

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 25, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 844



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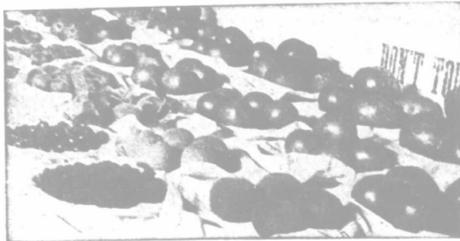
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Farmer's Advocate SLOCAN PARK and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

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Farmer's Advocate

14-16 Princess St.

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Manitoba

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

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

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

Dear Sir,—

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

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a hand some advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year. Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.
NELSON, B. C.

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

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FALL, 1908



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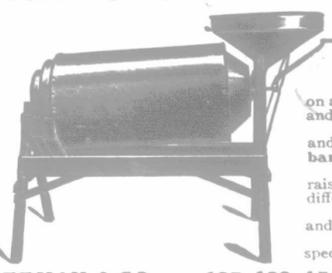
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Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat: 100 Bushels Per Hour.

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For \$1.35. Children's, \$1.00

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MISCELLANEOUS

'I suppose, Bridget,' said Miss Woodby to the new maid, 'you think it strange that one who plays the piano so perfectly as I do should practice so much.' 'Yis, mum,' replied Bridget 'shure if 'twas me I'd give up in disgust.'

In reply to an advertisement for a messenger boy, one of the applicants was a dull youth.

'How far is it from the earth to the moon?' was the first question put to him in his exam.

'How far is it from the earth to the moon?' said the lad. 'I say, guvnor, if you're going to put me on that route I don't want the job.'

The nervous housewife who lives in constant dread of fire, may with very little trouble make an extinguisher that will put out a blaze if used at once. All she needs to do is to put three pounds of salt in a gallon of water, and in this add 1 1/2 pounds of sal ammoniac. This liquid should be bottled and when the fire is discovered it should be poured on it.

Japanese physicians declare it is impossible for internal poisoning to occur if powdered charcoal be swallowed as soon as the gastro-intestinal disturbance is felt. French physicians have tested the power of charcoal, and proved that it is the most active of all known antidotes. The charcoal must be taken as soon as the poison begins to show its effects and the doses must be large. Charcoal is in no way injurious, and as much as a soup-spoonful may be taken in divided doses mixed with water.

The custom of burning sugar in a sick-room is very current among all classes in France, but up to the present has been regarded by scientists as one of those harmless and useless practices which are rather tolerated than insisted upon by the medical profession. But M. Trillat of the Pasteur institute now assures us that formic aldehyde is given off by burning sugar and is one of the most antiseptic gases known. Five grammes of sugar having been burned under a 10-liter bell glass, the vapor was allowed to cool. Vials containing the bacilli of typhoid, tuberculosis, carbon, etc., were then introduced. Within half an hour every microbe had succumbed. Again, if sugar be burned in a closed vessel containing rotten eggs or putrid meat, the disagreeable smell disappears. M. Trillat affirms that the formic aldehyde combines with the gases given off by the putrid animal matter, and renders them inodorous.—From the *Practical Druggist*.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, published at Chicago, has just completed its returns from the year's Fourth-of-July battlefield. They are not as reflective of substantial progress toward safe and sane methods of celebrating the anniversary as one would wish. The Journal has kept such a record since 1903, and comparison of the bloody results of the last Fourth with those of previous years is as follows:

	Deaths from		Total
	Other	Tetanus.	
1908.	55	108	5,460
1907.	62	102	4,249
1906.	75	83	5,308
1905.	87	95	4,994
1904.	91	92	3,986
1903.	406	60	3,983

A total of 163 deaths from the 1908 celebration compares with 164 last year, 158 in 1906, 182 in 1905, 183 in 1904, and 466 in 1903. The marked reduction in mortality from lockjaw growing out of powder injuries is to be attributed to the work of medical associations and physicians in warning the people and giving instructions in regard to treatment of wounds. The more general use of anti-toxin is held responsible for the fact that only 72 per cent. of those thus treated for tetanus died this year, as compared with 85 per cent. last year.

To Whit-To Whoo
Cried the Owl
in the woods
As darkness
closed around him
Bang! went a gun
To Whit-To Whoo-o
The man with a
STEVENS
found him.



Your bird will drop every time, when you pull trigger on a Stevens Rifle or Shotgun.

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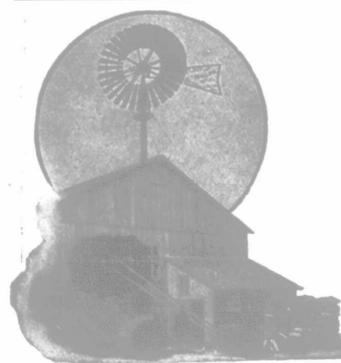
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We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 25, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 844

EDITORIAL

Seed Fairs! We have letters from farmers living all over the country who assure us that their crops from improved, well-cleaned, uniform, pedigreed seed yielded from ten to one hundred per cent. more than the fields sown with the average seed used in the district.

The problem now is to get the railroads to supply cars for the distant points. Their efforts to get out a big bulk of wheat and so make a creditable showing are to be commended, but the danger we pointed out early in the season of rushing grain from the nearby points, leaving the more distant until the rush was past, has been allowed to overtake us.

The Mark of the Beast

The world has been regaled considerably of late with reports and interviews of the possibility of war and conjectures upon the relative strength of nations. Men who should be cool and on cordial terms with governments in other countries, become agitated and proclaim a danger, the only safety from which is, they say, "in time of peace prepare for war."

When will intelligent humanity ever learn to despise war, to be ashamed of it? Not at least as long as governments keep on building Dreadnoughts and flaunting their military strength in the faces of foreign nations. Nations are but collections of individuals. Imagine two neighbors sending each other notes protesting that it is in the interests of both and of the community in which they live, that they should dwell on neighborly terms, then after agreeing to the proposal, each goes about, putting heavier locks on his doors, spends about one quarter of his total income on firearms, explosives and hired men to handle them, and maintains spies on the other neighbor's farm to keep him posted on what is going on. Are these the conditions that are conducive to harmonious relationships? Yet this is what the world powers are doing and what Canada is being urged to do.

Does any one suppose that if Great Britain and the United States had placed fleets on the great lakes to insure peace, we would have lived these hundred years of harmonious intercourse with our neighbors? The modern army and navy should be the humiliation of every nation that supports it. It is the unmistakable token, that passion is supreme and reason supreme in the governments of the world.

Your Agricultural Society

There seems to be a general feeling among the rank and file of farmers that the agricultural society is not of very much use as an aid to money making, and consequently not deserving of support or even interest. Even among officers, both locally and also among the superintendents in the agricultural departments, there is a conviction that the agricultural society and farmer's institute is not the vital force it should be. Periodically those who are responsible for these means of agricultural grace attempt to find the trouble and apply a cure but treatment is seldom sufficiently thorough or the case is wrongly diagnosed. One

of the first questions to put to a community where an agricultural society is languishing or its organization broached is this: "Is there a sufficient need for a society, and is the community prepared to support it?" To start an agricultural society on the impulse of the moment and then carry it along for the purpose of getting a government grant is a waste of energy and a discredit to the society and the community.

Unless under very exceptional circumstances, every community has need of some sort of a farmer's organization to foster the general interests of the district, but not every community is ready to support such a society. This is sometimes overcome by having a prominent man from a distance come and address a meeting and, with the assistance of oratory, foist a society upon the neighborhood. For a time thereafter there will be a more or less successful organization, but the emotions of one meeting will not carry a society very far with its practical work.

To form an agricultural society does not imply the necessity of holding an exhibition of livestock and farm produce. In fact, it is our opinion that the summer exhibitions have been the discredit and death of many an otherwise useful society. The fair, of course, is not universally useless, but in most of our agricultural communities where grain growing is the chief industry, an exhibition of live-stock in the summer is not worth, in educational value, the trouble expended in getting it up, and the prizes that are won by exhibitors are invariably the hardest earned money they ever get.

The community then, that gives evidence of interest in the agricultural improvement of the district as a whole, or where the individual members favor public discussions of farming affairs, seed fairs, plowing matches, competitions in keeping farms, field grain competitions, co-operative experiments, or other forms of co-operation, is in a fit condition to carry on an agricultural society.

Then there is the difficulty that confronts the officers of a society after it has been started. Interest languishes, members become indifferent, even when the programs that are put on, or the work undertaken, is of the most interesting and valuable nature. Officials themselves are often totally unfit for the work they have undertaken and things become so disorganized that only the annual grant from the government keeps the feeble life in the organic body. Such societies might be enlivened and improved to a very great extent by the simple, modern expedient of advertising. One of the chief duties of a secretary is to keep members and the public interested in the society by judicious publicity. Local papers invariably give of their space, generously, to report the activities of a society, but are generally handicapped by not being furnished information. The agricultural society is as much in need of business methods of handling as any other organization. It needs advertising and constant presentation to the consideration of the public. The time for the holding of the annual meetings of agricultural societies is not far distant. Now is the time to begin working up interest and the time to stop will never be here. Either make the society a live one, or if it is dead, decently bury it.

Bringing the College to the Farm

The United States Department of Agriculture has hit upon a new plan for the extension of agricultural education. For years in that country, as in this, the problem in agricultural education has been to bring the farmer into closer touch with the educational institutions in agriculture, the agricultural college and experiment station. The farmers' institutes in part, have in the past served this purpose; the short courses put on at most colleges have afforded an opportunity for training for young men who were unable to spare the time for the regular college courses. But now it is being proposed to extend the work of the institutes and to carry the agricultural college farther afield.

The scheme proposed is the movable agricultural school. In the working out of the plan, the farmers in any community desiring advanced instruction may organize themselves into classes and by pledging themselves to pay tuition fees, attend all the lectures and carry out all the exercises assigned, the authorities will send out instructors to carry on the teaching. The courses will be the same in general as those put on at the agricultural colleges. The farmers interested are required only to support the movement by their attendance and to provide a suitable building where the school may carry on its work.

In a good many respects the plan proposed by the U. S. government has much to commend it. It is becoming apparent there as here, that the system of agricultural education carried out by lecturing through the farmers' institutes and otherwise, by authorities in agriculture at the behest of the government, has about reached the limits of its usefulness. At best, the instruction that can be given under such a system is haphazard. One or two disconnected lectures a year, or a demonstration in stock or seed judging now and then, has some educational value, but nothing like the value it would have were a longer course of study and lectures possible by means of which the results now aimed for could be attained.

The trouble with a great deal of the work carried on in the name of agricultural education is that it is too superficial. An institute lecturer aims in an address of an hour or so to drive home the same general truth which a college professor has labored for several terms to prepare his class to receive. In the one case the lesson is temporary, soon to be forgotten because the principles underlying it are imperfectly understood. In the other the underlying principles have been mastered and while the particular conclusions drawn therefrom may be forgotten as readily in one case as in the other, the man who is master of the basic principles shapes his course unconsciously in the right direction, while the other one with nothing to guide him is as likely to go wrong as right. That primarily is the advantage possessed by the agricultural college trained farmer over his less thoroughly enlightened brother. Lack of thoroughness primarily, is the outstanding defect in agricultural education work as carried out by the farmers' institute and kindred organizations. Anything that will systematize such teaching, that will make it complete and permanent knowledge, should be a boon to agricultural education.

The Municipal Officer

The season of the year is upon us when we are face to face with the problem of selecting officers to carry on our municipal government. These officers are among the least honorable and poorest compensated that one can seek at the hands of the electors. Nevertheless, that should not be, and generally is not, a consideration. It has come to be an established fact that men will sacrifice themselves more to do creditable service in the interests of the public than they will if employed upon a salary basis. Uncharitable persons may say a man is anxious for municipal service in order to fit himself for more exalted offices, but even if these positions are attained, the compensation there is just the same, namely, a consciousness of service rendered in the public good; and there is no better pay, nor pay which the human heart more thoroughly appreciates.

Sometimes, of course, there are men in municipal politics who work simply for their own small personal ends, but these are not so common as they are in broader fields.

Frequently a false impression of the importance of municipal office gains ground. Men are liable to say that because the work is not of national or provincial importance, or, the monetary remuneration of much significance, the office is not worth holding. This is a view that should not be entertained. A life lived wholly for selfish purposes is one of the most tremendous failures that can be conceived. The fundamental basis of all satisfaction in life is found in the giving of service in the interests of others and just as the community is a collection of individuals, so service in the interests of the community is proportionately satisfactory. No amount of persuasion could induce a man to take money for attending at the sick bed of a neighbor and no amount of personal comfort could induce him to refuse the opportunity. Such should be the motives and ideals of men who seek municipal offices, and if these are not present with a man he should regard himself as not suitable naturally for the position.

As to whether or not the public appreciate the service its municipal officers give should not be a question. The public invariably returns ingratitude for unselfish service, so much so, in fact, that the extent of a man's service to his municipality is often accurately measured by the strength of public opinion against him after a term or two of office. The city of Winnipeg furnishes a specific case, but fortunately there are many exceptions to the general rule.

HORSE

Clydesdale men should make a note of the new rules of registry notice of enforcement which were given at length in our issue of November 11th. Better clip the notice out and put it away with other important papers.

* * *

The number of entries of heavy draft horses in the breeding section at this year's Chicago International is 628 as compared with 455 last year. The increase is in Percherons, Shires and Belgians, Clydesdales being exactly the same number as last year—111. At present it appears as though the show of drafters in harness will not be as large as formerly.

The Saskatchewan Clydesdale men will not make an exhibit this year as the expense in transportation is out of all proportion to the benefits that could possibly accrue to the individual exhibitor.

* * *

Exception is taken to a statement of Mr. Jaques in the article in our October 14th issue, on the Suffolk horse, by Mr. Thos. Rawlinson of Alberta. The statement in question relates to the winnings of prizes for draft horses at the International Horse Show in London last June. Mr. Rawlinson says it was the Shires which won all the first prizes except that for four-horse team, and that a Shire won the Beauchamp cup given for the championship draft horse of any breed.

Season's Track Winnings by the Eel

The season of 1908 will be remembered by Canadian horsemen because of the sensational speeding powers developed by The Eel, a gray stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, of Tavistock, Ont., and driven by the well-known trainer, Dan McEwen, of London, Ont. During the season, this speedy little horse has brought honor to Canada, and cash to its owner to the extent of over \$17,000.

"When I bought The Eel as a yearling, for \$200, at Deerfield, Mich.," said Mr. Entricken to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, "I expected he would make a 2.10 pacer. In fact, from the first glimpse I had at him, I counted on him as a Grand Circuit performer."

The Eel is six years old this fall. He stands 15 hands 1½ inches, and last spring weighed ten hundred pounds. In speed, he outclasses his ancestors. His sire, Gambolier, paced at 2.22½, and his grandsire, Gambetta Wilkes, had a mark of 2.19½. His dam, Belle Bidwell, never was trained for the track. She was sired by John L., and is also the dam of Henry C. Smith, with a 2.11½ mark.

During the seasons of 1906 and 1907, The Eel was thoroughly trained, but never competed in a

race until the ice events at Ottawa last winter, when he won handily against a strong class of record stallions. In the spring he crossed the International line to try conclusions with the best on the continent. In the first contest, at Terse Haute, Ind., he finished second to Minor Heir, but unprejudiced race-lovers did not hesitate to say that The Eel was unnecessarily set back by those in charge of the races. Then Mr. McEwen went to Detroit, to start the Grand Circuit. Once more the odds against him resulted in The Eel finishing second to Minor Heir. But owner and trainer knew The Eel could win, and their hopes were realized when he won first money at Buffalo, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Readville, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; and Syracuse, N. Y. At Columbus, Ohio, he held first position at two race meets, in one of which he won three straight heats from Minor Heir. At Lexington, Ky., also, there were two events, The Eel negotiating third in one and first in the other. The race in which he was third consisted of seven heats, The Eel finishing second in six and first in one. Minor Heir stood second to Jerry B. For the first two heats, Minor Heir, at the pole, won, after a hard struggle with The Eel. Then the former weakened, and The Eel won. In the fourth heat, the latter, after losing time in a mix-up, did the middle half in 59 seconds, and pulled in ahead of Minor Heir for second position, first going to Copa de Oro. Jerry B. had not been forced in these heats, and came up strong, winning the three last, and thus securing the race, although, taking the heats all through, The Eel had distinctly out-paced both him and Minor Heir.

The total winnings of The Eel for the season are \$17,725, and of this amount \$14,700 was taken on the Grand Circuit. He holds the world's record for stallion pacers for three heats, at 2.02½, 2.02½ and 2.04½, and also has the honor of doing a half mile in .59, the fastest on the Grand Circuit this season.

"I liked the way he went as a colt," remarked Mr. McEwen. "Two years ago, when he was going a 2.40 clip under training, friends laughed when I told them he would do the mile in 2.10. It was not long, however, until I had him going 2.06½. Last season he worked a mile in 2.05½. He is the largest pacing winner on the track this year, and I brought him through this year without a scratch. He is clean and sound, and never was sick. At present he is in excellent condition, and looks able to repeat his performance next season."

Clydesdale vs. Suffolk

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" was an article written in defence of the Suffolk horse, and indirectly an attack on the Clydesdale. It is somewhat amusing to notice how quickly the Clydesdale horse is attacked by other breeders whenever the editor or some correspondent happens, in a casual way, to say something in praise of the Clydesdale.

Mr. Jaques remarked that he had never seen anybody but a Scotsman who liked the Clydesdale horse, and he accounted for the lack of Shires on the ground that there were no English stockmen in the country.

Now, if Mr. Jaques will take a better look around Alberta he will find the English rancher (breeding Clydesdales) very much in evidence.

If he will look at the winning horses (in Clydesdales) at the coast fairs this fall he will find they were not all owned by Scotsmen.

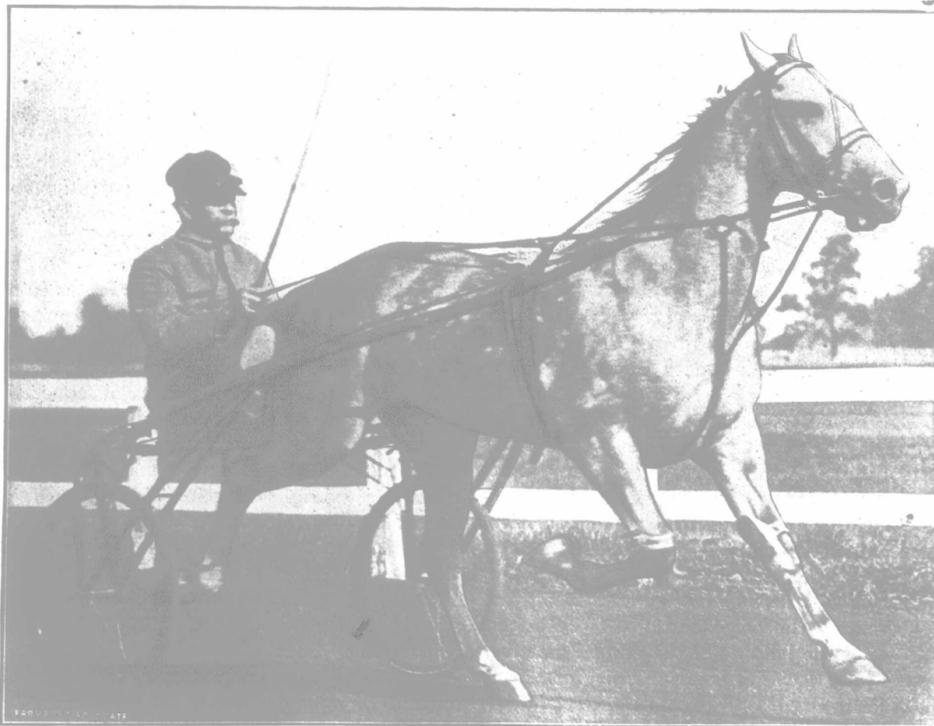
When Mr. Jaques speaks of crossing Suffolk stallions on range mares, he is assailing the Clydesdale horse in his strongest point. The Clydesdale has been crossed on range and cayuse mares for a good many years in Alberta, and the results have been so satisfactory as to be beyond discussion. What are the majority of cattle ranchers using today for saddle horses but Clydesdale crosses from light mares? Again, who has not seen Clydesdale colts from off-colored cayuse mares showing all the distinguishing characteristics of the Clydesdale, which is a strong enough argument for his prepotency?

As regards the Suffolk mares out-walking and out-pulling horses of any other draft breed, possibly they can, but as he has put no stipulation on weight I am afraid he has made rather a sweeping assertion.

The Clydesdale horse has been successful at the International Show, Chicago, where, I don't think, he could be accused of being shown favor, as we all know the American's preference for the English.

No need of detracting from the merits of the Suffolk horse, which he undoubtedly possesses, but I would like to call Mr. Jaques' attention to the fact that his indirect attack on the Clydesdale is a very poor one.

WILL J. McLAREN.



THE EEL IN ACTION

Six year old stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, Tavistock, Ont., which has made winnings in 1908 totalling \$17,725

Why the Percheron Has Become the American Draft Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

It has to be admitted by the most ardent admirer of the Percheron, that there are some points in which his great Scotch rival is superior. We take it that the Percheron and the Clydesdale are the two outstanding draft breeds on this continent, hence the comparison. To our mind the average Percheron is inferior to the average Clydesdale in moving equipment. He has a trifle less leg quality than is called for in the Scotchman's ideal of quality in drafters. But he is the equal of the Clydesdale in the feet. We were going to say superior, but we will place them on an equal footing. Where the Percheron excels all other draft breeds is in the body. Suffolk, Belgian, Shire and Clydesdale fanciers may dispute the statement, but against the opinion of a few individuals we have the very clearly expressed opinion of the greatest nation of horse users on the face of the earth, the Americans, who for all work demanding weight, strength and endurance favor the French drafters, not to the entire exclusion of all other heavy breeds it is true, but in sufficiently large numbers to emphasize pretty clearly what the opinion of the horse users of the Republic is in the matter.

One element that contributes very largely to the popularization of the Percherons on this continent is the readiness with which the European breeders of this horse have changed the type of the breed to suit the demands of the American market. The Yankee wants first of all a draft horse that has a good middle. He wants one of which there will be some substance left after he has been transported two or three thousand miles. The Frenchmen seemed to find this out very quickly. If the American buyer expressed himself as favoring the gray color in Percherons, the Frenchman set to work to produce that shade in his brute adornment. When the Yankees went over talking ton horses, when the average weight of the breed was several hundreds below the two thousand mark, the Frenchman may have shrugged himself and wondered at the "crazy Americans," but he recognized the fact that they wanted heavier horses on this continent and set himself to produce them. And he did it. The French Percheron breeder never seemed to have any hard and fast notions about what the type of his horses ought to be. He let the demand determine the ideal, did a good business supplying it, and got his favorite drafters popularized over nearly half a continent.

In comparison with the attitude of the French breeders of the Percheron toward the American demand for weight and substance, the attitude of Scotch and English breeders of Clydes and Shires, is not one that is calculated to extend their business very much among a people who have a pretty general idea of the kind of horse they want and are determined to have it. The Scotchman's unreasonable emphasis on feet and legs, combined with the fact that he thought he had a better idea of what the Americans wanted in draft horses than the Americans had themselves, has been the chief factor responsible for the decreasing favor with which the Clydesdale has been received of late years in America. When a buyer from this continent, Canadian or American, goes over to the British Isles to select a bunch of draft horses, let him emphasize as much as he will that he wants bodily substance as well as leg quality, sloping pasterns and the action so dear to the Clydesdale fancier's heart, he doesn't find a class of breeders anything like so ready as the French are to produce for him what he wants. The Clydesdale breeder over there pooh-poohs sorrowfully, but firmly, any suggestion of such nature. He goes right on breeding the kind the judges at the Highland and other shows indicate as the ideal, and these authorities are so saturated with the notion that the legs and action are clearly everything in drafters, that they will pass up almost anything in the way of middle, providing an animal shows about half an inch more in the pastern than another. It is this blind chase after leg quality and action with little regard for weight and substance above the moving apparatus, that has beaten the Clydesdale in the race for draft supremacy in the United States, and the same blind disregard for the requirements of the horse-using public will, in time, operate in much the same way here. The breeders of any particular horse are not those who determine what the type and ideals of the breed are to be. That is determined by those who buy and use them. The business of the breeder largely is to give the public what it wants. He may think sometimes that he has a better notion of what the public wants than it has itself, but such belief carried into effect will result disastrously in the end. Breeders as a rule create demand by their efficiency in supplying it.

The Percheron has become the draft horse of the United States largely because European breeders if it were willing to mould the type of the breed to the requirements of the American market. The Clydesdale and Shire decreased in popular estimate because a body of breeders in another part of the world persisted in moulding these breeds, not for what the largest horse buying community in the world demanded, but for what seemed to satisfy their own ideas of what a drafter ought to be. Their persistence in the production of a type which they believe points in the way of perfection in heavy

horses is altogether admirable, but it has not been altogether profitable so far as the United States is concerned. And the results of such a policy will reflect themselves over a greater part of the continent than the American Republic. Unless our observations of the trend of the horse business in Western Canada are strangely at fault, we can expect a repetition of the "Percheron invasion" on this side of the boundary.

Winnipeg

IOWA-CANADIAN.

More on Percheron Registry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article entitled "Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association," written by Mr. F. R. Pike, of Pekisko, Alta., Secretary of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, advising Canadian owners and breeders of Percherons to record their horses in the Canadian Percheron Stud Book before the close of the year. Mr. Pike points out that to complete pedigrees, the ancestors of all Canadian and American bred horses must be recorded back to and including the imported ones. Up to the present time and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these ancestors is paid by the National Record Committee out of a grant made by the Department of Agriculture to assist new associations in process of organization. It is expected that after December 31st, 1908, the Canadian Percheron Association will be called on by the Record Committee to contribute their proportionate share of the cost of conducting the National Record Office, therefore it will be seen that owners and breeders applying for registration will have to pay the cost of recording ancestors in addition to the usual registration fee. The object of this communication is to again call attention to Mr. Pike's letter and to state that Mr. Pike omitted to mention that all applications for the registration of pedigrees must be forwarded with fees to the Canadian National Records, Ottawa.

There is another matter which must not be overlooked. While all horses on record in the Percheron Stud Book de France or the Percheron Stud Book of American are eligible for the Canadian Book, there are horses in Canada recorded in other Books, which may or may not be eligible. It would be well for those intending to purchase or use Percherons to demand production of certificate of registration in the Canadian Percheron Stud Book.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK RECORDS, Ottawa.

The Use of Blankets

It is a common practice in this country, not so common perhaps with farmers as with horse-users about our towns and cities, to put blankets on their horses under the harness and keep them on all day. This plan is all right in some cases. Where horses are used about the street, are required to stand for a considerable time here or there, and are not at hard enough work to keep themselves warm, blanketing under the harness may be advisable. But for farm horses, doing any odd work that may require being done about the place, hauling wood or going into town once in a while, blanketing, except when they are left standing, is neither necessary nor desirable.

Horses at most kinds of work get sufficient exercise to keep themselves warm and the use of a blanket in such cases is superfluous. It is only when they are left standing after work or exercise that horses require a covering, they require it then largely to absorb the moisture the sweat glands throw out, which, if allowed to be too rapidly removed by the action of the cold air is liable to give the animal a chill or lead probably to more serious disorders. Horses require blankets also when standing outside to keep them warm. To serve these two purposes of moisture absorption and the retention of heat, good heavy weight woolen blankets are the best. Where a horse is heated up considerably and is sweating freely, he requires double blanketing. The first blanket in that case absorbs the body moisture and the second blanket retains the warmth. A blanket soaked through with sweat, even if it is of wool, will afford a poor means of retaining bodily warmth unless a second covering is put on to prevent the too rapid evaporation of moisture which will go on as rapidly from the surface of a soaked blanket as from the surface of the horse's body.

Blankets should be large enough to come up well around the neck and chest and at the same time extend back over the hindquarters. They should be equipped with straps and buckles, so

that they may be secured about the animal. Not unfrequently one sees a man drive up to a hitching post, throw a blanket on the horse's back, buckle it around the chest, stuff the two rear corners into the breeching or under the tug, and a couple of minutes after he leaves, the horse is shivering, with the blanket dangling around its neck or being trampled under its front feet.

Some farmers blanket their horses in the stable and some do not. As far as we can see it doesn't make much difference whether blankets are used in the stable or not. If the stable is a good warm one the practice is not advisable. If it is cold the use of a good heavy blanket may be desirable. Stable blankets as a general rule are used for keeping the coat in good conditions rather than for affording the animal warmth and consequently may be lighter in weight than ordinary blankets for outside use. If the stable is a warm one they should be so light that the horse at no time will perspire from their use, and once used they should be kept on all winter. In a well ventilated stable in which water seldom freezes in winter there is no necessity of keeping horses blanketed.

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

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

It has been decided to hold an international live-stock show in Argentina in 1910. The proposed date is in June.

Bridgnorth St. Luke's fair, the oldest cattle fair in England, was held this year on the 29th of September. The fair was first held in 1226.

According to reports from Melbourne there is a shortage of meat, not only in Victoria, but throughout Australia. Had it not been for supplies of cattle furnished from South Australia there would have been almost a beef famine in Victoria. The retail price charged for rump steak was 10d. per lb. and up to 1s. for prime cuts; pork to 10d. per lb.; and legs of mutton 5d. per lb. These rates are higher than they have almost ever been. The cattle supply at Melbourne in September was principally from the other States in the Commonwealth. The shortage in the local supply was most pronounced. Both sheep and cattle were in good demand, prime cross-bred wethers fetching 22s. to 25s. 6d.; good, 18s. 6d. to 21s.; secondary, 16s. to 18s.

Chicago meat packers are organizing branches in France with the idea of going into the meat business in the Republic. French agriculturists are afraid that an American company having its chief place of business at Chicago, and with a capital of 250 millions of francs, may secure a monopoly of the cattle trade in France, and also of the trade in preserved meats, by creating at favorable points enormous slaughter-houses granted by unimportant townships in return for the payment of considerable sums of money. An establishment of this kind would appear to have been built already at a cost of about ten millions of francs at Graville Ste. Honorine, a township situated near Havre. It is proposed to erect similar buildings for the same purpose near Bordeaux, at Villenave d'Ornon, at a capital outlay of 10,000,000f., Marseilles, Paris (at Bonneuil), and the choice of such sites would seem to indicate that the company would begin by buying cattle in France, but afterwards endeavor to import American cattle, and to exercise a depreciative influence by the importance of their purchases on the one hand, and by that of their imports on the other.

The meat delivered to the London Central Markets, Smithfield, during the month ending October 31st, weighed 36,338 tons, as against 36,962 tons in October, 1907, a decrease of 624 tons. Produce of the United Kingdom marketed shows a decrease of 107 tons, Continental 537 tons increase, Australasian 2,339 tons decrease, North and South American products 917 tons increase.

In the ten months ended October 31st the meat delivered to the market weighed 337,162 tons, being a decrease of 7,775 tons of the corresponding period last year.

An analysis of the supplies for the ten months shows 168,600 tons to be beef and veal, 109,529 tons mutton and lamb, 30,436 tons pigs, bacon, etc., 9,780 tons poultry and game, 2,779 tons rabbit, 2,815 tons butter, 1,537 tons eggs, and 11,686 tons other provisions.

Of the total supplies, products from the United Kingdom amount to about 21.2 per cent., and colonial and foreign products 78.8 per cent.

Shorthorn Colors

In its report of the recent Duthie-Marr sale of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, an Old Country exchange says:

"Mr. Duthie had something to thank for his colors, some fourteen of his calves being almost perfect blood-reds, and that meant much at a time when reds are so much wanted to correct what is less fashionable in complexion—and the color difficulty is one which all Shorthorn breeders have to face, and which means a great deal in totalling up the ultimate financial results."

The idea that red as a color for Shorthorns is becoming popular has probably arisen from the fact that buyers for the South American trade favor that color, presumably because it is preferred on that continent, but fortunately, no such fad has taken hold of the friends of the breed in Great Britain or North America, where color counts for little, so long as it is a good Shorthorn color—red, white or roan, or a mixture of these. While red is a good color, it is no better in any sense than the others mentioned; and if we are to judge by the relative standing of the reds and roans in the prize awards of the principal shows at home and abroad in recent years, it is safe to say that the roans have made by far the best showing, not because of their color so much as for their quality of flesh and hair and handling, and for their robustness of constitution. Some reds are as good as the best roans or whites in all these respects, but the friends of the breeds will do well to guard against a repetition of the color craze which possessed speculators in Shorthorns in the boom period of the early 80's, when none but a red bull was considered by many breeders good enough to breed from, and a roan or white of superior quality and conformation was discounted on account of its color, with the result that hundreds of herds degenerated into weeds, and many herds formerly notable for individual excellence were seriously degraded—so much so that the "Sage of Sittyton" himself is said to have admitted in sadness that much harm had been done his herd by catering to the demand for red cattle in North America, which, at one time was practically the only market of consequence for the type represented by his herd.

Feasibility of Combining Milk and Beef

It is commonly urged against the dual-purpose standard that it can at best be only a compromise, a sort of half-way advance towards both beef and milk. Were this true, it would effectually dispose of the combination as a profit-earning proposition, for the steers would make poor beef, while their dams would be unprofitable milkers, and the difference between a poor and a good milker may easily spell the difference between profit and loss. There is no money in dairying with low-yielding cows. If, therefore, the dual-purpose cow could be only half as good a milker and half as good a beefmaker as the special-purpose dairy and beef breeds, respectively, she would not be worthy of serious consideration.

But facts make out a better case in her favor, for while the dual-purpose cow may not be quite as good in both capacities as are her specially-bred competitors, each in its particular one, still it is practicable to secure the combination in very high degree. The dual-purpose ideal has the great advantage of not departing too far in either direction from nature's intention, and nature interposes fewer obstacles in the way of him who essays to develop two excellencies in fair degree than of him who seeks to push any one to its limit. It is vastly more difficult, for instance, for the dairy breeder to increase the average production of his herd from 300 to 400 than from 200 to 300 pounds of butter-fat a year; while, on the other hand, after a reasonable degree of conformation and fleshing has been attained by the beef breeder, he finds it increasingly difficult to make further advances in these respects. But if the beef-breeder undertakes to develop dairy quality in his beef-bred stock he

can secure it in considerable degree without material sacrifice of beefing proclivities. Indeed, it would often be accompanied by a decided improvement in the breeding quality of his females. On the other hand, the dairyman could develop a much more substantial and easy-fleshing type without serious impairment of dairy quality, to the decided advantage of his breed in health, stamina, hardiness, and wearing qualities.

We do not believe it would be profitable for the dairyman to endeavor to modify his breed so far as to make it satisfactory for the beef-maker's purpose. The special dairy breeds are needed by a great and increasing number of farmers throughout the country. Such cows can earn profit on high-priced land better than can the beef or dual-purpose breeds. But the special-purpose beef breed, the kind whose calf is expected to suck its dam, is not well adapted to intensive agriculture. Beef-raising is most economically carried on with dual-purpose stock, the cows of which will yield profitable messes of milk for about nine months of the year, and then dry off in time to drop hearty, well-nourished calves, capable of being grown on skim milk into high-class, if not strictly fancy, bullocks. Such a steer, having no back account to square up, in the form of its mother's board bill, will usually distance the special-purpose beef-bred steer, so far as profit is concerned.

It is this strain of cattle that is needed by the farmers on our Western plains, as well as by a great number throughout Eastern Canada, who wish to keep some other cattle stock than cows, content if necessary to accept a little less profit per annum, if by so doing they may avoid the necessity of having the whole family tied down continually to the milking and other chores entailed by a large dairy herd. The association of substantial beef type with fairly liberal dairy capacity is a practicable aim not unduly difficult of accomplishment, if good judgment and the right means are employed.

Where Doctors Differ

The editorial article, "Exaggerated Emphasis on Type," which appeared in our issue of Oct. 21, seems to have been quoted, with concurrence, by *The Farmer*, a leading agricultural journal published in Minnesota, whereupon *Hoard's Dairyman*, that implacable champion of extreme dairy type in cows, quotes the concluding paragraph, and offers brief comment under the caption, "Dangerous Advice." The sentence to which its remarks have particular reference is, "Let breeders of dairy cattle, therefore, while keeping their ambition centered on milk and butter-fat, seek to combine with this, so far as convenient, a fairly smooth, hearty and substantial type; while breeders of beef cattle, on the other hand, will do well to encourage a liberal degree of milking quality, and Shorthorn breeders, in particular, to concentrate their efforts on a judicious combination in high degree of beef type with dairy capacity."

In reply to this, our Wisconsin contemporary reflects that, "The great dairy breeds have been built up to their present state of perfection by adhering steadily to the type that performance establishes," and asserts that, "So far as the breeders of dairy cattle are concerned, the above advice means to go back to the days of dual-purpose juggling with fixed principles. No dairy breeder who knows what he is about will follow such advice, for breeding to the 'smooth, hearty type' will in the end land him where the Shorthorn men landed their cattle. It is a false light, having no sound physiological basis to stand on. The only form or type the dairy breeder should follow is the type that the best animals in all the dairy breeds establish for the work they are doing. The more they are studied and compared, the more nearly will they be seen to agree on all essential dairy lines."

Pages of stubborn fact could be cited, and columns of strong argument advanced in reply to the above quotation, but for the most part it would be covering old ground. To cut the matter short, we invite the attention of *Hoard's Dairyman* to a statement recently made and emphasized in an article, "True Type of the Holstein," contributed to the agricultural press of America by F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association. He says, "The average form of this breed, and that towards which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve, is the milk-and-beef form," and, elaborating his point, he proceeds: "It may be further emphasized that the

milk-and-beef form describes a cow of the wedge form, with shoulders moderately thick, deep and broad, crops well filled, barrel well rounded, loin and hips broad and full, and quarters straight wide and full. To this form of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force, and it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions."

Now, the Holstein is specially a dairy breed, and it is as a dairy breed that Mr. Houghton wrote of it. He recognizes that a little flesh and a fair degree of substance is a decided advantage to a dairy breed, even when kept for purely dairy purposes. It results in a heartier, more rugged, better-wearing class of cattle, not to mention the greater beefing values of heifers or old cows discarded from the herd, nor the better vealing quality of the male calves. Mr. Houghton has described precisely what we meant by a "fairly smooth, hearty and substantial type," and has backed up his argument with cogent reasons.

As for "the type that performance establishes," had we not mentioned a splendid example in the O. A. C. cow, Boutsje Q. Pietertje de Kol, which, in her four-year-old form had given over ten tons of milk, containing butter-fat equal to over 900 pounds of butter? This is a cow of the milk-and-beef type, and there are many other good ones of the same build, including, if reports may be relied upon, the world's champion cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna. Moreover, we must consider more than the first generation in arriving at "the type that performance establishes." We want cows that will not only be good milkers themselves, but that will also breed good milkers; and when it comes to this, we prefer to stake our guess on the smooth, hearty, substantial type, rather than the emaciated, attenuated, peak-humped, hat-rack conformation that used to be held up as the ideal of dairy type. Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey breeders are not advised to aim at the dual-purpose standard, but the wisest of them are realizing that a little extra substance is no harm, but rather an advantage, to a breed of dairy cattle, so long as the milking habit is developed and firmly fixed.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited

Agriculture at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909

Agriculture is to play a big part in the general scheme at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer. One of the two largest exhibit palaces will be devoted exclusively to agriculture.

In addition to the exhibits in the various buildings, there is to be an extensive outdoor display, with a model farm and a model irrigated tract. Plants under actual growing conditions will occupy several acres of ground. The United States Government Department of Agriculture is to make a most comprehensive display. It will be of practical benefit to every farmer, stockman, horticulturist, poultryman and dairyman.

In the bureau of animal industry, the exhibit will consist of photographs, transparencies, models in cases showing pathological and zoological specimens; chemical examinations of meats for adulterants and preservatives; methods of dipping cattle and sheep for scab; inspection of meats; importation and exportation of live stock; dairy products; utensils used in dairies; preparation of tuberculin and mallein used in testing cattle and horses for tuberculosis and glanders; dips and disinfectants; experiments in animal breeding and feeding of farm animals; lectures illustrated by colored slides and motion pictures.

The exhibit of the bureau of plant industry will illustrate some of the more important lines of investigation that are being carried on. There will be photographs, transparencies, charts and cases containing exhibits showing forage crop investigations; commercial fiber and paper making materials; plants imported from foreign countries; the development and improvement of cereals; results of the improvement of corn by local selection; grain standardization; plans for farm management; methods and processes in sugar beet culture and manufacture of beet sugar; models showing methods of storage, handling and shipping fruit; samples illustrating diseases of fruit; working laboratory showing the manner in which seeds are tested for germination and purity; and illustrated lectures.

Public exhibits will receive much attention. The exhibits will consist of photographs, transparencies, and cases containing specimens of every material known to the farmer; two or three of the latest machines for use on the farm; the physical properties of road materials; a model showing the various stages of construction of every class of improved

road with working models of road machinery. Lectures illustrated by motion pictures and colored slides will be given.

Forestry is to have a separate exhibit. In part it will consist of a large number of colored and uncolored transparencies and colored photographs illustrating the work of the Forest Service, particularly in the Northwest; charts, maps and models will be exhibited to show the work in the preservation and extension of the National forest, with reference to the water supplies for irrigation purposes. The preservation of construction timbers against decay, and methods of testing the strength of building timbers by the use of special machines will also be exhibited. Illustrated lectures explaining the principles and application of practical forestry in the formation and management of planted and natural forests will be given.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is held to commemorate the achievements of men, the development of the west, and the discovery of the great gold fields in Alaska. The exposition grounds are part of the broad campus of the University of Washington and at least a million and a half dollars that is being expended upon the buildings and grounds goes into permanent work that will be utilized by the University when the fair closes. The total expenditure for the exposition will be about ten million dollars.

The Genesis of a Fair

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have watched with much interest the move on the part of farmers in the vicinity of Moose Jaw to break away from the old-established routine of a summer or fall fair, with the accompanying horse-racing and side-shows, which, in the minds of many of our best farmers have destroyed the educational features of our fairs.

The trouble which led up to the change is a long story—I might say a serial story—with a new chapter for each year, covering many years. I shall only give the headings of the chapters as follows:

An old-established agricultural society struggling for years in a spare settlement. Citizens of Moose Jaw came to their assistance, forming an incorporated joint-stock company, majority of stock controlled by city men. Horse-racing introduced as an attraction to draw big crowds. Big crowds attend to see the races (Moose Jaw a noted place for horsemen). Big purses for races. Small prizes for live stock and agricultural products. Best stables for race horses that came from outside places. Poor stables—sheds, for farmers' best horses and cattle. Judging of live stock in forenoons; only judges, directors and farmers exhibiting present. Fair of no educational value. Impossible to judge the race horses, they are only seen on the track all covered with straps, hobbles, checks and legs bandaged. Farmers lose interest in the fair.

Change:—Good prizes offered for live stock and farm products. Good stables put up for farmers' stock; no better results, farmers have lost interest, not more than one-fourth of the prizes competed for. We are now down to the year 1908. Many meetings of city directors and farmers interested to unite efforts, of no avail. Race meet as usual without any agricultural exhibits.

Farmers decide to hold fair. We are now down to the fair held on the 4th and 5th of this month. Splendid prize list (see copy enclosed) concentrated on exhibits actually to be found in the district, covering colts, calves, all kinds of grain, roots and vegetables, dressed poultry, butter, bread, pickles, preserved fruits and ladies fancy work. Farmers were interested, the exhibits were good, and there were many competitors. Competent judges were provided, who gave much information while judging and addressed a general meeting on the night of the 4th in the City Hall, on farm topics. On the second day judging contests took place. From 10 to 15 men, young and old, entered each contest, judging calves, colts, wheat and noxious weed seeds. These contests created great interest among the farmers. The following are a few of the comments made by farmers present:

"I only brought a calf this year, next year I shall bring a number of exhibits." "I learned more about horses and colts today than for many a day." "The show is all educational. It will be better next year." "It is worth something to belong to this fair."

This brief report may give farmers, all over the West, something to ponder over. It may be that the line marked out by farmers in the Moose Jaw district will interest other agricultural societies. The real benefit of a fair to an agricultural district is in its educational value. This object was realized at this fair in Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw. HUGH McKELLAR.

Buckwheat straw is a possibility as a substitute for wood in paper-making. A Japanese scientist, who has been experimenting with it, claims to have discovered an economical method of making paper from this straw. The paper is said to be smoother, less blurred and with more lustre than that from wood pulp.

Corn Growing and Ensilage Making

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The articles in your valuable paper recently about corn growing in Manitoba and the ensilage question have interested me very much. I have grown small plots of feed corn on several occasions, which I have cut green, stooked and fed to cows in the winter, but from the very small way I have gone in for it I could not say very much about the food value or milk producing qualities of this feed.

The remarks about the ensilage is the point upon which I should like to obtain a little more information I have never seen a silo, but have of course read about them. Is the scheme feasible in Manitoba? I suppose a silo can only be built inside a stable, in which case I suppose it would have to be a pretty big stable, and kept warm in order not to freeze the contents of the silo. Could you give us a little article upon this subject, with possibly a rough sketch of the stable or a sectional view thereof showing the way the silo is built? Is the feed taken out of the bottom of the silo? I understand from one of the articles that the ensilage must not be put away too soon after it is cut green, but must be allowed to "wilt" or dry out a little, but in an article a little time ago the point was specially made (in a letter or article commending the ensilage question) that rain did not stop the work of filling the silo. At least that is how I understood it. These two statements seem at variance the one with the other. I should also like to know how soon after filling the silo, the ensilage is fit or best to feed.

In view of the way you keep "rapping it into us" about the folly of continual grain cropping without the beneficial effects of dairying in conjunction, thereby returning to the soil some of the elements that grain growing depletes, I venture to think that the ensilage question is an important one. I believe many farmers are under the impression that ensilage cannot be successfully grown and cured in Manitoba.

The feeding of green ensilage in the winter approximates very nearly the summer conditions of feed and an increased flow of milk would be reasonably expected, but is it possible that the winter climate (low temperature) would not agree with summer feed conditions? Perhaps the cows would have to be kept in the stable all the time?

While writing I should like to ask your opinion as to whether the use of the "Land Packer" can be overdone, it has appeared from observation that the firmer the land is packed the quicker the ripening of the grain and the shorter the straw, consequently less lodged grain. I am greatly troubled with rank and laying summer fallows. If I pack it well, say a couple of times, leaving it just right for getting the seed deep enough, will it be all right to pack it "real solid" after the seed is in, or can it be overdone? Land is fairly heavy, I am referring to the roller shaped surface packers, not subsoil packers, nor solid rollers, doubtless you know the kind I mean. In the Old Country I am informed that wheat is often "rolled" when it is about six inches high. What effect is that supposed to have?

I should like to know if blue burr and fireweed, now germinating on summer-fallow, will be killed by winter frost, or whether it is necessary to cultivate the fallow now or in the spring?

Man. T. H. PHILLIPS.

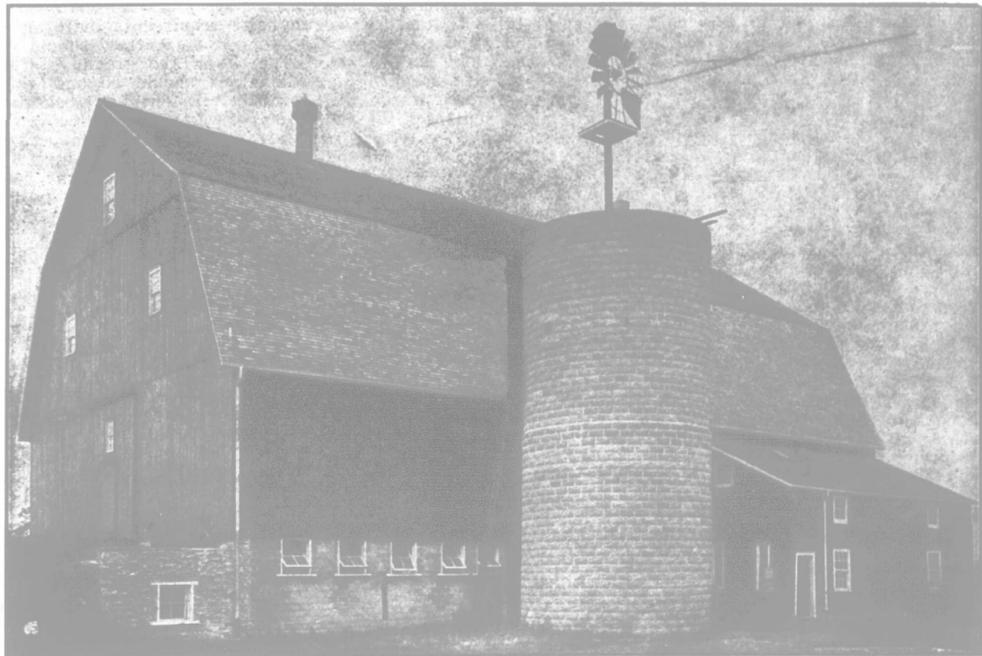
Silos are used mainly for preserving corn or maize in a convenient form for use, and as this is a crop that is grown to a very limited extent in Manitoba, the

silo has not become common. The making of silage from corn is undoubtedly the easiest and most convenient way of storing it for winter use, and as corn is becoming a more common crop, it is to be expected that interest will also increase in the use of the silo. Several silos have been erected in Manitoba, and one has been used on the Experimental Farm for over fifteen years, with good satisfaction.

Two silos were erected in 1891 inside the barn, the bottoms of the silos being on a level with the stable floor and the silos extending up inside the bank barn to a height of 22 feet. These silos were square with the corners slightly rounded. Good silage was made in them, except that there was considerable loss in the corners where the corn settled unevenly and the air was imperfectly excluded. This is the great disadvantage of a square silo as it seems almost impossible to altogether prevent loss in this way no matter how carefully it may be tramped. Most silos are now built round, and if built in any other form sharp corners are avoided as much as possible to prevent a loss of silage. Most silos are now built close outside the barn, as space in the stable and barn is thus saved for other purposes. This year a stave silo was built at the Experimental Farm with a concrete wall thirteen feet high reaching to the surface of the ground, with twenty feet two inches staves on top of this making the silo thirty-three feet high. The silo has no protection from the weather other than a tight roof to help preserve the heat given off by the silage as it is exposed to the air. There will probably be some freezing of the silage to contend with, but frozen silage is not injured in quality, provided it is thrown into the stable and allowed to thaw out before being fed.

In growing corn for ensilage, the large late varieties should be avoided, as they are far from maturity at harvest time, and the quality of silage made therefrom is much inferior to that made from the earlier ripening sorts. Corn that is very immature is apt to make sour silage, no matter what precautions are taken. It is very much better to grow a small variety that will cob fairly well even although a few acres more corn have to be sown. Corn should be always cut before severe frost, but should be allowed to grow as long as safe to get as near maturity as possible. If the corn should get frozen it should be cut at once. There is considerable difference of opinion about the advisability of letting the corn wilt before putting it in the silo. It is generally admitted that corn allowed to wilt three or four days, is more likely to make sweet silage than very green corn, and in Manitoba where the corn does not nearly reach maturity, it is good practice to let it wilt.

For filling the silo a cutting box with blower attachment is the most satisfactory, although carriers are also used successfully,—particularly when the silo is inside the barn. When outside, if the carrier is used, there is always considerable loss of leaves by the wind, and if the silo is over thirty feet high a very long carrier is required. A blower requires more power to operate but, everything considered, is much the more satisfactory. When filling, the corn should be spread and well tramped, particularly around the edges, and, if the silo is not round, in the corners. As the corn will settle a great deal after being put in the silo, more should be cut after a few days have elapsed so that the silo may be as full as possible when filling is completed.



SHOWING A SILO CONSTRUCTED OF CEMENT BLOCKS.

This type of silo is being built to some extent in Eastern Canada. It is more durable than the ordinary wooden walled or stone silo and costs more to build. The dimensions of this silo are sixteen feet in diameter inside and forty feet in height. The material used was sixty barrels of cement, fifteen cords of gravel and sand, one thousand feet of reinforcement and ten bushels of white lime.

After filling, the silage may be used at once, and in this case no covering to the silo is necessary, but if it is not to be used for some time, precaution should be taken to have as little as possible of the silage spoil by making an airtight covering over it. This may be done by putting in six inches or a foot of cut straw or chaff and soaking this with water, afterwards sowing grain very thickly over it. The roots of the growing grain will form a thick mat and largely prevent the entrance of air. The grain may be scattered directly on the corn with good results.

As mentioned above, the silage may be used at once, but some prefer to leave it for a month or six weeks before feeding it. In using the silage, the surface should be kept level to prevent the decay of the silage, and at least two inches of silage should be used daily to prevent deterioration.

Anyone intending to build a silo would do well to secure copies of the following bulletins:—"The Stave Silo" by J. H. Grisdale, issued by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and "Modern Silo Construction" issued by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

THE USE OF THE LAND PACKER.

There would appear to be no great advantage in packing the land *solid* after the land has been properly firmed below before the seed was sown. With heavy land there would be a danger of packing too firmly if the land were inclined to be moist when it was packed.

It is very unsatisfactory to give specific cultural directions without knowing the exact nature and condition of the land. The only way your correspondent can determine the amount of packing that will give best satisfaction with his land is to do a little experimental work on his own account, packing some of his land very firmly and parts of it less firm, and noting the difference in the crops after the various treatments.

The rolling of wheat when several inches high in the Old Country is often done to help hold cut worms in check by compacting the soil and making it more difficult for them to carry on their work. Rolling at this stage is also sometimes done to firm the soil and thus insure a supply of moisture from the subsoil. The growth of straw is also checked and subsequent growth is less rank and less liable to lodge.

The seedlings of blue burr and fireweed that germinate late in the fall on summer-fallows are not killed by winter frost. It is advisable to cultivate late in the fall to kill the larger seedlings so that a thorough harrowing in the spring will dispose of most of the younger seedlings. If many plants have escaped the cultivator in the fall, it would pay to use the cultivator again in the spring before sowing.

JAS. MURRAY,

Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm.

Thick and Thin Seeding of Oats

Summarizing the results of the competitions in standing grain fields in Ontario and Quebec, the seed division says of the seeding of oats:

The amount of oats used for seeding the fields entered in the Ontario competitions varied from one and one-quarter to two and one-half bushels per acre. In most cases, the rate of seeding was from one and one-half to two bushels per acre. It is pretty generally accepted by Canadian farmers that about two bushels per acre is sufficiently heavy seeding for oats when they are sown in good time on well-prepared soil. At our experiment stations, as well as on private farms throughout the country, it has been demonstrated that excessively heavy seeding of the varieties of oats commonly grown in this country results in a short stand of spindly straw, giving a light yield of lower quality grain. This has led to the general conclusion that thick seeding of oats is not desirable.

It is interesting to note that in Britain, after many years of experiment, a different conclusion has been reached, and the best farmers in England and Scotland are now sowing from four to seven bushels per acre. Thick seeding is not merely an old custom in England and Scotland, but has been adopted by the best agriculturists during the past quarter of a century, on the ground that it is a surer and more economical system. A century ago, seeding at the rate of about two bushels per acre was the common practice in Britain, as it is in Canada now; but the leading agriculturists and plant breeders formed the idea that more satisfactory results would be obtained by developing non-stooling varieties and using more seed than by depending on the stooling propensities of the oats for a full stand of crop. The contention is that with the non-stooling oats, thickly sown, the farmer is less at the mercy of climatic conditions. Where thin seeding is practiced, the oats are required to stool considerably in order to give a full stand; and if the weather is unfavorable during the critical growing time, the stand is likely to be thin; also, considerable of the growing period is occupied in developing the stools, so that the maturity of the crop is materially retarded. On the other hand, it is claimed that with heavy seeding of a non-stooling oat, a thick stand is at once provided, regardless of the weather; and as there is no delay in growth through developing the stools, the crop matures earlier.

Whatever the relative merits of the two systems may be when applied to this country, the fact re-

mains that the system of thick seeding with non-stooling oats has been generally adopted by English and Scotch farmers, and the habits of these oats should be taken into consideration when they are newly imported and sown in Canada. Several English varieties, such as Tartar King, Storm King and Regenerated Abundance, are now being grown in Canada, and reports seem to indicate that better results would be obtained if they were seeded more thickly. It is a common criticism of Tartar King and Storm King oats that the straw is very coarse and the stand of crop often rather light. These varieties have scored rather low on stand of crop in this season's field competitions, but in no case was the rate of seeding heavier than two and a half bushels per acre, and in one instance, only one and a half bushels was used. The originators of these two varieties of oats contend that the Canadian farmers are not sowing these oats heavily enough, as they have been bred and developed as non-stoolers, and consequently cannot be expected to give satisfaction when sown at the rate per acre suitable for the stooling varieties, such as the American Banner.

It is probable that the stooling habit could be developed in these, as well as in other British varieties, if they were grown under the thin seeding system long enough; but the question is, whether, under conditions in Canada, it is advisable to try to develop the stooling propensities or adopt the British system of thick seeding. As yet, there is no definite experimental work covering the point; but certainly, if we grow oats that will not stool well, much heavier seeding than is used for stooling varieties will be necessary for best results.

Fall Breaking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to have your opinion upon the question of fall breaking under exceptional circumstances. I have twenty-two acres under fall wheat and thirteen more plowed for spring wheat, the rest of my land is prairie and if I do not put in some crop on what I break between now and next summer I shall not get much crop until 1910.

Alta.

J. R. J.

Ans.—We would not advise sowing grain next spring on breaking done this fall. The trouble would be that when the growth started, the grass that had been turned down would spring again and it is not likely that there would be enough moisture to bring a crop to maturity. These being the objections to sowing on fall breaking all that remains to be done to make it a safe proposition is to kill the sod before sowing and in so doing it is likely the soil would be so well pulverized that it would hold moisture enough to grow a crop. Such a scheme might be worth trying, but it would be an experiment and would require a lot of discing besides deep breaking to begin with. If one has nothing much to do and the weather keeps open enough, to plow and disc twice might be well employed getting some land ready. Seeding could be left until a little later than usual. It is becoming more general to sow on spring breaking and this could be worked in with whatever may be done during the fall and winter.

An Ice Stack

The accompanying illustration shows a method of storing ice that is certainly simple and cheap enough. Those who have tried it say that it is a satisfactory method in every way.

A stack of ice any size required is built on a good thick straw bottom. This straw should be three feet or so in depth on the ground. The site selected for the stack should be one from which water will flow freely. The ice blocks are built up in the ordinary way and then covered over carefully with straw well packed in. The straw on the sides may be retained by siding up the outside with rough lumber, poles, or any material that is handy. The roof is made by piling on straw and topping it up like a straw stack. The walls should be made at least three feet in thickness, the thicker the better, and there should be a good heavy covering on top. It is a little more difficult getting ice out of a stack than from an ice-house, but, providing the straw covering is thick enough, ice may be kept in a stack like this until well on in the season.



A SIMPLE METHOD OF ICE STORAGE

Wheat Growing in Austria, France and Germany

Editor "Farmer's Advocate."

Under what conditions is wheat-growing carried on in Austria, France and Germany? What proportion of wheat is imported in the last two countries and where derived from? What is the average price of wheat in the three respective countries?

J. H.

Man. Austria-Hungary is a wheat-exporting country of considerable prominence. The valley of the Danube contributes some years very largely to the world's supply of wheat. The conditions under which the industry is carried on are rather better than in some European countries, better than in Russia on the Balkan States, but far below wheat-growing as we understand it on this continent. The peasant classes are not of a very high order of intelligence and advanced methods in production are only beginning to be employed. Political unrest, which characterizes all the countries of southern Europe, affects industrial evolution in Austria, and while the country has possibilities for considerable extension in agriculture, wheat-growing included, it has not advanced much in production during the past quarter of a century.

In France, the government has seen fit to protect farmers from the competition of foreign wheat by placing import duties on foreign grain coming into the country. This duty amounts to \$2.92 per 480 lbs. The effect of this duty has not been to increase the area under wheat, but it has effected some improvement in production by encouraging better farming methods, the use of better seed, etc., all of which have combined to raise the acre yield in France, in the last twenty years from 15 bushels to 20 bushels per acre. At the present time, in a good year, France produces more wheat than is required for home consumption, and prices, in those years, are depressed despite the duty. The French tariff on wheat is arranged so that it may be temporarily suspended in case of harvest failure, thus stimulating imports from abroad. The tax helps the farmers considerably, but despite the bounty which the tariff affords, wheat-growing is not a very remunerative industry, and while the government has adopted various measures at one time or other to raise the price level, no scheme for so doing has yet proved practical, and wheat-growing in the French Republic may be expected to decrease as time goes on.

The conditions under which wheat is grown in France, are next to Great Britain, the most advanced in Europe. Labor-saving machinery of modern construction is employed very largely, and wheat-growing carried on on lines much the same as we understand it here. The soil of the wheat districts is well adapted for the production of the cereal, but, climatically, France is not well situated for the growing of the high-quality hard wheats. It is a winter wheat country, and stands next to Russia among European countries in annual production.

Germany is a heavy importer of foodstuffs, wheat included. She, next to Great Britain, is the largest wheat importing country in the world. Like the French, the German government affords the agriculturist protection from foreign competition by imposing an import tax on wheat of \$1.80 per 480 lbs. This duty is not placed on wheat for the benefit of the farming class, but chiefly for the benefit of the owners of agricultural land. The political situation in Germany is such that the government—the crown—practically speaking, must purchase the allegiance of the influential land owners of the country by placing a tax upon imported farm products that will permit the land owners exacting more return in the shape of rent from their tenants. The German farmers are below those of France in average intelligence and in the application of scientific principles and labor-saving machinery in their work. The protective tax ensures for them at all times for their wheat the price which the grain is selling for in the world's markets, plus the 22.5 cents per bushel bounty which the duty affords, but the farmers get no benefit from the tax, the landlords, since its imposition, having simply increased the rental of their lands, and no matter to what height the tariff wall were raised, the peasant growers of wheat would still net no more for their product than they now do. The operation of the tariff in Germany, therefore, the agricultural industries in Germany serve only to transfer from the pockets of the wheat-consuming class to those of the land owners a certain amount of money equal to the value of the protected commodity. That is to say, the consumer pays to the land owner, through the tax, 22.5 cents per bushel on the average, and the farmer pays in customs to the government, through the tax, 22.5 cents per bushel on the average.

The wheat-growing industry in Austria and France comes next to that of the wheat-exporting countries, from a standpoint of intelligence chiefly. The peasant classes are not of a very high order of intelligence and advanced methods in production are only beginning to be employed. Political unrest, which characterizes all the countries of southern Europe, affects industrial evolution in Austria, and while the country has possibilities for considerable extension in agriculture, wheat-growing included, it has not advanced much in production during the past quarter of a century.

tation for this year was given in our issue of Nov. 18th. You should derive a good deal of information on this point from a study of the tables there given.

The average price of wheat in these three countries varies as it does here, the variations one year with another being due to the supply of wheat in the world, and the demand for it in the countries named. The price at all times is the import tax, greater than in Great Britain, and the import tax plus the cost of transportation over the price in exporting countries.

How Peat Is Formed

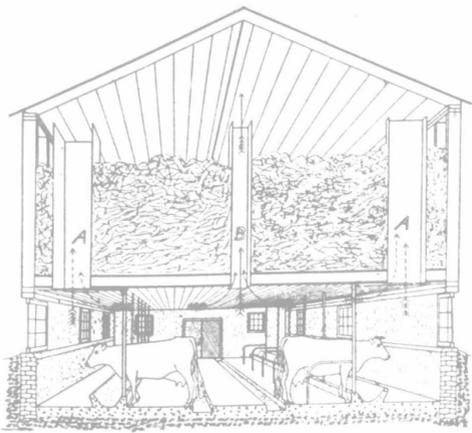
Peat or "muck," as it is sometimes called, is an organic "rock," composed wholly or largely of the remains of former generations of plants, mostly of the lower order—mosses, club-mosses and horsetails—which have accumulated in a cool, moist climate and in the presence of stagnant water. Stagnant water is mostly found in hollows, therefore mosses are found mostly there. Peat is a wholly vegetable growth. The plants from which it forms as they die down are prevented from decaying by the superabundance of moisture. They become compacted until finally a bed of fairly solid organic matter results. The material formed is, of course, essentially the same as the organic matter in soils.

Peat may be looked upon as an imperfect coal. Sometimes it is found on hill tops where there could not possibly have been a pool of standing water, but in such cases there must have been a damming up in bygone ages of which no trace is now left but the spongy organic material. In Ireland, which has noted peat deposits, there are two recognized varieties of deposits: the upland Black Peat Bogs, and the low lying Red Bogs. The depth of deposits varies greatly, running very thin in some places and being many feet deep in others. In some parts of the Old Country it is used as an absorbent in stables for the absorption of liquid manure.

Ventilating Cattle Stables

Prof. F. H. King the well known American authority on ventilation offers the ventilatory system illustrated herewith, in his new work about to be issued on ventilation and agricultural physics, recommending it as a satisfactory method removing the foul air from the ordinary basement cow stable. It will be noted that in this system the outlets are not carried outside but allowed to open into the loft above the stable. In a stable with two rows of cattle three outlets as shown are required. If the stalls are arranged otherwise than shown it will be necessary to provide outlets in front and to the rear of each row of stock, the idea being to have outlets to remove the air from behind as well as from the front of the animals as expeditiously as possible. The system has one or two features that are undesirable. Having the outlets terminating in the hay loft above the cattle is not altogether commendable. It looks very much as if the moisture in the air from the stable would be deposited especially upon the walls and sheeting of the building and in case of the roof, cause it to rot more quickly than most farmers desire. Neither is there any provision shown for the admission of fresh air from the outside.

A ventilation system satisfactory in all particulars is hard to design. A year ago it looked as if the muslin curtain method, simply the substitution of muslin for glass in the windows, was going to work a revolution in stable ventilation, but the muslin curtain system is not turning out quite as satisfactory as its first and unduly enthusiastic advocates believed it would. The ventilation of stables is a problem, and in its way rather a large one, though the average farmer does not concern himself much with it. The muslin curtain system gives fairly satisfactory results in the ventilation of hen houses, but for cattle stables some other system, it seems, must be applied.



VENTILATION SYSTEM DESIGNED BY PROF. KING.

DAIRY

What Kind of Cows are You Keeping ?

The Massachusetts Experiment Station in a recent bulletin presents very forcibly and concisely the lesson of the importance of a dairyman or farmer knowing the individuals in his herd, with a view of weeding out those that are not profitable and are being carried at an actual loss. The following story is taken from the records of the station.

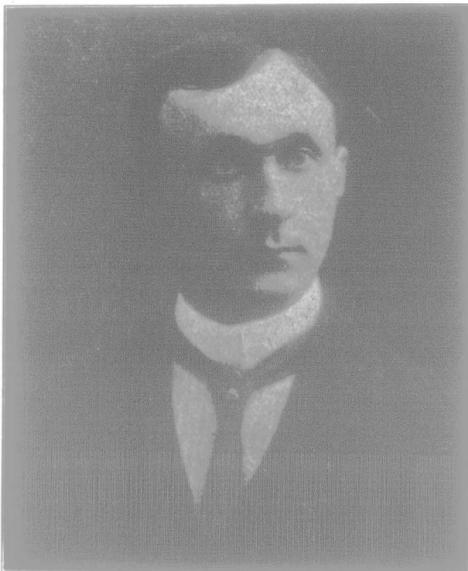
THE PROFITABLE COW

A year's record—6,975 lbs. milk testing 4.87 per cent. fat, equal to 340 lbs. fat, equal to 396 lbs. butter. Food cost of one quart milk, 2.76c.; 1 pound butter, 22.9c. Profit from milk at 3½c. a quart, \$31.38; from butter at 30c. a pound, \$31.31.

THE UNPROFITABLE COW

A year's record—3,141 lbs. milk testing 4.38 per cent. fat, equal to 137.4 lbs. fat, equal to 165 lbs. butter. Food cost of 1 quart milk, 4.53c.; 1 pound butter, 39.2c. Loss from milk at 3½c. per quart, \$11.27; loss on butter at 30c. per pound, \$15.22.

Query—Which kind of cows are you keeping? If you don't know, isn't it about time you found out?



J. W. MITCHELL, B. A.
Who assumes charge of the Dairying Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College this week.

Cow Testing in Sweden

Ten years ago the first cow testing association was organized in Sweden. Now there are 144 associations and 50,000 cows are tested annually. The latest associations organized comprise a great many small farms with only two cows, where the tester must attend two neighbors in one day, so that testing milk is done alternately by the owner and the tester; yet with the three weeks' period the latter manages to visit each place eight times a year and the number of cows for each association is maintained at 200, so that the expense per cow is kept down at about two kroner (54 cents). Each association gets a subsidy of 150 kroner (\$40.50). Besides this, a grant of 13.5 cents per cow for herds of less than 25 cows that have not been in test association (old or new) for more than four years.

The number of herds which, in the test year 1907-1908, have averaged more than 10,000 lbs. was 20 against 6 during the previous year and 4 before that. These herds have been investigated closer by visits from the chief tester. They are all of so-called Lowland race, which is virtually the Holstein-Friesian, and owned by professional breeders. The best one, with only four cows, averaged 12,711 lbs. of milk and 441 lbs. of butter.

Good Prices for Scottish Cheese

Dairy farmers have had a good season. Milk has been selling well, but on account of the dry summer the bulk of cheese is considerably less than in 1907. In the case of some dairies the reduction totals ten per cent. of the whole produce. The Kilmarnock cheese show is just over. The champion cheese was made by Mr. Andrew Dougan, Straid, Girvan. It sold at 75s. per cwt., of 112 lbs., to Lipton & Co. Ltd. and this would be the top price of the market. Scots cheddars scored heavily at the London Dairy Show this year also. Mr. Stevenson, Boghead, Galston, and Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, coming out on top. The make in Somerset is short this year, and Scots cheese made to suit the English market is in quite good demand. The English market calls for a more moist and more "meaty" cheese than the Scots market. This suits the farmer best, but Scots makers are not quite up to producing a cheese of this kind.

One English merchant was buying heavily at Kilmarnock of typical Scots cheddars, which were intended to be kept for twelve months. This is a different class of trade. There can be no doubt that the Scots cheddar is the best cheese to keep, but, when all is said, it is much better to get the market so educated that it will purchase cheese for rapid consumption. A demand for a meaty, moist cheese is undoubted best for the producer. The prices for good cheese to the farmers at Kilmarnock was from 62s. to 66s. per cwt., of 112 lbs., with, perhaps, 1s. to 2s. more for prize lots. The general trade for cheese this season has been good. Farmers can make cheese at a profit at 56s., consequently when the price goes over 60s. they are doing very well. Fifty-six shillings per cwt. for cheese is about 6d. per gallon for the milk, plus the whey, which goes to feed pigs, in which there is another profit.

SCOTLAND YET.

Increasing the Profits of Dairying

The profits from a herd of dairy cows may be increased in several ways. Better rations and better cows will increase returns at one end of the line, and improved quality and a better selling system for the products will increase it at the other. By better rations is meant not more expensive foodstuffs or more food, for that matter, but a better arrangement in the ration of feeding-stuffs available for use. In some cases this may result in a lowering of the cost of the feed; in others it may increase. In some cases the feeds at hand may not be sufficient for the purpose of compounding a balanced ration, and certain other stuffs must be purchased to supply the deficiency. But, whatever the circumstances are, it pays, generally, providing the cows are worth feeding at all, to feed a ration compounded so as to supply the proper nutrient in about the proper proportions for milk production.

It is easy figuring increased profits from keeping better cows, but more difficult, sometimes, to find the cows. The most profitable dairy herds on this continent have chiefly been built up from foundation stock the founder happened to have about him when operations first began, and by judicious selection of the females and the use of sires bred in a milking line, the milk yield has been gradually raised. It is rather a hit-and-miss game, trying to buy better cows than one has in his own herd. The rational way to improve is to find out, first, what one's own herd is doing, and eliminate from it all cows giving less than a minimum amount of milk. Good dairy cows are not for sale, as a rule, except in the dispersion of a herd; and, anyway, a man can build up a herd of good producers from his own stock about as quickly, and certainly at less cost, than by purchasing outright.

At the end of the line there is the possibility of increasing returns by producing a better article, and this involves, generally, nothing more than a little better care of the product, in the handling of the milk and the manufacture and sale of it, in whatever form it is disposed of. The dairyman who will not improve the quality of his product, if it is, say, butter, until the price of butter gets higher, is unlikely ever to improve at all, but will generally continue to sell his goods for the lowest price such commodity sells for. Improvement in quality is the one controllable means of raising prices, and another method that very many butter makers follow is to develop private customers, who will pay something extra to get a steady supply of uniform flavor. Better feeding and care of the cows, more efficient help in caring for them, a better and cleaner method of manufacturing the butter, and, last of all, but essentially important, a modern way of selling the products. These are some of the things that will increase the profits of dairy farming.

Winter Feeding of Dairy Cows

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

All feed, in the line of grain and mill feed, is likely to be very high again this winter, but for the matter of that, it is likely to be high for all time to come, because consumption has overtaken production, and the coarser grains, such as corn, oats and barley, are being used for food for human beings, especially in the way of breakfast foods. Formerly this was confined pretty much to oats, but now barley and corn are used extensively for human food, and feeders are offered great quantities of mill by-products. While some of it, no doubt, is all right, most of it is what we might call adulterated. The refuse of oat mills, such as oat hulls, are ground up fine and used as a filler. It might be a filler to fill the bags for the miller, but it certainly would not be very nourishing for the stock, nor is there much nutriment for making milk, so that anybody who wishes to supply his stock with a sufficiency of feed, must look elsewhere for a feed if he wants an economical ration.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is an old proverb, and the time to prepare for winter feeding of stock was away last spring. It may serve to emphasize this more fully now that the feed should be at hand.

foods are not expensive when grown on the farm, such as corn silage and mangels.

To feed economically the feeder should have silage and mangels for dairy cows. This, with well-saved straw and a little hay, will make the basis of a very economical and suitable ration, and enormous quantities of silage and roots can be grown to the acre, so that a man thereby can increase the production of his farm manifold. True, harvesting those crops is a little hard on the back, and they mean work, but the reason they mean so much work is because they furnish so much food—suitable food, too.

Whilst these feeds should be the main reliance in feeding stock, some grain or bran should be fed also. Even with silage, roots, hay and straw, the quantity of grain that should be fed will depend upon the production of the cow and her period in lactation.

Although feed is high, milk and its products are also high. Butter is likely to be close to the 30c. per lb. mark, and milk is in great demand from the cities and condensaries during the winter, netting the producer \$1.50 per cwt., so that it will pay very well to feed large-producing cows considerable grain at the price now obtainable. For instance, if we have good cows fresh, giving 60, 70 and 80 lbs. milk per day, which means producing daily from 90c. to \$1.10 per day, one certainly cannot but realize a profit, no matter how dear the feed. In fact, with the cow producing so heavily, it will be necessary to feed her more grain and not such a bulky ration. Cows have large stomachs, and a fairly bulky ration is suitable to them, but when we come to milch cows, giving their 60, 70 or 80 lbs. milk daily, we shall at once realize that they should have their feed somewhat more concentrated; that is, if we are to give them more food than those of less production, we must have it in less bulk, because it would be impossible for them to contain enough rough feed to keep up their heavy production, and if they do not get enough feed in one way or another, of course they cannot keep up their production either.

Farmers need to do considerable thinking on how to grow the crop that will furnish the most economical feed. This end is nearly always to be obtained by growing those crops that will give the largest amount of fodder per acre, and for this reason silage and mangels should be grown largely on the dairy farm. GEO. RICE.

Training the Heifers

It is still a question of debate among dairy authorities as to the proper age for bringing a heifer into milk. Some advocate breeding the heifers when from fifteen to eighteen months old, so that the calf will be dropped when she is from two to two and a half years old. Others advise allowing her to make more growth before breeding, holding that by so doing the powers of production will be increased and her period of usefulness prolonged. This point, however, does not enter much into the discussion of our present subject. Let the heifer be bred for the herd as young as desired, or let her be held over till near maturity, there are certain things to be observed in preparing her for her career in milk production that are important and require attention whatever her age is.

One of the first of these is the attention given the udder. The udder, relatively speaking, is the most important organ of the cow, and different means are advised for developing it so that the highest possibilities may be realized in the way of milk production. Of these matters a British exchange says:

"Manipulation of the udder is a most excellent device, but may be usefully supplemented by handling the young animal as often as possible in the same way as an unbroken colt. It should be haltered now and again and trained to be led, should be treated quietly and without roughness, and should be groomed when necessary. The result will be that as soon as the calf makes its appearance the previous training will have effectively prepared the young cow for her work; there is little or no nervousness which induces the heifer to withhold her milk, to the subsequent detriment of her milking powers; kickers are unknown; and the labor of the milker is reduced to a minimum.

"The question how far the subsequent usefulness of a heifer is affected by her preliminary training was first dealt with in France, where several experiments were made in connection with the manipulation of the udder. It has always been thought that the butting of the udder, which is such a noticeable feature of the sucking of a young calf, has an intimate connection with the flow of milk, and the experiments went to show that not only was this the case but that regular preliminary massage applied to the udder before calving tended to increase its activity after the event had occurred.

"In the same way the improvement of the teats prior to calving should not be overlooked. In the case of a heifer the teats are nearly always in a rather rudimentary condition, and, therefore, every opportunity should be taken of lengthening

them. One of the best breeds of milkers which we possess is the Ayrshire; unfortunately, it has received a bad name among those who have to handle these cows owing to the fact that the teats are unusually short, and milking is, therefore, a slow and difficult process. Most young heifers of every breed are in much the same case, but this deficiency may be very largely remedied by taking the necessary measures at the proper time. These are simple enough, although thoroughly effective, and merely consist of bringing the heifer under cover with the other cows, and drawing at her teats for a few moments at the regular milking times. The results of such a system are that the teats are very considerably lengthened, and soon lose that sensitive condition which is such a bane to the milker of a heifer with her first calf. * * *

Winter feed troubles are a thing of the past to the man who has a silo. There is no more handling of bulky fodder, no hauling of hay, straw or other feed during the winter. There is no fodder to stack in the summer, and nothing to clean out of the mangers in the winter. The cows have good feed, feed that will produce milk and in the same place every day from the time the snow flies until it is spring again. * * *

Milch cows require different feed from beef cattle. You should not feed much fat-forming foods as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter.

Daily feed for a thousand-pound cow: 40 pounds of silage, 7 pounds clover hay, 8 pounds of grain. The cows that are soon to freshen should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, and linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grain just before calving.

After calving, give bran mashes and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed the mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats, with a little linseed meal mixed with it. After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best feed for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until fifteen or eighteen months old. * * *

Dairymen in Australia are facing a question which has not yet given us in Canada very much concern, but which at some time in the future may become a problem of some consequence. Australia is beginning to see difficulty for the future in securing a sufficient supply of suitable timber for the manufacture of butter boxes. Hoop pine is rapidly disappearing from Australian forests largely because of the demand for it by butter packers. And none of the other soft woods of the island continent are suited for manufacturing boxes from. They taint the butter and that makes them impossible. At the present time it costs the Australian thirty cents each for his butter packages, and as boxes are used once only and the timber supply is rapidly diminishing the question of a substitute for wood for this purpose is becoming an important one.

At present it is being suggested that the long paspalum grass which is such a wonderful milk producer might be employed in the manufacture of butter packages. Paper mache has also been tried but as yet not very successfully. The situation presents opportunity for the genius of Australian inventors. Some day the problem of finding a butter package other than wood will have to be seriously grappled with. * * *

During the month of October the dairy department of the Montana Agricultural College, which is in charge of a Canadian old boy, Prof. W. J. Elliot, ran a dairy special train through the state for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign in the business of dairying. The train contained five cows, a milking machine, a fully equipped dairy, dairy literature, and a staff of lecturers. Dairying is becoming popular in Montana on account of the good markets in the mining districts. These markets give high prices for butter, ranging three to seven cents per pound higher than in the more easterly states. Five years ago there were only two creameries in the state, while today there are over forty, some of them bringing cream a distance of six hundred miles. The milking machine is being recommended where more than twenty-five cows are kept.

POULTRY

Making a Start—The Farm Flock

This article is the third of a series we expect to publish during the coming months in this department. Two other articles, more or less introductory, have preceded it: Poultry Keeping as a Business, and Learning Poultry Keeping. With this one the practical discussion of poultry questions starts, and when the series is complete, it is believed that most things that are essential to success in poultry keeping will have been touched upon. The articles are being prepared by an expert poultryman. The next subject to be discussed is: Selection of a Breed for the Farm in Western Canada.—Ed.

Our subject this week is: Making a Start—the Farm Flock. It is in the starting that a good many farmers fail in the poultry business. They have a general idea that they should keep a few fowls. Keeping poultry is a habit with them to some extent, but they have only a hazy notion or none at all as to the best means of establishing a flock, of the proper way of going about making a start in the business.

The best means of starting a flock depends a good deal on circumstances. If a farmer already has a flock of hens of some description, the best and cheapest means of getting into a flock of well-bred fowls is to buy eggs in the spring from some reputable poultryman, and start the flock in the fall with the pullets of these hatchings. This is a rapid and ready way of transforming a bunch of nondescript hens into a flock of well bred individuals, and it is comparatively cheap. Four or five settings will produce a sufficient number of birds to start an entirely new flock the following autumn, and that number may be procured for six or eight dollars. Or if a man wants to move a little less rapidly at the first, he can start with one setting of eggs, save the pullets in the fall and a sufficient number of cockerels for the whole flock and come into a pure-bred strain more gradually. There is always the danger in this method however, that after the second or third generation from the nondescript foundation stock the parentage of the individuals may be lost, with the result that a man might work away for some years breeding up in a somewhat haphazard manner and never getting much nearer to the desired end. We believe that every farm flock of poultry should be pure-bred, and considering the ease and small cost with which a farmer can get into a pure breed, there is not much excuse for him keeping anything else. Any strain of fowl will run out rapidly enough and become little better than dung hill hens if care is not given to the selection of the breeding stock, but any of the pure-bred general purpose farm hens will maintain their vigor, prolificness and general usefulness under careless management for a longer time than will those of ordinary barnyard origin. So in making a start, let the aim be first of all towards a pure bred flock. This advice is not offered to stimulate the demand for pure-bred stock, for the writer has none to sell, nor is he interested in any way in poultry keeping from a pure breed standpoint. It is offered because experience and observation has taught him that the farmer who starts out with the object of raising the standard of his flock in the matter of pure breeding stands a much better chance of being successful than the man who attempts in an aimless sort of way to increase the egg laying and other qualities of his stock simply by adopting approved methods of feeding and management, but without giving much attention to selecting his breeding individuals. What the average farmer needs most to learn is how to select his breeding stock for some definite end. He will do that more carefully if the end aimed for includes the improvement of the breeding as well as the increasing of the egg laying qualities of his stock.

Another means of starting improvement with an existing flock is by using pure-bred cockerels. Grading up a flock cannot be carried on quite as rapidly by this method as by the other, neither is a strictly pure-bred condition ever likely to be attained. There is no reason of course why it shouldn't be, other than that the average man does not give sufficient close attention to the selection of his breeders as will enable him to bring the standard of his fowls up to pure-bred requirements. Next in the general run of men sufficiently familiar with breed standards to war-

rant them attempting successfully to raise up an average flock, simply by using pure-bred males to anything approaching a pure-bred standard. Our belief is that the average farmer, desirous of improving his flock, should start with a setting or two of eggs from standard hens. He has then almost immediately foundation stock of the breed desired. With that he can go as far and as long as he desires.

For the average farmer the poultry flock should number not less than twenty-five fowls. It hardly pays to provide the necessary housing accommodation for any less. From that size, which is the minimum, the flock may run to any number desired, but for the average farm in Western Canada fifty, sixty or seventy-five hens are sufficient. As a rule however, the care of the flock devolves on the farmer's wife and she has hardly the time to look after a much larger flock. It might be remarked in passing that women generally make more successful poultry managers than men. When they take up the business from choice they usually give its problems closer study than the average man does. Where they manage the farm flock, keeping poultry becomes an adjunct to their household occupations. The measure of a woman's success in housekeeping ought to be a basis for a forecast of her probable success in the poultry business. The two occupations do not always go together, but, as a general rule, the housewife that is capable in one will be proficient in the other.

Poultry keeping is not exactly a business for children but for all that it is a line in which farmer's boys could become profitably interested. It seems to be a difficult matter to interest western farmers themselves in poultry raising. Men who are accustomed to farming in a way as extensive as the average western farmer is, do not take readily to poultry. It seems too small an industry to warrant them giving attention to it. The profits compared to those from several hundred acres of wheat, look small. The management of the poultry flock has to be assumed by some member of the family, either the wife or the boy. To the latter the profits from keeping a few hens loom quite large. He will most likely give the work more and better attention than the farmer, and should be encouraged in every way to go into poultry keeping or take over the management of the farm flock. If we were given our choice of individuals we would take the average farm boy every time for making a success with hens. Given a proper start and decent encouragement subsequently, the poultry business in Western Canada would progress more under the management of the average farmer's boy than it does, or would, under the direction of the average farmer himself. Enthusiasm is one essential to success in the poultry business and that seemingly is pretty hard to develop in western farmers. Our advice, therefore, at the start, is for farmer readers of this article, if they cannot interest themselves in poultry, or feel that their wives have sufficient care already, to turn the poultry over to one of the boys, give him a chance to start right and let him have what the flock makes. If there are no boys on the farm and the housewife is not anxious to extend her field of labors, and the farmer not much taken with hens, let him keep out of poultry. The business would never pay in such circumstances.

Normal vs. Abnormal Development

In a recent issue of Farm Poultry, that hard-headed poultry editor, John H. Robinson, has this to say on the subject of increasing egg production. His remarks are in quite full accord with recent utterances of "The Farmer's Advocate" along the same line. The higher one climbs on the road to success in breeding, the more difficult it becomes to maintain—let alone to advance—one's standard:

"The general experience of poultrymen (and there have been hundreds of them) who have tried to increase egg production by breeding from carefully-selected individuals, has been that it is only occasionally that the extremely heavy layers of one year produce the extremely heavy layers of the next. The heaviest layers each year are more likely to be produced from good but not phenomenal layers.

"The natural and reasonable inference from this is that extremely heavy egg production impairs breeding capacity. We, perhaps, cannot say in any particular case whether the breeding capacity is less than it would have been because of the heavy egg production, whether the same hen's eggs would have produced a larger percentage of chicks, or stronger chicks, if there had not been so many of them. It is difficult also to determine whether the failure of the daughters of a phenomenal layer to equal her performance is due

to causes affecting them through their dam, or to causes affecting them indirectly. What has been known in a general way by many breeders, and is confirmed by the experiments at the Maine Station, is that the heaviest layers in a flock that is giving very high averages are not, as a rule, the parents of the heaviest layers in the next generation of that flock.

"In cases where heavy layers have produced some offspring as good or better than themselves, the performance is not likely to be repeated for more than two or three generations, and not likely to be repeated in any considerable number of cases in any generation. On points of this kind it is much safer to be guided by experiences of those who have in the past had heavy-laying stocks than to rely upon what those who have, or claim to have, them now expect.

"Experience seems to me to show that to get and maintain good egg production one must breed from good layers that are healthy and rugged. If one has stock that year, in and year out gives him an average of eleven to twelve or thirteen dozen eggs per hen per year, that is good laying stock. Such stock might at times do much better for a year, but the increase in egg production would naturally be attributed to more favorable conditions, and no alarm would be felt if it went below the general average next year. With hens of about that laying capacity it seems to be possible to keep up the general average continuously. Such flocks certainly contain a proportion of hens laying better than the average. If such hens are identified and bred from exclusively, the average may be raised somewhat, and selected offspring may go away up in production, but the tendency always is to come back to the common level—to take the gait the race can hold.

"The line along which the Maine Station now proposes to work is to seek for good layers and heavy layers that are prepotent in the transmission of laying quality, and see what can be done by breeding from such individuals. Working along that line should, when the prepotent heavy layer is found, give more general good results, and results that could be maintained for a longer time, the length of time being influenced much by the degree of prepotency; but I don't think they will find as they follow this line of work that it will give much more stable results than the other—I mean large results that are more stable. In fact, I think that extreme development or extraordinary performance in any direction tends generally to diminish reproductive capacity. It is a general principle which applies in a host of other matters besides poultry-breeding, that medium or normal development or performance is in the long run the most profitable."

Feeding Ducks in the Fall

"Could you let me know what is the matter with my ducks? They get lots of exercise and a gallon of barley chop or barley twice a day to twenty-one birds. They seem smart and healthy. We opened one and could see nothing the matter, except the liver, which was very soft and seemed decayed. The inside of it smelt like wet matches." A. B.

Man.
Ans.—Our enquirer does not say that the ducks are dying; rather, he says they are healthy, but we presume the one in question died. It is hard to tell what the matter is without seeing the conditions under which they are kept. It may be possible that their night quarters are not very pure, and may be damp. Foul floors, drafts, and damp smells will soon kill off any kind of fowl. Then, ducks should not be fed altogether on grain. They need a lot of coarse feed, while barley is pretty concentrated and heating. A good mixture for fall feeding is shorts and oat chop twice a day, with some sort of vegetable food and kitchen scraps at noon. Boiled turnips or potatoes that could be fed with the mash would help to tone them up. Then they should have plenty of drinking water and grit or charcoal.

While writing of ducks, it might be noticed that experienced duck-raisers, who go into the work for the money they can make out of it, always sell their ducks as soon as they are about full-grown, generally at from ten to twelve weeks of age. After that time it is believed they eat more than their gains are worth. But if one wants to keep a few for Thanksgiving and Christmas, he does not consider the extra feed. It is well not to feed them very heavily until a few weeks before they are to be used, and if they are to be kept over for laying, the hints given above about feeding should be observed.

This is an era of inexpensive poultry houses. Expensive ones are not only necessary, but undesirable. A cheap portable colony house, that can be hauled out over the fields in summer and drawn up to the buildings in winter is the ideal for a farmer's use. A poultry house should not be large, for large ones are drafty and uncomfortable. It should be light, dry, well ventilated, and only moderately warm. A dry air at zero temperature will harm no healthy fowl of the American class.

A Few Hints to Beginners

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season is now here when poultry require close attention; for this reason I wish to give some suggestions to beginners, which, if they will carry out, will probably be of some assistance in making the poultry pay.

The young cockerels, which were hatched previous to about August 1st, should be separated from the hens and fattened as soon as possible for the market. It does not pay to keep the cockerels through the winter, unless they are extra fine birds, which may be required for breeding purposes, either for one's own flock or some other.

Do not fatten the breeding stock, but rather let them make muscle and frame. They will keep in a healthier condition throughout the winter if not kept too fat. Of course, by this, I do not mean starve them, but give them plenty of grain, and make them scratch for it. They will be more prolific and produce healthier and stronger chicks next season.

Some farmers think it is not practical to go to any bother with the poultry, but it is a recognized fact now that poultry is the most profitable adjunct to the farm, per dollar's worth of investment, and those who think they cannot afford to give proper attention to the poultry at the proper time, would be far better off without them.

It is past time now to place the poultry in winter quarters, but the pens should first be cleaned out. Take everything out of the house, including roosts, dropping boards and nests; brush the cobwebs down and clean out the house thoroughly; spray the house inside, either with a strong solution of carbolic acid or whitewash; take a pail partly filled with red-hot coals, place it in the center of the henhouse, and put some sulphur on the coals; close the doors and windows tightly, and leave them closed for a day or two, and I'll guarantee there will not be a louse or a mite living in that house at the end of that time, providing you use plenty of sulphur and spray the house thoroughly previously. It would be a good plan to have new nest boxes, or if one cannot afford new ones, be sure to cleanse the old ones thoroughly before replacing them.

Those poultrymen who use fixed nest boxes in the henhouses should tear them out, as they are the worst places to clean about the henhouse. Always use portable nest boxes and portable roosts.

Fix a dust bath in the henhouse, so that the sun can strike on it during the greater part of the day. A box about 6 or 8 inches deep and 3 feet square, half filled with road dust, in which is mixed a half pound of powdered sulphur, would make a fine dust bath, and one which the hens would appreciate.

R. SEARE.
Washington, D. C.

Breeding Bantams

How is a breed of Bantam fowls arrived at? Are they bred by always selecting the smallest birds and breeding down? If so, how many generations are required to produce a breed of Bantams? Would it be possible to make a breed of Bantam ducks or game birds, such as pleasants? R. O. R.

Ans.—There are two methods of breeding Bantams practiced by experienced breeders, viz., one by selecting the smaller birds of best shape in spring and breeding from them, so that their progeny will be sufficient growth to exhibit at the fall shows. Another practice is to breed from birds of small size, but perfect type, later in the season, to have exhibition birds for the winter shows.

You are quite right in your surmise that it is by selection that the best results are secured, but it is selection of the birds of the best types and smallest size of a standard breed. It is quite possible to select the smallest birds of any variety and breed down from them, but the work will be necessarily slow and exacting, requiring many generations. It is said to have been the work of a lifetime on the part of Sir John Sebright to perfect his beautiful gold and silver Bantams bearing his name, and which are so world-wide known.

Of course, it is possible to make a special variety of different kinds of game birds, but time and patience must be drawn upon. Much depends upon the genius of the individual. It is astonishing what can be accomplished by skill and patience.

A. G. GILBERT.

Keep the poultry-house floor littered with chaff, leaves, or any other material that will compel the birds to scratch for their grain food. Change this litter often enough to keep it reasonably dry and clean.

The grit hopper and a dust box are essential features of a properly-appointed henhouse. In lieu of purchased grit, broken chinaware pounded up to the size of wheat grains answers well, and is quite safe. We have even seen pounded glass eaten by chickens apparently without unfavorable results. We are not so sure, though, but that injury might ensue.

HORTICULTURE

Cold and dampness are the great obstacles to be overcome in wintering bees. A good sized colony will stand a very low temperature if thoroughly dry. The problem in wintering is to retain in the hive the natural warmth of the bees and present a too great accumulation of moisture in the hives. In this country the hives are sometimes packed into larger boxes with dry chaff or similar substance in such a manner that the moisture is absorbed without allowing a free draught through the hive, but in the majority of aparies the bees are wintered in cellars.

The Improvement in the Potato

In Bulletin No. 127 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station are given the results of certain studies and investigations relative to the potato and the factors influencing its improvement. The work does not present anything that is new in the matter of potato history or in the possible methods for improving the quality, yield or food value of the potato. It is largely a resume of the present status of knowledge of these subjects. The plant which bears the tuber which we call the potato, and which name has been extended to the whole plant, has a recorded history of only three hundred years, it having been introduced into Europe about the end of the sixteenth century.

The Spanish conquerors of Peru introduced the potato into Spain and Portugal sometime between 1535, the date of the conquest, and 1585, whence the cultivation spread into Italy sometime early in the seventeenth century. From there, the potato in all probability went to Austria, from Austria to Germany, Germany to Switzerland, and from Switzerland to France.

Spanish voyagers also probably introduced the tubers to the English settlers in Virginia; at any rate they were being cultivated there before 1585, and were sent to England at the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's voyages to Virginia, though not by Raleigh himself. From England, potato cultivation spread very rapidly to Ireland, which needed a cheap food crop, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century, it had become one of its staples. Their universal use on the island from this time forward brought them their common name of the Irish potato. This nickname is not to be wondered at, for Ireland still leads in the use of potatoes with an annual per capita consumption of twenty-five bushels, or seven times that of the United States.

At present, there are in the United States over one thousand varieties. This large list contains many names that represent potato plants and tubers having the same characteristics, and which are indistinguishable, even to an expert potato buyer.

In potato breeding, there are four steps before the worker: 1. Selection of varieties for improvement. 2. Discovery of valuable bud-variations. 3. Selections of mother plants, and their crossing. 4. Comparison and selection of the progeny. It is the province of the breeder to discover the best methods for prosecuting this work—the obstacles in the way, and the probabilities of success under different conditions. The means of propagation of the potato is in most of these steps a disadvantage. The comparatively simple methods of the seed propagated annuals and biennials are seriously complicated, and the advantage of grafting held forth by the orchard fruits is lacking.

Very closely linked with the possible improvement of varieties by selection, is the alleged phenomenon of degeneration. The common idea is, that there is a weakening, "a running out" of a variety, so that varieties within a greater or lesser number of years are certain to become worthless for cultivation. That certain varieties in certain localities do lessen in vigor from year to year is not to be disputed. A proof that this is true, would make a great difference in the practicability of methods of tuber selection, where the improvement—if granted possible—would at least be slow.

The common method of reasoning has been: Varieties have diminished in yield in certain places, and other varieties have been obtained. Nothing more is heard concerning the first varieties; hence, it is concluded that they have declined, and figuratively speaking, died.

In a letter written by Joseph Cooper (5), of New Jersey, in 1799, and published in volume one of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, the matter seems to be generally recognized. For fifty years, Cooper had maintained and improved without change, strains of pumpkins, early peas and asparagus. "He made similarly successful experiments in keeping and improving strains of the potato, for even at

that time the complaint was 'very general,' as he writes, 'that potatoes of every kind degenerate.' The idea has changed little among farmers to-day, although some light has been thrown on the question.

The improvement of our present varieties of potatoes in yielding power, and the enhancing of particularly valuable characters through breeding and selection are beset with difficulties such as are attendant on the improvement of no other important field crop. But if the questions are difficult, some of them are far-reaching in their bearing, and the subject seems alike worthy the attention of the biologist seeking experimental evidence concerning the meaning of sex and the inheritance of fluctuating characters, and the practical breeder whose relative success in the production of new varieties is measured by dollars and cents.

The fairly extensive recorded history of *S. tuberosum* (the ordinary variety of potato) for three hundred years is interesting to the student of changes under domestication, in that the changes which have taken place in the plant have been almost entirely in the selected part, the tuber. Even the change in the tubers seems to be largely a matter of lesser numbers and larger size per plant. The minor distinctions that have separated modern varieties have been in the main those of shape and color. Slight differences, provided the variety is a fairly high yielder, have been the cause of a large number of names, but in the United States, at least, the productions of comparatively few scientific breeders furnish practically the entire crop of the country.

Possible methods of improvement are three:

1. The crossing of desirable plants and raising of many seedlings under controlled conditions.
2. Selections of the most desirable fluctuations among the plants and tubers of a variety.
3. Selection of discontinuous variations, and a study of ways of causing them, a possible example being the so-called graft-hybrid.

Prominent Hood River Fruit Grower Interviewed

It has been mentioned before in these columns that Mr. J. L. Porter, of Hood River, was employed by the management of the Nelson Fair as judge. When questioned as to how the exhibit of fruit at the fair compared with Hood River, and as to what suggestions he had to offer for the benefit of British Columbia fruit growers, Mr. Porter gave out this statement:

"Nelson may well be proud of the prolificness of its soil. The exhibit here is one of which any state in the Union might well be proud. The vegetables are beyond comparison. Not one word can be said against them. The fruit is in a different category. I am new to this splendid country of yours and it is only after a rigid examination of all its conditions that one is able to tell which is the best fruit to grow and what the conditions are which point to success.

"For size and color in many of the apples I see here, the Kootenay will be hard to beat. As far as the quality is concerned I have no criticism to offer. The quality is good as far as I can judge. What I mean by that is, that the quality of an apple can only be judged when it is ripe. Now most of your apples, the Kootenay being a late district, are not ripe. The early apples such as the Yellow Transparent are quite up to the standard as regards quality. In fact I have never seen better apples of the Yellow Transparent grade than I have seen here. When the quality of such apples as I have been able to test (because of their ripeness) is all right. I have reason to believe that the quality of the winter apples which I have not been able to test (because of their immaturity) is not going to be in any way inferior. Therefore I have to congratulate the district represented in its magnificent showing.

"But there are a few things which I would like to point out. One is with regard to the exhibition of fruit. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Apples on plates are supposed to be perfect. It is of no avail sending in fruit which is defective. Your ranchers handle their fruit far too roughly. I understand and I believe that the best market for the Kootenay fruit is the London market. Now, we of Hood River also cater to that market, and we are most careful of our packing and handling.

"Such fruit is exposed for sale in London in small quantities so that each apple is on full view. There must be no bruising. The apples must be free from all defects, such as black scab, fungus and the like. Further than that, the stalk must be in its place. This seems to be a very particular rule, but after all it is not so. If the stalk is plucked away, the skin is torn and the apple begins to rot from the place where access is thus

given to the flesh of the fruit to the air. Many a plate in the exhibit before you has lost a prize through similar carelessness.

"I believe that you are singularly free from pest, but this cannot last if the fruit grower will not take care of his fruit. I am told that spraying is commendably frequent in this district. That may be true, but I want to tell you that many of the apples on exhibit here are showing the lack of spray. Spray continually. It pays.

"And there is yet another point. You have far too many varieties of apples. That of course is very nice. It shows the extensive fertility of the soil. But it does not pay. If you people are going to have a market you must ship in carload lots. You cannot ship in carload lots of different varieties. You must have a few varieties only. We, of Hood River, are down to six varieties. Those we know we can grow. What you can grow here, I don't know. Most of your winter apples are, as I have said, immature.

"We shipped our Gravensteins long ago. Yours are hardly ready yet. Your Yellow Newtown Pippins are off in size. Have you the season to grow them in? That is for your fruit growers' association to decide by comparing notes. Your Spitzenbergs seem to be in the same class, only more so. But I cannot judge by what I see before me. It is possible that these two varieties can be grown anywhere. It is possible that they can only be grown in favored localities. If the latter be the case, it is evident, then, that these two varieties cannot be grown commercially.

"On the other hand the Cox's Orange Pippin, than which there is no higher priced apple on the market, is well represented. So are your Spies, your Wealthies, your Baldwins and your Ontarios.

"But here you have to take a thought. Are these apples, however popular on the local market, commercial possibilities on the foreign market. If not, they are not worth growing. They may prove a loss. Ranchers should not abide one minute by the varieties they have planted if they discover they are not suited to the district. Let them graft scions of the stock that will suit. I understand that one of your men on the West Arm has grafted this season 500 trees with cuttings of the variety which will bring the best returns. Will the others do so when they find they are growing inferior varieties—inferior from the point of view of markets?"

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Premier Laurier has been invited to visit Boston as the guest of the Merchant's Association of that city.

Hugh Armstrong, member of the Manitoba legislature for Portage la Prairie, will enter the Roblin cabinet as Provincial Treasurer.

Elections in Prince Edward Island have resulted in the return to power of the Hazard Liberal government by a majority of two.

Considerable indignation exists at Emerson, Man., over the high handed action of a U. S. immigration agent in forcibly ejecting a man from his home, taking him into American territory and arresting him there on a trifling charge.

In view of the large number of accidents and deaths resulting recently from the using of kerosene in lamps and stoves, it is probable that a thorough investigation will be made by the federal authorities as to the kind of illuminating oil that is being sold in Western Canada for kerosene.

The government of British Columbia is beginning a big suit against the Dominion government for the recovery of the millions of acres in the railway belt lying for twenty miles on each side of the C. P. R. from tidewater to Alberta and of three million acres in the Peace river district. The contention is that the province is still owner of these lands never having parted with the title of them and that the Dominion government is but a trustee and not the owner.

This raises one of the largest questions ever brought before a Canadian court for if the province is ultimately successful the Dominion must not only now relinquish its trusteeship to millions of acres in British Columbia and re-convey its trust lands to the province, but it must render an accurate and full account of the revenues derived for more than the twenty years during which it has administered these lands as if it were owner.

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Dominion trade returns for the month of October show an increase of \$2,602,074 in the exports of domestic products and a decrease of \$5,221,515 in imports of merchandise entered for consumption as compared with October of last year. The total value of domestic exports for the month was \$26,999,212 as compared with \$23,697,148 for the same month last year. The exports of agricultural products increased by about \$4,000,000 while the exports of the mine and of animals and their products each fell \$1,000,000.

The total exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$26,262,985, as compared with \$31,484,000 for October, 1907.

For the first seven months of the present fiscal year the imports entered for home consumption totalled \$162,908,302, a decrease of \$59,726,936, as compared with the same period of 1907. During the seven months coin and bullion were imported to the value of \$7,212,812, as compared with \$1,396,375 last year. The exports of domestic products for the seven months totalled \$136,408,263, a decrease of \$12,862,525. The total trade for the seven months was \$318,406,985, a decrease of \$75,216,434.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

According to reports, the champagne grape crop of France has been ruined this year by intense heat followed by violent storms and all the labor of the year in the grape growing country has been thrown away.

Prince Pu-Yi, a three-year-old child, now occupies the Chinese throne, as a result of the death of the Emperor and Dowager Empress last week. His mother will act as regent. It is believed that the late emperor and his mother were assassinated.

John D. Rockefeller has been giving some interesting evidence lately before the New York court regarding the early history of the Standard Oil Company. The report of the proceedings suggest that the old man has not lost his cunning, and his repeated effort to convince the newspaper representatives that the great trust he is held responsible for forming is today acting strictly within the law, was pitiful.

Emperor William of Germany has decided to abandon his policy of divine right and has promised for the future to heed the will of the people. The Kaiser has heard himself discussed more plainly by his own people since his now famous interview, than he ever did in the previous twenty-five years of his reign. Public opinion in the empire, applauds the Emperor's decisions to stop meddling in foreign politics, but a good many doubt whether the hot-headed Wilhelm will be able to carry out his promise.

The unrest in India continues and the situation is described as extremely grave. It is believed that before long the government will be forced to take comprehensive military precautions. King Edward, on the fifty anniversary of the establishment of the present form of government in India, which occurred last week had read to the native princes and people an address in which extension of the principle of self government in India is hinted at. As the speech was the work of the British government rather than of the monarch, it is taken to mean that changes of an important nature are contemplated in regard to the governing of India.

The automobile has become so much a part of the life on so many farms in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas that the agricultural colleges of at least two of those states are planning to teach the future farmer something about the motor car, its adaptabilities and general uses. The Iowa college at Ames already has finally decided to have a short winter course on the automobile. The Kansas agricultural school at Manhattan has the matter under consideration and it also is being agitated in Missouri.

According to the plan in Iowa, which will be adopted in Kansas at once, lecturers, which automobile manufacturers have volunteered to furnish, will go to the schools with sample cars of different types to lecture and demonstrate the use of cars on the farm. Preliminary to this part of the course the structure and operation of gasoline engines and motors will be taken up and gone over by the students. Then there will be lectures on various ways in which the gasoline motor can be used to make farming easier and more profitable.

Farm and Live-Stock Photographs

In the course of a year a very large number of photographs of farm scenes, and live-stock are received by the editor of this paper from subscribers in various parts of the prairie provinces and British Columbia. A good many of these are used from week to week as illustrations for our pages. We use just as many of the photos sent in by readers as it is possible for us to do and we are always glad to receive them. Some photographs, of course, do not lend themselves well for illustration purposes. The subject or scene pictured may be lacking in interest, the developing and printing may be so badly done that it is impossible to make a suitable engraving from the photo, but as a general rule this is not

the case. Our experience in using the work of amateur photographers is that a very high percentage of the work is suitable for illustration purposes. Many of the cuts that appear from time to time are ample evidence of this.

At the present time we could use quite a number of photos in this journal. Readers who have built barns or dwelling houses during the summer and have had them photographed would be favoring us and helping their fellow farmers who may be contemplating building, by sending in photos or drawings with short written descriptions of what they have done. We want to get some photographs showing the different methods of winter stock feeding, cattle feeding particularly. We want photographs of anything that has about it one jot of human interest, or will, in any way, interest, instruct or amuse the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Photos sent in will be returned if requested whether used or not. Those used will be paid for. We want our readers to co-operate with us in illustrating the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, just as they co-operate by written contribution.

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER

The Christmas token of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL to its many readers will be sent December 16th. It is not as expensive and beautiful a gift as we would like to send, but is the best we can afford the time and money to get up, and at that we know it will please everyone who sees it. We will place in the hands of our readers a holiday number profusely illustrated from photographs taken in our own country, replete with reading matter upon subjects of interest to all and a front cover design that has been pronounced the best ever attempted since the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been published, and so far in advance of covers on other Canadian publications that it is in a class by itself.

Boasting is no argument, so we just leave it to our readers who will no doubt recall the "fetching" design of our last Christmas cover, and the pleasant expression on the young harvester's face in our exhibition number, to anticipate a treat more rare in the forthcoming Christmas number.

Those who have friends who are not already subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL cannot do them a better turn than to just mention the opportunity of securing the beautiful Christmas number by subscribing at once. The subscription department is always overloaded with work during the latter half of December, so that an early order is more certain of prompt attention.

The Christmas number this year and next, a special number at midsummer and a live, bright paper every week of the year for \$1.50. It's a shame to be without it.

An Improved Saskatchewan Farm

The accompanying illustrations are of the buildings on the farm of Mr. H. A. Dwinell of Stoughton, Sask. Mr. Dwinell and his family came to Canada in 1902, when so many Americans begun pouring over the line. Previously he was engaged in the live-stock shipping and feeding business at Marshall, Minn., and still has a strong inclination for the stock trade. The farm upon which the buildings are located is a full section having about 400 acres broken up with 70 under pasture and 20 in timothy. Including the land owned by three sons, the Dwinells have about 1,000 acres under crop and in the fall of 1905, had so far improved their land that they threshed 15,000 bushels of grain.

The trees shown in the illustrations are three and four years old, mostly supplied by the Dominion government. The house is of a design that is convenient and easily heated, while at the same time is not expensive to build.

Mr. Dwinell is interested in fodder crops and intends experimenting with alfalfa and some of the different tame grasses.



HOUSE ON FARM OF H. A. DWINNELL, STOUGHTON, SASK.

Fail once More to Land the Buffaloes

The remainder of the buffalo herd at Pablo Montana, which is owned by the Canadian government, will not be brought across the border this fall. The attempt to corral the herd, and load the buffalo into cars has had to be abandoned. The bison themselves upset all plans and are now roaming at will on their native heath. The corral in which they were to be herded prior to the drive to the railway, had been built with great care and was supposed to be proof against the strength of the biggest bison. When the corral was planned it was located against a bluff that was so steep that it was thought to be an impossible barrier to the bison. The fence was built against this bluff, which formed a side of the corral, the fence being built to form the other three sides of the enclosure. According to the plan the bison were rounded up and were slowly worked toward the corral.

Everything worked according to schedule and the wing fences swung the animals toward the corral gate and the scheme was pronounced a complete success. The shaggy brutes trotted through the gate into the corral with an indifference that should have aroused the suspicion of the men who were driving them. It was not according to the obstinate nature of the beasts to act that way unless there was something doing. But the herders took no thought of anything but getting the bison through that gate. That much they did and did well. In the performance they had the complete co-operation of the bison, which were more than eager to get into the corral, for they could see across the enclosure an easy avenue to liberty which was not visible to the naked eye of the herder.

There was a rumble of the heavy mass getting into motion. Then the dog trot of the bison quickened into a gallop with the response of a troop of cavalry horses to a bugle call, and in a cloud of dust the unwieldy beasts charged across the enclosure straight at the high bluff, whose vertical face had been supposed to be insurmountable by anything on feet.

Dust obscured the flight of the beasts, but it hung over them like a dense mantle and its movement marked the course of the quondam property of the Dominion. Straight toward the foot of the bluff the herd charged and those who were watching the movement expected to see a mass of buffalo meat piled up at the front of the steep cliff.

The herd rushed to the foot of the bluff all right, but it didn't stop there. It scaled that cliff as if the steep wall were the easiest thing in the world. There was not a moment of hesitation, not a falter. Right up the abrupt wall the bison charged, each making a trail that was a little easier for the one that was following him. Up the bluff and over the ridge, belching in triumph and twisting their short tails in victory, the ungainly gallopers passed and then they spread out, scattered in three different directions until the work of months was undone and they were their own masters, defiant and unconquered.



BUILDINGS AND WINDBREAK ON THE FARM OF H. A. DWINNELL, STOUGHTON, SASK.

The Great Brazilian Coffee Corner

Modern history records a number of attempts on the part of the producers of certain commodities to corner the supply of the materials they were producing and thus be in a position to fix arbitrarily, the price at which those commodities should be sold. In some cases, corners in supply have been successfully effected. The steel trust and the Standard Oil Company in the United States might be given as illustrations of the successful accomplishment of a corner, more or less, in the supply of steel and oil in that country. Also, incidentally, by their control of the supply of these two commodities in a country that controls a very large portion of the world's supply, they are able to set prices on their products at any level they desire. Trusts and combines of the nature of these two have been successful because a comparatively few individuals were concerned, and because those individuals have been agreeable to the setting aside of what might be termed their private interests for the benefit of the interests pooled.

Similarly some attempts have been made to corner the products in other lines of industry, agriculture not excepted. Men have dreamed of great corners in important lines of food farm products ever since Joseph, of biblical story, succeeded in cornering the Egyptian corn supply and staved off famine during the lean years. Instances are not lacking of attempts on farmers' parts to control, more than they do, the making of the selling price of the various commodities they produce, wheat especially. In the United States, and to some extent in this country, we have witnessed the spectacle of a huge, but rather loose-jointed organization of grain producers, resolving that hereafter certain farm products should be sold at the prices named by the producers. We have witnessed, too, the failure of such a widely-disseminated organization to carry out its purpose in the matter of price control, a failure that was due, primarily, to the inability of the organization to control the output of several million small and only partially interested members. But this is ancient history, more or less, of attempted corners on the part of agricultural producers.

The "great coffee corner," of Brazil, is the latest and one of the largest attempts ever made by the producers of a staple farm crop to corner the supply and dictate arbitrarily the price to the consumer. If there is one crop in the world, the supply of which might be successfully cornered, that crop surely is coffee. All the conditions were favorable for a mighty squeeze of the coffee consumer. The Brazilian coffee planter was the chief of his kind. Practically speaking, Brazil controls the coffee business of the world. Consumers in Europe and America needed a commodity which no other quarter of the globe but this South American republic was producing. On the face of things cornering the coffee supply and raising the price to any level desired seemed like a simple operation. It looked like an easy matter, even if a few thousand planters were involved and bound together only loosely. But the Brazilian coffee corner presented also the spectacle of a powerful government standing behind the enterprise determined to control the coffee trade of the world and to fix coffee prices that would make the growing of the crop remunerative to Brazilian planters. In defiance of the law of supply and demand the government proceeded to lay out a plan for the cornering of the coffee crop.

The scheme finally evolved seemed to have nearly every feature essential to success incorporated in it. The world's coffee requirements, year by year, may be estimated very accurately. The Brazilian fields were the source of supply. All that was necessary, therefore, for the government to do was to fix the price and feed out only enough coffee each year to meet the demand. Thus the effect of a large crop would not reflect itself in decreased values, and when a poor crop year came, then the reserves stored up in the years of plenty could be sold out at a profit.

The growth of the great coffee corner was due to the bumper crop of 1906. In that year coffee planters expected a crop of fifteen million bags, but they had a twenty-three million-bag crop to market. Prices sagged and the government, in order to prevent disaster to planters, due to the greatly decreased prices, prohibited further planting. Then they got the idea of cornering the crop. An eighty million-dollar loan was negotiated and the surplus of 1906, about eight million bags, was purchased. The whole thing got off with a healthy looking start, and banks seemed willing to finance the government's corner, but after the experiment had been in operation about two years the country discovered that it had a white elephant on its hands. The banks held the eight million bags in warehouses as security for their loans, and as the withdrawal of such a quantity of coffee from market kept prices high, the bankers were tempted at all times, and actually did "bear" the market with the government's reserves. There was the danger constantly that the banks would loosen up the reserves, and, all

the time, also, the charges for storing the reserves were mounting up.

The crash came this year when the coffee crop was harvested and found to be several million bags over the world's requirements. Even a powerful government could not go on forever buying up the surplus from producers, pay for storage and interest on loans, if a lean year never seemed to be coming when the reserves could be unloaded and the profit made. The bands that went in readily enough at the start were unwilling to go in much deeper in loans on "coffee reserves," and the government's inability to buy up the surplus of the 1908 crop precipitated a "bear" market immediately. Prices fell and the great coffee corner collapsed at a loss of fifteen million dollars to the Brazilian Government. The government co-operated with growers to the extent of \$75,000,000, and is now unable to secure for its reserves the price demanded by the producers. The latest and largest attempt on the part of the producers to "corner" their own product was a most heroic one, yet it failed signally and in circumstances that seemed strongly favorable for its success.

The chief reason for its failure probably was that due attention was not given to restricting production. Growers were expecting all the time that the scheme would effect higher prices. Instead of curtailing production they continued to produce more, with the result that the country got stocked with a much larger reserve supply than it estimated it would ever be required to carry. The government's reserves simply increased the demand for coffee. Increasing demand induced higher prices, stimulated production until finally the corner became the chief menace to its own existence. Then it collapsed. The fine theories spun beforehand proved ineffective, and the coffee-growing interests in Brazil are to-day in worse condition than at any time in the history of the growing of the crop in the country.

The failure of this enterprise is another example, added to those that have gone before, of the inability of a large body of producers to fix successfully, in defiance of the law of supply and demand, the price at which their products shall be sold. While in every case it is possible after the collapse of such an attempt to point out the cause of failure it is extremely difficult to provide for all unseen contingencies beforehand.

In theory it is easy enough to explain how a producer's corner could be successfully engineered, but in practice it proves always more of an undertaking than can be carried through. Controlling the action of several million producers, the majority of whom are concerned chiefly with their own interests, and will advance those interests always in preference to the interests of all, comes as near the impossible as anything that could be imagined. Enterprises of this class, in their results, aim at what can only be secured through earnest and honest co-operation. Successful co-operation is not a product of sporadic growth. It is the development of a simple and entirely unselfish idea. Sometime, perhaps, producers may co-operate in a way that will successfully accomplish such tasks as the fixing of the selling price of their products, but if they do, the organization they work through must be of a more enduring kind than most of those that have been promoting the visionary schemes that in the past have been most dangerous to the true spirit of co-operation.

The New Stock Yards in Montreal

The splendid new cattle yards at Montreal, which were recently completed, and are in use now for the handling of live-stock, are said to be the best equipped of any stockyards on the continent. Not so large by any means as the yards found at certain American market centers, but in convenience of arrangement, and in new and modern features for rapidly handling live-stock, superior to anything in this country or the United States.

Twenty-three acres of the land have been roofed over in the making of the yards, the only break in the roofing being at the alley ways, in all of which is laid a fine pavement of vitrified brick. The cost of the new yards will exceed half a million dollars, this large expenditure being made by the company with a view to the facilitating of the handling of the cattle which will reach the eastern city, and a very large proportion of which are consigned from the western provinces. It is the expectation that these shipments will increase with great rapidity during the next few years, and the company has made provision for the rapid handling of this traffic, whatever the increase may be. None of the American cities have yards more conveniently arranged or embracing more modern features than these.

At these yards there arrive considerably more than three hundred cattle every day. In addition to this, there are the calves, hogs and sheep, which number many hundreds more. The west end of Montreal also has its cattle yards and abattoirs, but the new buildings at the corner of Mount Royal Avenue and Iberville are the latest adjuncts to modern railroading. Prominent American cattlemen who have visited the yards in Montreal, declare that these arrangements are the finest on the continent. There is nothing so complete—nothing that embodies in a single enter-

prise all the most advanced features of modern practice.

What impresses the visitor is the exceeding cleanliness that pervades the whole stockyard area, alleyways, runways, shutes, stables, pens and large unloading sheds. Nothing offensive is anywhere noticeable. The well-swept concrete floors, the perfectly drained gutters, the rows of well-built troughs—all tell the story of scrupulous care and neatness.

Everything is arranged with a view to securing rapidity of movement with a minimum of trouble. The unloading shed, 625 feet in length, with its double aisles and ample equipment of cut-off gateways and swinging and sliding doors, provides facilities for the simultaneous handling of upwards of sixty carloads of stock. The trolley car travels the whole length of the big shed for the quick conveyance of the hay, straw and other bundles of cattle feed, from the cars to the store rooms.

The various buildings have a perfect system of ventilation and full electric installation—the glass windows and roofs being capable of admitting ample supplies of fresh air and sunlight in the daytime and alleyways almost as bright by night as when the sun is shining.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 10,000 ANIMALS

The stables furnish accommodation for about 1000 horses, 400 cattle, 4,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep and calves. The largest cattle barns are 268 by 188 feet and 222 by 226. The building for sheep and calves is a double-deck structure 188 feet by 124, and that for hogs is 226 by 124.

There is an ample water supply and first-class lavatories. The yards are provided with fire apparatus, which includes two hose reels and reels for attachment at the corner of every alley-way.

The main alley-way, which is about sixty feet in width, affords plenty of scope for the marshalling of stock for purchase or inspection.

Spraying Weeds in North Dakota

As is well known, the North Dakota Experiment Station has for a number of years worked upon the question of the use of chemical sprays in destroying weeds in cereal grainfields.

Professor Bolley has, during the past three or four years, after becoming convinced that the process was one which would be of great value to the northern farmers, especially cereal growers, made every effort to get spraying machinery manufacturers of America to take an interest in the work and modify their machines in such manner that the work could be done by horse power, simply driving over the fields.

He has been specially interested in getting the firms to strengthen their machines, and at the same time simplify them so that they can be handled by any ordinary teamster. In the last two or three years much improvement has been made in many of these machines, and it is believed that soon the field spraying machine will be looked upon as a part of the farm equipment, and the Professor predicts that it will eventually be as serviceable in increasing crop values in the case of potatoes, cereal grains, etc., as that of any one of the farm implements.

The Professor is at present engaged in introducing to spraying companies ideas for making special equipment, which will allow the machines to be handled either as hand sprayers or general field sprayers. That is to say, he has asked the companies to make it possible to attach one or more lines of pressure hose to the machine in such manner that while the machine is being driven through the field, the spray can be thrown, either from the general spray beam or from nozzles directed by hand. The object of being able to direct the nozzles by hand will be apparent to those farmers who have lands infested by Canada thistle, and patches of weeds, even mustard may be scattered through the field in small clumps such that it is not desirable to run the spray beam all of the time.

Things to Remember

Meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, Red Deer, Nov. 26.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10.

Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7 to 11.

Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 2.

Convention of Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, Feb. 15-17.

Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 9-12.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, March 23-26.

Calgary Fair Board Prosperous

The directors of the Calgary Exhibition received a gratifying report at their annual meeting on the 17th. After all accounts have been paid and all liabilities discharged, the association has a surplus of nearly \$25,000 with which to carry forward improvements in their exhibition. This is probably the most satisfactory condition of which any of our Western fair boards can boast, and reflects exceptional credit upon the manager, Mr. E. L. Richardson.

First Report of the Lacombe Experimental Farm

Herewith we are pleased to give a synopsis of the first report of the work at the new Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta. The results of a few minor tests and those with roots, potatoes, and dates of sowing have not yet been compiled. The very complete report here given and the volume of work undertaken speaks well for the thoroughness and enterprise with which Mr. Hutton is conducting the farm.—Ed.

The spring opened much earlier than in 1907 and seeding was finished this year before it was commenced one year ago. A heavy rainfall in June stimulated a strong growth but ripening was delayed by cool weather during the last of July and August. All comparative grain tests were sown on timothy sod except the winter wheat which was sown on brome sod. In both cases a crop of hay was taken in 1907, then the land was ploughed and prepared for winter wheat and spring crops. In the case of grains this system of cultivation insures an earlier harvest but a lighter crop and with the winter wheat a dual crop, i. e. wheat and grass seed. This season further experiments are being conducted with winter wheat on summer fallow, brome sod and timothy sod, while as a complement to the test, baking results will be secured by the Cerealists at the Central Experimental Farm to determine the quality of the wheat produced on the timothy sod and on the summer fallow. Some data will be available covering conditions such as exist here as to merits of the two systems in a rotation, the net return from the land covering the rotation where a crop is taken each year or where two years are required to produce one crop or in the case of summer fallow for winter wheat.

FALL WHEAT—COMPARATIVE TESTS.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	Karkoff	345	16
2	Turkey Red, Alberta Red	344	16
3	Reliable	356	16
4	Red Velvet Chaff	356	15
5	Early Windsor	356	14
6	Red Chief	355	14
7	Abundance	357	13
8	Dawson's Golden Chaff	356	11
9	Prosperity	357	11

The low yields of winter wheat here reported in the comparative tests might, if not explained, convey the impression that winter wheat is not a profitable crop. These, as has been indicated, were secured from a brome sod and to those who have had experience in controlling brome grass an explanation as to why the yields are low will be unnecessary. Different methods of handling this sod are now under test. Comparisons will be made between the effectiveness of ploughing to a depth of five inches when growth is most rapid, ploughing to a similar depth after hay crop is harvested, ploughing to a depth of from two and a half to three inches after hay is cut, and again to a depth of five inches later in the fall.

Following are yields of three varieties of winter wheat with different cultivation:

Name	Cultivation	No. days maturing	Yield Bus. Lbs.
Dawson's Golden Chaff, Summer Fallow		359	56
Reliable	"	366	49
Abundance	"	360	46
Reliable	Brome Sod	358	16
Abundance	"	357	13
Dawson's Golden Chaff	"	356	11
Dawson's Golden Chaff, Timothy Sod		353	20.30

SPRING WHEAT—COMPARATIVE TESTS.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	Chelsea	133	46
2	Bishop	133	43
3	Preston	133	39
4	Huron	133	37.30
5	Pringle's Champlain	134	36
6	Stanley	133	35.30
7	White Russian	137	35
8	Hungarian White	134	32
9	Downy Riga D.	122	31
10	White Fife	137	31
11	Marquis	133	30
12	Percy A.	133	28
13	Red Fern	134	28
14	Red Fife H.	137	18

The effect of timothy sod as compared with summer fallow in influencing the length of time necessary to mature the grain and consequently influencing, in seasons such as this, when frost came unusually early, the yield, is shown by the figures below:

TIMOTHY SOD.

Name	No of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
Preston	133	39
Stanley	133	35.30

CORN AND ROOT LAND OF 1907.

Name	No of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
Stanley	139	30.17
Preston	139	27.19

In the case of the grain on what was practically a summer fallow the difference given in length of time maturing does not represent as great a difference as really existed, since frost cut off the development of the later grain which never matured as did the grain on sod which escaped untouched. Had the season been normal it is thought safe to say that there would have been a difference of at least ten days in favor of the wheat grown on sod in point of early maturity. Had the season been normal it is also safe to say that the yield of grain from the corn and root land would have been greater.

OATS—COMPARATIVE TESTS.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	Pioneer	129	111.6
2	Banner	129	90
3	Milford White	129	88.8
4	Siberian	129	77.22
5	Abundance	128	75
6	Lincoln	128	74.4
6	White Giant	128	74.4
8	American Triumph	128	68.28
8	Thousand Dollar	127	68.28
10	Improved American	128	67.32
11	Wide Awake	128	67.2
12	Improved Ligowa	123	65.10
12	Irish Victor	126	65.10
14	Golden Beauty	127	63.18
15	Goldfinder	130	60
15	Golden Giant	135	60
15	Twentieth Century	128	60
15	Kendal White	125	60
15	Danish Island	127	60
20	Joanette	126	51.6
21	Storm King	125	50.10
22	Tartar King	127	49.14
23	Swedish Select	128	48.18
24	Virginia White	126	44.4

The following figures represent the results of two methods of cultivation, one involving the use of a surface packer this being the only difference in the treatment of the soil. The land was fall ploughed and left as ploughed till spring in both cases. After seeding in the one case the ground was gone over once with a surface packer loaded with stone.

Name	Quantity seed per Bus.	Yield of straw Cultivation Lbs.	Yield of grain Bus. Lb.
Banner	2	Packed	3480 90
Banner	2 1/2	"	4200 95.10
Banner	2	Unpacked	2940 61.26
Banner	2 1/2	"	2760 86.16
Thousand Dollar	2	Packed	4620 67.2
Thousand Dollar	2 1/2	"	3240 84.24
Thousand Dollar	2	Unpacked	2940 54.24
Thousand Dollar	2 1/2	"	3000 70.20

These figures show an average of 15 bus. and 30 lbs. in favor of packing. I believe that this machine has a place on the farms of the north, even when moisture is as plentiful as it was this year, in firming the soil, bringing moisture at once to the seed, and permitting and promoting a better root development.

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	Mansfield	110	62.24
2	Blue Longhead	112	60
3	Mensury	110	47.24
4	Odessa	109	45
5	Albert	110	43.36
5	Stella	110	43.36
7	Claude	110	41.12
8	Nugent	109	40
9	Champion	109	33.36
9	Yale	111	33.36
11	Empire	109	31.12
12	Oderbruck	110	29.8
13	Trooper	110	23.36

Yields of all varieties of barley were reduced by blackbirds.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY—TEST OF VARIETIES.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	Invincible	117	56.42
2	Sidney	115	55
2	No. 986	116	55
3	Standwell	116	53.36
4	Swedish Chevalier	117	52.24
5	Gordon	113	43.36
6	French Chevalier	113	37.24
7	Canadian Thorpe	112	33.36
8	Danish Chevalier	117	32.24
9	Clifford	110	27.24

10	Jarvis	111	21.12
11	Beaver	109	18.36

Our yield of peas this year has been low owing to the fact that after seeding in the spring, the ground on which the peas were sown blew to a considerable extent thus uncovering the seed, the crop coming up unevenly. However, with the price realized here for peas at the present, the crop of 16 bushels to the acre might be said to be a profitable one, though, under normal conditions, this yield should be increased greatly. It would appear also that inoculation were as necessary for peas as for other legumes. The difference between the inoculated and uninoculated soil for alfalfa might explain why our pea crop yields were so very low. These peas in growing appeared somewhat similar to the Red Clover which was not inoculated, being patchy and irregular.

PEAS.

No.	Name of Variety	No. of days maturing	Yield per acre Bus. Lbs.
1	English Grey	129	16
1	Wisconsin Blue	129	16
3	Victoria	132	15
4	Early Britain	129	14.30
5	Paragon	129	14
6	Agnes	129	13.30
6	Golden Vine	129	13.30
8	Chancellor	127	13
8	Picton	129	13
10	Daniel O'Rourke	129	12
10	Mackay	129	12
10	Prince	129	12
10	White Narrowfat	129	12
14	Prussian Blue	129	11
15	Gregory	129	10
15	Black Eye Marrowfat	129	10
17	Archer	129	9
18	Arthur	126	8

A small block of alfalfa was sown in the spring of 1907. Three quarters of the area were inoculated while one quarter was left untreated. For the introduction of the necessary bacteria, soil was secured from Lethbridge from a field where alfalfa had become established, and was used at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre. This earth was sown broadcast by hand, after the alfalfa seed had been sown, and harrowed in. Similar treatment in regard to summer clipping was given both lots, and this year two cuttings were taken from each. Great differences were noticeable throughout the growing season, the crop which had been inoculated presenting a rich healthy color and making a much more rapid growth. The yield of hay per acre from the inoculated area was at the rate of 7200 pounds, while from the uninoculated only 2560 pounds of hay were harvested. We commend to general trial this most valuable crop, and to give greater assurance of success will supply limited quantities of inoculated earth to those who wish to make this trial and are willing to pay freight on the soil.

G. H. HUTTON,
Superintendent.

At The Agricultural College

The fall term of lectures and demonstrations at the Manitoba agricultural college is now well under way. Classes are well filled, but the staff of teachers is rather small for the number of students in attendance, added to which it seems almost impossible to secure a suitable Professor of Animal Husbandry. At a recent meeting of the advisory board, three of the staff who had previously held positions of lecturers were raised to full professorships. These are Prof. Grey in Mechanics, Prof. Broderick in Horticulture, and Prof. Spole in English and Literature.

The new mechanical building is all but finished, and is, perhaps, the largest and best equipped of the kind in existence. Training in repairing iron and woodwork is to receive particular attention in this new building, there being anvils and forges enough to accommodate fifty or more students at once. Farm machinery will also be studied in this building and the short course in machinery which was inaugurated last summer will consist chiefly of demonstrations with the mechanical equipment.

In response to requests from the poultrymen's association, the course in poultry keeping is to be elaborated this winter by an expert poultryman.

Arrangements are being made for the annual convention of agricultural society delegates, the dates set being the four days including and following February 16th. This convention will assume, in part, the nature of a short course, lectures being given on judging grains, stock, poultry, vegetables and dairy products.

One of the features of this convention will be meetings for farmers' wives and daughters, covering discussions upon household affairs.

A show of grain will be held at the same time and it is quite probable the convention of the Western Horticultural Society and the Manitoba dairymen's association will be held at the same time.

Principal Black has assumed action again, having completely recovered from his indisposition.

Winter Fair Prize List

The prize-list of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, including the fat-stock show, horse show, pure-bred cattle sale, and poultry show, has been put in circulation. The dates set are March 23 to 26. The classification in all classes is extensive and the prize money liberal. Few shows offer such an opportunity for honorable distinction and to secure prize money as the winter fairs. Fat stock entered is invariably sold for prices a little above the market quotations, which, added to the money won on the live animal is generous compensation for the time and feed used in fitting stock. The feeders of the champion steers last year at Regina and Brandon realized something over \$200 each on their animals.

The "Josh Billing" Letter Caught on

"These was a lot of sound common sense framed in language that tickled my sides in that letter of Josh Billing's. I wish he would give us some more." R. H. J.
 "Josh Billing" should give us some more of his experiences; we farmers enjoy that kind of humor, especially when it is mixed with so much sound advice." L. R. M.
 "I was delighted to see that we have such a genuine humorist among our farmers, keep it up, Josh, you did not crowd all your experiences into that one letter." A. M. C.

Boiling eggs without water is a new departure in some of the large hotels of Chicago, the process being an idea worked out by Prof. Ratke of the Armour institute in his experiments with electricity. The water boils the eggs for you after you are seated at the dining table. He brings a little box-like machine to the table, puts in the required number of eggs, turns on the electricity, and in one minute and a half the eggs are done to a turn, perfectly boiled, and yet no water present in which to boil them.

The World's Oat Crop

Broomhall in his latest estimates of the 1908 grain crop of the world shows in the following table the oat crop of this and previous years.

WORLD'S OAT CROP.—Qrs. 304 lbs.
 Official returns given when obtainable.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Argentina.....	5,900,000	3,200,000	1,300,000
Algeria.....	800,000	988,000	741,000
Austria-Hungary.....	23,000,000	24,700,000	26,100,000
Belgium.....	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,628,000
Bulgaria.....	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Canada.....	34,000,000	22,320,000	22,200,000
Denmark.....	4,500,000	4,000,000	4,800,000
France.....	35,050,000	37,150,000	31,100,000
Germany.....	63,500,000	66,400,000	61,200,000
Holland.....	2,200,000	2,350,000	2,279,000
Italy.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Roumania.....	2,000,000	2,100,000	3,200,000
Russia.....	97,000,000	95,600,000	75,200,000
Sweden.....	8,300,000	7,900,000	7,600,000
U. K.....	23,000,000	23,100,000	21,800,000
U. S. A.....	98,500,000	94,300,000	120,900,000
Totals.....	404,750,000	391,808,000	385,248,000

MARKETS

Wheat sentiment was bullish in the early part of the week. On Tuesday, following the report of a decrease of two million bushels in the visible supply, the markets reacted strongly and at Winnipeg the advance over the previous day's close was approximately two cents on milling grades. This reported decrease in visible was augmented in its effect by the serious condition of the American winter wheat. Drought has been damaging the growing crop rather badly in the winter wheat states. In Kansas the crop is not yet above ground.

Following this on Wednesday came reverse action. The advance of the day previous had been made chiefly in American markets. Liverpool did not respond and the report of heavy rains in the Argentine caused a slump from Tuesday's level. All along it has been held that dry weather in the southern Argentine country was seriously damaging the growing crop and with the report of moisture a toning down of prices was to be expected. With this reported improvement in the south, European demand, which has been active all season, fell off a little and wheat sagged a trifle more.

At the same time bearish sentiment is developing in respect to the Australian crop. It is definitely certain that the South American Republic and the island continent will have much less wheat to export next year than this.

Towards the close of the week the markets again went on the up turn. Decrease in export demand during the fore part of the week had the effect of diminishing the supply in line for export and with

this an upward reaction set in. The world's situation is strong. News generally is bullish in tone. Deliveries through Winnipeg continue heavy. A million and a half bushels passed through during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Friday. The run for the week for all grains was over six hundred cars per day. Coarse grains show little change. Prices for all grades for the week period were:

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	101½	103½	102½	102½	102½	102½
No. 2 North-ern.....	98½	100	99½	98½	99	99
No. 3 North-ern.....	96	97½	97	96½	96½	96½
No. 4.....	92½	93½	93½	93	93½	93½
No. 5.....	89½	90½	90½	90	90½	90½
No. 6.....	83½	84½	84½	84	84½	84½
Feed.....	73½	74½	74½	74½	74½	75
No. 1 Alber-ta Red.....	102½	103½	103½	102½	103	103
No. 2 Alber-ta Red.....	99½	100½	100½	99½	100	100
Oats—						
No. 2 White	39½	39½	39	38½	39	39
No. 3 White	37	37	37	37	37	37
Feed 1.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37
Feed 2.....	36	36	36	36	36	36
Barley—						
No. 3.....	51	51	51	51	51	51
No. 4.....	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	49
Feed.....	44	44	44	44	44	44
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	125	126½	127	126	125	123½
No. 1 Man.	123	124½	125	124	.....	120½

SPECULATIVE MARKET.

In the situation for the future, nothing of importance has occurred during the week past that in any way alters the forecast of higher prices. The Argentine and Australian crops at the moment are the prominent factors in fixing futures. Rumors of drought in Australia filter through, but nothing authentic in regard to the crop ripening for harvest can be gathered. The situation in both countries is such that sentiment for the next few months must be bullish. One factor that lends strength to the situation is the lack of future selling by South American grain firms, a pretty certain indication that prospects for a bumper crop in that quarter are none too bright. Viewed generally the wheat situation appears one of great strength and further enhancement in values is expected.

Winnipeg option market for the week were as follows:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Dec.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
May.....	102½	102½	101½	101½	101½
July.....	104	.....	.....	.....	103½
Tuesday—					
Nov.....	101½	103½	101½	103	103
Dec.....	96½	97½	96½	97½	97½
May.....	101½	103½	101½	103½	103½
July.....	104	.....	.....	.....	104½
Wednesday—					
Nov.....	103	103	102½	102½	102½
Dec.....	98	98½	97½	97½	97½
May.....	103½	103½	102½	102½	102½
July.....	104½	.....	.....	.....	104½
Thursday—					
Nov.....	102½	102½	101½	102	102
Dec.....	97½	97½	97	97	97
May.....	102½	103	102½	102½	102½
July.....	104½	.....	.....	.....	104½
Friday—					
Nov.....	102	102½	102½	102½	102½
Dec.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
May.....	102	102½	102½	102½	102½
July.....	104½	.....	.....	.....	104½
Saturday—					
Nov.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Dec.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
May.....	103	103	102½	103	103
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg—

Net per ton—

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

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.....	30
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	26 @ 27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	23 @ 25
Dairy in tubs.....	20 @ 23
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13½ @ 134
Eastern cheese.....	14 @ 14½
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Win-nipeg.....	24 @ 25

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.
 Prairie hay, baled..... \$ 7.50 @ \$ 8.50
 Timothy..... 10.00 @ 12.00
 Red Top..... 7.50 @ 8.00
 Baled Straw..... 5.00

VEGETABLES.

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

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg)

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7 @ 8
Branded steer hides.....	7½ @ 7
Country hides.....	6 @ 7
Calf skins.....	9 @ 10½
Kip.....	7 @ 8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool.....	8 @ 8
Territory wool.....	31 @ 33
Seneca root.....	20 @ 25

POULTRY.

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

THE FUR MARKET.

Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo., comment on the fur market as follows: The fur market is opening up and from present indications promises to be a most profitable season for the hunter and trapper, and the man who gets started out early with a good line of traps and animal baits, and sticks to it, is bound to make good money by trapping this winter, as all furs are in good demand and bringing very satisfactory prices. Coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, civet cat, fox, wolf, beaver, otter, lynx, white weasel, etc., are all a big source of profit to the man trapping.

RACCOON—Most of the coon skins of this country are made into coats, and with prospects of a severe winter should prove a very desirable article and bring satisfactory prices.

MINK is opening up strong and is in splendid demand. Prospects look good for tip top prices, especially on the better grade.

SKUNK has opened higher than last season, and should be one of the best articles on the list. Properly taken care of, the skunk will be a good source of profit.

MUSKRAT is in fine demand and opening on a higher basis than last season. Fall and winter rats will be a very profitable article for the trapper.

FOXES, especially the choice well-furred skins, are wanted and bringing higher prices than usual.

BEAVER and OTTER remain steady with little or no change from last year.

MARTEN, especially the well furred skins, is in good demand at about the closing prices of last season.

LNXYX are scarce and are at the highest point ever known in the fur trade. They are bringing enormous prices. Demand is greater than the supply.

The outlook for the season, taken as whole, is extremely good, and trapping will undoubtedly prove a most profitable pursuit anywhere during the present winter.

LIVESTOCK.

At Winnipeg for the week past unusually heavy deliveries have been the feature. Exports were forward in large numbers. Six hundred head passed through from the Milk River ranch, mostly Herefords, and practically all went east for export. Prices remain unchanged. The bulk of the exporters are being handled at \$3.75. Hogs are being delivered freely and quotations are unaltered.

Prices are as follows: Export steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; export cows, \$3.25; butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; medium killing stock, \$2.25 to \$3.00; calves, \$4.00; hogs, \$5.50; sheep, \$5.50.

TORONTO.

A heavy run of stock of medium quality is reported. Prices are unchanged. Export steers, \$4.80 to \$5.25; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice butchers, \$4.40 to \$4.60; common, \$3.35 to \$3.60; stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$4.40 to \$4.70; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.40; hogs \$5.75 to \$5.90.

CHICAGO.

Heavy deliveries seem to have been the feature at all live-stock markets on the continent last week. At the Union Stock Yards, all previous records in receipts were broken. On Monday the run of native beef cattle was over 47000 head. Large receipts sent prices down and lessened demand. Offerings of Canadian cattle since last report include twelve loads sent from Eagle Butte, Alberta and Battle Creek, S.D. Prices for steers were \$4.65 to \$5.85 which was within 15 cents of the top for rangers the day sold. The different grades of killing stuff are ranging \$3.25 to \$7.50; hogs, \$5.35 to \$5.95; sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORD OVER

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Great Britain has decided to admit women to its examinations in surgery and dentistry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M. D. has the distinction of being the first English lady mayor. She presides over the deliberations of the Corporation of Aldeburgh.

The story of the remains of Andree, who left Spitzbergen in a balloon in 1897, and has never been seen since, have been found on the coast of Labrador, is looked upon as a fake.

The death is announced of Auguste Marion, one of the oldest and best known French-Canadian journalists in Montreal. Mr. Marion, who was in his 68th year, was connected with *La Presse* for many years, and some years ago made a tour around the world for that paper.

Mme. Melba is the latest notable adherent of Suffragetteism. She says she was impelled to join the movement for humanitarian reasons. She recently visited Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and other large industrial centres, where the poverty of the work women touched her heart, and compelled her to believe that their condition could be bettered if the influence of women were used in selecting members of Parliament. She believes strongly in the wisdom of the law-makers of Australia, who have enfranchised women.

Two Glasgow citizens, who desire to remain anonymous, have given to the corporation six acres of ground to be added to Springburn Park for the purpose of recreation. Accompanying the gift was the sum of a thousand pounds as a contribution towards the formation of roads and laying out the ground. They desire that the work should be done with efficient labor, and be begun forthwith.

The great novelist, Charles Dickens, once received an invitation to a "Walter Scott" party, each guest being expected to attend in the character of one or other of Scott's heroes. On the eventful night, when the "Rob Roys" and the "Quentin Durwards" were all assembled, Dickens, quite unconcerned, walked in, dressed in his ordinary evening clothes.

At length the host, who was feeling uneasy, came to him and said: "Mr. Dickens, what character of Scott's are you supposed to represent?"

"Character?" said Dickens. "Why, sir, a character you will find in every one of Scott's novels. I," he went on, smiling, "I am the 'gentle reader.'"

Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was the recipient of a pleasant surprise on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of St. Paul's. At a largely attended reunion of the congregation of St. Paul's, Dr. Barclay was presented with the sum of \$5,000 and a silk gown, the gift of the congregation. Then Mr. Robert Meighen read a letter from Lord Mount Stephen, in which his Lordship stated that hearing of the movement to honor Dr. Barclay, he wished to do something for his old pastor personally, and he enclosed securities to the value of \$73,300 as a personal gift.

IN THE DIRECTION OF DECENCY

All decent folk will feel gratified to learn that the editor of the *Calgary Eye Opener* did not gain much from his suit against Dan. McGillicuddy for libel. The editor of the *News* published an article severely censuring and condemning the material that the *Eye Opener* prints. The jury found the accused guilty of libel, but added the following rider: "We believe the contents of

the letter as published in the *Daily News* too drastic to meet the requirements of the case. But as citizens of Calgary we desire to place on record our disapproval of the obscene and suggestive articles and illustrations that from time to time have appeared in the copies of the *Eye Opener*, and we respectfully request your lordship to caution the prosecutor against publishing any more such articles in his paper, and if persisted in should be repressed."

Mr. Justice Beck, who was presiding, in giving judgment said he should certainly consider the rider of the jury. The prosecutor in question had published a debasing, corrupting and demoralizing paper and was not worthy of much consideration. If he had chosen to publish a decent paper he might have been useful, but as he had chosen to be impure there was not much sympathy due to him. As the jury had found for the crown the judge was compelled to impose a penalty. He imposed a fine of one hundred dollars without costs with a stay of judgment until December 15th.

Considering the statements of the judge and jury, the *News* editor can feel that he has won a victory for morals and decency which was cheaply gained at the price of the fine. If, through his outspoken condemnation, the paper is cleaned up or suppressed, Calgary and all of Canada will be greatly in his debt. A great many people who class themselves as decent citizens know Calgary best as the city where this sheet is published, and it is the support of this class that kept the paper going.

HOW EDISON HAS RETIRED

Don't waste too much pity on the man who has to work hard. He doesn't often need it. But spare a bit for the man who has worked hard and then retired from active service, not because he is worn out, but because he has made enough to live on in comfort the rest of his days. An Ontario farmer—threescore years and ten, but bright and spry as a man of fifty—sold his farm to his son, bought a driver and a bicycle and prepared to "enjoy" himself. Several months later some one asked him what he was doing. "Oh," he said sheepishly, "I'm doing chores for Frank."

Some time ago it was announced that Thomas A. Edison was going to retire, and a reporter went down to Orange, New Jersey, to see how he was doing it. He was found in his laboratory dressed in his working clothes and apparently as actively engaged as ever he was.

The reporter reminded him that he was supposed to have retired and to be having fun.

"Why, I am," he said. "I am having the time of my life. I've retired from money-making. That's what I have been trying to escape from. I don't see how any man can go in for money-making as a real business in life. It would kill me. I don't need much of anything personally, but I've had to have a lot of money for my work. I'm trying some chemical experiments. I'm going to put a lot of things together and take them apart, and see what the result is."

He has been thinking a long time about the housing problem and believes that now he is able to contribute something to the solution of that perplexing question,—a house with all the modern conveniences and yet within the reach of the working man. This house is to be made of a liquid preparation of ordinary cement and cast in a mold and left to harden for a day or two. As soon as it is hard the house is complete except for doors, windows and interior work. The molds are of iron and can be set up and bolted together in a few days, one day is enough to pour in the cement and the hardening takes a few days more. The time occupied in construction is short, the buildings are indestructible,

water and vermin-proof. Many difficulties were experienced in constructing the molds but it has been satisfactorily accomplished. They have cost \$25,000 but can be used over and over. Mr. Edison does not intend to make any money out of the scheme.

THE GOLDEN DOG

THE SERIAL FOR 1909.

Many of our readers reached the end of "Power Lot—God Help Us" with regret. That regret can be tempered by the thought that the new story to take its place will soon gain the same interest. "The Golden Dog," the famous "Chien d'Or," is a story of early French Canada. The scene is laid chiefly in Quebec city, and many of the characters and incidents are actual people and events, woven into a most thrilling historical romance. The time is set at 1748 in the beginning of the story, and is an account of the steps which led up from that time to the loss of Canada by France in 1759, a story of intrigue and graft in the colony by Intendant Bigot and his followers, and of wicked indifference in France.

DEATH OF THE AUTOCRAT OF CHINA

Every little while false reports have been sent from Peking of the death of Kuang Hsu, Emperor of the Chinese Empire. But the news never made any great stir for though Emperor in name, Kuang Hsu never did a years' real ruling during his reign of thirty-three years. But now tidings that have all the earmarks of authenticity comes to the effect that not only is the Emperor dead, but that the demise of the Dowager Empress has taken place also.

She was the real ruler of China during her son's reign and also during that of her husband, the preceding Emperor. For forty-seven years she has been the autocrat, stern and unyielding over the millions of China. She must have had an intellect of superior capacity, for hers has been the dominating influence in China for almost half a century. What she has dictated has been carried out and those who dared to oppose her found that nothing could stand before her relentless ambition.

Only once, in 1898, did the Emperor assert himself. Then he threatened to abdicate if some power were not given him. She made a pretence of granting his wish, since his usual docility and apathy made it easier for her to gratify her desire to rule. For four months he ruled, and the edicts issued during that time show that he might have been not so unsuccessful a ruler if his mother's strength had not overshadowed him so completely. These decrees included one for a national loan, a house and opium tax, army reform and foreign education, a bureau of agriculture, copyright and patent laws. But the dowager could not stand this holding of power by any other than herself, and took from him the seal of state and put him under guard, virtually a prisoner for two years. His friends were pursued with vengeance and several of them were executed. Tse Hsi Au did not intend to rule China with anyone.

There will be a period of mourning for a hundred days in the whole empire and for three years in the court. The city is shrouded in blue which is the city mourning color of the Chinese. Both the Emperor and Empress died unattended and alone in the death chambers, imperial etiquette forbidding palace attendants to approach within five yards of the royal persons.

The successor to the throne is the little three-year-old Prince Pu Yi. He is nephew of the deceased Emperor, and his father Prince Chun will act as regent during his minority. The new regent, it is believed, will be able to go far in reconciling the inharmonious elements in the empire, as he is said to be fairly popular, and a man of modern and progressive ideas.

The Quiet Hour

GO FORWARD

And the Lord said unto Moses,
Wherefore criest thou unto Me?
Speak unto the children of Israel,
that they go forward.—Exod. xiv.:
15.

"For a web begun God sends the
thread."
Over and over these words I read,
And I said to myself, with an easy
air,
"What need to burden myself with
care
If this be true,
Or attempt to do
More than my duty? For here is
proof
That we are to hold ourselves aloof
Until from the Master we receive
The thread for the web we are to
weave!"

So day after day I sat beside
The loom, as if both my hands were
tied,
With idle shuttle and slackened warp,
Useless as strings of an untuned
harp;
For I took no part
With hand or heart
In the work of the world. To the
cry of need,
The voice of the children, I gave no
heed.
"When the task is ready for me," I
said,
"God will be sure to supply the
thread."

Others might go in cellars and slums,
And weave a web out of scraps and
thrums,
Finding excuse for the daily toil,
The reckless waste of life's precious
oil;
But as for me,
I could not see
How I was to follow them, or be-
lieve
That the needed strength I should re-
ceive,
Unless I waited, howe'er time sped,
For God to send me the promised
thread.

I had no strength of my own, I
knew,
No wisdom to guide, no skill to do,
And must wait at ease for the word
of command,
For the message I surely should un-
derstand,
Else all in vain
Were the stress and strain,
For the thread would break and the
web be spoiled—
A poor result for the hours I'd
toiled;
And my heart and my conscience
would be at strife
O'er the broken threads of a wasted
life.

But all at once, like a gem exhumed,
The word "begun"—by a light il-
lumed—
From the rest of the text stood bold-
ly out,
By the finger of God revealed, no
doubt;
And shocked and dazed,
Ashamed, amazed,
I saw, as I had not seen before,
The truer meaning the sentence bore,
And read as Belshazzar might have
read:
"For a web 'begun' God sends the
thread."

The man himself, with his mind and
heart,
To the Holy City must make a
start
Ere he finds in his hands the mystic
clue
That shall lead him life's ways safe-
ly through.
And if loom and reel
And spinning-wheel
Idle and empty stand to-day,
We must reason give for the long de-
lay.

Since the voice of the Master has
plainly said,
"For a web begun God sends the
thread."
—Josephine Pollard.

The Bible is a wonderfully balanced
book, and if we wish to be perfect
as our Father in Heaven is perfect,
we must keep the balance true be-
tween virtues which seem almost to
oppose each other. Generosity may
become a sin if it is not balanced by
prudence; gentleness may do terrible
harm (as in the case of Eli and his
sons) unless it is kept steady by
wise firmness. So even trust in
God—one of the greatest of the
greatest of the Christian graces—
will make a soul weak unless it is
balanced by reasonable self-reliance
and healthy endeavor. We see this
all through the Bible records, even in
the Acts of the Apostles, where the
infant Church is so plainly led by
the Holy Spirit. But the story told
in our text is an object lesson, bring-
ing this great truth to a focus.
Moses was not blamed for praying to
God when he found himself at the
head of a frightened host, with the
sea before and the enemy behind.

They hear of others who are out in
the big world, doing "great" things
for God, and their own opportunities
seem so cramped and insignificant.
But what the Master looks for is
faithfulness. If you are faithfully
doing the apparently trifling tasks
which are all He is at present ask-
ing from you, then you are pleasing
Him quite as much—possibly more—
than those whose sphere of usef-
fulness you are envying. The great
thing, though, is to "go forward."
If you are no better than you were
a year ago, no better than you were
a month ago, no better than you
were yesterday, then the Master is
disappointed. Look back and honest-
ly seek to find out whether there is
any improvement. Are your prayers
more real, and are you trusting
more in the ever-present God? Are
you more considerate for the feelings
of others, more gentle in word and
manner, more willing to shoulder the
burdens which lie in your way? Are
you opening the windows more than
you used to do, so that the radiant
sunshine of joy may pour into your
life from the God of Joy? Don't
waste much time over retrospect,
though, for the glorious present and
infinite future still call you forward.
Make some real progress to-day.
Look up into the Master's face and
ask Him what work He wants you
to do for Him, what lesson must be
mastered to-day, and then set your-
self to the day's work with gladness.

Inapprehensible, we clutch thee!
Does the fish soar to find the ocean,
The eagle plunge to find the air,
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumor of thee there?
Not where the wheeling systems
darken,
And our benumbed conceiving soars,
The drift of pinions, would we hark-
en,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered
doors.

The angels keep their ancient places—
Turn but a stone, and start a wing!
'Tis ye, 'tis your estranged faces,
That miss the great resplendent
thing.

But, when so sad thou canst not
sadder,
Cry; and upon thy so sore loss
Shall shrine the traffic of Jacob's
ladder
Pitched betwixt Heaven and Char-
ing Cross.

Yea, in the night, my Soul my
daughter,
Cry, clinging Heaven by the hems;
And lo, Christ walking on the water,
Not of Genesareth, but Thames!
—FRANCIS THOMPSON in the *Athenaeum*

Strengthen our love, O Lord, that
we
May in Thine own great love be-
lieve,
And opening all our soul to Thee,
May Thy free gift receive!
All powers of mind, all force of
will,
'May lie in dust when we are dead;
But love is ours, and shall be still
When earth and seas are fled.

MY PRAYER.
Teach me to bear my cross and sing,
Send me Thy patience from above;
Teach me to bend my will to Thine;
So fold me in Thy perfect love.
—ANNA BENSEL.

He who knows our frame is just,
Merciful, and compassionate,
And full of sweet assurances
And hope; for all the language is,
That He remembereth we are dust!
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

ON THINKING GLAD
Never mind a change of scene—
Try a change of thinking,
What if things were sordid, mean,
What's the use of blinking?
Life's not always storm and cloud
Somewhere stars are shining,
Try to think your joys out loud,
Silence all repining.

By degrees, by thinking light,
Thinking glad and sweetly,
You'll escape the stress of night,
Worry gone completely.
Get the habit looking for
Sunbeams, pirouetting,
Tapping gayly at your door—
Surest cure for fretting.

Needn't fool yourself at all.
For there's no denying
E'en above a prison wall
Song birds are a-flying.
Wherefore hearken to the song,
Never mind the prison,
And you'll find your soul ere long
Up to freedom risen.
—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A STUMBLING BLOCK
Because, professing still to be
A follower of the Lamb of God,
I walk in devious paths where he
Is never seen, has never trod,
E'en thus it is that some, through
me,
The Master's face may never see.

Because, professing to be wise,
And to have found the Truth, the
Way,
I oft am seen in Folly's guise,
Unmindful whom I thus betray,—
Yet so it is that some, through me,
To Heaven's gate may lose the key.

Because, professing his dear name
Whose love is infinitely great,
My tongue will even friends defame,
And flashing eyes oft tell of fate,—
Alas, alas, that some, through me,
May, hopeless, face eternity!
—Sunday School Times.



AT THE BEND OF THE STREAM

But he was told that God would not
help them unless they tried to help
themselves. They must make a
start—"Go forward!"—then their
Divine Leader was pledged to supply
all needful help. It is the same
principle that must always be used
in education. The teacher will give
help that is absolutely necessary, but
will not injure the pupil doing for
him what he is able to do himself.

We must trust God to make our
way clear for us, step by step, and
yet we must not expect Him to
carry us when He has given us
strength to walk. For instance, I
am still uncertain whether my lame-
ness will force me to give up the
settlement work for a time—I have
tried to work for God, and if He
wants me to do that particular kind
of work He will give me strength for
it—but I must not, for that reason,
lie with hands folded in martyr-like
submission and wait for work to
come my way. Head and hands are
still capable of being used in the
Master's service, even if I can't race
about in the old energetic fashion.
We are all ordered to "go for-
ward!" Even if the whole body
should be tied helpless in bed the
soul can go forward—can, if the will
is bent in progress, go forward more
swiftly than in times of health;
though it is a great mistake to
fancy that it is easier to live a
saintly life in times of sickness—on
the contrary, it is far harder. Most
people have hours of longing for
greater opportunities of usefulness.

It is easy to preach, isn't it? When
I look back over the new lesson that
was given me to learn this summer—
the entirely new lesson of keeping
still—and see how I have wasted the
precious weeks in "kicking against
the pricks," instead of making real
progress in patient endurance, I feel
ashamed of all my years of preach-
ing. Failed? Yes, but the Mas-
ter is patient and will give me an-
other chance to learn the lessons He
has set. To-day is mine—and yours.
Let us gather up all our energy and
press forward and upward, with our
eyes on the Leader who has passed
over the road before us. We can
often show our repentance for past
failures best by refusing to let them
cloud our life. We must be sorry
for past sins, but never brood over
them. To-day is ours—let us GO
FORWARD! We can't afford to
waste the portion of time that is
still ours to grow strong and beauti-
ful in—it may be very short.

"Life is but a day in fleetness;
Richer in all strength and sweet-
ness
Grows the striving soul."

HOPE.

IN NO STRANGE LAND

"The Kingdom of God is within
you."
O world invisible, we view thee;
O world intangible, we touch thee;
O world unknowable, we know thee.

Literary Society

RESULT OF THE FIRST MEETING

If a good beginning has anything promising about it, this year's Literary Society is going to be something to remember.

The Quotation Contest brought out replies from many former members, and added twenty-five brand new ones. That is a good start, isn't it?

The most complete list was sent in by Miss Pearle Stacey. She had 33 assigned correctly, missing only the last two on the list, and thereby gains the first prize. Miss Myra Smith and Miss Helen Stewart tied with 31 correct answers, and Mrs. T. D. McCallum had 30 right. Miss Smith has already chosen the prize she wants, and we should like to hear from the others as promptly as possible.

The following contestants had 25 or more correct answers:—Miss Rose, M. G. Laidman, Pansy Munday, Chalgrove Fielde, Miss Sharman, Miss Ewens, W. T. Ramsay, Miss Clark, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Moss, A. Munday.

The following had more than half right:—Miss Ireton, Miss Gordon, L. J. Mutch, A. J. H., B. G. Sergeant, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. McNeil, Edwin Reid, Miss Gould, Miss Hurd, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Tallant.

THE CORRECT LIST OF QUOTATIONS AND AUTHORS.

- To make virtue of necessity.—Geoffrey Chaucer in *Canterbury Tales*; Shakespeare in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.
- Order is Heaven's first law.—Alexander Pope in *Essay on Man*.
- The short and simple annals of the poor.—Grav in *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*.
- Love me little, love me long.—Christopher Marlowe in *The Jew of Malta*; Herrick about 25 or 30 years later wrote "Pray love me little, so that you love me long."
- Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.—Shakespeare in *King Henry IV*.
- Man proposes but God disposes.—Thomas A. Kempis in *Imitation of Christ*; also in *Chronicle of Battle Abbey*, and *Piers Ploughman's Vision*, all before 1400 A.D.
- After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.—Shakespeare in *Macbeth*.
- 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.—Thomas Campbell in *Pleasures of Hope*.
- Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.—Shakespeare in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.
- Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.—Thomas Moore in *Come Ye Disconsolate*.
- Butchered to make a Roman holiday.—Lord Byron in *The Gladiator*.
- Cleanliness is next to godliness.—John Wesley in *Sermon on Dress*.
- 'Am I my brother's keeper?—Cain in *Genesis*.
- Many waters cannot quench love.—Solomon.
- There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest.—Job, quoted with slight variation by Tennyson in *The May Queen*.
- 'Tis heaven alone that is given away; 'Tis only God can be had for the asking.—James Russel Lowell in *The Vision of Sir Launfal*.
- As headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.—Spoken by Mrs. Malaprop in *Richard Sheridan's "Rivals"*.
- For a woman is only a woman.

- But a good cigar is a smoke.—Rudyard Kipling in *The Betrothed*
- Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise.—Solomon.
 - A sadder and a wiser man He rose the morrow morn.—Samuel Taylor Coleridge in *The Ancient Mariner*.
 - Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.—Shakespeare in *Hamlet*.
 - A perfect woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort and command.—William Wordsworth in *She Was a Phantom of Delight*.
 - An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as if it stands.—William Cowper in *Retirement*.
 - Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.—Robert Burns in *Man Was Made to Mourn*.
 - O, sleep! it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole.—Samuel Coleridge in *The Ancient Mariner*.

- "This is my own, my native land." —Sir Walter Scott in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.
- Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; thy God my God.—Ruth to Naomi.
 - Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time.—Henry W. Longfellow in *The Psalm of Life*.
 - Under the wide and starry sky Dig a grave and let me lie; Glad did I live and gladly die And I lay me down with a will. This be the verse you grave for me: "Here he lies where he longed to be,— Home is the sailor, home from sea, And the hunter home from the hill." —Robert Louis Stevenson in *Requiem*.
 - O, heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so! What we've missed of calm we couldn't Have you know! What we've met of stormy pain, And of sorrow's driving rain, We can better meet again If it blow. —James Whitcomb Riley in *O, Heart of Mine*.

GET AWAY FROM THE CROWD

Robert Burdette, in a talk to young men, said:—"Get away from the crowd for a while, and think. Stand on one side and let the world run by, while you get acquainted with yourself, and see what kind of a fellow you are. Ask yourself hard questions about yourself. Ascertain from original sources, if you are really the manner of man you say you are; and if you are always honest; if you always tell the square, perfect truth in business details; if your life is as good and upright at eleven o'clock at night as it is at noon; if you are as good a temperance man on a fishing excursion as you are on a Sunday-school picnic; if you are as good when you go to the city as you are at home; if, in short, you are really the sort of man your father hopes you are, and your sweetheart believes you are. Get on intimate terms with yourself, my boy, and believe me, every time you come out of one of those private interviews with yourself, you will be a stronger, better, finer man. Don't forget this, and it will do you good."



INTERIOR OF RESIDENCE OF G. A. REID, ARTIST

SELECTED RECIPES

Mock Mint Julep.—Into a half glass filled with shaved ice place two or three sprigs of mint. With a masher crush the mint until the leaves are reduced to a pulp. Add four tablespoonfuls of either sherry or grape juice, and fill the glass with seltzer. Shake, strain and serve with fresh mint protruding from the glass.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—To two cupfuls of cold boiled rice add one pint of sifted flour, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and enough sweet milk to make the mixture of a consistency to drop from a spoon. Bake on a hot griddle and serve with syrup.

Cream Cake.—Take ½ cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 eggs beaten in a cup of milk, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda.

Cream Filling for the Above.—One pint milk brought to the boil into which is stirred ½ cup corn starch, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, a lump of butter as big as a walnut, vanilla flavoring.

—Sent by SCOTCH LASSIE.

Rice Croquettes.—To one cupful of warm boiled rice add a beaten egg, one tablespoonful of butter, salt to season, one teaspoon of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of grated cheese and a dash of cayenne. Mold into oblong cakes, dredge with cracker crumbs and fry a golden brown in deep hot fat.

Ingle Nook

HOUSEKEEPING

Dear Chatterers,—In your minds' eyes you can behold a very uplifted and satisfied Dame Durden. I've gone to housekeeping! Not the matrimonial brand, but something—now, listen to the clamor of the dissenting married members!—just about as good. My chum (and her popular name is "Bill") and I have a suite of three tiny rooms and a bath, and we expect to get all our own meals and live happy ever after. Now, don't be nasty and suggest that the last two statements are not reconcilable, even though it may turn out to be true. Anyway, we can make good tea, and if you care to hunt me up when you come to town I'm prepared to prove it.

Now, I'll be able to try some of the recipes you send in, instead of having to just read them and imagine their goodness, for the kitchen is fitted up with a gas range, oven and all. We think we are going to be very happy as long as we can pay the rent.

DAME DURDEN.

BACK FROM BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, of whom I told you in the spring, is back from her long journey in the great northland. Talk about the "last west," she has been to the very final dropping-off place of Canada, and has come back successful and well, and full to overflowing with information about a part of our country of which most of us were and are in sublime ignorance. She was extremely kind to the Winnipeg press women during the week she was in the city on her return, showed us all her curios, and answered questions, as many as we could ask, without any holding back for the sake of preserving her "copy" material.

Her trip, you remember, was from Edmonton, the end of the railway, by way of Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake and the connecting rivers, to the source of the MacKenzie, then along the full length of that great river to its mouth. Her transportation on the river was by means of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, which makes the trip once a year carrying the annual mail to the various Hudson's Bay Company's posts and stores of goods for barter with the Indians and Eskimos, and bringing back the furs in exchange.

The steamer's trip is timed to reach the most northerly fort—McPherson—during the days of the midnight sun, and Miss Cameron says that for a month after leaving Great Slave Lake it was never dark enough to see the stars, and that at one fort near the Arctic Circle, the inhabitants came down to the river in broad daylight at midnight to welcome the steamer, whose coming connects them once a year with the great world outside.

The curios that she brought back would drive a souvenir hunter wild with delight. I can't begin to tell you of all of them. There was a rug about 4 feet square made of the fur of the forepaws of the Canadian lynx, a marvel of soft fawn-and-whiteness and beautiful work. There were Indian embroideries that beat ours for workmanship, bead work and quill work, Eskimo pipes and trinkets made of walrus ivory. I broke the tenth commandment when it came to a cribbage board, marked out on the broad end of a big ivory walrus tusk. The holes ran about half the length of the tusk and the rest of it down to the point was carved with northern scenes,—a ship under full sail, a dog team and driver, a company fort and Eskimo dwellings, all done so finely and delicately that they looked like skillful etchings. Imagine "pegging up"

with ivory pegs on a board like that!

Because I was on "The Farmer's Advocate" I was allowed the first examination of a huge onion and a huge potato grown at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River—400 miles north of Edmonton, as the crow flies. Miss Cameron was much impressed with the possibilities of that country just now opening up. A curious thing, she found wild roses in blossom as far north as Fort Norman, and it is said that where the wild rose grows, wheat will mature.

The most valuable to her and to Canada of the treasures which she brought back are the hundreds of photographs of northern scenes, and the very complete collection of wild flowers and plants that she carefully pressed and mounted ready for classification. Such a collection will tell the trained botanist very much of the agricultural possibilities of a part of our Dominion which we would not have known had any possibilities if it had not been for Miss Cameron and others of her kind.

DAME DURDEN.

FOR A GIRL'S OWN ROOM

Somebody once said "show me a woman's bedroom and I will tell you what she is like." It is natural for every girl to want to own her own little nest and have it look as pretty as possible, and I think she ought to be encouraged in this. Let her have around her the books that are really hers, the photographs of her special friends, the little bits of bric-a-brac which she has picked up here and there and which were given her at Christmas or on her birthday. Put all these where they will show at their best, and do not be afraid of furnishing your bedroom with too many books and pictures. Remember though that it is your bedroom and that you must leave sufficient space to move around, to dress and undress; and that you must not lumber your dressing table with trifles of no moment, when you want the room for your brushes and boxes and bottles that hold your toilet belongings. An overcrowded bedroom is a horror and an inconvenience. Have one or two easy chairs, with a view not only of the comfort of to-day, but of the time when it is possible you may be a bit of an invalid, and want a comfortable chair to enshrine you. These chairs need not be richly upholstered ones, but of plain wood made delightful, with big soft cushions, made of pillows covered with silk wrought over with embroidery silk and tinsel thread. Now girls, think over this and make your nest as pretty as a girl's bedroom should be. Spend a reasonable amount of time on its furnishing and you will not regret it.

MRS. G. A. S. BROADBENT.

REMEDY FOR SPLIT BUTTER BOWLS

Dear Dame Durden:—I am taking the liberty of writing to the "Ingle Nook" for a little help. I feel quite well acquainted with you, yet realize that to you I am a stranger.

I was born and brought up in California, so I am in a new environment altogether. We have been in this country about five years, three of which were spent in Ontario, and two here in Alberta; and they have been hard years! We are now poor homesteaders.

I like Alberta so much better than Ontario, I suppose because it seems nearer home, but then a man's opportunities for earning a living are really much better here. If I could help any one in any way, I would be glad to hear from them.

I wanted to know if you or any member could tell me how to keep a butter bowl from splitting. My new one split from end to end, and I must get another.

DAUGHTER OF THE GOLDEN STATE.
(You must find Canada—seven "Sun-

ny Alberta"—quite a change from California, but I trust that bright prosperous days are in store for you, and that you will learn to love this big, awkward, new country for the sake of what she is going to be in the not far distant future.

When you get your new butter bowl give it a course of this treatment:—Get boiled linseed oil and apply it inside and out rubbing well when the bowl is perfectly dry. Do this three or four times letting the bowl dry between the applications.

When a crack appears in the bowl—even then it is not too late for a remedy. One of our members who has been neglecting us lately, told us last year that the crack could be mended by opening it on the outside with the point of a pen knife blade when the bowl is dry. Fill the opening with shellac that has been dissolved in alcohol (wood or grain alcohol or methylated spirits). Allow it to dry and set hard. D. D.)

MOTTO FOR A GUEST ROOM

Sleep sweet within this quiet room,
O thou, whoe'er thou art,
And let go mournful yesterdays
Disturb thy quiet heart.

Nor let to-morrow scare thy rest
With dreams of coming ill;
Thy Maker is thy changeless friend;
His love surrounds thee still.

Forget thyself and all the world;
Put out each feverish light;
The stars are watching overhead;
Sleep sweet, good night! good night!
ELLEN M. H. GATES.

A BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION

Our friend M. F. sends the following poem as her contribution to the Ingle Nook which has given her weekly pleasure and instruction. By sending us this she is giving pleasure to the rest of the members.—D. D.

QU'APPELLE IN OCTOBER

Sweet summer lies buried enshrouded
in yellow,
Mourning trees shed their leaves now
ripened and mellow,
Their bare branches quiver with moaning
and crying
O'er the odoriferous grave where dead summer
is lying.
Through the gold of the leaves the shy
partridge is stealing,
The grey of the poplars her presence
concealing.
The beaver so busy wends his way to the
river
Through willows whose dropping leaves
shudder and shiver
As they're clutched by the current that's
rushing and winding,
No rest on its bosom of amber e'er
finding.
The baby stream croons in the clasp
of its mother,
Whose arms are the hills, on this side
and the other;
Its infantile murmurs she closely em-
braces
Then spreads out to hold her daughter
lake's graces
Whose bright rippling face repeats the
loon's story
Of laughter and love and sunshine and
glory.
The Indian floats his canoe in the
gloaming
By banks where the mink and the musk-
rat are roaming
Afar up the river the wild duck is sailing,
Through a luminous, golden and soft
filmy trailing,
That touches the hills with a wonderful
seeming
Of ethereal fairyland glowing and
gleaming
The alleys a marvel of tints brilliant
and sober
There's naught else in the world like
Qu'Appelle in October.
M. F.

THE COSY HOME

There are all sorts of adjectives which might be called upon to describe the home; it may be grand, stately, hospitable, beautiful, merry, wide, crowded, little, elegant, but its endearing grace is found in the little word "cosy."

If the whole house cannot be cosy, there may be some spot within it, the mother's room, for instance, or some little curtained nook, which bears that character. Then, those who come in from the world, weary and forlorn, sit down to be cheered; the baby cuddles close to the mother with its head against her knee; the big boy forgets that he has his manhood to assert in the face of all creation. The girl grows confidential, and tells her little open secrets, which the dear mother has already divined, yet glad to hear from her daughter's lips; and hand in hand husband and wife have moments of quiet blessedness.

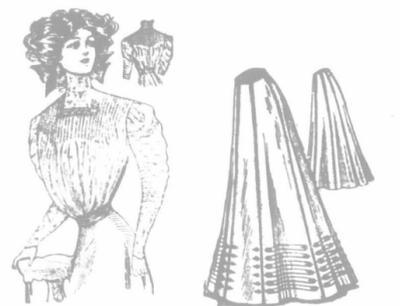
Sumptuous and splendid, the home may lack the quality of cosiness, and bare to forlornness it may possess it. For cosiness does not depend on carpets from Eastern looms or rugs from the lands of Moslem, or easy chairs or pillowy lounges, or flowers in the window or fruit on the table; it is apart from these things; it is the people who dwell in the home, and give it its tone and atmosphere.

In the cosy home there is liberty for the individual, while the general management is arranged according to a law. A cosy home must have somebody at its head, who is responsible for the comfort and well being of the family, and who sees that meals are well served and generous, that the work goes on in an orderly way, and who prevents needless friction by her own common sense and wise forethought. But in a cosy home there is elasticity, and the nervous individual or weary traveller is not compelled to rise at an early hour which taxes his strength, simply because it is ordained that an early breakfast is desirable. For many people an early breakfast is doubtful food, and in the cosy home there will be provision for those who prefer their tea and toast later, as well as those who must go early to business and school.

The cosy home gathers to itself a thousand fragrant memories, around its hearth a thousand dear associations cluster. As years go on we forget many things, and names once familiar are seldom on our lips, but the cosy homes abide in our hearts, and we wish for our children that which our parents gave to us. MRS. G. A. S. BROADBENT.

Tomato Mincemeat for Pies.—One peck green tomatoes, chopped fine, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 2 lbs. seeded raisins, 2 tablespoons each of cinnamon, grated nutmeg, allspice, cloves and salt. Boil till tender, then seal in cans or jars.

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14 and 16 years.

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peg, Man.

Western Wigwam

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS GIRLS CAN MAKE

BEAD CHAINS AND FOBS

Bead weaving is ages old; we find it in the Egyptian mummy-cases used in every conceivable manner as a decoration. The Indians were not far behind, and our own grandmothers have left us many bags and purses which we prize as great heirlooms.

Although the bead-work field is varied and wide, it may be divided into at least two groups—that made with the aid of a loom and that which is not. This last group contains articles so beautiful and so interesting in workmanship and variety of design that the woman who once knows how will find herself fascinated. It is always done with an even number of beads, and is built up like brick-work—that is, the beads do not lie in straight rows across the width as in weaving on a loom, but diagonally, as bricks are laid; therefore the pattern used must be made on these lines.

As a working basis there are a few important things which must be learned, and the rest is left for practice to make perfect.

The first is the knot with which we will join our threads as we renew them: Hold the old end in a vertical position, laying the new thread back of it, with its short end turned towards the left, and projecting an inch or more beyond the ver-



Fig. 1 The Method of Placing the Beads.

tical thread. The threads are held in position with the fingers and thumb of the left hand, and with the right hand bring the long end around in front of the thumb and up back of its own short end and across in front of the old thread. See illustration No. 6. The vertical, old end is now turned down through the loop in front of it, and there held by the thumb, while, with the fingers of either hand, the long and short ends of the new are pulled up tight. This, when correctly done, will make a knot that will not slip on the silk thread which is used in this work. It is always best to wax the silk well and to use bead needles when they can be obtained, but No. 12 milliners' needles will answer. Try to have all the beads the same size, as this will make the work uniform.

The first thing to do is to become familiar with the weave, and then you will be able to pick out any pattern and to design new ones. Tie one green bead on the thread firmly, then string three more; you have now four beads on the thread. Take



Fig. 3 Developing the Pattern.

up one bead on the needle and sew through the third bead that you strung. Take up another bead on the needle; holding your chain firmly between the thumb and finger of left hand sew through the first bead that you knotted to the thread. Your work should now look like Fig. 1. Now take up a bead on the needle, and sew through the last bead that you strung; this turns you back on your chain as in Fig. 3. Take up a bead, and sew through the next projecting bead, and continue in this manner, always filling the space as in Fig. 2. Proceed with this until you find you are quite familiar with it and have made several inches of chain.

Now try a daisy. As you come to an edge beginning a new line across, place a white bead on the edge; cross the chain as before with the green beads, and as you come back to the daisy place a white bead next to the other white, sewing through the white; take up one white and one yellow and sew through the last white, turning back; proceed across chain and back to daisy, sewing one white through yellow, then two white through last white, returning as in Fig. 4. Now sew through each white bead around daisy to hold



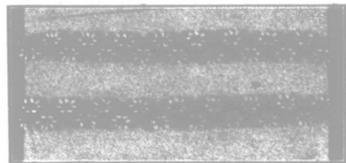
Fig. 5 The Daisy.

Fig. 6 The Knot.

firmly, and have thread come out as in Fig. 5.

To make the daisy chain as illustrated, take a generous needleful of silk and tie one green bead firmly on it. Take hold of this green bead tightly between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, placing the working-thread over the first finger and under the second, thus enabling you to hold the threads and beads very tightly.

Be sure never to change the position of beads in your hand; in other words from the time you take hold of the first green bead never let the work turn over or slip from your fingers, as the firmness and evenness of the chain depend entirely upon how tightly you hold the beads and thread. String one green and two white on thread; take up on needle two white and one yellow bead; sew through the first white that you strung; then take up one green bead and sew through the green bead that you knotted to thread; next one green, and sew through the last green bead, turning back; then one white, and sew through yellow; three white through last white, turning,



The Finished Daisy Chain.

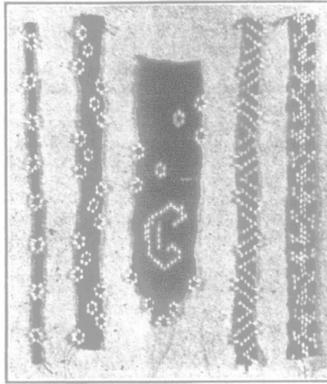
and sew all around daisy, green through green, white through last green, turning, green through white, green through last green, turning, white through white, two white and one yellow through last white, turning, green through green, green through last green, turning, white through yellow, white through last white, turning; sew all around daisy, and continue. This is pretty either for a neck chain fifteen inches long or for a watch fob.

To make the small daisy chain, string two green beads on thread, take up one green bead, sew through first one; one green bead, sew through second; and so on until you have five on one side and four on the other. Take up one white, sew through green; one white, sew through last white; one white and one yellow, and sew through last white; one white, sew through yellow; three white through last white; sew around daisy; then one green through last white of daisy; green through green; and so on.

The next is but a variation of the daisy chain previously described, and can be made easily without further

detail or trouble.

On the other side of the fob is a lovely little Indian design that can be made in Indian colors, but is also very pretty made in green, yellow,



Bead Chains and Fobs.

and white. It is four beads wide. Indian red may be used instead of the yellow if preferred.

The vine pattern is easily followed, and makes a charming watch chain or narrow fob. The fob chain in the center is another variation of the daisy pattern, and the initial is worked in in white beads. Any color background may be used.

FOND OF READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I saw your puzzle and I thought I would work it out.

We live on a farm about ten miles from town, and have twenty-seven head of cattle and eight horses. We came from Ontario to Alberta two years and a half ago and my father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE ever since and I enjoy reading the letters in the Western Wigwam.

My brother and I go to school in the summer. My brother is in the second Reader and I am in the Third Reader. I like reading very much and have read a number of books and have a number of my own that I received for prizes at Sunday School.

Alta. (a) IVY GREEN

A FINE GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been quite a while since I have read any of the letters in your corner. My father has taken your paper about a year ago but is not taking it now. I think he is going to subscribe again. I live on a farm five miles from Lacombe. We have seven head of horses, forty head of cattle, about a hundred and fifty head of hogs, two hundred chickens and seventeen geese.

We had a fine garden this year. We raised cabbage, carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, turnips, radish, lettuce, cauliflower, and potatoes.

The fair was good in Lacombe this year, as we had new fair grounds. The Experimental Farm is near Lacombe.

I see you have a new name for your club and I am sending in a drawing. I hope my letter will escape the W. P. B. as this is my first letter. I will close wishing the club every success.

Alta. (a) KATIE ALEXANDER. (15)

(Why don't you persuade your father to subscribe and get three other new subscribers for a year at \$1.50 each, and in that way earn one of the pretty watches we give for four new subscribers? C. D.)

ONLY TWO MILES FROM A RAILWAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I hope to see it in print. I am ten years old. I have a calf and I am going to sell him. I went to school all summer. I am in the second class. We have seventeen horses, fifteen cows, and ten pigs. We have 640 acres and are only two miles from a railway.

Sask. (a) THOMAS LEBCH. (10)

LISTEN, BOYS AND GIRLS!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope you have not forbidden the return of the old timer. With me I bring a suggestion, that is, that all the older members make up a story or tell one they have read, and send it to the Corner. If we all practice story telling we may have some very good writers. As the letters are printed we may cut out each story, and paste it in a scrap book, and, in time, we shall have a fine collection. When spring comes again we may begin new books and see who will have the best collection by fall; or begin with the new year and end up at the end of the year. I will close, wishing the Corner and cousins success,

Man. (a) ROY ROBERTSON.

(I think your idea a good one, and as long as there is any space at all the best stories will be printed if not too long. I think it would be better to stick to stories you have made up or have heard some one tell rather than to give those you have read, because the other members may have read them too. Now, won't you begin, Roy? I am sure Oriole and Annie Rooney, Phila Delphia and Fizzle Top, and some of the others, will gladly follow your example. C. D.)

ON A MOTOR CYCLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Is there room for me in the Children's Corner?

I live on a farm with father, mother, uncle and my brother. We have four horses, named Sal, Fan, Prince and Kitty. Dad and uncle have had Sal and Fan for sixteen years, and Fan is Kitty's mother. Uncle and my brother each have a motor cycle; uncle's is made for two to ride, and he takes me nearly every time he goes for a ride. We have ridden it about four hundred miles this summer. I am sending you a photo of us that Dad took.

Will you please send the post cards to Snowflake, Man.? They are photos we have taken, but printed on post cards.

B.C. (a) CHARLIE COOPER.



HOW CHARLIE COOPER TRAVELS IN B. C.

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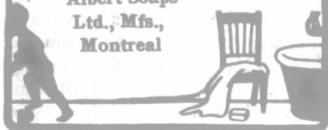
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EE A MOTHER'S HAPPY THOUGHT. EE

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

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

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

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AT NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I last wrote to the "Children's Corner," but I always like to read the letters. When I last wrote I was in the First Reader, now I am in the Second Reader. We have a new teacher and I like her very much. She is going to arrange a programme for Christmas examination. All the children are very much interested in it.

I have another little sister, we call her Ivy Kathleen.

We have had beautiful fall weather, but latterly it has been raining nearly every day. The weather is very mild. We are building a new house, and we are very anxious to see it finished.

I attended the exhibition at New Westminster. I saw a little Shetland pony about two feet high. There was a great number of shows, but I did not go inside any of them. I was amused by standing outside and listening to the men shouting. I saw the games of lacrosse, baseball, and football. I was on the grounds every day for five days, and enjoyed myself very much. Good luck to you, Cousin Dorothy, is the wish of

B. C. (a). FRANK LONEY.

(Thanks for your good wishes, Frank. I think you have improved in writing and spelling since you last wrote. C. D.)

SIMPLY WORSHIPS DICKENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I call on you all again? I have really been longing to for a long time, but thought it would not do to write too often.

I see that our Corner has a new name, and consider it a very appropriate one. I am sending a drawing for the drawing competition and have put my name and age on a separate piece of paper. I think it is a splendid plan for the members to send in a heading for their own club.

I am so delighted to see that our club is improving; I thought some of the letters in the last number were exceedingly good, Phila Delphia's especially.

Some one asked me the other day, what sort of scenery I liked best, and why. Will not the members write to the Club and give their opinions or a description of their favorite scenery, and their reasons why? I am sure the letters would be very interesting, particularly from the members who had travelled. I, for myself, think that some of the Canadian scenery is the most beautiful one can well imagine. I think that I prefer the forest, though I am very fond of water, both salt and fresh.

I lived near a beautiful wood in England. It had a lot of old ruins on it, and there was a part near a small lake that you could get into by an old gate. As far as I can remember, it must have been a sort of entrance hall with two staircases on each side. It was all so overgrown that it was quite dark with just a glimmer of light here and there, and full of bats. Of course it all used to seem much darker to me then, and I used to cling so tightly to my nurse's hand whenever we passed it.

But I like the dense Canadian forest just as well. The timber is so beautiful. It is like being in a wonderful well to stand among a lot of firs and look up at the glimpse of blue sky. I like Stevenson's description of a forest, he says: "A man sees to the end of nothing"—and whenever he listens he hears always something near—men talking, children laughing, the strokes of an ax a far way ahead of him."

I noticed some of the members mention books and reading. I am sure I spend most of my time reading, but like Phila Delphia, I have not read many of the later books. I think I like historical books, though I am very fond of the Bronte's books and simply worship Dickens and Borrow.

With best wishes to the members and you, Cousin Dorothy, I remain your sincere friend,

ANONYMOUS.

(You are choosing good books for your reading matter. I was brought up on Dickens, and re-read frequently. Just now I'm going over "Bleak House" again, and am having a fine visit with the Giant and his east wind, with

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WE HAVE PURCHASED from the publishers 5,000 COPIES of the STAR DANCE FOLIO, No. 8, a collection of all the season's song successes arranged as Marches, Two-Steps, Waltzes, Lancers, Barn Dances, etc. This collection is published once each year, and contains 88 pages of up-to-date popular numbers. Note the contents.

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Road to Yesterday.
Sweet-Heart Days.
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helpful, modest Dame Durdan, and even with Mrs. Jellyby and inky Caddy. Your drawing came safely, but our opinion of it will have to wait for Nov. 25th. Quite a number have taken part, but not so many as I expected. C. D.)

INSECT MYSTERIES YOU CANNOT SOLVE

Naturalists have classified insects, divided them into hundreds of families and tens of thousands of kinds; they have examined them under microscopes, made drawings of them, and

The Golden Dog

By William Kirby, F.R.C.S.

A Romance of the Days of Louis Quinze in Quebec

THIS powerful story will commence in an early issue of this paper. The story is fascinating and will hold you from the first chapter. Tell your friends about this new story and get them to subscribe at once, so as not to miss a single chapter. Remember—the price of the book alone, if bought in book form, would be as much as the subscription price. Send in their subscriptions and secure your choice of premiums as advertised on the back cover.

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TRAPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

Bovril Proves Its Great Value

- for it saves fuel by lessening the amount and time of cooking
- for it enables you to prepare tasty economical meals with little trouble
- for it builds up the strength and stamina of each member of the family.
- for a 1 lb. bottle will make 50 cups of nourishing bouillon at a cost of 3½ cts. each.

GET SOME BOVRIL

given them long Latin names. And yet there are scores of simple facts in the insect world which are complete mysteries even to the most learned of the human race, and many other phenomena, the reasons of which we are only just beginning to understand.

As an instance of the insect mystery, take the common earwig. Why are its great pincers fastened on to the hind end of its body?

From our point of view, life would be infinitely easier for the earwig if his pincers were, like those of the crab or lobster, in front. As it is, the unlucky insect is obliged to back up to anything which it wants to get hold of, and its eyes being at the other end of its body, it cannot see the object which it is going to tackle.

Why does a mosquito bite? Well, the object is evidently to suck blood, and the poison which is forced under the skin has the effect of liquefying the blood so that the insect can suck it more



easily. But here comes a mystery. Not one mosquito in many millions can ever have the opportunity of tasting blood whether human or animal. Why then their horrid passion for gore?

Asked why a bee was provided with a sting, you would doubtless answer that it was for the purpose of self-defence. It may surprise you to hear that this is only a secondary function of the sting.

The poison of a bee is nearly pure formic acid. Formic acid is a most perfect preservative, and the sting is really an exquisite little syringe with which the bee injects into each filled honey cell a small portion of preservative. It is the formic acid which gives to pure honey its singularly delicious flavor.

The common house fly has five eyes. Two of them are gigantic compound eyes, each provided with something like four thousand lenses. The other three, known as simply eyes, are on top of the head. They are so extremely small that they can hardly be seen with the naked eye; yet, so far as we can tell, these tiny organs are far more necessary to their owner than the larger compound eyes. They have apparently

great magnifying power, and with them the insect is able to examine closely objects near at hand.

Speaking of eyes, there is a queer little beetle which you may notice any fine summer evening whirling up and down over the shallows of a roadside pool, and known from its strange gyrations as the whirligig beetle.

This beetle, as well as another known as the anableps, or stargazer, has each of its eyes divided into an upper and lower portion by a horizontal line.

This is another of those marvellous provisions of Nature which most beautifully fulfil their purpose. Swimming half in the water and half out of it, the beetles are enabled to keep watch for food and ward against enemies above and below the surface simultaneously.

—Otago 'Witness.'



WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

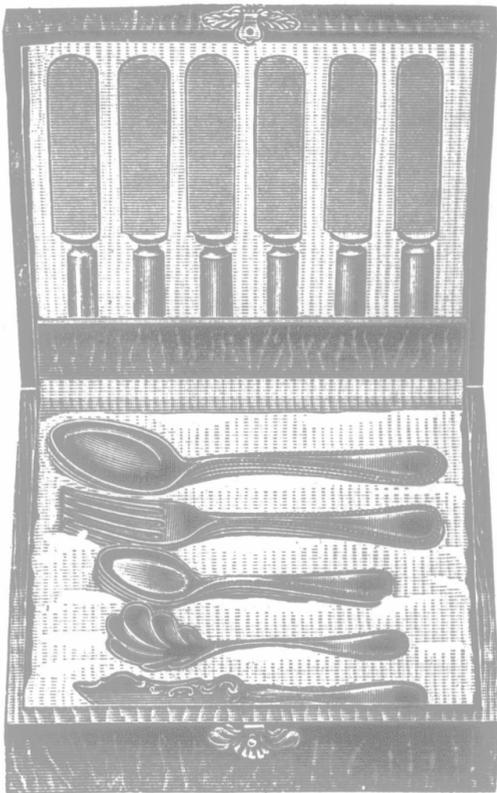
for spot cash. 20 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our **HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE** 3d Edition, \$10,000 Book 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decors, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decors attract animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 55 Minneapolis, Minn.

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

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. Suite 509 1233 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Have you a friend suffering from Cancer? Do them a favor they'll never forget by sending them this ad.

Our Christmas Catalogue Will Aid You



lined leatherette case. A book of instructions accompanies each razor. The whole outfit complete for..... \$5.00
Extra blades for the Gillette, 10 for 50c.

OUR Special Catalog of Christmas goods has just been issued and we want you to receive a copy. It contains such goods only as are intended for gift giving. The selection is very wide and embraces all the most popular articles for Christmas.

If you have not received a copy, write for it without delay as it will prove a valuable guide in making your selections.

Besides our Christmas Catalogue our regular Fall and Winter Catalogue contains a great many articles well suited for Christmas gifts.

We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of early buying as it greatly lessens the possibility of disappointment or anxiety at the last moment.

SET OF SILVERWARE FOR \$4.55

4 FA 1.—The cut above faithfully represents one of our very best values in tableware. The set consists of half dozen each table knives and forks, half dozen dessert spoons, half dozen teaspoons, a sugar shell and a butter knife—26 pieces in all, of the very best quality of silver-plated ware. The pattern is a beaded design around edge. The set comes in a neatly lined case and presents a very handsome appearance. It would make a very useful as well as beautiful Christmas present. Price for set complete..... \$4.55

GILLETTE'S SAFETY RAZOR

4 FA 2.—This is the razor that adapts itself to any beard. It shaves as smooth as velvet and never irritates the skin. In fact it is the most satisfactory razor yet produced. The outfit consists of silver-plated frame and ten double-edged blades, complete in velvet

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

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

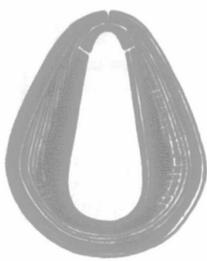
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GREAT BARGAINS by OCEAN MATY. PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

Sent FREE the recognised Guide of Ideal Home Decorations. 500 Illustrations.
Direct Loom Prices Direct to You.
Lace Curtains, Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, etc., Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes.
For 51 years admitted the best for lasting service. See List of Reliable Household Linens. Canadian Currency quoted.
MARVELLOUS PARCEL Postage Free
10 Dinner and Tea Cloths \$6 Half-Parcel \$3.10
1 of each
1 White Damask Table Cloths, 2 1/2 yds. by 2 yds. rich pattern, hemmed.
2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Linen Damask, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, hemmed.
2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing.
2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, Hand Embroidered and Drawn Thread.
2 Tray Covers, Embroidered and Drawn Thread. Marvellous value. Try one. Reliable Wearing.
Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper
SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1852)

A ROPE-RIMMED COLLAR

MEANS COMFORT FOR THE HORSE



To use a ROPE RIMMED COLLAR once is to use it forever. It is hand made and well made. The Rope Rim prevents breaking or wearing into at the throat. The collar is firm yet very flexible and readily adapts itself to the shape of the horse's shoulders. It is impossible for a horse wearing this collar ever to have a sore shoulder.

SORE SHOULDERS CAN BE CURED by using this collar. Being so flexible you can easily shape it to suit the shoulder. The sore not being irritated will quickly heal.

SWEAT PADS are not required when this collar is used.

THIS COLLAR is endorsed by every user, among whom might be mentioned Paul Brett, R. H. Taber, Robt. Sinton, Match Bro. By ordering this collar at once you will make no mistake. Price \$5.00. Let me know position of sores, if any, on your horse.

J. N. STEWART
Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

SCALDED BY BOILING FAT

COULDN'T USE HAND FOR A MONTH

Zam-Buk Gave Instant Relief

An accident in a Toronto home might have had very serious consequences had it not been for Zam-Buk. Miss Martha Green, of 9 Claremont St., in taking a pan of boiling fat from the oven spilt it over her right hand. "The boiling fat ran into the palm of my hand," she says, "and over all my fingers. I was almost wild with the pain. The hand became swollen, and large blisters formed all over the palm and along the fingers. For over a month I was unable to use the hand at all. I tried several kinds of salves and liniments, but the wound seemed apparently no better. It was altogether too severe for these preparations to heal.

"About this time I was advised to try Zam-Buk. I stopped using all other preparations and applied it instead. The very first application soothed my hand and seemed to draw out the fire and inflammation; and as I kept on using Zam-Buk the blisters gradually dried up and disappeared. In a very short time the scald was healed completely."

This is but one instance of the uses to which Zam-Buk can be so advantageously applied. It is equally effective for burns, cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains and stiffness. It also cures eczema, ulcers, sores, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chronic wounds, blackheads, pimples, cold sores, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries. Rubbed well on to the chest, in cases of cold, it relieves the aching and tightness, and applied as an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for receipt of price. 3 boxes for \$1.25.

GOSSIP

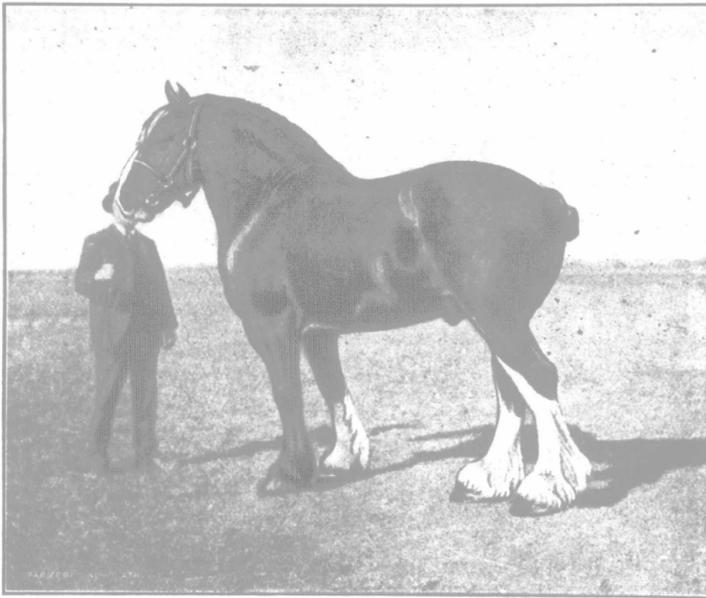
CHOICE OF A BRIAR PIPE

A collegian, who prides himself on the sweetness and color of his briar-wood pipes and pretends to know a lot more about them than any ordinary smoker, spent half an hour in a tobacco shop a few afternoons ago making an addition to his already large collection.

Some pipes he discarded because of the grain in the wood; there was too much stripe or too much birdseye, he remarked. When he found one which suited him he put it aside until he had gathered three or four which apparently were all right, and then came his final test to pick out the best of them all.

He held each with the bowl toward the light, then slowly rubbed his little finger inside. Two he discarded, then repeated the operation with the others until only one remained out of the discard. That one he bought.

"Want 'em smooth inside," he explained. "A briar pipe roughly finished inside the bowl isn't worth



CLYDESDALE STALLION MEDALLION

First at the Calgary Spring Show and first at the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908. Sire, Baron's Pride, dam, Balmeadie Vesta, by MacGregor; and is full brother to the great Seaham Harbour stock horse, Silver Cup. In 1907 Medallion had the Hexham Premium, and is now one of John A. Turner's stock Horses at "Balgrogan," Calgary.

bothering with. I wouldn't take one for a gift; wouldn't take the trouble to try to break it in, for it will never be any good. It won't cake up right, and it'll never be nice and sweet.

"I've got a theory that when the inside of the bowl is rough, all the little edges and points of the wood char and burn the first time you smoke it, and a burnt pipe is no good. That's why I always take a pipe that has a bowl as smooth on the inside as on the out.

"Then it doesn't char but cakes up evenly and gets good in a little time. Maybe the theory is wrong, but it has worked out well in my own experience, and some of my friends who have tried it agree with me."

An Ellmore, Saskatchewan man has just been granted a patent on a canvas tightener for binders. The device consists of an adjustable shaft operated by a rack and pinion, the shaft carrying the roller supporting the belt on which are the canvas carriers. By means of this rack and pinion, in conjunction with a ratchet wheel and gravity pawl, the shaft may be instantly retained in either an extended or contracted position as the operator wishes.

VACUUM CLEANER FOR HORSES

The first plant for applying the vacuum as a method of cleaning horses was put in operation recently at one of the big riding academies in New York City, and those who have seen it work say it seems destined to revolutionize the grooming of horses in large stables. The part applied to the horse is a perforated disc, attached to a rubber hose, connecting with a receptacle in which a vacuum is created by means of an electric motor. By merely passing the disc over the coat of the horse, all the dirt, dust, and loose hair, are instantly sucked into the hose and conveyed to the air-tight receptacle by the force of the suction. Not a particle escapes to foul the air of the stable. One man can clean from 10 to 12 horses an hour by this means, as against two or three horses an hour with currycomb and brush, and good judges say he can do it better as well as faster. Many horses, as everybody knows, dislike the operation of hand grooming, but the most irritable and thin-skinned animal



Send for our Circular in reference to
**CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING,
COW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC.**
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.

SCIENTIFIC REMEDIES.

Extremely few of the medicines or so called remedies have any scientific basis to rest upon. Many of them produce temporary results because they contain alcohol or other active poisons, but such results are always very short lived and leave the patient in a worse condition than before.

One of the best known instances of a scientific remedy is the use of carbolic acid and other antiseptics for wounds, sores, etc. They act upon the inflamed surface, destroying the germs that promote festering and decomposition, and allow Nature to proceed uninterrupted with the work of repair. These antiseptics, of course, are always applied direct to the sore or wound.



The remedy known as Orange Lily acts in an exactly similar manner in the troubles known as Women's Disorders. In every case of women's disorders there exists a wounded or inflamed condition of the female organs. Orange Lily is applied direct to the inflamed tissue and its mild and soothing antiseptic elements are absorbed. The decomposing, festering matter is expelled, the delicate organs are soothed and healed and the nerves are relieved and strengthened. These results follow the use of Orange Lily just as surely as wounds are benefited by the use of antiseptics and for the same scientific reason. Orange Lily is a positive, scientific, never-failing remedy and will invariably benefit from the start every case of leucorrhoea, painful periods, falling of the womb and similar troubles.

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Ten days' treatment will be sent free to every lady who has never used it. Write to-day, including 3-cent stamps. Mrs. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

By A. H. PULFORD

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

GRAND SALE BY AUCTION OF
**PURE-BRED IMPORTED
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

The Greatest Sale of Thoroughbred Registered Stock ever held in Winnipeg

THURSDAY, DEC. 10th, at 2.30 o'clock
at Mower's & Ellis's Livery Barn
317 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg

Mr. JAS. TAIT, who lately arrived from Scotland with a shipment of seven pure-bred Clydesdale stallions, has instructed me to offer the lot at public auction on above date.

These fine bred animals are nearly all sired by first prize premium horses, and some of them are prize-winners themselves. One is by the famous "Baron's Pride," and three are his grandsons. They are all registered in the Canadian Stud Book, and buyers will be furnished with certificates of pedigree. Full description of each will appear later.

Terms of Sale—Half cash, balance 2, 4 and 6 months at 6 per cent. secured.

A. H. PULFORD
320 Donald St., Winnipeg Auctioneer

FOR SALE—South African Estate, entailing holder to 320 acres of land at \$500. Small cash payment now, balance on delivery of land. Apply Wadley & Byles, 111 Bloor Street, Vancouver B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WAY TO WAIT

O whether by the lonesome road that lies across the sea, Or whether by the hill that stoops, rock-shadowed, to the sea, Or by a sail that blows from far, my love returns to me!

No fear is hidden in my heart to make my face less fair, No tear is hidden in my eye to dim the brightness there— I wear upon my cheek the rose a happy bride should wear.

For should he come not by the road, and come not by the hill, And come not by the far seaway, yet come he surely will— Close all the roads of all the world, love's road is open still!

My heart is light with singing (though they pity me my fate And drop their merry voices as they pass my garden gate.) For love that finds a way to come can find a way to wait! —ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY, in Harper's Magazine.

OLD FRIENDS

But are old friends the best? What age, I ask, Must friendships own, to earn the title old? Shall none seem old save he who won or lost When first were up, or ill-kept wickets bowled?

Are none old friends who never blacked your eyes? Or with a shinny whacked the youthful shin? Or knew the misery of the pliant birch? Or, apple-tempted, shared the Adam's sin?

Grave Selden saith, and quotes the pedant King, Old friends are best, and like to well-worn shoes, The oldest are the easiest. Not for me! The easy friend is not the friend I choose.

But if the oldest friends are best indeed, I'd have the proverb otherwise expressed— Friends are not best because they're merely old, But only old because they proved the best.

'Madam,' said the teller of a bank in Baltimore to a woman who had handed him a cheque to cash—'Madam, you have forgotten to endorse.'

A worried smile came over the woman's face; but she took the paper back and wrote something on the back thereof.

When again the teller looked at the cheque he found that the woman had endorsed as follows:

'The ——— Bank has always paid me whatever it owed, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I endorse this cheque Very truly yours, Anna M. Blank.' —Harper's.

CARCASSONNE

'How old I am! I'm eighty years! I've worked both hard and long, Yet, patient as my life has been, One dearest sight I have not seen— It almost seems a wrong. A dream I had when life was new— Alas, our dreams! They come not true— I thought to see fair Carcassonne, That lovely city—Carcassonne!

'One sees it dimly from the heights Beyond the mountains blue; Fain would I walk five weary leagues— I do not mind the road's fatigues— Through morn and evening's dew But bitter frosts would fall at night, And on the grapes—that yellow blight! I could not go to Carcassonne, I never went to Carcassonne.

'They say it is as gay all times, As holidays at home! The gentle rich in gay attire, And in the sun each gilded spire Shoots up like those of Rome. The Bishop the procession leads, The Generals curb their prancing steeds. Alas! I saw not Carcassonne, Alas! I know not Carcassonne!

'Our Vicar's right! He preaches loud, And bids us to beware; He says: 'O, guard the weakest part, And most, the traitor in the heart Against ambition's snare.' Perhaps—in Autumn I can find Two sunny days with gentle wind; I then could go to Carcassonne, I still could go to Carcassonne.

'My God, my Father! pardon me, If this my wish offends! One sees some hope more high than his, In age as well as infancy, To which his heart ascends— My wife, my son, have seen Narbonne My grandson went to Terpignon, But I have not seen Carcassonne, But I have not seen Carcassonne.

Thus sighed a peasant, bent with age, Half-dreaming in his chair; I said: 'My friend, come go with me To-morrow! Then, thine eyes shall see Those streets that seem so fair.' That night there came for passing soul The church-bell's low and solemn toll. He never saw gay Carcassonne— Who has not known a Carcassonne? —GUSTAVE NADAUD.

THE ALCHEMIST

Love is the filling from one's own Another's cup. Love is a daily laying down And taking up. A choosing of the stony path Through each new day, That other feet may tread at ease The smoother way. Love is not blind, but looks abroad Through other eyes, And asks not, 'Must I give?' but 'May I sacrifice?' Love hides its grief, that other hearts And lips may sing; And burdened, walks, that other lives May, buoyant, wing. Sinner, hast thou a love like this Within thy soul? 'Twill change thy name to saint, ere thou Hast reached thy goal. —Independent.

LIFE-WORK

Let me but live my life from year to year, With forward face and unreluctant soul; Not hurrying to, nor turning from, the goal; Not mourning for the things that disappear In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole And happy heart, that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

Let me but do my work from day to day, In field or forest, at the desk or loom, In roaring market-place or tranquil room; Let me but find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me astray, 'This is my work, my blessing, not my doom; Of all who live, I am the one by whom This work can best be done in the right way.'

Mrs. Jones (a Suffragette)—'I don't ask special privileges, Mr. Jones. What I do ask is that you, for instance, a man, should treat me exactly as you would another man. Instead of talking small talk, and treating me like a thing to be protected, and all that, assume towards me the attitude you do to Mr. Warrington. Treat me like a good fellow.' Mr. Jones (quickly)—'Why, certainly, old chap. Lend me a fiver, will you?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIRST CLASS FARMING LAND IN THE most FERTILE District of this PROVINCE

Are You Thinking of Coming West?

If so, we advise you to secure at once a holding on the

Surrey Gardens Estate

which we are offering in blocks of five to twenty acres at REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

The Essential Elements of Successful Farming —Soil, Climate, Transportation and Large Markets—

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

We can show samples of fruit grown on the land. We will send plans and full particulars on application.

The Dominion Trust Company Vancouver and New Westminster

Every root-leak makes a pocket-leak.

Genasco Ready Roofing

stops both. It stays waterproof, and does away with needless expense-bills. It is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—Nature's one perfect waterproofer.

You want to be money in pocket, so insist on Genasco. Look for the trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. Write for Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GENASCO READY ROOFING

TO BE HAD BY APPLYING TO THE

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS, WINNIPEG



STOCKMEN!

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

Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Smith DeKol (4195) three years old. Sire, Chief Mercedes De Kol 2nd (2829), dam Lady Smith DeKol (3444). Quiet and a good stock bull. Neil Wilson, Minto, Man.

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

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

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

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

WANTED—to buy or rent, on part crop payments only, an improved farm, half section or section, with stable and house or shack, with or without outfit, either in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Must be good land. Apply C. J. c/o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED to borrow \$500 at 12 per cent. for one or more years. \$1000 real estate and collateral security. References available. "Cattleman" FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. F.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man. Breeder of Minorcas, B. P. Rocks, M. B. Turkeys, Pekin and Rouen Ducks. My birds have won over 500 first and other prizes the last seven years. Order now, prices reasonable.

COME to the Littleote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man., for choice Barred Rock Cockerels. First prize 1908 "County Fair." Mrs. M. Vialoux.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—A fine lot of choice, early-hatched cockerels at attractive prices. Order early and get the best. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. R. A. Mitchell, Kellwood, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few large, vigorous Cockerels, bred from my Chicago and Winnipeg prize winners, for sale—\$3.00 and upwards according to quality. Write describing your wants. R. M. West, Glenboro, 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.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Cydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

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

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep.

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

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

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor, Enquiries solicited. Hill Pt. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

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

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

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

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

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

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

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

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

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

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R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. tf

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

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SOUND ADVICE

Mark Twain: All education is preparatory. It is life that give the finals, not college.

James J. Hill: My heart goes out to the man who does his work when his boss is away as well as when he is at home.

President C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific: The man who does his work so well that he needs no supervision has already succeeded.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden: It remains for some lover of humanity to start a crusade against the collapsible gocart, the springless lumber wagon in miniature, in which the unthinking mother jolts her helpless infant over the jagged pavements and uneven sidewalks to the peril of its spine and its little bones.

Andred Carnegie: The life of mere pleasure, of mere effortless ease, is as ignoble for a nation as for an individual. The man is but a poor father who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief objects in life; the woman who is a mere petted toy, incapable of serious purpose, shrinking from effort and duty, is more pitiful than the veriest overworked drudge.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF PROFANITY

Americans have the reputation—and probably deserve it—of being the most addicted of all peoples to the offensive custom of profanity. Indeed, swearing seems to be almost a national habit—and a national disgrace. Many men swear when they are pleased, as well as when they are angry; they appear to think that without profanity they cannot impress upon others the reality of their emotions, the force of their determination. Inexcusable and evil as this practice is among men, it is far worse among the young, who appear to be acquiring a proficiency in profanity with all the remarkable ability and quickness which characterize the youth of America. Wherever half-grown lads assemble nowadays the passerby cannot but note that their conversation is impregnated with the taint of swearing. A ball game in a vacant lot is the occasion of a shocking flow of curses that is terrible in itself and an indictment of parents who do not keep a closer watch over their growing sons. It is not manly to curse, it is as babyish as crying. It is, moreover, a revelation of vulgarity and weakness which should subject the offender to social ostracism until he learns to be a man. Perhaps the adult of to-day is too hopelessly addicted to this evil habit to be cured, but the youths are not beyond redemption yet. An anti-swearing league among the boys of Chicago would work wonders in developing them into manly, clean-minded and clean-spoken men.—Chicago Evening Post.

When a certain Pennsylvania storekeeper, who was also a postmaster of the borough, began the transaction of business one morning about a year ago, he found that the safe in which were kept the postage stamps had been robbed during the night, and promptly reported the matter to the proper authorities. The latter decided, after an investigation, that restitution should be made for the stolen stamps, but that the expense of repairing the damage to the safe would have to be borne by the storekeeper, which was accordingly done.

Some time later, a second robbery was committed and reported as before, as the result of which there was another investigation, which disclosed the fact that the stamps had been extracted on this occasion without any violence to the safe.

"But how was it done?" asked the inspector somewhat puzzled. "The safe does not seem to be injured at all."

"I made up my mind I would not be caught again," replied the postmaster, slyly. "I left it open."

"Sport is as good here as it is abroad," said R. H. Davis, "but abroad they are more punctilious. Your Englishman must always be correct. He has a wardrobe of smooth, sleek, dark clothes

MRS. JOHN SANDERS

of Griswold, Manitoba, cured of one of the worst cases of Eczema by two bottles of D.D.D. Prescription.

In her letter of April 14th last she says: "When I sent for the six bottles of D. D. D. I had one of the worst cases of Eczema in my legs. I used only two bottles when they were clear of Eczema. The four bottles I have left will keep for hives and insect bites. It is a useful remedy to have in the house at all times. Wishing you all success with D. D. D."

To those who have spent years and a small fortune trying in vain to find a cure for Eczema and other skin diseases this may seem impossible. But it is a solid fact—and we have hundreds of letters from others telling of cures just as remarkable.

D. D. D. is a mild, clean liquid, which is applied direct to the afflicted parts. It gives instant relief from the awful itching, kills the germs that cause the disease, and cures completely.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

If you have never tried D. D. D. Prescription write us to-day, enclosing only 10c. to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you free a trial bottle of this wonderful remedy. Let us prove its merits to you—SEND RIGHT NOW FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

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for town; a wardrobe of knickers and thick woollens for Alpine winter sports; a wardrobe of flannels for the seashore, and so on, with other wardrobes for deer stalking, for fox hunting, for driving, even for smoking and drinking.

"I remember once in my early youth I was shooting over a duke's covers. A very grave and elegant young marquis was stationed near me. Suddenly the duke shouted to the marquis.

"There goes a hare! Let him have it!"

"But the marquis shook his head.

"I can't, duke," he said. "I'm in my pleasant costume."—Boston Advertiser.

All the roses are gone,
All their glories shed;
Here's a rose that grows not wan,
Rose of love to wear upon
Your fair breast instead.

Everywhere sere leaves are seen,
Golden red and grey;
Here's a leaf forever green,
Leaf of truth to hold between
Your white hands away.

Here's my leaf and here's my rose
Take them! They are yours,
In my garden nothing grows,
Garden of my heart, God knows,
That as long endures.

—MADISON CAWEIN, in Metropolitan.

"To Them That Hath"

A SHORT SERMON TO
FAT FOLKS

"To them that hath shall be given" is a sentence that applies to fat people very neatly. It is common knowledge that once a human being begins to fatten up, to what they have already is added more than they want, until finally a stage is reached where reduction must be made or decided disadvantage results.

Then comes forward the ages-old query, "Reduce—but how?" To the uninformed nothing suggests itself but the (to them) twin evils—less eating—more activity. They contemplate a more or less lengthy siege of dieting and exercising. So it may be said safely that every man or woman in the land now undergoing the fat-tening-up process has his or her mental eye fixed dubiously on that not far distant day when he or she will have to don the "ashes and sackcloth of reduction."

This is not an enviable prospect, and so it is with considerable satisfaction that we announce the emancipation of the fat. Nowadays one may reduce much or little, a pound a day if desired, or half their fat in check, absolutely stationary, without doing a tap of exercise, merely a staid meal, doing a particle of harm et cetera, salutary wrinkle. All that's required, at human testivity, is the taking after meals and at bedtime of one Marmola Prescription tablet, which tablets are sold by the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., or any good druggist at the nominal price of 75 cents, this sum being

accepted for a case of tablets so well and generously by the fact that even one produces desirable results.

Questions and Answers

QUANTITY OF HAY IN A STACK

What weight of hay is contained in a stack 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet high? E. J. Sask.

Ans.—The usual method of determining weight of hay in a stack is to take the overthrow, add that to the width of the stack at the bottom and divide by 7, which in a rough way gives you the dimensions of the end of the stack. This number is then multiplied by itself, and this result in turn multiplied by the length. You then have the cubical contents. It is generally assumed that 450 to 500 cubic feet of hay equal a ton in weight. You do not give the overthrow, but it ought to be about 15 feet. The stack, therefore, contains approximately one and a quarter tons.

PERMIT FOR CUTTING HAY

I leased some land of the Government to cut hay on, and another party has cut the hay after I forbade him to cut it. Can I hold the hay? How should I go about it? Alta. J. G. H.

Ans.—If you had a permit from the Government to cut hay no one could interfere with you, and if your hay has been cut by another party you could take the hay. It is possible, however, that you may have what is called "a grazing lease" of the land, and, if so, the Government reserve the right in all leases to grant permits to you or anyone else for the hay. Before taking any action, you had better show your lease to a solicitor and state the facts to him.

COLT DIED FROM INFLUENZA

Two-year-old colt, running in pasture all summer, appeared dull and coat staring, taken into stable, swelled on fore legs and on belly from behind to fore legs, slight cough, etc. Lay down at night regularly, failed very little, temperature 103 to 105, after about a month staggered in gait, head swelled and died next day. Another colt had same symptoms, but never lay down nor head swelled. Please state cure, if any. A. S. Man.

Ans.—The disease from which your colts died was one of the many forms of "influenza." With proper care and treatment the majority of these cases recover. There is no specific remedy for this disease. Each case should be treated on its individual merits by a veterinarian. As there are so many complications to contend with in this disease, it would be extremely dangerous to prescribe indiscriminately. A careful examination of each case by a skilled veterinary surgeon is essential to a correct diagnosis. In certain very mild forms of the disease, good housing, with proper ventilation, and with sanitary conditions as perfect as is possible to make them, assist many to make a good recovery without any further treatment.

STALLION'S LEGS STOCK—CHRONIC ECZEMA OF THE LEGS

I have a stallion, five years old, which stocks on his hind legs when standing in the barn, but after walking a mile or so swelling goes down. The hide is cracked and scale-like for about ten inches up the legs, with some hard lumps in between the hoof and first joint. B. S. Alta.

The stocking is due to some disturbance of the circulatory system, which frequently occurs in certain horses when idle. Such an animal should be kept in a loose box, which will allow a small amount of exercise, assisting the heart in the performance of its functions. The

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No scalded hands—no tired arms—no strained back—no rubbing—no all-day spent over the wash tub. The picture shows the "New Century" way of washing. And you can wash a tubful of clothes in 5 minutes. The New Wringer Attachment makes the wringing easy, too, and drains the water right into the tub. \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet that tells all about the "New Century."

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Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 34, Collingwood, Ont.

horse should either be put to work, or given exercise every day. For this condition give the following medicine: Fluid extract of digitalis, 1 1/2 fluid ounces; acetate of potash, 3 ounces; water, 16 ounces. Give 2 tablespoonfuls in 3 quarts of drinking water three times a day. The cracked and scaly condition of the legs is very difficult to heal, and is frequently met with in heavy-draft stallions. It may, however, be ameliorated to a certain extent by using vaseline to keep the crust soft, and zinc ointment to heal the cracks. Fowler's solution of arsenic in tablespoonful doses given in the drinking water three times a day has a beneficial effect.

LEGALITY OF ACCOUNT

Last March I had four shoes put on my team by a blacksmith in town. When he had finished I asked him his charge and he told me one dollar sixty. I offered him a five-dollar bill, which he could not change, and he told me to pay him some other time. It slipped my memory, and Nov. 1st he sent me in a bill for two dollars. I have offered him the \$1.60 on two occasions and he will not take it. He says he is going to have the two dollars or nothing, and that if it is a case of force, the sooner we get at it the better. Can he legally rob me of that 40 cents, otherwise, can he collect the two dollars? S. L. Sask.

Ans.—No; the blacksmith is legally entitled to only \$1.60, but a man should not waste his spiritual essence for the sake of "four bits" more or less.

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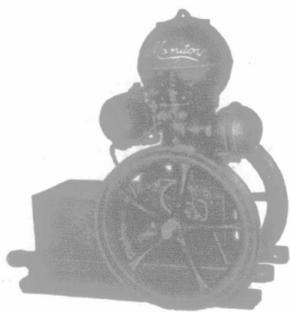
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Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information.

SMALL HOMESTEAD

I came to this district two years ago and took up a homestead. I had the choice of many homesteads, being among the first to file in this township. Last year I was taxed for 160 acres of land, but this fall for only 138 acres. On writing to the Government I find that is my actual number of acres. Can I obtain anything by way of reimbursement for the 22 acres I am lacking? It does not seem right that others have 160 acres and I only 138 acres. Had I known in time I would have abandoned my quarter, and filed on one containing 160 acres, but I have fifty acres broken now, besides necessary buildings. Does the Government make good to anyone who is short in that matter?

Ans.—A quarter-section is described as 160 acres, more or less, and unfortunately yours happens to be one of less than 160 acres. There is no way in which the Government could make up the difference to you, except by allowing you to abandon this land and take up another quarter-section.

MANGE

Two years ago we bought a horse which afterwards developed a bad case of mange. We treated him thoroughly, and thought we were rid of the disease, but it has broken out again. What do you suggest as a remedy?

J. E. M.

Sask.
Ans.—Mange is a disease that is dealt with under the Contagious Diseases Act, which is administered by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. When outbreaks of such diseases occur, notice should be sent to the representative of the Branch in the Province. The representatives are: Manitoba—Dr. McGillvray, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Regina; Alberta—Dr. Hargrave, of Lethbridge. These officials will take steps to clean up an outbreak, and the owners are saved the expense of materials, experimenting and professional services.

SCHOOL TAXES IN ALBERTA

When a school district is formed in Alberta will a man that owns land in said district have a vote in electing trustees when he is living on his own land not in any school district, or must he actually live on the land assessed to have a vote? Also, is land leased from Dominion Government assessable for school taxes?

Alta. J. M. J.

Ans.—All resident ratepayers in a proposed school district have a vote for or against the formation of the district, and for the election of a board of trustees. Section 2 (10) (a) of our School Ordinance defines the term "resident ratepayer" as follows: "In any proposed district any person of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing therein, and who has so resided therein and owned or been the occupant of assessable property therein for a period of at least two months immediately prior to the date of the first school meeting."

Land leased from the Dominion Government is assessable and taxable for school purposes.

DISPUTE ABOUT WAGES

A man solicits work of a farmer. He agrees to work for \$2 per day, and goes to work. A snow storm comes and stops stacking. Man asks farmer if he wants him to stay. Farmer says yes, as he thinks it will clear up in a few days. During the storm only a few chores are done and man is idle a considerable part of the time. In settling, man demands pay for straight time. Farmer is only willing to pay for time the man worked. Man says he will go to town on the stage and board at hotel till his claim and expenses are paid. Which is right? Could the man collect straight time and expenses?

Alta. F. H.

Ans.—Where a man hires a farmer by the day, it is his duty to

in this country to be paid only for the time actually put in at the work he was engaged to perform. That is, if a farmer hires a man to work at harvesting it is an understood thing that the man will be paid only for the time he works in the harvest field. If the weather during a portion of the time is such that harvesting cannot be carried on, the hired man, as a rule, boards with the farmer, but receives nothing for his time.

We would let this man go to town and board at the hotel if he wanted to. The hotel would have difficulty in collecting his bill from the farmer. The farmer is right. There is no law covering cases like this. Custom in the district would guide a judge in reaching a decision if the case went into court; and the custom generally is for hired men on farms working by the day to lose such time as this one wants to be paid for.

CANNING WILD FRUIT

Could you give me the best way of preserving, or in any way using, Saskatoons, choke cherries and pincherries?

F. H.

Chokecherry Jelly.—Crush the cherries. Place in a granite kettle with water enough to cover them. Let boil half an hour, and strain through a piece of cheesecloth. After straining let the juice boil for 20 minutes or half an hour. In the meantime, heat in a moderate oven a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Add the sugar and let the jelly boil up well for a few minutes, then pour into small dishes. To cover these cut some circles of thick white paper the same size as the top of the dish and lay over each as soon as the jelly is firmly set. Then if there are no regular covers to fit on, cut other circles of paper half an inch larger in diameter than the top of the dish. Beat the white of an egg in a teaspoon of cold water. Wet the edges of the paper covers with this mixture, pressing down the sides well to make them stick to the glass.

I should think pincherries could be treated in the same way.

Canned Saskatoons.—To every 12 quarts of berries use 1 quart of sugar and 1 pint of water. Put all together in granite preserving kettle and heat slowly. Let boil gently for 15 minutes after boiling begins. Put in bottles taken directly from boiling water. See that the rubber rings are new.

Saskatoons Kept Uncooked.—Choose firm berries; put them in jars; cover with molasses and seal. Set in a cool part of the cellar. When needed, strain, wash off, and stew with a little sugar or make into pies.

TANNING HIDES WITH THE FUR ON

Would be pleased to see a recipe published for tanning hides with the hair on, and what would it cost to tan a large beef hide?

Sask. W. P. B.

Ans.—The best advice we can offer re home tanning is don't attempt it. There are some men with experience who can make a fairly satisfactory job of tanning at home, but he who has never done anything at the work, and is dependent upon such directions as could be given in a recipe, would have very unsatisfactory results indeed. By all means if you have hides to tan send them to a reliable tanner. We have a number advertising in our columns, and you would be well advised to send the work to one of them. We have in the past published directions for tanning skins and hides, the directions were all right so far as printed directions could go, but our experience has been that it doesn't pay a farmer to attempt to tan his own hides, and that in about nine cases out of ten the attempted home tanning results in the loss of hides being tanned. Tanning is a business which no one can pick up off-hand from watching a tanning recipe. A man requires experience and a proper equipment to be successful in the work, and as there are firms in the province capable of doing the work in a legitimate manner our advice is to send your hide to them.

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe cases. Removes all Bunches or Eruptions from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blister. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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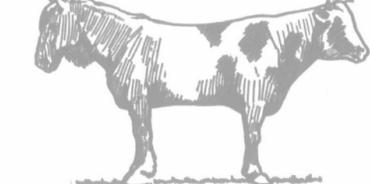
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WATER TO HOUSE AND BARN

A well on a farm is at present supplying, on one side, 150 feet distant, a house; and on the opposite side, say 200 feet distant, the stock. Both family and stock come to the well for water. The well is 30 feet deep. Its top is 7 or 8 feet higher than the ground floor of the house, and, say one foot lower than the floor of the stable, above which is a mow for grain, and underneath a manure cellar. It is believed that a windmill would not work satisfactorily on account of the proximity of trees. Has The FARMER'S ADVOCATE any information as to the "how and cost" of getting water from said well to the house without going to the pump, and to the cattle without their going to the trough?
A. H. S.

Ans.—There are various ways in which water may be delivered at the point of use. Tanks might be built in the attic of the house and the mow of the barn, and water pumped to these by means of either gasoline or hot-air engines, pipes leading down from the tanks to the points of use. If this system were adopted, an engine and pump, such as are advertised in The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, could be used for the pumping. It consists of a gasoline engine and pump combined, and costs about \$190. A hot-air engine would also do the work very well.

There is another system which might be termed an air-pressure system. In this an iron cylinder similar to the hot water boiler in common use, but larger, is attached to a pump driven by hot-air or gasoline engine, and pipes leading

that refuse to heal is suspicious of farcy. If you are correct in your diagnosis, the horse must be destroyed, as farcy is identical with glanders, although the symptoms are different. If this horse has not recovered before you see this, send for your veterinarian, and if there are any indications of farcy he will notify the Department of Agricultural, at Ottawa, and the nearest Government Inspector. Your horse will be inspected, and if he has farcy, will be destroyed, and you remunerated.

UNTHRIFTY COW

Cow has been unthrifty for a year. When chewing, saliva runs from her mouth. She has a good appetite, but is very thin, and does not give as much milk as she should. She calved a month ago.
W. F. J.

Ans.—She has either defective teeth or a form of actinomycosis, called wooden-tongue. If the former, her teeth must be dressed by a veterinarian. If the latter, give her the iodide of potassium treatment for lump-jaw. This consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the doses by one-half dram daily until appetite and desire for water fail, tears run from her eyes, and the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment, if necessary, in two months.
V.



MILKING TIME

from the cylinder to points of use. As pumping proceeds, water is forced into the cylinder, which is already full of air, and soon a high pressure is generated. When a tap at house or barn is opened, the air pressure forces the water from the tank through the pipe and out at the top. This method has the advantage that the tank may be placed in the basement, away from frost, and avoiding the danger of damage by water should any leakage occur. A hot-air engine suitable for this system can be got for about \$100, and a tank for about \$100, the iron pipe costing somewhere in the neighborhood of the following prices: 3/4-inch pipe, black, 3 cents per foot; galvanized, 5 cents per foot; 1-inch pipe, 6 cents to 9 cents; 1 1/2-inch pipe, 8 cents to 12 cents; 2-inch pipe, 10 cents to 15 cents. Knowing distances and size of pipe, the price of piping and also that of fittings can be added to the cost of the engine and tank and the approximate total cost arrived at.

LAME MARE
Mare has been driven fifteen miles daily all summer and watered during the trip. About six weeks ago she went slightly lame in front. She gets quite stiff after standing, and after being driven a little gets better, but is slightly lame all the time.
P. M.

Ans.—It was quite right to give her water during the trips, unless in cases when she was excessively warm. The symptoms indicate navicular disease. As the disease has not yet reached an advanced stage, it is quite probable a cure can be effected, but she must be given a long rest. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces lard or vaseline, clip the hair off the coronets for two inches high all round the hoof. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn in box stall now and oil every day until the scale comes off. Then blister again, and after this blister once every month as long as necessary. Take her shoes off before commencing treatment.
V.

President of Local Cricket Club—
The secretary informs me that the work of erecting the new pavilion has been suspended because our stock of wood has become exhausted. Now, I think, if we all put our hands together, we shall be able to provide an adequate supply of that material.
London Opinion.

THINKS HORSE HAS FARCY

After a couple of days' rest, one hind leg of aged horse swelled, and he went very lame. In about a week ulcers began to form, and are continuing to form, burst, and discharge matter, then form again, etc. This has been going on for about five weeks. I think it is farcy.
G. H. H.

Ans.—The first symptoms are those of lymphangitis or weed, but he would have recovered from that before this. The formation of ulcers



Don't Paint The Roof

All the expense of painting a roof may be saved by covering it with

Brantford "Crystal" Roofing

—and the cost will be one-third less than for wooden or metal shingles

You certainly owe it to your pocketbook to learn more about this wonderful roofing. You should have a sample. Then you can test the flexibility and toughness of Brantford "Crystal" for yourself—and see with your own eyes its time-defying Surface of Rock Crystals. A surface that cannot be improved upon for weather-and-fire-proofness. A surface that needs no painting at the start and never will, as rock crystals cannot dry out, crack, freeze, or melt—practically indestructible.

Sample, and big roofing book, will be mailed FREE as soon as we hear from you, which should be by next mail.

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"GOLD" FREE WATCH FREE

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our selected fancy jewelry novelties to sell for us at 10c each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$25.00 appearing Watch and Chain and if you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold bell buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring. Plain, engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal in appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear for years. Order now and earn all four presents. Address THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 6, 46 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.



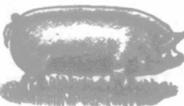
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WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
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We have a bunch of the best bred **Clydesdale Fillies** that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



John A. Turner Balgreggan Stock Farm
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Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
New Importation will arrive about January 1st.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

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



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



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

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

Thresherman's RECEIPT BOOK
AN EASY, ACCURATE AND QUICK METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR ACCOUNTS AND RENDERING STATEMENT TO CUSTOMER
PRICE **25** CENTS
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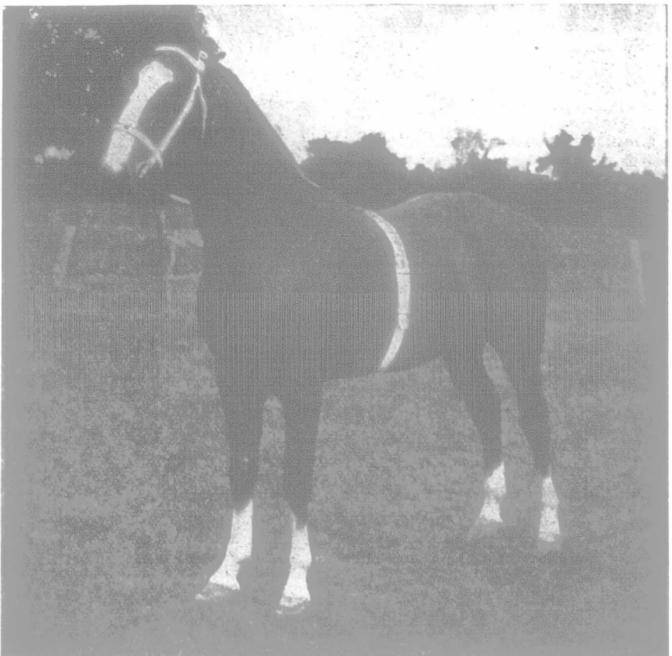
GOSSIP

TESTING DRINKING WATER

The supply of drinking water for the family should be tested at least once a year. Water that at one time was pure and wholesome may become too impure for use, yet it may be without color, and have no odor nor taste to show its dangerous qualities.
A simple test of drinking water is the Heisch sewage test. Fill a clean pint bottle three-quarters full of the water to be tested and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of pure granulated sugar. Cork it, and set it in a warm place for two days. If during this time it becomes cloudy or milky, it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clear, it is probably safe. Be careful that the bottle is absolutely as clean as you can make it and the sugar pure.
The second test is also a simple one. Obtain from a trustworthy druggist about five cents worth of a saturated solution of permanganate of potassium. Add about five drops of this to a pint bottle of water. This will turn the water a beautiful rose purple. If there is any con-

siderable amount of organic matter, this color will give place in the course of a few hours to a more or less dirty reddish brown. If the color of the water in the bottle remains for twelve hours unchanged from the rose purple hue it assumed when the potassium permanganate was first added, it may be considered free from organic contamination. —Ex.

the bird's habit of spreading his tail and strutting about; but it is curious to find that this instinctive vanity lies deeper still, and is not confined to the desire to arouse the admiration of his mate, as is generally taken for granted, but is based upon a genuine complacency and an almost morbid consciousness of his personal attractions.—ARTHUR C. BENSON, in the *London Spectator*.



BRIGHAM RENFREW
Graham & Renfrew Co's. Champion Hackney.

AS VAIN AS A PEACOCK

I venture to send you some curious particulars about the behavior of a young peacock that is kept here. The bird began by sedulously frequenting the stable-yard, and whenever the carriage was brought out of the coach-house he would take his stand by it, and gaze at his reflection in the panels. He then took to accompanying the carriage up to the house, and, standing beside it at the front door, engaged in self-contemplation. He now runs behind the carriage, when it starts from the house, down to a certain point of the drive, apparently in the hope that it may stop, and allow him to continue his favorite occupation; but he seems to compare at a certain place that the case is hopeless, though if the carriage halts further down the drive he will regain it and resume his observations. It is curious to

It was nearly five o'clock in the afternoon when the War Office clerk reached his home in Brixton. His eyes were bloodshot, his hair dishevelled, and he reeled almost fainting into the room where his fond parents and brothers and sisters sat. "Oh, speak, Harry! What is it?" gasped his brother Will. "I had a strange experience to-day," he managed to ejaculate—"very strange!" "You look as if you'd seen a ghost!" "No, no; it's not a ghost!" "Well, what is it, then? Why this agitation?" "A man came to me to-day to ask about a matter which I couldn't refer to any other department, and—and I actually had to attend to it myself!"—*Bristol Times*.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF SUFFOLK PUNCHES

Messrs. Jaques Bros., Lamerton, Alberta, have recently made another importation of Suffolk Punches direct

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from England. That the demand for this useful breed of horses to cross on Western mares is increasing, the fact that these breeders are yearly bringing the Suffolks into Alberta in increasing numbers is ample proof. The "chestnuts" are famous for nimbleness of action and the honesty with which they will exert themselves at a dead pull. With no feather below their legs, they may look light below the knee, but their bone is of the character of the race horse, and weighs far more than that of any other draft breed.

Suffolk breeders have for years taken measures to make soundness one of the characteristics of the breed, and the Royal County show, their great battle ground, has for a long time required an examination as to soundness before any prize is awarded. How different this is to the other breed societies!

With all the great and good qualities, why are they not more generally used in this land as the best agriculture horse in the world ought to be? Because they have never been bred in their old home in a commercial way as the other breeds have been, but as we have said before the demand for the Suffolks is very rapidly increasing, which is only as it should be, for not only are they the real and best British agricultural horses, but also are suitable and profitable for most kinds of work in city streets.

Messrs. Jaques' importation consists of the following horses:

Rendlesham Major, No. 3567 in Vol. XVII, age 2 years, weight 1,520, bred by Major A. W. Cabbold, sire Smith's Prince Albert 2525, dam Polly 5290, by Pratt's Golden Grain 2479; Badingham Start, No. 3433 in Vol. XVI, age 2 years, weight 1,650, bred by Wm. Woodgate, sire Smith's Saturn 2653, dam Spike 5474, by Pratt's Golden Grain; Rendlesham Matchless, No. 3438 in Vol. XVI, aged, weight 1,700, bred by Alfred J. Smith, sire Rendlesham Goldsmith 3095, dam Rendlesham Matchless 4503, by Smith's Prince Albert 2525; Rendlesham Benedict, No. 3424 in Vol. XVI, age 2 years, weight 1,520, bred by Alfred J. Smith, sire Rendlesham Saturn 2653, dam Rendlesham Beatrice 4734, by Smith's Queen's Diadem 1721; Morston Royal Duke, No. 3402 in Vol. XVI, age 2 years, weight 1,450, bred by John Oldrin, sire Preston's Warrior 3rd 2845, dam Scot 3593, by Walton's Oriental 1337; Mystery, No. 5544 in Vol. XV, age 3 years, weight 1,240, bred by Ernest H. Williams, sire Sproughton Earl 3121, dam Secret 4807, by Williams' Gay Monarch 2645; Black Diamond, No. 5613 in Vol. XV, age 3 years, weight 1,250, bred by Ernest H. Williams, sire Sproughton Earl 3121, dam Darby, by Williams' Gay Monarch 2645; Miss Wedgeware, No. 5628 in Vol. XV, age 3 years, weight 1,490, bred by W. P. Harris, sire Sir Culbert Quilter's Prince Wedgewood 2364, dam Brandy, by Harris' Brome Rodney 2612; Sudbourne Alice, No. 6028 in Vol. XVI, age 3 years, weight 1,375, bred by W. P. Harris, sire Sir Culbert Quilter's Prince Wedgewood 2364, dam Scot, by Harris' Brome Rodney 2612; Erwarton Sunbeam, No. 5923 in Vol. XVI, age 3 years, weight 1,550, bred by J. A. Hempson, sire Johnstone's Sunshine 2734, dam Ewarton Bessie 4744, by Berner's Windsor's Chieftan 2025; Ashmoor Goetha, No. 3423 in Vol. XVI, age 2 years, weight 1,460, bred by the late E. F. Quilter, sire Wilson's Worcester 2279, dam Gad 2767, by Wolton's Emperor 1611.

A SUCCESSFUL STOCK FARM

H. G. McMillan, proprietor Lakewood Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under date of October 29, 1907, writes: "To Whom It May Concern: For several years we have used ABSORBINE at Lakewood Farm with

splendid results. It is one of the very best remedies we have ever used to reduce any kind of a bunch or bruise on the ankle, stifle or hock. In many cases we have entirely cured valuable horses that had received serious injuries to the joints. At Lakewood Farm, ABSORBINE is always kept in the medicine chest." ABSORBINE penetrates to the seat of the trouble promptly and effectually, without blistering or removing the hair. Does not require the horse to be laid up. Mild in its action, but positive in its results. It will give you satisfaction. It is \$2 a bottle at druggists, or express paid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Lyman Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, are the Canadian agents.

ENDURANCE FEATS IN BRONCOS

While Col. Spencer Borden and Capt. A. H. Waddell are engaged in a controversy as to whether the Arab or the British race horse is the most enduring cavalry mount in the world, some little range-bred broncos out on the plains have been doing things that make both the courser of the desert and the aristocratic thoroughbred look like amateur equine soldiers.

In a race from Evanston, Wyo., to Denver, Col., Teddy and Sam recently covered 560 miles in six and one-half days, doing the full distance at an average of 86 miles a day. The contest ended in a tie between these two, the authorities halting them 20 miles out of Denver and requiring them to proceed side by side at a six-mile jog, instead of racing into the city.

Teddy knocked off 112 miles in one day, and the last five miles through a rough canyon was done in the dark in 20 minutes. From Laramie to Denver, 106 miles, the horses travelled with but three hours' rest. Teddy lost 100 pounds during the race, having fed badly all the way, but he came out fresh and fine the next morning, and the opinion was expressed by an expert horseman that either he or Sam could have gone right back over the same road to Evanston at the rate of 65 or 70 miles a day.

Sam's condition at the finish was said to be remarkable. His eye was bright, his coat blooming, and his legs in better shape than those of the average pony on the streets of Denver.

Den, a 16-year-old horse of the trotting type, made a performance equal to that of the winners, everything considered. He was thin when he started, and was slightly sick at Cheyenne, yet was second in the race all the way to within 80 miles of Denver. He lost less weight than any horse in the race, probably because he had less to lose.

In talking about the race the other day J. D. Carroll, general manager of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, said that he considered the typical range-bred pony of the Western States to be the toughest thing in horsehide that he had ever seen. "Those branded ponies that come in from the Rocky Mountain region can do more with less feed and care than any horses in the world," he remarked. "They will actually thrive under treatment that would kill an ordinary horse."

Mr. Carroll says that when he went into the horse business a branded mustang was practically without market value in New York. "Today you can see hundreds of them in Central Park and all around the city. People have learned to like them because they are sure footed, hardy, enduring and cheap. I know from experience that a man can get more fun for his money out of a range pony than out of any horse that he can buy. We have had such a demand for them that we are making a special business of handling them, and are keeping 25 or 50 on hand all the time. We sold 22 in one bunch to a party of men who were going to the Adirondacks.—New York Herald.



HAND POWER OR HORSE POWER VERSUS GASOLINE ENGINE POWER

WHETHER you, your men or your horses do the farm work some sort of power is exerted.

The businesslike, money-making farmer will use the cheapest power.

Neither hand labor nor horse labor can accomplish so much at so little expense as an I. H. C. gasoline engine.

These engines are reliable and efficient. They will easily supply power for corn shelling, feed grinding, ensilage cutting, turning the fanning mill, operating the cream separator and other dairy machines—and a dozen other things besides. They supply adequate, untiring, inexpensive power for everything that man or horse can do and for many they cannot do.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine installed outside the barn door or within the barn means a power house on the farm.

Horse power and man power can be applied only to certain tasks. I. H. C. gas engine power may be used for every other duty about the farm. There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose. They are money makers and money savers. They lighten both expense and labor. They afford a short cut to success and prosperity.

There is no doubt that on the average farm, an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of the most excellent features. They are built in:—

Vertical, 2, 3 and 25-horse power.

Horizontal, (Stationary and Portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Traction, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Air Cooled, 1 and 2-horse power.

Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogs and particulars, or write the home office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)



Golden West Stock Farm

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT & SONS
EDENWOLD Via BALGONIE, SASK.



Brampton JERSEYS

Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

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



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

JAQUES BROS.
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

Look through these columns

there are many new advertisements every week and it pays to use them either for buying or selling.

Nearly 30,000 families see these each week

HAD BACKACHE

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble on "female disease"?

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Belleview Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my house-work for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Try us with an Advertisement

FUEL OF THE FUTURE

Industrial development is making immense drafts on the coal supply of the country. The ocean steamers, battleships, railroads and great manufacturing plants are eating up enormous quantities of coal annually and the supply in time must become exhausted. With the coal mines worked out and the forests denuded, from whence is to come the supply of fuel in the future for domestic and industrial use?

One scientist suggests that hydrogen may be utilized as a substitute for wood, peat, coal and oil for fuel. Hydrogen is known to develop four times the heat of coal, it makes no soot and could be used for heating purposes. Hydrogen is also known to be inexhaustible, as it is one of the chemical elements of water. The product of combustion is aqueous vapor, which can be condensed and subjected to the proper treatment for fuel.

While hydrogen presents the possibility of combustion, its segregation from oxygen presents a problem to be solved by the scientists to produce it in such quantities as shall meet domestic and commercial demand. To be used as a substitute for coal for fuel its production must be economical to make it possible of universal consumption.

Consumers of coal, wood, peat and oil as fuel have used these materials because no adequate substitutes were offered. The great industries' and

domestic consumption of coal is not condoned because this material is held by syndicates to sell as a profitable industry, but rather because science has not yet discovered an efficient and cheaper fuel. While consumers have protested against the price of coal, they are always grateful that fuel can be had. It is one of the great economic problems to be solved for the needs of future generations, as the present supply of fuel at current rates of consumption must in time become exhausted. It is time that scientists were seeking to discover an efficient substitute for coal and invention may reduce the cost of hydrogen to a level that will admit of general consumption for heating purposes. Nature has made adequate provisions for the comfort of her children and in her laboratory probably will yet be discovered fuel for domestic and industrial use when the present supply becomes exhausted.—Drover's Journal.

Commercial Candour.—'Wanted a milk business, in York, with cows or without; without preferred.'—Yorkshire Herald.

'What's in here?' asked the tourist. 'Remains to be seen,' responded the guide, as he lead the way into the mummy room.—Pick Me Up.

LADIES

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Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00. Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box. Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

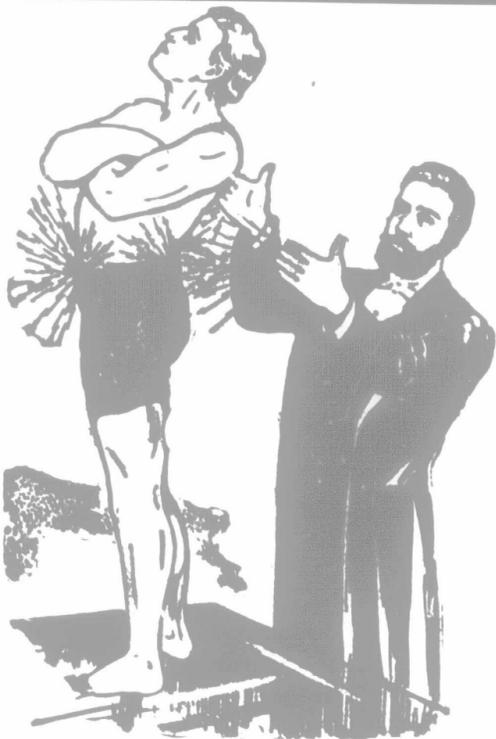
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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and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

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I Can Make You Strong

Have you lost the fire and strength of youth? Have you "come and go" pains in your back and shoulders? Are you growing old too soon? If you have those symptoms, or any other sign of breaking down of your nerves and vitality, you will find new life in electricity as applied while you sleep.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is for you—it is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weakened parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerves, expands the vital powers, enriches the circulation, and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day, and in a few weeks you are stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It cures to stay cured Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation. It is grand, this method of mine. Business Men, Professional Men, Ministers, Athletes, Men of National Renown and men in every walk of life who have used it are praising it.

The following were Cured and are now happy:

Dr. McLaughlin:— Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, where-as before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not back my old energy and life. I have delayed writing you part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend to you so as to give the Belt a thorough trial. Yours

it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach. G. HERMAN, Lobstick Store, Stoney Plain, Alta. Dr. McLaughlin:— Dear Sir:—I cannot praise your Belt enough for what it has done for me. I am fully cured of the Rheumatism, thanks to your Belt, and feel as good as I did ten years ago. I am recommending the Belt to any person who has Rheumatism as a "sure cure." D. KAKKLIN, Josephburg, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:— Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I have had no backache or kidney trouble since me. I do not know how long it will last, but I am getting as long as the life of Methuselah. I have delayed writing you so long as to give the Belt a thorough trial. Yours

sincerely, W. MERRAY, No. 114 12th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Dr. McLaughlin:— Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that one year and eleven months has passed since I stopped wearing your Belt, and I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of my distressing ailments, such as nervousness, short and labored breathing, indigestion, sick headache, and other ailments. I have not been troubled with any of these ailments since I have felt the effects of the gentle stream of life pouring into my system by wearing the Belt. I always recommend your Belt to all who are troubled with any of these ailments. I have written to you many times, but I have not time to do so now. I am very well pleased with your Belt. Wishing you success in all your undertakings. Yours for health, J. J. McLaughlin, Man.

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

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and I will refund you free, sealed and in plain envelope, my Book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail or at office only. No agents. Not a sufferer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act to-day—NOW

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 1/2 St. James St. W., WINNIPEG, CANADA. Dear Sir:—Please forward me one of your Belts. NAME ADDRESS Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., Sunday.

feeling of weakness, whether it be in the back, shoulders, or elsewhere. It cures to stay cured Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation. It is grand, this method of mine. Business Men, Professional Men, Ministers, Athletes, Men of National Renown and men in every walk of life who have used it are praising it.

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FURS

WIT AND HUMOR

A hearty laugh had gone almost around over the story of the fisherman who, to locate the place on the lake where he had had good luck, cut a nick in the side of his boat.

'Almost around,' for the Englishman sat solemn and silent. About five minutes later, however, he awoke with a roar of laughter, and when asked the trouble, replied: 'Well, wouldn't it be a corking good joke if that fisherman got a different boat the next time he went out!'—Argonaut.

Charity workers often feel great awkwardness in making public appeals for funds.

Few of them, declares the *Washington Star*, can carry off that embarrassment with the grace of the colored preacher, who said to his congregation: 'Brudren, Ah kain't preach hyah an' board in heb'n.'

When Rudyard Kipling visited Cecil Rhodes on his South African fruit farm, Mr. Rhodes went around his farm before breakfast, and Mr. Kipling was good and hungry before he returned. When Mr. Rhodes came back, he found his trees laden with placards inscribed in huge black letters with 'Famine,' 'Pity the Starving,' etc. On reaching the front door he read: 'For the human race breakfast tones the mind, invigorates the body. It has sustained thousands: it will sustain you. See that you get it.' 'Why die when a little breakfast prolongs life?' In the breakfast room Kipling was found reading his paper, but the expression of innocence on his face was rather overdone.

Willowby had a good shoemaker, Hiram Pool by name. Nobody knew the trade of making, mending and tapping, re-soling and patching shoes better than he. His conversation took on color from his shop, no matter what the subject might be. One evening an astronomer, sojourning in Willowby, gave a 'talk' at the town hall, and Hiram went to hear him.

'What did you make of all he said about the cause o' wet weather, when he'd spoken so light of the moon having all to do with it?' somebody asked Hiram next day.

Mr. Pool held up the boot he was mending and squinted at the sole of it. 'His talk needed waxing,' said the shoemaker dryly, when his inspection of the boot was finished. 'But what I made out of it was that he considered the wet weather usually comes when the clouds are so old and rotten they won't hold patches.'—*Youth's Companion*.

He—"Miss Hunt, I love you, but now I dare not dream of calling you mine. Yesterday I was worth ten thousand dollars, but to-day, by a turn of For-

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

tune's wheel, I have but a few paltry hundreds to call my own. I would not ask you to accept me in my reduced state. Farewell, forever."

She (eagerly)—"Good gracious! Reduced from \$10,000 to \$100! What a bargain! Of course, I'll take you. You might have known I couldn't resist."

A Crimean veteran, Mr. Charles Fleet—who was buried with military honors at Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, recently—had in his early days the unusual experience of receiving an apology from King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales)

Fleet was performing sentry duty at the grand entrance to Windsor Castle, when Queen Victoria came along on foot with the boy Prince of Wales.

The Prince was a little behind his mother, and when she had turned a corner he slyly picked up a pebble and threw it at the sentinel. The stone struck his gun and made a rattle.

The Queen heard it, and, turning round, went quickly up to Fleet and asked if the Prince had thrown a stone at him.

'Yes,' was the reply, 'but he has done me no harm.'

The Queen called the Prince back and made him take off his cap and apologize.—*Bristol Times*.

Miss Pepprey—"She's got a King Charles spaniel for a pet now, and she's very fond of it." Cholly—"Yaas; the othah evening when I was there she awsked me if I didn't want to kiss the little beast. Fawncey!"

Miss Pepprey—"That's strange! but perhaps she didn't know that you smoke cigarettes."

According to all accounts, the arrival of the Cameron Highlanders in Pekin to replace the Middlesex Regiment as legation guards has created something of a sensation among the inhabitants. The kilt is a source of great wonderment. *The China Times* asserts that the natives are hard at work trying to assimilate the Scotch language. They are reported as already making favorable progress. Instead of their favorite expression, "me no savee," they now employ "I dinna ken," and they greet the foreigner with "Guid manin!" with an excellent Auchtermuchty accent. It is added that some Chinese compradores, who are men of an inquisitive turn of mind, want to know 'what for new soldier man catchee cloths allee same missis?' which recalls the story of the Russian Crimean veteran who declared that the best fighters in the British army were the women!

TO A COW

Why, cow, how canst thou be so satisfied,

So well content with all things here below,

So unobtrusive and so sleepy-eyed,

So meek, so lazy, and so awful slow?

Dost thou not know that everything is mixed,

That naught is as it should be on this earth?

That grievously the world needs to be fixed?

That nothing we can give has any worth?

That times are hard, that life is full of care,

Of sin, of trouble, and untowardness?

That love is folly, friendship but a snare?

Up, cow! this is no time for laziness!

The cud thou chewest is not what it seems,

Get up and moo! tear round and quit thy dreams!—E. Robinson, in the *Congregationalist and Christian World*.

EMBLEM FLOWERS

Roses, flashing red and white,
For delight;

Honeysuckle wreaths above,
For love;

Dim, sweet-scented heliotrope,
For hope;

Shining lilies, tall and straight,
For royal state;

Dusky pansies, let them be
For memory.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

IF I WERE YOU, MY BOY

I wouldn't be ashamed to do right anywhere. I would not do anything that I would not be willing for everybody to know.

I wouldn't go into the company of boys who use bad language.

I wouldn't conclude that I knew more than my father before I had been fifty miles away from home.

I wouldn't get into the sulks and pout whenever I couldn't have my own way about everything.

I wouldn't let other boys get ahead of me in my studies.

I wouldn't abuse little boys who had no big brother for me to be afraid of.

I would learn to be polite to everybody.

NO MORE SMASH-UPS

Harold W. Price, B.A., one of the School of Science lecturers, is being widely congratulated this week upon his promotion to the front row of present day inventors. The child of his genius, the Price Automatic Train-stopping System, renders, it is claimed, anything like a wreck impossible. Indeed, if engineer, fireman, sectionman, despatchers, operators and others on the road were suddenly seized with sleeping sickness; yea, if "every mother's son of them went and died," the train would thoughtfully halt were there danger ahead. These extravagant claims are based upon the mechanical impossibility of smash-ups. The track is divided by insulated rail joints into sections of a half-mile or so. At one end of each section is a battery underground, connected with the rail; at the far end is a track relay also connected to the rails.



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A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

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For over 20 years Drs. K. & K. have treated with the greatest success all diseases of men and women.

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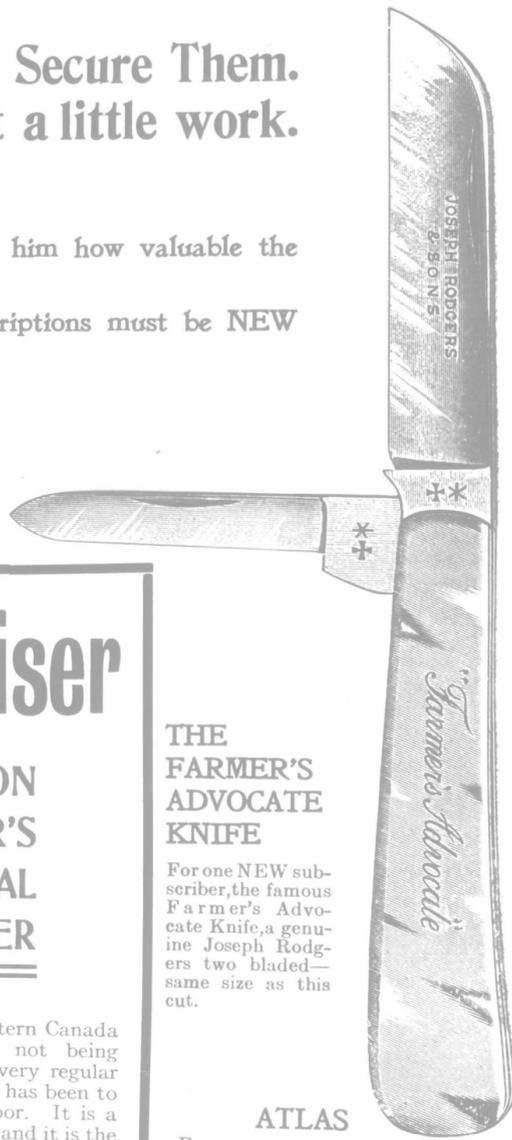
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