGHT; BUSHEL MEASURES AND GOPHERS

1. Can a photograph be copyrighted? If so, how?

2. How can a wooden bushel measure be made accurately? Does this weigh the 60 pounds to the bushel properly if used?

3. How much bi-sulphide of carbon to each gopher hole can be used? Will

# HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have.

Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

## The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG



# LET ME SEND YOU THESE TWO BOOKS FREE



To every reader of this paper who is not well and strong I will send, on receipt of coupon below, a copy of my two books, "Health in Nature" and "Strength, the Glory of Man." These books explain in a simple and logical way what we all wish to know: What life consists of, the cause of disease, and the simple, inexpensive way of becoming well, strong and happy without the use of drugs.

## IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, WEAK STOMACH, KIDNEY, LIVER OR BOWEL TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, MELANCHOLY, etc., or if you are blue and discouraged, and feel that life is not worth living, you should by all means send for these two books.

## VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY

were given to all of us, and if we have lost our strength, perhaps we alone are to blame. Space will not permit me to explain my theory fully, but I cure by pouring into your body at night while sleeping a harmless, strength-giving, eight hours' flow of galvanic electricity; a powerful stream of real life, vitality, energy, nerve force, from the Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Health Belt (Improved January, 1909). 500,000 now in use. My books will explain it thoroughly. They are sent, free, sealed, by mail upon request.

Or, if in this city, call at my office, test Belt, talk over your case. Advice free at the office or by mail.

### DR. C. F. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Office Hours 9 to 6

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

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CATALOGUE TO

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M SHOTS

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Kan) Gazette.



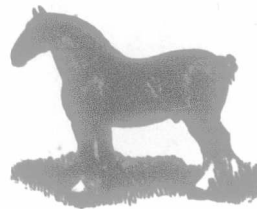
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### Chase's ment

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It is antiseptic  
utmost value in  
poisoning when  
sores and wounds.  
Ointment has a world  
cure for itching skin  
and substitutes will  
60c. a box at all deal-  
ers & Co., Toronto  
of Dr. Chase's Recipe.

**IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE**

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

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

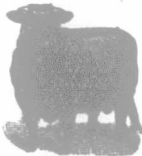
High class herd heads, extra well bred, choice individuals, 3 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Mac and Don, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all class. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 2 miles from Burlington Jct. Station.

**J. F. MITCHELL**

Burlington, Ont

**Glencorse  
Yorkshires**

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

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.****Melrose Stock Farm  
SHORTHORNS  
CLYDESDALES**

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

**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.****Shorthorn Dairy Cows****\$50.00 to \$75.00**

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man****Auction Sale of Shorthorns**

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

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

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

Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.

A chance to buy at your own price.

**R. W. CASWELL,**

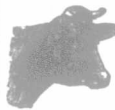
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask  
C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.**Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge**

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

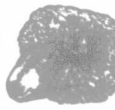
**A Snap for a Start in****PURE BRED YORKSHIRES**

I have a large number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock ready for immediate shipment. Prices reasonable. Shorthorns also

for sale. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.****Brampton JERSEYS**

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD

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

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.****STOCK EAR LABELS**

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day

**G. JAMES**

Bowmanville, Ontario

**Lump  
Jaw**

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**

45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**J. C. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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

**D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.**

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

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

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

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.**

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

When answering advertisements Mention the Farmer's Advocate

**Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs**

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock.

A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

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

Glenalmond Stock Farm

**R. H. WINNY**NICOLA STOCK FARM  
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

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



a piece of rag do to put it on, or what is recommended? Would fall time be a good time to do it? Will this do to put into foxes' burrows and badger holes?

M. B. B.

Man.

Ans.—1. A photograph can be copyrighted, but for the information as to how it should be done, you should consult a solicitor, as even with the information which we could give you on the subject you would be unable to get along without the assistance of a solicitor.

2. In our issue of July 7, 1909, an onion grower gives the following directions for making a bushel box: Take a 12-inch board, straight-grained and free from large knot holes. Cut into nine-inch lengths. Then get a bundle of good builders' lath and cut the lath into 20-inch lengths. Now nail five lath pieces, with inch nails, on each side of board 12 inches wide, and five laths on 9-inch side, which makes the bottom of the crate. Laths should be placed equal distances apart. This makes a good, strong, useful crate 20 inches long, 12 inches deep, and 9 inches wide, capacity approximately one bushel. It is impossible to make

or in and maintain a uniform, or a nearly uniform, temperature. A wall such as you describe would conduct heat rapidly, the rapidity of conduction depending on the difference between outside and inside temperatures. If the outside temperature were 20 degrees below zero you would have a difference of 75 degrees to contend with, and unless your walls were extremely well insulated you could not hope to have anything like a uniform temperature inside. It would cost considerable to make the walls so they would retain the heat. They would need at least two, and, better, three air spaces, which would mean two or more ply of lumber and building paper on the inside, each ply separated from the other by strips, giving an inch space between. The ceiling and floor also would have to be so constructed, and the doors protected in some way to prevent loss of heat. Even then you would find the temperature would vary a good deal above or below the point desired, for in no manner of heating yet devised is it possible to supply heat so uniformly that there is no variation in the quantity received, or so that the amount received corresponds at all times with the amount lost. The heating apparatus



FIRST PRIZE PERCHERON MARE.

4 years and over at Seattle. Owned by Geo. Lane.

a box bushel measure that will hold exactly one bushel.

3. It is impossible to say the exact quantity of carbon bisulphide to use. Soak a piece of rag in the solution, insert it into the hole, plug the opening and the gopher will be smothered. Spring is the usual season to attack gophers, but the remedy works as well one season as another. For fox and badger burrows, you will need to use more carbon bisulphide.

**HEATING AN OUTHOUSE**

Have a small stone outbuilding 14 by 20 by 8 feet high which I desire to keep heated to an even temperature of about 55 degrees through the coming winter. It has a small cellar about three feet deep. I thought perhaps a lining of asbestos cloth or brattice cloth, and a wood stove in the basement with a grid for the hot air might answer.

B. O. Z.

Man.

Ans.—It is difficult to maintain an even temperature in such a building as this. Even in a building with well insulated walls, that is, walls constructed of several ply of boards with air spaces between, it is difficult to keep heat out

and regulator on an incubator comes very close to maintaining a uniform temperature all the time, but even with it the temperature within the egg chamber varies several degrees from time to time.

**OPEN JOINT**

Mare got caught in wire fence. When found, one hock was cut clean through to the bones, so that I could pass my finger into the joint two inches. There is a continuous escape of joint oil from the wound. The other leg is cut to the bone below the hock, and the oil is also escaping here. I called my veterinarian three days after the accident and he pronounced the case hopeless. We are not treating her as he advised, but she seems to be in a bad state. T. W.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was correct. If your description of the wound is correct, there is no hope, and she will probably be dead before you see this. If she had had professional attention at once, there might have been some hopes of a partial recovery, and she might have been valuable for breeding purposes, but when treatment was neglected for three days, all hope practically passed. There are many ways




tain a uniform, or a temperature. A wall scribe would conduct rapidly of conduction the difference between de temperatures. If perature were 20 de o you would have a i degrees to contend s your walls were ex-ulated you could not ything like a uniform side. It would cost make the walls so ain the heat. They ast two, and, better, s, which would mean de lumber and building de, each ply separated by strips, giving an een. The ceiling and l have to be so con- re doors protected in prevent loss of heat. would find the tem-ary a good deal above int desired, for in no ing yet devised is it ily heat so uniformly variation in the quan- so that the amount re- ls at all times with the he heating apparatus

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Caustic Balsam**



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

**You Can't Cut Out**  
**A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or**  
**THEORUBINE**  
**ABSORBINE**

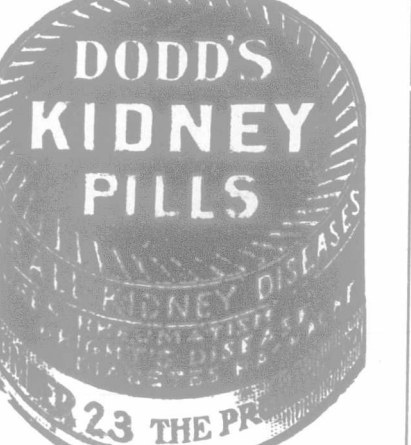


will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at 4/6 or 4/11. Book 4/6 free.  
**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.  
 W. F. YOUNG, P. F. F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
 LYONS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.  
 Also furnished by Martin Sole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

**Boog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thorughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a salve nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
 24 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Some Americans interested in criminology were making an inspection of a penitentiary in England.  
 "I presume," observed one of the party, "that here, as elsewhere, you prison officials find existence painful enough."  
 "I think you may fairly say so, sir," responded the warden, with a grim smile, "seeing the number of felons we have on our hands."



**DODD'S**  
**KIDNEY**  
**PILLS**

23 THE PR

an incubator comes maintaining a uniform the time, but even erature within the egg several degrees from

**EN JOINT**  
 t in wire fence. When was cut clean through that I could pass my nt two inches. There scape of joint oil from other leg is cut to the ock, and the oil is also called my veterinar-fter the accident and re case hopeless. We her as he advised, but a bad state. T. W.

terinarian was correct. ion of the wound is no hope, and she will 1 before you see this professional attention ight have been some ial recovery, and she valuable for breeding when treatment was e days, all hope prac- There are many ways

of treating such cases. Some blister, but to be effective it must be done early. The only chance now is to place her in slings, syringe the wounds out three times daily with equal parts peroxide of hydrogen and water, and keep pounded ice to the parts constantly.

**NASAL GLEET**  
 I bought a horse last spring, and after I got him home I noticed a discharge from his nostril, and his breath was very offensive. He still discharges from his nostril occasionally, and his breath is very fetid. He is a good feeder, and healthy, except for the trouble stated.

**Ans.—Your horse has nasal gleet, doubtless due to a decaying tooth. It is necessary to have the tooth extracted by a veterinarian in order to effect a cure. The administration of drugs will do no good until the cause is removed. If there be not a decaying tooth, there is decay of the bones of the sinuses of the head. In either case an operation is necessary.**

**HEIFER WITH COUGH**  
 Heifer has had a cough for three months, and her breathing is labored and temperature 103. She eats well and is fat.

**Ans.—The symptoms all indicate tuberculosis. There is little doubt that she is diseased, but there is no means of making a definite diagnosis except by the tuberculin test. The symptoms in this case are so plain that I do not consider it would be wise to go to the expense of having her tested. As there is no treatment for the disease, and it is dangerous to have her with other cattle, especially in such a well-marked case, I would advise you to destroy her.**

**SCRATCHES**  
 1. Ma e had scratches last pring. She got better, but there is a dry scurf between fetlock and hock. Her leg swells when she stands in the stable.

2. Are these symptoms of grease?  
 R. R. G.

**Ans.—1. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only for a day before and a day after giving the dose. When the bowels regain their normal condition, give 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for ten days. Dress the scruddy parts twice daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil. Some horses are predisposed to this trouble, and it is probable you will have continued trouble with this one.**

2. Not yet; but it is possible the condition may develop.

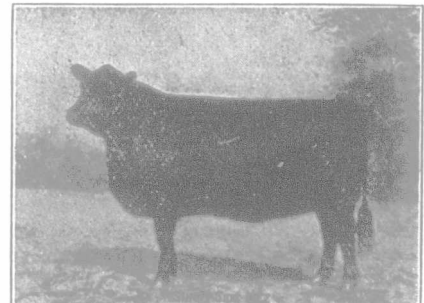
**UNTHRIFTY HORSE**  
 Colt worked well as a three-year-old. This spring, when four years old, he failed all at once. I turned him on good grass, but he has not improved. Little pimples broke out on nose, neck and shoulders.

**Ans.—It is probable that the molar teeth have not shed. Have his mouth examined, and if any molar crowns have not shed, have them removed. Give him a laxative of 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for ten days. In addition, give a tablespoonful of the following three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Feed well and give regular exercise, but do not work him to tire him.**

**PIGS HAVE COUGH**  
 Pigs about nine weeks old commence to cough, then stop eating, breathe very heavily, and die in a few days.

**Ans.—The symptoms indicate infectious bronchitis. Place them in a close pen and burn sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then open doors and windows to admit air. Repeat treatment every ten days as long as necessary. In many cases, it is wise to destroy all the pigs affected.**

**SOME OF**  
**Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings**



Sunnyside Inez, champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.  
 Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam, grand champion over all breeds at Portage also champion Angus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.  
**Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows**

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.**  
**ROBT. BROWN Herdsman** **JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.**

**HASSARD'S HORSES**

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


**PRIZE-WINNING**

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

**50** We handle One Class Only and That the Best **50**  
 Our Next Importation of  
**50 CLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS**  
 will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN. about DECEMBER 15TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western Farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to:  
**W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West**



Mr. W. H. Davidson, for the past several years manager for Carruthers & Co., Tanners, here, and Mr. M. Tourville, for a number of years foreman for the same firm, have opened out in the tanning business, with an up-to-date plant, and are prepared to do all kinds of tanning and taxidermy work. With a first class equipment we have been able to reduce prices. We believe our prices are now from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other Tannery in the West. We invite comparison. Write for our circular and price list. All work guaranteed satisfaction.  
 factory. Ask about our special "We pay the freight" offer.  
 Highest prices paid for hides and furs. Ship direct to us, and save the middleman's profit.  
**DAVIDSON & CO.**  
**Cor. 11th and Princess** **Brandon, Man.**

**"ELMIRA"**  
**FELT SHOES**

LOOK FOR  
*THIS*  
**TRADE MARK**  
ON  
**EVERY PAIR**

51

FINE

*Elmira*

FELT SHOES

**THE  
BEST  
MADE**

**ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR "ELMIRAS"**

## Manhood Restored

### A Remedy, Safe and Sure



"Your Electric Belt has made a man of me. It has overcome my weakness and improved my general health 100 per cent," writes one of my patients, after two months use of my appliance. I hear this expression so often. "Your Belt has made a man of me." I am accumulating such volumes of this evidence that I intend to pound away until I get the truth regarding electricity in the hands of every suffering man and woman.

What's the use of carrying your tale of woe to one doctor and another. They've all got different theories about your ailments. What's the use of experimenting? Haven't you had enough of it? Do you really think drugging of any description will help you? No doubt your doctor has done all he can for you, but if it's fresh vitality, new energy that your system requires, your doctor can't put this into you by dosing your stomach. Talk Electricity to him, he'll give you that possibly, but not in the right form; not in the right way. You can't get true invigoration, permanent help from a doctor's battery or machine.

Use my Belt, that's the right method, the up-to-date system of applying this great curative, vitalizing power to your body. My Belt has wrought such wondrous results, this remedy cures such a vast amount of weaknesses and diseases of the human race, we find our field broad enough without taking any chances with incurable cases, and so I ask you to frankly submit your case to me, and you can depend that I will be equally as frank with you in telling you whether I can help you or not.

I know my limit and stick to it. I know that if you are a Weak Man or a Weak Woman Electricity is the remedy for you: a remedy without equal. Study your own case. Be honest with yourself; be honest with me, and you can depend upon a "square deal." Watch out for the danger signals! If you feel that your body is weakening, your vital strength is not up to the demands that you are making upon it act today! Those sleepless nights, the loss of appetite, headaches, despondency the trembling hands, backache, tired feeling, pains and aches in any part of the body are the means that Nature adopts of warning you of your danger.

Electricity is making strong, lusty men and vigorous, happy women out of physical wrecks every day. Electricity and Electricity alone, properly applied, gives back the strength, the vital power that has been lost, no matter from what cause.

My Belt restores the Vital Powers to men and women. It makes strong, healthy men and women out of mental and physical wrecks. It is a positive and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It overcomes the terrible results of early indiscretions. It restores the vitality that is lost. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown. Here I give you a few samples of the kind of letters I receive every day by the score from people who have found Health, Strength and Happiness through the use of my Belt.

Dear Sir: When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night, and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind; I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid you for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any, you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases. Wishing you the best of success, I remain,  
Your friend forever,

J. F. WORLEY, Gull Lake, Sask.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has cured me completely

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 my

### PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, send me your name and address today, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health, should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness.

Office Hours — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN**  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.  
Please send me your book free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Advocate

#### FEED VALUE OF ALFALFA

1. What is the value of alfalfa per ton, compared with hay?
2. What should be fed with it?
3. Would bran be all right?
4. What are cornstalks worth per ton?
5. Is it a good feed for working horses?
6. What grain should be fed with it?

STOCKMAN.

Ans.—1. The value of alfalfa per ton depends upon the use made of it. If fed exclusively to any one class of stock, its full value would not be realized any more than the full value of bran would be realized if it were fed to an animal without anything else. Alfalfa is somewhat similar to bran in composition, and is valuable for the same purpose, namely, to balance up a ration otherwise deficient in protein. For this purpose, early-cut, well-cured alfalfa hay, is worth at least three-quarters as much as bran. Dairy cows will do fairly well on alfalfa hay and corn silage without any meal at all.

2. To make a balanced ration, alfalfa needs to be fed with feeds rich in carbohydrates and fat, such as corn (in the form of silage or fodder), timothy hay, straw, or among the grains, corn or barley meal.

3. No; bran is exactly the wrong thing to feed with alfalfa. Both are excessively rich in the one element, protein, and deficient in carbohydrates (starches and sugars).

4. If reasonably well matured, and fairly well cured out, the corn fodder without ears is probably worth two-thirds or three-quarters as much as timothy hay for feeding cattle.

5 and 6. Not particularly, though if clean and bright a reasonable quantity may be made use of. A good way to utilize it is to run through a cutting-box. A little bran, or bran mixed with oil cake, should be fed along with the fodder for best results, in order to balance up the ration.

#### DRY OR SOAKED MEAL FOR PIGS

I am feeding four-months-old pigs equal parts ground peas, barley and oats. Which way would you prefer feeding them, soaking their meal for twenty-four hours, or feeding dry, watering before or after? R.C.

Ans.—Pigs will thrive first-rate on dry food with drink given after, but there is apt to be some waste by scattering. It would be our preference to have meal soaked for 12 or 24 hours, and fed, not in a wet, sloppy condition, but so that they have to eat it, and not drink it.

#### SHIPPER'S TROUBLE DEPARTMENT

Is there still in Winnipeg a so-called trouble department to look after mistakes made in shipping cars of grain from country points? I remember reading about it in the last Christmas number. Please give me particulars. HAYWARDEN FARMER.

Ans.—The Dominion Government has a shipper's agent in the grain exchange at Winnipeg. This individual, D. D. Campbell, is recognized as competent and fair in dealing with alleged errors in connection with grain shipped from country points.

#### LUMP ON SHOULDER

Horse has a soft lump on the point of his shoulder. It appeared two months ago. When he works, it gets larger and sore. J. S. A.

Ans.—This is either an abscess or a tumor. In either case an operation is necessary. If an abscess, it merely has to be opened freely and the contents allowed to escape, after which the cavity should be flushed out three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If a tumor; it must be dissected out, the skin stitched, and then dressed three times daily with the above solution. He must have rest during treatment.

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### WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description  
If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only  
**CAST IRON BRAZING**  
Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.  
153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM The Double Track Route

Detroit, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and all points in the New England States and Eastern Canada. THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK VIA NIAGARA FALLS.  
Stop-over privileges at Duluth, St. Paul, Chicago and above mentioned points.  
Equipment and Service Unexcelled.  
Agents for Cook's Tours; all ocean steamship lines and Quebec Steamship Co. to Bermuda and West Indies.  
Write, phone or call for information, rates, reservations, etc. Ask for "Vistas."  
A. E. DUFF,  
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.  
280 Portage Ave. Main 7095.  
Winnipeg, Man.

### 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.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWESTLAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.  
Duties.—Six months residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.  
In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section 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

### CHURCH BELLS CRIMES AND PEALS MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED McCRANE BELL FOUNDRY CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A. Established 1856

### Miscellaneous

Mr. Tamen has a menagerie. So has Mrs. Tamen. They travel all over the country independently, and thus manage to see very little of one another. This is what is called true conjugal bliss.

One day, however both chanced to hit upon the same town. They both shrieked when they saw each other, and then sat down to talk it over. Something must be done. So they decided to join forces for this time only, and then travel north and south respectively.

Next day the following announcement appeared in one of the local papers: "Mr. Tamen, proprietor of the Greatest Show on Earth, begs to announce that, owing to the entirely unexpected arrival in this town of Mrs. Tamen, his collection of ferocious and wonderful wild beasts has been augmented."

**THE SPOONERS**  
Together we sat in a tete-a-tete,  
The prettiest girl and I;  
The light was out and the hour was late,  
For time, you know will fly! By Jove,  
How rapidly time will fly!

Together we sat in the welcome gloom  
Alone, unheard, unseen,  
Though her mother was in the other room  
With a thin portiere between.

I knew that the mother in ambush lay—  
As mothers do, it seems—  
To carry the prettiest girl away,  
Away to the land of dreams. By Jove  
To the wonderful land of dreams.

But the cherry-like lips of the prett-  
miss,  
Alas, were a tempting sight,  
And I ventured to beg for a tiny kiss—  
Just one, before "Good night."

But the prettiest girl resented that  
In a way I'd never dreamed,  
For she fairly sprang from where we sat  
And, what do you think? She scream-  
ed! By Jove!  
She certainly did—she screamed!

I caught the coquette in my arms—  
Alack,  
For such is the way of men—  
And gruffly demanded of her a smack  
And then—and then—and then—

Her mother came cruelly in with a light  
And—what do you think she said?  
"Oh, come little lady, kiss daddy good-  
night."  
And carried her off to bed, by Jove!  
And carried the babe to bed!

A short time ago a surgeon had three leg amputations in a week. The unusual number caused talk in the surgeon's household, and his little daughter, Dorothy, was greatly interested. A few days after the last operation the surgeon's wife and little Dorothy were rummaging in the attic. In a trunk was found a daguerreotype depicting a girl about eight years of age. The portrait showed only one leg of the subject, the other being doubled up under her.

"Whose picture is that, Mamma?" asked Dorothy.  
"Mine. It was taken when I was a child not much older than you are are now."  
"Did you know Papa then?"  
"No, dear. Why do you ask?"  
"I thought maybe you did, 'cause you've only got one leg."

**THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL**  
"The farmer's trade is one of worth,  
He's partner with the sky and earth,  
He's partner with the sun and rain,  
And no man loses for his gain,  
Men may rise and men may fall,  
The farmer, he must feed them all."

### The One Thing Needed

Without fire, no heat! Without well digested food, no strength. That is Nature's law and it serves everybody alike. Well digested food makes us strong, vigorous and healthy. Undigested food makes us weak and ill. Dyspeptics are always weak and ailing. What they need is the power to digest their food and that is just what Mother Seigel's Syrup gives. It helps the stomach, liver and bowels to do their work properly. That is all, but it is strength.

Mr. Joseph Doucet, an employee in the mills at Petit Rocher, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, proves all this in a letter dated June 22nd, 1909, in which he says:—"My illness came through an obstinate case of constipation, so severe that I was unable to do my daily work in the mills. Pains after eating, due to bad digestion and frequent headaches, afflicted me off and on for nearly ten years. My breath was offensive, my tongue badly coated and my skin very fallow. I lost weight, suffered intense pains in nearly every part of my body, and often was very dizzy. For years I was trying to bear up under this strain. The rheumatism in my arms added to my miseries."

Every one of these symptoms which Mr. Doucet describes so well comes with Indigestion. His food was poison-  
ing of nourishing him. Now

read what he did.  
"I searched continually for medicines and had medical treatment, but found no benefit at all until I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and Pills. The very first bottle brought me the relief I had been seeking, and the contents of three bottles restored me to good health."

Food was the fuel which Mr. Doucet needed in his laborious work, but it was of no use to him unless he could digest it and gain nourishment from it. That was exactly the point at which Mother Seigel's remedies helped him—and he was cured quickly and thoroughly.

Mrs. John W. Taylor, of Port Grenville, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, says in a letter of February 5th, 1909:—

"For a long time I was in a run-down condition. I was unable to do my housework, and was easily tired and exhausted. I was intensely nervous and I found it difficult to sleep. I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, as well as palpitation of the heart."

"A friend advised me strongly to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, so I thought I would give it a trial. Before I had finished the first bottle I got much benefit, and after three bottles I was restored to good health again."

"Now, I always keep a bottle in the house, for I would not be without it, and I advise all who suffer as I did to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. I am willing, and would be very pleased, to answer enquiries, concerning your medicine."

### IF YOU SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, LANGUOR, PALPITATION, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION OR ACIDITY.

A course of Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly set you right. It is a highly concentrated vegetable remedy, having direct action on the stomach, liver, and bowels. It aids digestion, regulates the bowels, expels all impurities from the system, purifies and enriches the blood, and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body. Thousands of men and women are every year cured of indigestion and other stomach and liver disorders by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Their testimony, given without fee or reward, affords convincing proof that Mother Seigel's Syrup possesses curative and strengthening properties not found in any other medicine. As a digestive tonic, taken daily after meals, it has no equal.

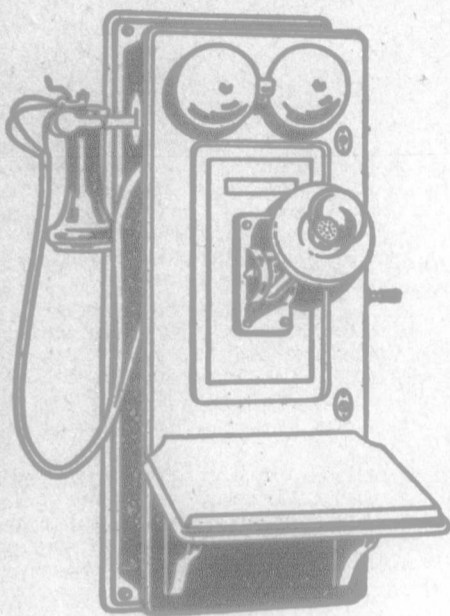
### TAKE

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Sold everywhere.  
A. J. WHITE & CO., Ltd., Montreal.

M'me Elvira Nowe, of Cherry Hill, Lunenburg Co., Nova Scotia, July 5, 1909, writes:—"I was troubled two years with Indigestion and my food would rise as soon as I had eaten it, and caused me severe pain and distress. Nothing relieved me until I began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. When I had taken one bottle and a half I was quite cured."

# "OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL"



**T**HAT'S how the farmer's whole family soon gets to regard the rural telephone

**U**NTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 1416 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 1416 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

## "Our Friend on the Wall"

For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

## "Our Friend on the Wall"

If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolks away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the extra time it would take to go and get the doctor.

## "Our Friend on the Wall"

Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

## "Our Friend on the Wall"

When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 1416 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.

For Bulletin 1416  
Address

**The  
Northern  
Electric and  
Manufacturing  
Company  
Limited**

Manufacturers and suppliers of  
all apparatus and equipment used  
in the construction, operation and  
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Power Plants. Address Office  
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VANCOUVER 918 Pender St.  
West.