

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL



*Price*  
**25**  
*Cents*

CHRISTMAS  
NUMBER  
1 9 1 0  
WINNIPEG  
CANADA

"Goes Like  
Sixty"

The Engine  
of  
Satisfaction

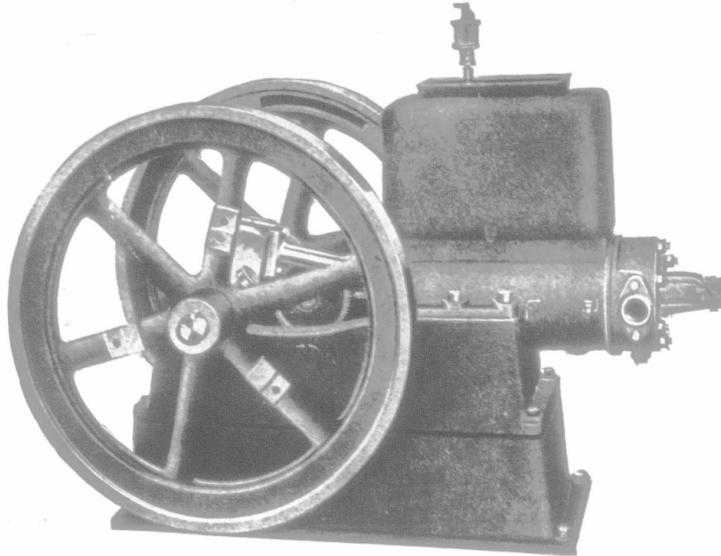
"GOES  
LIKE  
SIXTY"

-- GILSON --

A World Wide  
Reputation

A  
Mechanical  
Masterpiece

"GOES  
LIKE  
SIXTY"



Style G. Engine—4-5-6-8-10-12-14-16-23 and 27 H. P.

The Gilson Engine is powerful and economical, very compact and convenient, absolutely safe and very simple. These world-famous engines are built for hard work and long service. When you buy a Gilson Engine you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have an engine that is acknowledged by unbiased experts all over the world as the **best that is made.**

Write for catalogue, giving full particulars.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**

of Canada, Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Sole Agents for Western Canada

## THE PARKS-COUGHLIN PLOWSHARE FASTENER

ELIMINATES PLOWSHARE TROUBLES

1. Spring Bolt 2. Coupler 3. Lock Bar 4. Wedge Key

### Your Greatest Plow-Trouble is Share-Trouble

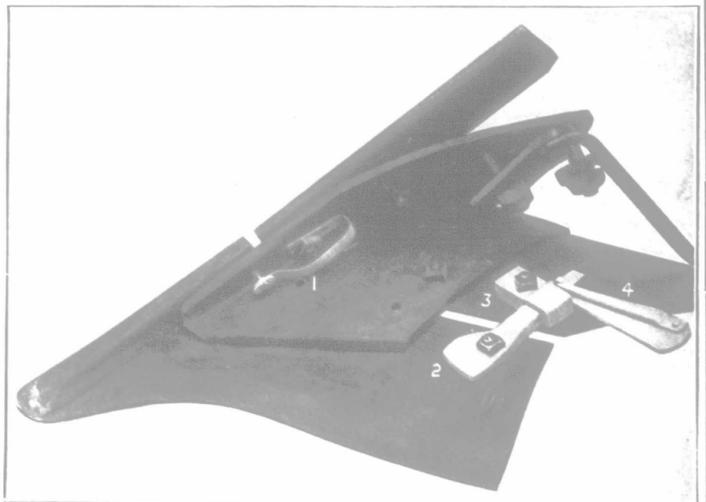
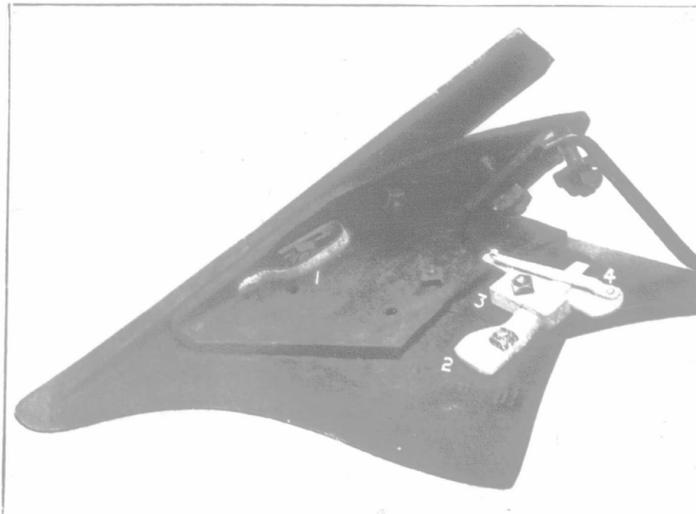
You can eliminate this by using our fastener. You will then have

**NO MORE** Need for tipping plow over in order to get at shares.  
Troubles with damaged and rusted burrs.  
Trouble with turning bolts.  
Use for hammer and punch to force holes in share into line with those in the frog of the plow.

Cheaper than bolts; as strong; has stood every test in very soil.

The fastener is easily attached and need not be removed until the plow is worn out. The value of time and bolts saved, not to speak of shares and the better grade of work done by changing shares often, will more than pay for a set in a year. One set lasts a lifetime.

The coupler draws back and up. It holds the share firmly against the landside of the plow and the whole length of the mouldboard. The holding force is wedge power. This alone makes it solid enough, but we have reinforced it with a spring bolt in the landside. Properly attached, it is impossible for the share to come off.



### CHANGE SHARES IN FORTY SECONDS

That is what we did in the field trial, and a boy, old enough to plow, can do it as easily as a man.

Not a burr to loosen and not a bolt to remove.

Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the tip with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share into position, secure the spring bolt, insert the wedge key and drive it in with your wrench. Easy, is it not? Every part is well made. **Every set sold under a responsible guarantee.**

You have perhaps wished for a device like this, on many a cold autumn day, while you were wrestling with a turning bolt or a sprung share, without your regular blacksmith's tools. This is, therefore, of special interest to you, and you should find out more about it. You should, before you turn from this page, write us, giving the name and address of your implement man, and your name and address, and you will receive full information. You will not place yourself under any obligation. **DO IT NOW.**

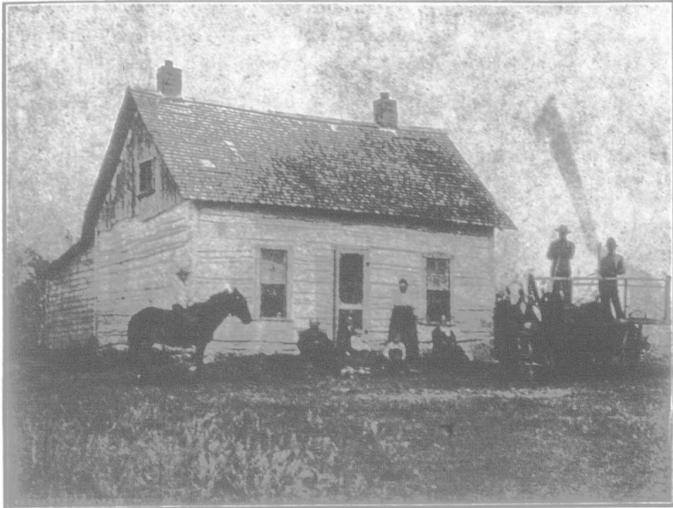
**IMPLEMENT SPECIALTIES COMPANY**

304 McINTYRE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

# CANADA



## OFFERS FREE FARMS IN HER FERTILE WEST

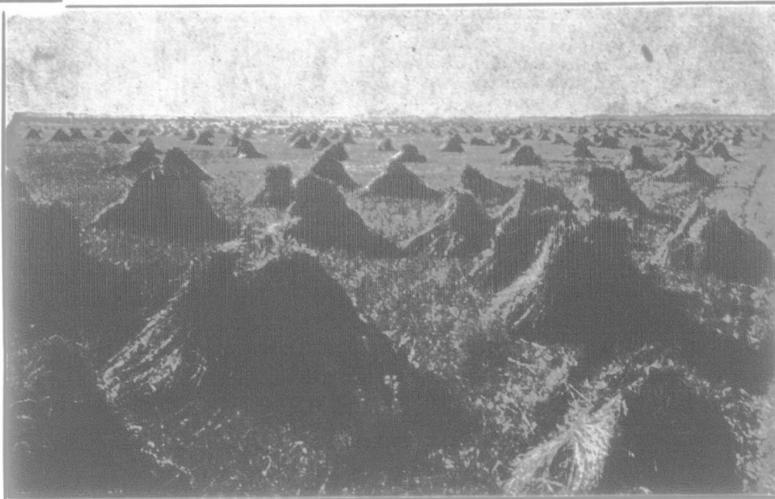


A NEW SETTLER'S FIRST HOME

From the United States, the British Isles and Continental Europe, a steady stream of settlers has been pouring into Canada, totalling in all for the past 12 years over one and one-half million souls.

Free homesteads are being taken, and land purchased from syndicates and corporations with ever-increasing rapidity.

The wheat production of the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has increased from 56 million bushels in 1903 to about 125 million bushels in 1909.



THE GOLDEN WHEAT IN STOOK

### "BACK TO THE LAND" IS THE CRY OF THE AGE



A WESTERN DAIRY HERD

For full particulars regarding free-grant lands, or any subject of interest to intending settlers, write to or call upon :

**W. D. SCOTT,**  
Superintendent of Immigration  
OTTAWA, CANADA

**J. BRUCE WALKER,**  
Commissioner of Immigration  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**J. OBED SMITH,**  
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration  
11 and 12 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, ENG.

# A Few Seasonable Suggestions for Xmas

Just what you need for the coming cold weather

Z. F. A. 500

Ladies' long beaver cloth coats. Positively the best value of the year in a high class beautifully tailored garment.

Here we have an example of the power of large orders in reducing the price of merchandise to our mail order customers. Coats of this character would cost much more if bought in small quantities, but by placing the large contracts we do the manufacturers quote us the lowest price possible, and we offer them to our mail order customers on the same low price basis and realize our aim to give a really high grade, serviceable winter coat for a consistently moderate price. See the illustration and read the description.

The style is a full 50-inch semi-fitting effect. The collar is made in the two-in-one manner. By simply changing the button you can have a high college collar, or a regular lapel collar. The lining is of high-grade quilted sateen, interlined with felt. The material from which this coat is made is a high-grade, pure wool German beaver cloth, a magnificent fabric, carefully sponged and shrunken. Can only be had in navy or black. Sizes 32 to 44 inches. We carry a large stock of these models, and can fill orders the same day as received.

If you can use a warm, elegant winter coat, order this model. You can take our word for it that the same is perfection itself and our moderate price makes buying easy.

**\$14.75**



YFA101—Nickel-Plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, as cut. Price 12½c.



YFA102—Nickel-Plated Crumb Tray and Brush, heavy quality, good brush. Price 39c.



MFA41—Very Fine Amethyst and Brilliant Brooch, finest quality Rhine stones, full of fire. Special price 59c. (Postage extra, 2c.)



MFA44—Fine Amethyst and Brilliant Stick Pin, in leatherette and plush-lined case, fine amethyst, surrounded by ten beautifully cut rhinestones, full of fire. Special price 99c. (Postage extra, 2c.)



MFA6—Richly Gilt Art Metal Jewel Case, very handsome design, lined silk, size, 6 in. long by 5 in. high. Special price 2.50. (Postage extra, 30c.)



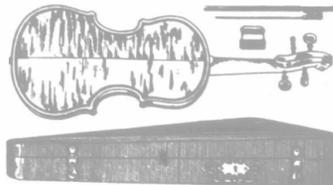
MFA46—Very Handsome Pendant and Chain, mounted on pad, as illustrated, set with various fine stones. Special price \$1.29. (Postage extra, 4c.)



MFA32—Gents' Watch Fob, latest design, gold filled, with seal for engraving, fitted with safety chain, warranted to wear well, neat and stylish. Special price \$1.89. (Postage extra, 5c.)



MFA28—Gents' Sterling Silver "Torpedo" Watch, in plush lined case, extra thin model, open face, stem wind and set, timed and examined. 7 years' guarantee. Very special value \$2.74. (Postage extra, 8c.)

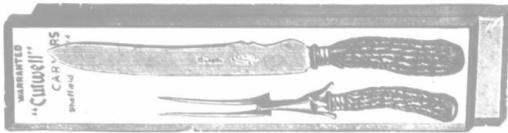


OFA263-1—This outfit consists of Hopf Model Violin, bow, case, rosin; complete for \$3.35

OFA263-2—This outfit consists of Stradivarius Model, bow, case with lock and key, rosin; complete for \$5.65

OFA264-3—This outfit consists of Ole Bull Model, Violin, bow case, with lock and key, and rosin; complete for the very special price \$7.39

## GIFT SUGGESTIONS IN CUTLERY



YFA49—Two-Piece Carving Set, like cut. The best value ever offered at the price. Best Sheffield manufacture. Knife has 9-inch blade, securely fastened staghorn handles, nickel ferrule, mounted on card, in neat carton. Price 95c

YFA48—A Two-Piece Carving Set. Stag handles, knife has 8-inch Sheffield steel blade, knife guard on fork, nicely finished in card-board box, worth 75c. Price 48c

### Celluloid Handle Knives

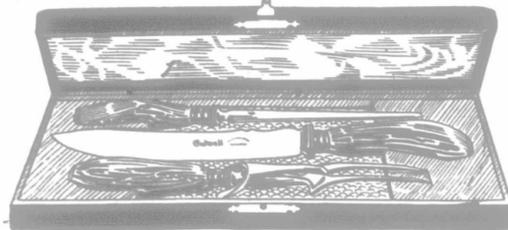
YFA51—English manufacture. Tempered and polished steel blades, securely fastened, white oval or square handles.

	Per Doz.	Better quality
Dessert size	\$1.75	Dessert size 2.25
Table size	2.00	Table size 2.75

Up to \$6.00 per dozen

### BREAD KNIVES

BIG VALUES AT 25c., 40c. and 60c.



Y F A. 50—Our Special 3 Piece Carving Set. Grand Value. In neat plush-lined case, as illustrated. Finest Sheffield steel. Real stag handles, securely fastened. Splendid finish. \$1.75

YFA52—Sheffield Steel Blades, 7½ inches, hardwood handle, carved "Bread" Price 25c

YFA53—Superior Quality, swaged steel blade, heavily nickel plated, box-wood handle, neatly carved. Price 40c

YFA54—7½ inch Sheffield steel blade, finely polished, ivory grain celluloid handle, securely fastened. A very fine knife. Price 60c

### Plated Spoons and Forks

YFA55—Made of high grade white metal and will wear white throughout.

Per Doz.

Tea Spoons, 45c., 60c. and 70c.

Dessert Spoons \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35

Table Spoons \$1.25 and \$1.60

Dessert Forks \$1.00, 1.25 and \$1.35

Table Forks \$1.25 and \$1.60

**W. H. SCROGGIE, LIMITED**

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

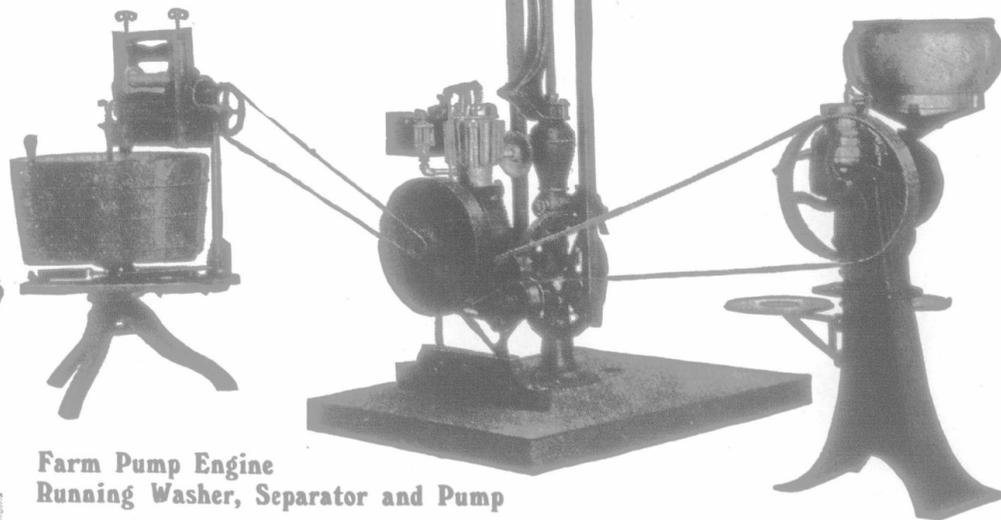
MONTREAL

CANADA

# I AM THE FRIEND OF THE FARMER AND HIS WIFE



## FARM PUMP ENGINE



Here are Some of My Favorite "Stunts"

- Running
- Corn Shellers
- Fanning Mills
- Washing Machines
- Churns
- Cream Separators
- Grindstones
- Drag Saws
- Spray Pumps
- Bone Cutters
- Watering Gardens
- Home Electric Light Plants
- Feed Choppers
- Polishing Wheels
- Printing Presses
- Clipping Machines
- Bilge Pumps
- Water Supply Systems
- Washing Buggies, Windows, etc.

**Farm Pump Engine Running Washer, Separator and Pump**

**I am a mighty good friend of the Farmer and his Wife**

I'm the Silent Partner of the farm and I work without pay for a lifetime. I'll tackle any task that comes my way. I'm so chock full of Power that I've got to keep busy.

I'm the Handy Man that helps the wife—the mother—do the very hardest work.

When Washday comes I'm on the job, running the washer and wringer and pumping the water, besides. I run the cream separator. I churn the butter. The busier I am the better I like it.

When I'm not helping the women folks you'll find me helping the men. I run the fanning mill, the feed cutter, the wood saw, the cider press, etc. I even turn the grindstone.

I run any kind of hand-power or foot-power machine that is ever used on the farm. I'm a star performer at pumping.

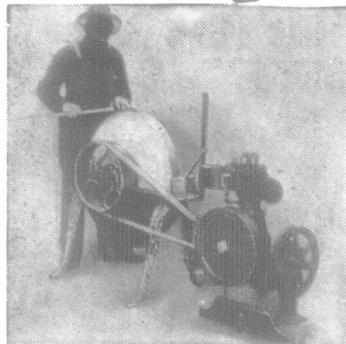
I can pump 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour and keep it up

all day long without getting overheated. I hook up to a pump in less than no time and need no cement foundation—no belts, no pump jacks, no arms, no anchor posts, tanks or towers. I'll run outdoors in a snowstorm as well as under a roof.

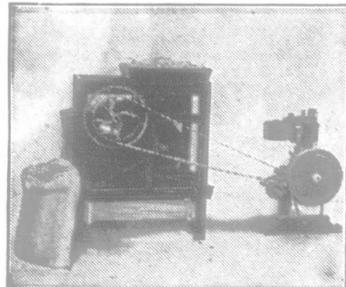
I worked in Labrador last winter when it was 40 degrees below zero.

The coldest weather can't knock me out—I simply refuse to freeze. Believe me, I'm worth while.

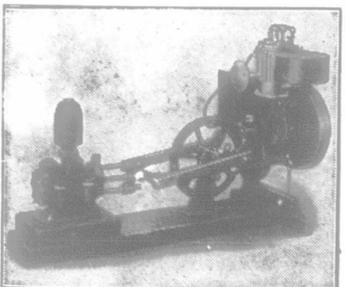
I can save so much time, work, wages and worry that you and your folks will wonder how you ever managed to run the place without my assistance.



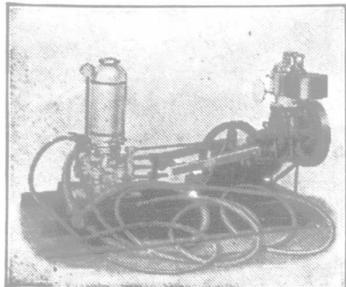
Engine Turning Grindstone



Engine Running Fanning Mill



Engine Running Volume Pump



Engine Running Sprayer

### Let Me Help You Run the Farm!

**ON EXHIBITION AT LEADING DEALERS**  
We have a very important proposition for implement dealers in territory where we are not represented. **ASK FOR THE TRY.** Be quick.

**FULLER & JOHNSON**  
**FARM PUMP ENGINE**

### Woman's and Man's Greatest Work Saver

The success of the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is unprecedented in the history of gasoline engines. We worked on this engine for years before we sprang the surprise. It took the farmers off their feet when we showed them what we had. This engine is different from anything ever known. It is a **PERFECT** air-cooled engine—without fans or cooling attachments of any kind. Working parts protected by Metal Case. **Self-cooling**, as explained in the catalog. It has the most complete lubricating system

ever conceived. The oil is carried up the piston by capillary attraction, just as oil goes up a lamp wick. A "dry piston" is an impossibility. Starts instantly. Needs no attention while running. It is as high grade in every way as automobile engines. Has pulley for running all kinds of light machines.

The whole thing comes to you complete—no extras to buy. Ready to run inside of 15 minutes after being uncrated.

### Successor to Windmills on Thousands of Farms

Thousands of Windmills are being torn down and replaced by Farm Pump Engines. For the price of an ordinary windmill you can get this great little engine, which not only **outpumps** the best Mill built, but does scores of other tasks about the place which no Windmill could ever touch.

Get a Farm Pump Engine and have an **unlimited fresh Water Supply.**

Use its surplus power for running all the light machines on the place. Don't depend on **wind** for your water supply. Give your stock fresh, tempered water—not ice water from a tank. You know what that means. Don't put off ordering a Farm Pump Engine until the next big storm rips your windmill from its anchorage and hurls it to the ground. The engine will pay big dividends on the small investment required. You spend a great deal of money for machinery that you use only a few weeks in a year. Here's one that is available **every day** in the year and costs you **less than a windmill.**

**Send the Coupon or a Letter for FREE ENGINE BOOKS Now**

If interested in larger engines, ask for Catalog of the world-famous Fuller & Johnson Double-Efficiency Engines. (2)

**BRANDON IMPLEMENT AND MFG. CO.**  
DEPT. 10., BRANDON, MAN. Established 1840

**Brandon Implement and Mfg. Co.** **COUPON**  
Dept. 10. Brandon, Man.

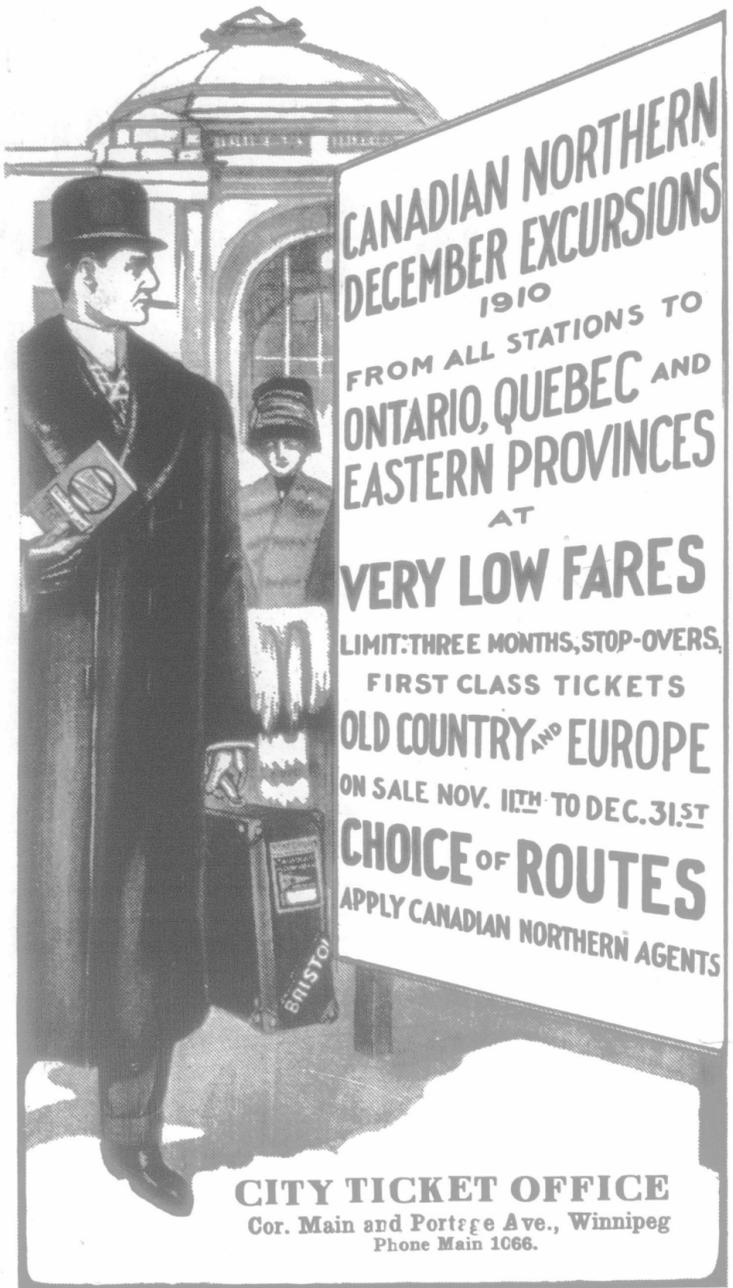
**Free Books and Bulletins**

Name .....

Town .....

State.....R.F.D. No. ....

F. & J. Farm Pump Engine Catalog.  
 F. & J. High-Powered Engine Catalog.



**CANADIAN NORTHERN  
DECEMBER EXCURSIONS  
1910**

FROM ALL STATIONS TO  
**ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND  
EASTERN PROVINCES**

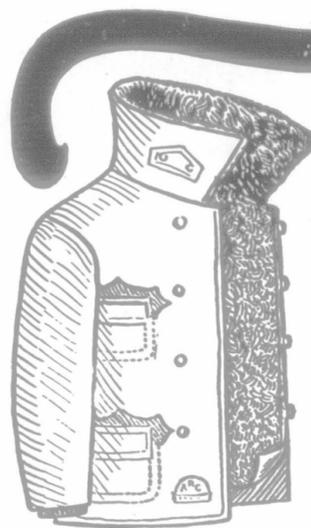
AT  
**VERY LOW FARES**

LIMIT: THREE MONTHS, STOP-OVERS,  
FIRST CLASS TICKETS  
**OLD COUNTRY AND EUROPE**

ON SALE NOV. 11TH TO DEC. 31ST  
**CHOICE OF ROUTES**

APPLY CANADIAN NORTHERN AGENTS

**CITY TICKET OFFICE**  
Cor. Main and Portage Ave., Winnipeg  
Phone Main 1066.



**Warm Wear**

Here is the Coat for warmth, comfort, service, hard usage. Double-lined with tough sheepskin and fleecy thick wool, wind-proof in bitterest weather. Sleeves heavily lined and rubber interlined, with knit tight-fit wrists. Extra-high storm collar fits snug to throat and face—net a chance for the wind or snow to get in. Sheepskin fly-front protects chest.

YOU WILL LIKE  
**CLARKE'S  
Sheepskin Lined  
COATS**

Pockets won't rip—leather armored. Cut on generous lines, nothing skimped, full shoulders, ample sleeves. Clasps can be closed or opened without removing gloves. Yet priced most moderately. Look for the trademark.

**A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada**  
Makers of hard-service gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc.




**Oats and Barley**

Ship to us for best results. Our long established connection in the East ensures you the very highest price—and you get quicker results.

We give you the same government weights and grades as you get at Fort William.

Liberal cash advances on receipt of bill of lading. Write for information and prices.

**ANCHOR ELEVATOR  
AND  
WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**!! GRAIN GROWERS !!**

Why not ship your grain to a Live Commission House who can get you **Top Prices**? Give us a trial shipment and see if we can't give you better returns than the other fellow. We watch carefully the grading of your cars. If shippers desire we will make Liberal Advances on receipt of shipping bill, and send returns promptly when sales are completed.

**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**

223 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**FEED AND SEED GRAIN**

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley or flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading, large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track, wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

**JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited**

WESTERN OFFICES  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

**The Famous Rayo**

*Gives the Best Light at Any Price*



When you pay more than the Rayo price for a lamp, you are paying for extra decorations that cannot add to the quality of the light. You can't pay for a better light, because there is none. An oil light has the least effect on the human eye, and the Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made, though low in price. You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for some other lamp, and although you get a more costly lamp, you can't get a better light than the white, mellow, diffused, unflickering light of the low-priced Rayo.

Has a strong, durable shade-holder. This season's burner adds to the strength and appearance. Made of solid brass, nicked, and easily polished.

**Once a Rayo User, Always One**

*Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the*

**The Imperial Oil Company**  
Limited.

**FARMER'S  
ADVOCATE**

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
THE LEADING FAMILY JOURNAL  
THE ONLY AGRICULTURAL MEDIUM  
PRINTED IN TWO COLORS IN THE WEST

# A Manitoba Grinding Outfit



CONSISTING OF  
**7 H.P. Frostproof  
 Gasoline Engine**  
 AND  
**10 inch Grinder**

**WILL EARN LOTS OF MONEY FOR YOU THIS WINTER**

Dear Sirs—

I am glad to say that I am well pleased with the 7 h.-p. Engine I purchased from you last winter. It gives good satisfactory power, both for grinder and saw. I have crushed 25 bags of oats in one hour and twenty minutes, and sawed thirty loads of wood in thirteen hours. It just took two and a half gallons of gasoline to saw the wood, and I find it no trouble to run, as it is so simple. I remain,

Whitewood, Sask.

Yours truly,

JOHN APPERLEY.

We manufacture Gasoline Engines in all sizes from 2 to 25 h.-p., vertical and horizontal, stationary and portable; also Power and Pumping Windmills, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, etc. Write for Catalogue "F." or see our local agent.

**THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Limited**  
 BOX 301, BRANDON, MAN.

## VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1911

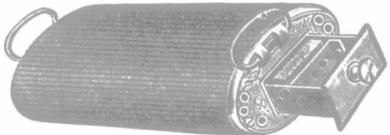
We are now preparing our 1911 Catalogue and Price List which consists of the highest quality Seeds only. To those who want the best quality it will pay you to send us a post card for our catalogue.

**The Campbell Floral Seed Co.**  
 CALGARY ALBERTA

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

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

**DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE** when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.



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

## READY MADE FARMS

In size from 320 to 960 acres. One of these is a clean seed-farm of virgin soil, as good clay loam as can be found in the world.

For full particulars write

**THE CUT ARM FARM CO.**  
 BANGOR SASK.

### ATHEATRE AT HOME EDISON



**\$19.50 ONLY** PAY \$2.40 Monthly

Combination Gem Phonograph, with 6 two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$23.70.

Fire-side outfit, \$32.80; Standard outfit, \$43.20; Home outfit, \$57.40, etc., etc.

Our prices are lower than other houses and we do not send you second-hand "tried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C. O. D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos. Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, two minute 25c.; four minute, 45c.

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

**OUR PIANO SPECIALS \$250.00 and \$350.00**  
 Three Fall Payments Arranged

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

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.**

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

### COLUMBIA VICTOR



WE SELL ALL MAKES  
 Seven days' free trial if desired

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

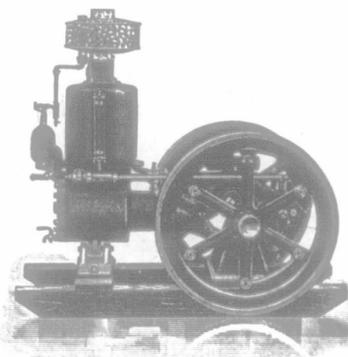
**\$35 Only** freight paid, including 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice.

PAY \$6.50 DOWN AND \$4.00 Monthly

Other Columbia Outfits \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, etc.

Victor Disc Gramophones, with 16 large selections, \$26.40, \$58.00, \$78.00 and upwards. Double Discs, 2 different selections, \$5c.; new velvet finish, last for ever. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

## Stickney Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST



Ask your neighbor who has one. He will tell you it is SO SIMPLE. SO EASY TO START, ALWAYS READY FOR WORK, WINTER OR SUMMER.

It is par excellence the COLD WINTER ENGINE. Our catalogue No. 50 gives 57 reasons why.

The "Flour City" Gasoline Tractor or spring plowing is the engine you need. TWICE GOLD MEDAL WINNER AT WINNIPEG. In addition to doing your own work, BIG MONEY CAN BE MADE PLOWING FOR YOUR NEIGHBORS. Write for some of our customers' letters telling how, also our Catalogue No. 55. Get your orders

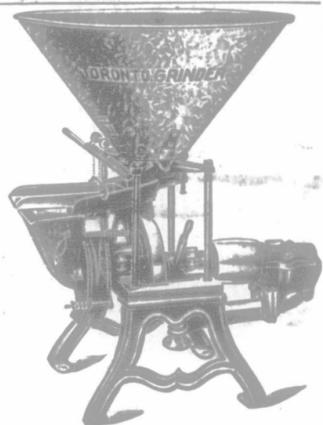
in early to ensure prompt Spring Delivery.

Our IMPROVED TORONTO GRAIN GRINDERS, ROLLER CRUSHERS AND SAWS, also our AYLMEYER WAGON AND STOCK SCALES are reasonable goods.

OUR WELL DRILLING AND BORING RIGS are in big demand; also our AYLMEYER AND TORONTO PUMPS, all styles; also TANKS, TROUGHES, BASINS, STALLS.

WINDMILLS FOR POWER OR PUMPING.

Write for our elegant new hanger and calendar.



**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD.**

WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

Are You One of the 25000 Satisfied Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate?

# Give <sup>him</sup> <sup>her</sup> <sup>them</sup> a Columbia!

## A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

At \$20- or \$85, or at almost any price between. If you are confusing the words "phonograph," and "talking machine," and "graphophone," or if you are not familiar with the extraordinary improvements developed in the Columbia laboratory within the last few months you cannot possibly know what a wonderful musical instrument the Columbia Graphophone is.



DEALERS EVERYWHERE. INSIST ON COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., TORONTO, ONT.

—and complete the welcome of your gift with a varied selection of

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Columbia Double-Disc Records may be played on any disc instrument, and they give you double value, double wear, double everything except price. The new Columbia process of recording produces a naturalness, and roundness, and perfection of tone that is positively unequalled in any other records.



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**Ontario**—Alexandria, Barrie, Berlin, Carleton Place, Cayuga, Cobalt, Cookstown, Crisler, Easton's Corners, Englehart, Erin, Fenwick, Ft. William, Goderich, Haileybury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Kemptonville, Kinburn, Kingsville, Leamington, Manotick, Melbourne, Merrickville, Metcalfe, Mt. Brydges, Newboro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Orton, Osroode Station, Ottawa, Ottawa Market, Pakenham, Plantagenet, Portland, Roseneath, St. Catharines, Shelburne, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Stittsville, Sydenham, Thornton, Toledo, Toronto, Warkworth, Wheatley, Wiarion, Winchester.

**Manitoba**—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nings, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg; Winnipeg, Logan Ave.; Winnipeg, North End; Winnipeg, Sargent Ave.

**Saskatchewan**—Adanac, Alask, Arcola, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kerr Robert, Kindersley, Landis, Lang, Lumsden, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luseland, Maple Creek, Markin, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Netherhill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Plenty, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Sintaluta, Southey, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windhorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zeelandia.

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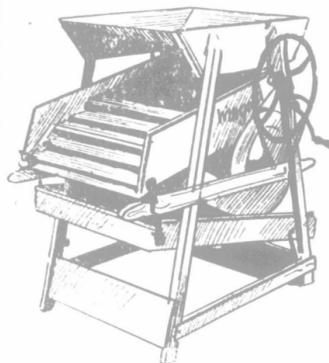
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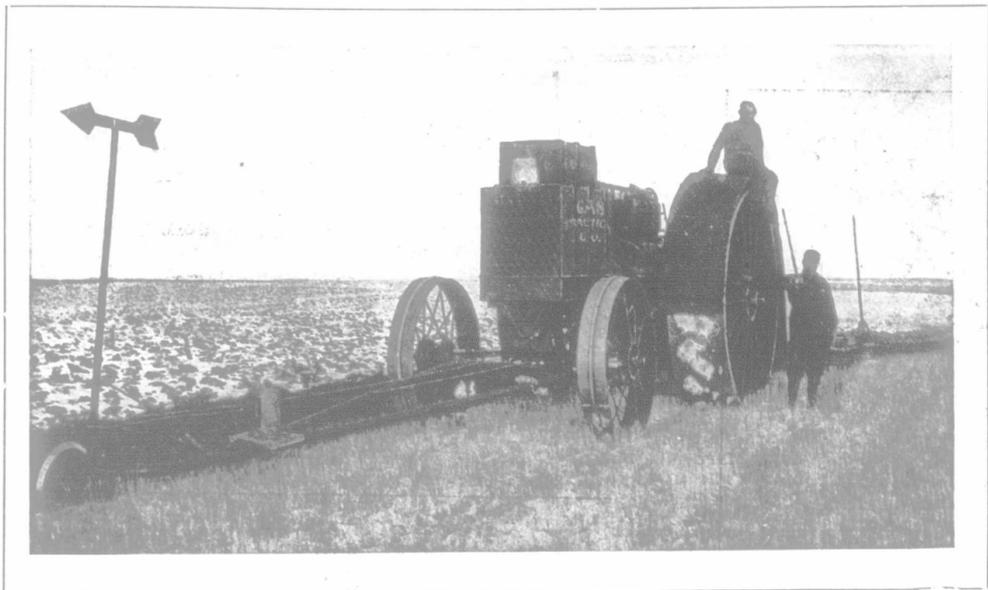
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You test it thoroughly on your own farm before you pay for our Engine, and we guarantee:

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"350 acres broke and disced four times.

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WINNIPEG - MAN.

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**MANY HUMAN LIVES PRESERVED**  
 By a Few Dollars Spent in Time on the  
**INFALLIBLE TOWNSLEY SYSTEM**



Yes! Happy we are seated about this glowing cheerful fireside this snappy Christmas night.

Our comforts are simplified by many sincere thoughts of security. We truly are grateful that our home is protected by the world famous Townsley System of protection from lightning. Brother Farmer, I wish you a Merry Xmas, and if your home is protected by the Townsley System I assure you a most successful New Year.

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Statistics show losses in this country during the months from May to August inclusive, as follows:

Number of buildings, etc., struck by lightning	115
Aggregate Damage	\$318,505.63
Number of persons killed by lightning	18
Number of persons injured by lightning	25

It is beyond all doubt that the damage to property and loss of life within the buildings might have been averted had they been protected by The Townsley System of lightning protector.



The Canadian Lightning Arrester Co. Ltd., 197 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, - MAN.

### TRADE NOTES

#### WAGON TANKS ON THE FARM

At a time of the year when you look round the farm to investigate the many improvements in working which could be made for the forthcoming season, one of the matters that will bear consideration relates to wagon tanks. A properly equipped wagon tank, either for water or gasoline, is one thing that is often overlooked, as farmers seem to put up with all sorts of odd contrivances, old coal-oil barrels, or anything which will act as a receptacle, seemingly forgetting that most of these odd arrangements are thoroughly inadequate for the uses they are being put to, as such a small quantity can be carried, and much waste is bound to occur through the imperfections of such receptacles, whereas with a properly constructed tank such waste would be an impossibility.

We had the opportunity some little time since of seeing the manufacture of tanks for this particular class of work at the shops of the Red River Metal Company, and were surprised at the care and ingenuity which is put into

### The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan

Under the authority of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, Chap. 10, 1908-09, the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Saskatchewan or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

Armstrong, J. A., Regina.	Garrett, Henry, Regina.	Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon.
Ayre, H. T., Regina.	Graham, N., Indian Head.	Pegg, H. W., Oxbow.
Aeres, Geo. H., North Portal.	Gibson, J. G., Weyburn.	Paine, H., Rosetown.
Burnett, J. F., Regina.	Girling, T. A., Saskatoon.	Pomfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man.
Black, Jas. A., Swift Current.	Hopkins, A. G., Bratton.	Paquette, Louis, Pense.
Brice, Wm., Little Touchwood.	Head, Chas., Regina.	Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass.
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Burns, H. J., Rouleau.	Hilton, Geo., Ottawa.	Reid, Wm., Belcarres.
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Elliot, J. T., Fartown.	Moore, C. F., Lumsden.	Tordiff, A. G., Creelman.
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Gordon, H. J., Fillmore.	McLaren, W. H., Lumsden.	Y. T.
Gray, F. M., Battle Creek.	Nichol, S. T. P., Outlook.	Young J. M., North Portal.
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act and renders him liable to prosecution.

J. I. MURISON, Secy.

such an ordinary matter of fact thing as a tank. Tanks, in various stages of construction, including storage or cistern tanks of all shapes and sizes, dipping tanks and even tanks for burying in the ground, were seen. Some of the gasoline tanks had two compartments, it being necessary with some farm engines to use two kinds of liquid fuel, gasoline to start the engine, and kerosine to be used afterwards. The advantage of such a tank is obvious. Both water and gasoline tanks have fiat tops which can be used for carrying the various oddments required for the engine, thus saving in many instances the necessity of a further small wagon.

Another great advantage, which should be particularly noted, is the utility of 400 gallons of water handy in case of fire. Many farmers have to haul their water a considerable distance, and consequently usually have a shortage of the precious liquid just when they need it most. Many a disastrous conflagration could have been averted had there been an easy means of storing water in a sufficiently large quantity, and with a wagon tank always kept up to its maximum quantity the danger from fire would be considerably lessened.

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

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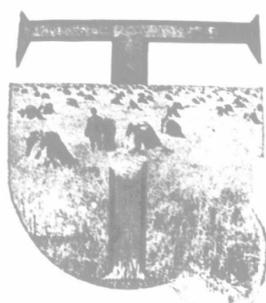
Vol. XLIV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 7, 1910

No. 950

## Rural Education for the Canadian West

By Dr. W. C. Murray, President Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon



THE question as to what kind of education is needed by the rural West is not an easy one to answer wisely. Who need this education? Apparently three classes: First, the farmer's sons and daughters of school age; second, the farmer himself, his wife and older children; third, the foreigner. For the farmer's school boys and girls two things are needed: one to prepare them for good citizenship, to make them intelligent and happy men and women; the

other, to fit them for their future life work. Both are necessary. One, the preparation for their special calling, has been overlooked; but in our anxiety to make them skilful farmers and housekeepers we must not forget the more important question of making the most out of their lives as men and women.

Our present school course gives a fairly good training for the general business of life. It is useful to the boy, no matter what his future occupation may be. But it has failed to recognize the fact that fully three out of every four of our children leave school before they have reached the end of their public school course, and that they leave with no special preparation for their life's work.

Is this desirable?

I think not. The boy's school course should have a "vocational tinge," should be colored with studies specially useful in after life. While his course should remain much as it is at present, there should be added to it certain studies especially adapted to his future calling.

What that future calling will be is not difficult to decide. For three out of four boys in the West it will be farming. Let, then, his school course be tintured with *agriculture*. Usually nature study is thought to be all that is necessary. But this nature study too often deals with objects remote from farm life. What is wanted is nature study of such objects as grains, roots, grasses, weeds, animals and birds in their relation to the farm; in other words, simple courses in agriculture, studied not from books but from nature.

Similarly, courses in cooking, sewing, etc., are desirable for girls. If with these some manual training in wood-working and iron-working could be given, the vocational tinge would be complete. These additions, however, might require too much equipment, and at least a second teacher. The consolidated school solves this problem. In the single school, however, the elementary courses in agriculture with probably a school garden, could be given.

This plan requires trained teachers. Without good teachers

such a course will not only become a farce but will disgust the children and turn them from the farm. To secure such teachers our high schools must have good courses in agriculture. No shams, no make-believes; but strong and thorough courses taught by men and women trained in agricultural colleges and universities. The agricultural specialist in the high school should be the equal of the mathematical, the English, or any other specialist. He should be a college trained man.

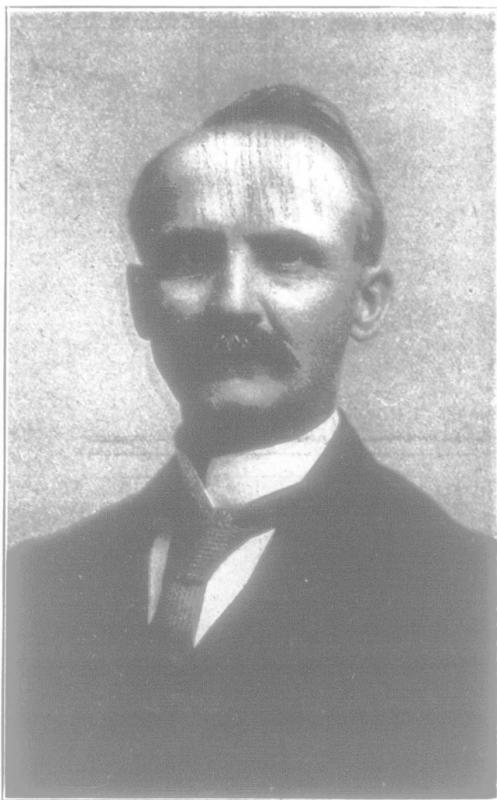
If good teachers are secured, these courses can be given in the public schools and the high schools without neglecting any of the present work. Capable teachers soon grasp the essentials, and avoid the waste of time and labor caused by ignorant and inefficient persons who ramble all over the territory and beyond, seeing little and learning less.

How get to the farmer, his wife, grown-up boys and girls? Our *extension departments* through institutes for men and women, seed and field grain competitions, stock competitions at fairs, accompanied by talks and discussions, are doing much. Bulle-

tins are good, but they need the living voice and touch to make them speak to the great majority. Travelling libraries would help a few; societies and clubs with discussions, are excellent for driving things home and wakening the sleepy. More is needed. Demonstration farms have the advantage of example over precept. The propagation of scientific farming by these means requires persistence, enthusiastic persistence, and persistent enthusiastic repetition. Without the concrete case, be it a new method of tilling, a better kind of seed, a more profitable kind of stock, the farmer will hear but not heed. Extension work in agriculture that is effective, applicable to women as well as men, that pervades every nook and corner of the country, that touches every phase of rural life is so vast and varied that only a genius can organize it properly, and an enthusiast keep its workers alive and alert.

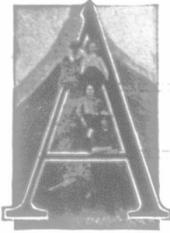
Last comes the foreigner on the homestead. His need is the greatest. He has so much to learn—not only new methods of tillage, strange physical conditions, new forms of plant and animal life, but a new language, new customs, new laws and new ways.

His need is so urgent that he must have information from those who know his own tongue. He is too old to go to school. He cannot afford to go away to study what is being done elsewhere. His children will learn the English speech; he cannot without great difficulty. These instructors can carry to him information about seed, tillage, harvesting, machinery; about stock, their improvement, their feeding, about marketing and shipping. Further, he should have the benefit of demonstration farms near at hand.



President Murray, M.A., LL.D.

## Consolidated Schools in Manitoba



ARE the efforts of our educational institutions giving results? How best can the children of the rural parts of Western Canada be educated? Is school consolidation, whereby pupils are hauled in vans from several school districts to one large and well-equipped school, feasible? These are questions of vital importance.

Good citizens agreed that education is behind all true advancement.

For centuries the common system of education for the children of the farm has been worked out through the proverbial country school. Modern

by name, well known by all tobacco users, entrusted many of his dollars to Dr. Robertson, to be spent in practical philanthropy. One line selected was the establishment of consolidated schools in Eastern Canada, it being agreed to pay to the school boards of the districts affected, for a period of three years, all charges over and above the average for a few years previous. Handsome buildings were erected and modern equipment furnished throughout. In Nova Scotia the new system gave satisfaction to such an extent that there are at least a score of consolidated districts. In New Brunswick the people doubted and the passing of years finds only four or five parts in which consolidation is accepted. Prince Edward Island and Ontario can fairly be said to have rejected it. In the latter province the school erected at Guelph is still in use, but some of the rural school sections withdrew at the end of three years. From other parts the children come in electric cars, the section furnishing car tickets.

### FIRST TALK IN MANITOBA

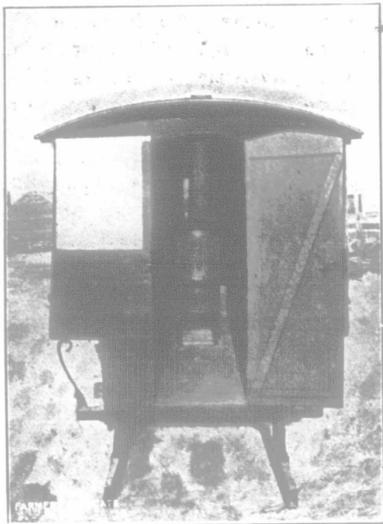
Manitoba first heard serious talk about consolidation in 1903. The proposition was ridiculed. Those who opposed it referred to the sparseness of population, the severe winter weather, the muddy roads—they dreaded the thought of children being uncomfortable or freezing in cold vans. Despite this opposition two or three years' earnest appeal resulted in a start being made at Virden and Holland.

Did the new system of education succeed in Manitoba? By all means, yes.

Is the system received with favor? Yes and no.

It has, however, been received with sufficient favor to make it possible for those in authority to induce many school districts to adopt the principles of consolidation during the past twelve months or so. Here are the places that have had experience, or will have in the near future: Virden, Holland, Darlingford, Melita, Eagleton (Tilston), Sperling, Starbuck, Brigdenley (Homewood), Teulon, Elphinstone, St. Patrick (St. Rose Du Lac), Gilbert Plains, Dauphin, Bethany and Kelwood. Other school districts are talking in real earnest and indications are that the number will be increased to more than twenty before another year rolls by.

Although progress is being made it must not be concluded that there are none to oppose consolidation, even where it has been in effect for three or four years. It is reasonable to expect to find opponents. As long as there are men who have no children of school-going age so long will there be men to oppose consolidation. This class of people object—many of them in strong terms—to the increased cost of educating the children of the community, and also maintain that the children receive no more thorough education than can be given in the aforementioned proverbial country school; they refer to the long waits at gates and corners for belated vans tugged along by inferior horse flesh; they make you shiver as they assume an air of sympathetic



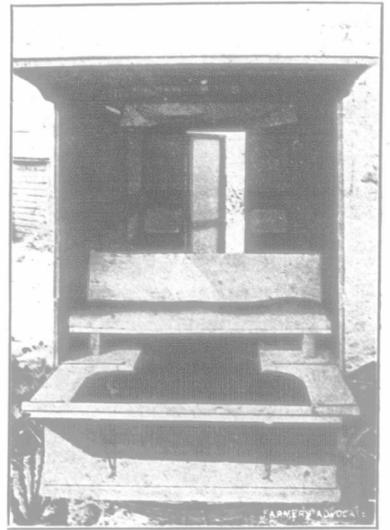
Avoiding Complaints Because of Cold

In consolidated districts in North Dakota a heater is used in the vans. These stoves cost \$6.00 each and a patent locker avoids accident, even in case of an upset

progressionists, claiming to have the interests of the agriculturist at heart, have worked out a new system—admittedly more expensive but avowedly more efficient. This new scheme has had a varied career in the United States and Canada. Generally speaking, it has been received with favor, but in some instances the extra drain on the pocketbooks of those most closely interested was sufficient to counterbalance any improvement in facilities for educating the youth, and the result has been a return to the small country school with one teacher and less equipment in the way of up-to-date school supplies. Western Canada has tried it and consolidation so far cannot be called a failure. A start was made in 1905, and before 1911 is very old at least fifteen districts will have children attending consolidated schools in various parts of the province.

It was back about 1870 that a sage in Massachusetts concluded that the small country school could well be discarded. Most of the people to whom he hinted this conclusion decided he was crazy. However, he urged his new scheme of having pupils conveyed to a large central school. A consolidated district was formed, and, as is commonly the case, future generations have the privilege of sounding the praises. The system, with new features added, is now in vogue in many states of the American union and there is no tendency to revert to the old system.

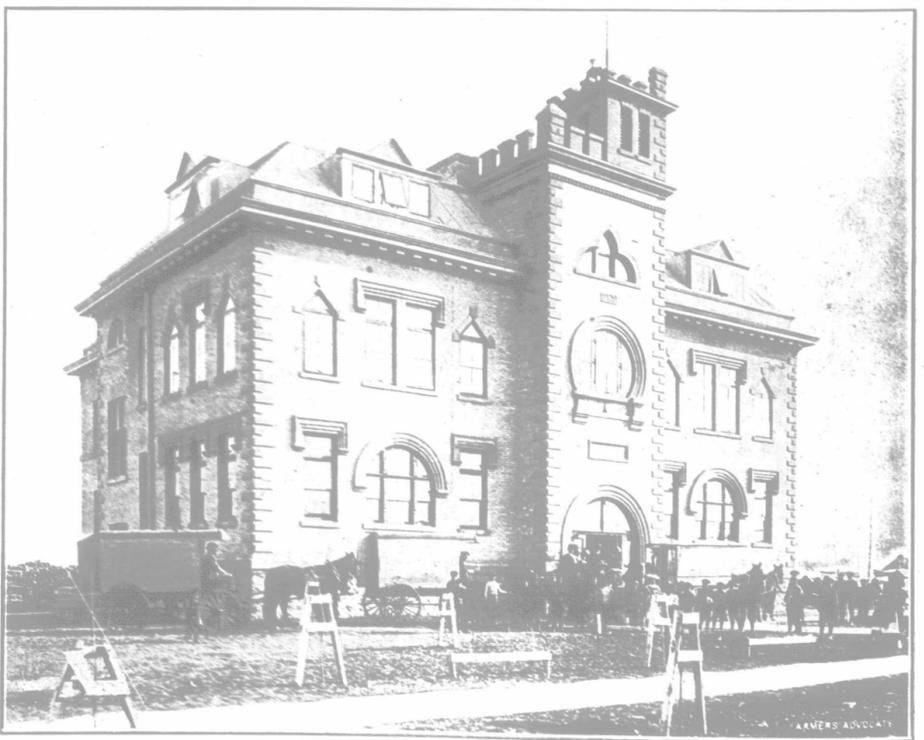
In Canada, Dr. James Robertson, a plain man of the common people and a man of many parts, took the initiative in regard to school consolidation, in 1902—at least this was the first genuine move. He realized that the increased cost would be a big drag on the innovation, but it so happened that a Montreal millionaire, Sir Wm. Macdonald



Interior of Vans in Use in Manitoba

Canvas can be drawn on sides as well as front, and a door in the rear allows children to go in or out

and tell of the extremely low temperature that prevails in these vehicles of transportation. On the other hand, parents who have children of school-going age cannot say anything too good about school consolidation. They do not show any hesitation in asserting that every man



Vans Ready to Carry the Children Home From Dauphin Consolidated School

who kicks does so because he hates to see his tax rate increased.

Last October a trip was made to the Holland district. Teachers, school officials, parents of pupils and others within the area included in the consolidated district, were interviewed.

Dawson school, in 1906, decided to join with Holland town and have the children taken in vans every morning, and home again in the evening. Four vans were used to bring the pupils from the various parts, each van travelling four to six miles and covering the territory to such extent that no child is obliged to walk more than half a mile. In winter it is necessary to use an extra sleigh.

How do the people like it? Well, the people naturally divide into three classes on this question: 1. Those who live in or near the town. 2. Those in outlying parts, who have children of school age. 3. All owners of land in the consolidated district, who have no children of school age.

Before the search for enlightenment on this important question had gone far the primary object was to find one of the second class who would oppose the system. Class number three, furnished any number of oppositionists, and most of them claimed that no one in the whole neighborhood was in favor of it. However, none of them could give directions that would locate a parent in class number two, who would give this kind of evidence. This was the condition of affairs as found throughout the greater part of the old Dawson district. Under class number one it can scarcely be expected that consolidation would be favored. The equipment in school is little if any better. Teachers are much the same. Practically the only changes are a crowded school and higher taxes. However, even with these conditions comparatively few complaints are heard.

IS IT WORTH THE COST?

The whole question resolves itself into a matter of dollars and cents. No one in outlying parts denies that consolidation is an advantage as far as the education of the youth is concerned. But can you blame the childless landowner for raising a kick when he sees his school tax jump

eleven to thirteen dollars per quarter section? However, citizens must learn to be good citizens, which means that nothing will be left undone that will result in the best possible system of education. In considering increased expenses, too, they must consider conditions. In 1905, the year previous to consolidation, Dawson's tax rate was five mills, and Holland's twelve. In 1906, the rate was fourteen mills; in 1907, thirteen and a half mills; in 1908, fifteen and one-quarter mills; in 1909 and 1910, fifteen mills. However, initial expense in providing vans was added to by having to settle for several hundred dollars of arrearages due to an unfortunate error. This brought the rate higher than it should have been. Besides former rates had gone to a low point because of no calls for expenditure in buildings or repairs. However, Dawson had the two alternatives—a new rural school or consolidation. The ratepayers selected the latter, and are not sorry.

The four vans cost \$650, and four sleighs for them, \$185. For the year November 15, 1908, to November 15, 1909, the cost of running them was \$1,823, and repairs totalled \$62.45. Teach-

ers' salaries also increased about \$600 per annum. Were it not for the fact that a new school is now required chances would be good for reduced rates in the near future. For the last twelve months it cost \$1,976.50 to run the vans, and repairs cost \$26.50.

A comparison of figures showing the cost per pupil before and after consolidation is interesting. In Dawson school in 1904 the average attendance was twenty-two, and cost of operating the school, \$639.80, or about \$29.00 per pupil. In 1905, the attendance was twenty-seven, and the cost \$26.22 per pupil. In 1906, under consolidation the attendance was 148, and the cost \$35.50 per pupil. In 1907 the attendance was 147, and the cost \$38.50 per pupil. In 1908 the attendance was 153, and the cost about \$34.00 per pupil. In 1909, the cost again ran over \$36.00. In 1910 the total expenditure was \$7,085.94, which, figured on a basis of September's attendance, gives an average cost of about \$40.00 per pupil. However, on the average figuring the total enrollment the cost runs about \$30.00 per pupil. The comparatively slight increase in cost by the consolidated system is due to a certain extent to the fact that the average attendance is higher. Following consolidation the percentage of attendance compared with names on the roll jumped from 50 or 55 to 70 or 75 or higher. In September last there were 175 names on the roll. In the senior room the attendance was 31.9 out of 33; in grades 6 and 7, 36.65 out of 45; in grades 3, 4 and 5, 44.55 out of 50, and in grades 1 and 2, 41.2 out of 47. Over 60 of the total are regular pupils from the outlying districts.

A. A. Herriott, principal of the school; W. R. Ross, chairman of the school board; C. J. Crawley, secretary of the school board, and A. W. Golding, clerk of the municipality, very courteously furnished figures and details, and dozens of farmers and their wives gave their opinions by personal interview and over the telephone. Indications are that a new six-roomed school will be built, allowing for five teachers and a vacant room for special work. This winter an effort is being made to keep the vans warmer.

That good results are obtained in teaching is shown by recent midsummer examinations



The Old Way of Going to School. How Does it Compare With Closed Vans?



1. Old Dawson School near Holland, now used by Thos. Sanderson as a general storage room.  
3. Vans ready to convey pupils from Holland Consolidated School

2. School building now in use in Holland Consolidated district. It is not sufficiently large and will have to be enlarged or rebuilt.  
4. Holland students at 4 o'clock, ready to get into the vans

In 1910, 18 wrote and 16 passed on the teachers' examinations. In 1909, the successful numbered 13 out of 18, which was high compared with the province. In 1908, the list showed 14 out of 20, and in 1907, 20 out of 24, with the remaining four getting through on supplemental examinations.

#### CONDITIONS NOT IDEAL

But Holland is by no means an ideal district in which to educate children on the consolidated system. However, this and the sister district in pioneer work, Virden, furnished evidence on which to carry on an aggressive campaign. The provincial department of education planned this campaign to show other parts of the province the true conditions surrounding the operation of consolidated schools in the Canadian West. In general, the proposition, particularly during the last year or two, has been received with favor.

During the summer of 1909 Melita and Dobbyn schools were consolidated. Two vans travelling about seven miles each carry 10 to 14 pupils each from the Dobbyn district. Taxes in Dobbyn had been low, and an increase in rate was anticipated. A report from E. L. Dobbyn indicates that the present rate is no higher than prevailed in rural sections of the Melita district before consolidation. There are five teachers in the public school department and two in high school work. Vans missed only one trip last year, and everyone with children of school age is satisfied.

In the Eagleton district, according to a report from R. W. James, of Tilston, three vans cost \$2.25 a day each. Two of them have a five-mile drive and the other five and a half miles. This is a comparatively new settlement and an organization consolidation was accepted as the desirable system.

At Dauphin, Vermilion, S. D., was consolidated with the town school, beginning January, 1909. Two vans are used, one running nine miles and carrying twenty-two children at a cost of \$3.90 per trip, and the other, eight miles, conveying twenty-one children, at a cost of \$3.00 per trip. A letter from W. S. Jackson, the secretary, says that the general feeling among the farmers is favorable to consolidation and none with children of school age are known to oppose it. Rate-payers do not complain of the increase in taxes because results in instruction are so much better. However, it is advised that where children have to be hauled more than seven miles the money can well be expended in making country schools more comfortable and more efficient.

At Elphinstone, the school districts of Riding Mountain and Elphinstone were consolidated in January, 1910. Two vans are in use, one running eight and the other six and a half miles, and each carrying about ten pupils. The former costs \$3.00 and the latter \$2.75 a day. The secretary, Chas. Scott, reports that there has been an improvement in attendance and that the old building has been crowded so that a new \$3,500 building is being erected to accommodate sixty pupils. Before consolidation the school tax was \$8.00 to \$10.00 per quarter section, and this year about \$25.00, but this embraces a considerable initial outlay, and there are hopes that a normal tax levy will be about \$15.00. There is no direct opposition except from those who have no children of school age, and these complain only of the extra expense.

Starbuck has a new school costing about \$15,000, on a ten-acre site. The consolidated district includes about sixty sections of land. Out of an enrolment of eighty there are fifty-five carried in four vans. At Sperling also there is a fine four-roomed school.

Brigdenley and St. Patrick are distinctly rural consolidated schools. A report of conditions at the latter from Lucien Guillot, of Ste. Rose du Lac, shows that difficulties found in organizing have been overcome and now everything is running smoothly. At first even the municipal council opposed the system. One year ago the school districts of St. Patrick and the little Turtle River were consolidated in order to overcome serious difficulties that had prevailed in educating the children of these districts. A school was built in the northwestern part of the district to allow for the easiest possible transportation

of the pupils. Two vans travel four and six miles, carrying six and thirteen children respectively. A special school tax of \$2.60 per quarter section meets expenses. In surrounding districts the rate runs from \$2.85 to \$6.60. The number of children enrolled totals twenty-seven. In the first half of 1910 the average attendance was 22.42, and since holidays, 22.55.

Mr. Guillot says everyone is satisfied and concludes his remarks thus: "We will stick through thick and thin to consolidation."

Similar conditions prevail at other centres where consolidation has been tried. At points where operations begin in the near future the undertaking has not been accepted without due consideration having been given by those most closely affected. There is little danger, therefore, of serious disappointment.

#### SYSTEM COMMANDS CONSIDERATION

Summing up the situation in Manitoba then it would seem that for the most part consolidation embodies many features that make it worthy of consideration, especially in school districts

where conditions call for a new building. Climatic conditions and sparse population serve as good arguments against the system. These will be overcome, the former by means of good teams and heaters for the vans, and the latter by the thicker settlement that will come gradually. But there always will be those who oppose anything that requires an increased drain from the purse. This number will decrease as the years pass and consolidation comes into effect more generally. However, the advantages—larger and better equipped schools, several teachers and graded classes and increased attendance, to say nothing of convenience in having a representative of the farm home in town at least five days in seven; of sending children to a school that is warm and bright instead of to a cold, dingy, poorly ventilated building, and of keeping the boys and girls in closer touch with things and doings of the town—are sure to win. The best evidence that there are no insurmountable objections is shown by the testimony of those who have had experience.

## Extensive Farming With Horse Power

By A. J. McMillan, Manager Cut Arm Farm

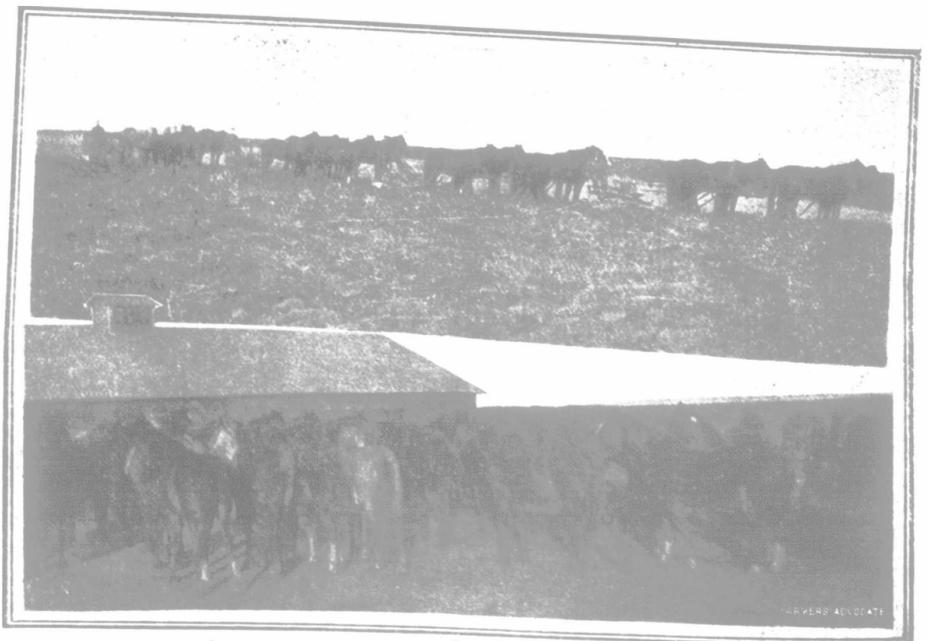


CONSIDER methods of farming in Western Canada and you will conclude that the general impression is that large farming concerns have more frequently proven a failure than a success. This conclusion is not without some foundation. Several outstanding instances can be cited where either individual capitalists or moneyed corporations have undertaken extensive farming operations and have failed; in many instances the loss being so great as to cause the financial ruination of all concerned. In spite of this, the fact must not be lost sight of, that a great many extensive concerns still exist, and are being managed on a paying basis in this country; and the object of this article is to endeavor to show why the extensive farmer receives that so-called speculative reputation which he at present holds, and thereby point out the factors which aid in the successful management of these large agricultural establishments.

Perhaps no country in the world offers similar inducements to land speculators as does Western Canada. Choice lands can be obtained at a low figure; consequently large tracts can be secured with a comparatively small outlay. This, together with the ambition of the Western

Canadian to become rich quickly, causes an anxiety to turn this land over to other concerns, which frequently cannot be done while it is still unbroken prairie. The difference in price between unbroken and broken prairie is sufficient to encourage the cultivation of the land, and is as well the means of bringing much quicker returns for money invested. This fact too frequently causes the speculators to engage in agriculture when, unfortunately, they are not equipped with time, knowledge or practical experience to enable them to successfully conduct the various operations of the farm; and invariably they reap the consequences.

In practical experience, just as two stoves can be bought from a merchant for less money proportionately than one, so this law holds good in all cases of buying and selling and in the cost of cultivating land; and in this law lies the stepping stone for the large concern. One hundred and sixty acres cultivated as a portion of a field of 1,000 acres can be cultivated much more cheaply than 160 acres which comprise one farm. Five thousand bushels of wheat can be marketed more cheaply, proportionately, than 50 bushels, and all the equipment necessary for the production of this 5,000 bushels of grain can be purchased much cheaper, accordingly, than that required to produce 50 bushels. Therefore the return from money invested is much greater, accordingly, in large corporations than in smaller



In Alberta and Saskatchewan There are Many Who Farm on a Large Scale With Horse Power

ones. In short, by judicious management, it does away with the middleman's profit and places the farmer on the wholesale rather than the retail market.

As previously stated the cause of failure of many large concerns is the lack of practical experience on the part of those managing the operations, and as results of this handicap, two factors play their important part, viz., lack of economy in transactions and operations, and the love of making a show. The former is in evidence on every hand where the manager fails to take advantage of that principle upon which his establishment is based, and where he feels that to retain the reputation of a large concern he must equip himself with every implement and contrivance known to the machinery world, and by so doing overlooks the dollar and cent proposition, in order to be considered up-to-date in his methods. The latter, although a less frequent occurrence, is noticeable where the man in charge feels rather keenly that his establishment is considered in the neighborhood to be above the average, and where practically every operation is carried on with the purpose of making a show. Enormous expenditures are entailed annually for this experimental advertisement, which is certain to bring the balance on the debit rather than the credit side of the account book.

The agricultural press has in the past been prejudiced in favor of small farms, probably on account of the better opportunities which they offer for retaining soil fertility and combating noxious weeds. With due respect to this fact, we must remember that if any man has made his money honestly, he has a perfect right to invest that money to the best advantage in whatever way he sees fit, and if he can equip himself to properly cultivate 1,600 acres as he could 160 acres, the more to his credit.

While this Western country is in such pressing need of settlers, while our great burden is lack of ready capital and while agriculture is one of our greatest natural resources, we must do all we can to encourage settlers with capital, and especially those who are willing to join our hands as tillers of the soil, and we should allow them that scope and freedom, which will aid so greatly in our future welfare and development.

However, do not conclude that I am favoring those speculators who buy land for the sake of monopoly, who leave it untouched, or those who cultivate it in a haphazard manner, simply to turn it over to other concerns at a substantial profit. Far from it. I realize the benefits derived from intensive farming, but feel that the capitalist who enters a community to engage extensively in agriculture, is not deserving of the reputation which he receives. If he conducts his business on sound and thorough principles, he will prove the greatest benefit to his district and a credit to the country as a whole.

#### HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

For two years I have acted in the capacity of manager of a large farm at Bangor, Saskatchewan, the acreage of which is 10,000 acres. There are 3000 acres under cultivation, in addition to some hay land. This year the summerfallowed area is 400 acres. The work is done by horse power.

To one who has been accustomed to handling farms ranging from 100 acres up to three-quarters or a whole section, details of operations here are interesting. We have 78 horses, over 60 of which are at work almost every day. Many of these animals cost \$300, giving a total value of horseflesh in the neighborhood of \$16,000. Last spring the seed was put in with five 20-disk (single) seed drills. With four horses on each of these we seeded about 100 acres a day. Harrowing was done with 22-foot harrows, a four-horse outfit covering 50 acres in a day. Three such outfits were used.

Last year in plowing stubble we used eight 5-horse teams on 2-furrow 12-inch gangs, turning 35 acres a day and at breaking 30 acres a day was considered good work. This year we have broken with seven 6-horse outfits on the two-furrow plows, and easily averaged 32 acres a day. We plow on one-mile furrows going eight rounds or

sixteen miles each day. The same plows are used for stubble and breaking simply by changing the bottoms.

In harvesting we count on cutting about 150 acres a day. Last season six 4-horse teams averaged over 135 acres a day. We work ten hours a day, leaving the stable at 6.30 in the morning and coming in at 11.30; then returning to work at 1.00 and quitting at 6.00.

#### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

One of the most difficult problems the Western farmer has to solve is that of labor, and here is where our large concerns are at all times in danger of a disastrous handicap.

Innumerable methods have been introduced for the satisfactory engagement of labor, but there yet remains to be found the ideal system for our peculiar conditions. Blame can be laid to both employer and employee, but probably the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that farmers have a set rate of wages which they keep in vogue from year to year and from which they never diverge unless it be to lower that rate. This offers no encouragement to good men. They soon find that brains and ability do not count in a farm laborer, and consequently as soon as possible they launch out on their own resources and leave their places for inferior men.

Farmers—extensive farmers especially—must therefore follow some other means of obtaining

for \$35 per month pay him \$25 at the end of each month, leaving \$10 each month to be given as a bonus at the expiration of his time, which if not fulfilled, is kept, without dispute, by the employer. The great benefit derived from this scheme is that by harvest time when wages are high, and men become uneasy and dissatisfied, the bonus of \$10 per month now amounts to \$50 or \$60 for the man who will stay with his job, and consequently this is more than he could make extra in the harvest and threshing and he is encouraged to stay.

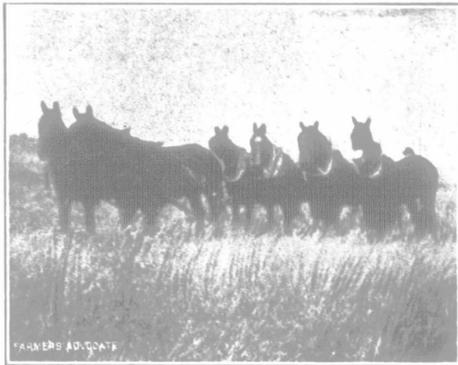
The statement is often made among farmers that "a few dollars a month is nothing to a good man." Is this carried into practice? When you consider that one man can operate any farm machine to the best advantage, can feed and handle horses so as to keep them in the pink of condition for their work; and on the other hand, another man may know little or nothing of the manipulation of farm machinery, and is always in trouble with his horses' shoulders and every day demonstrates a lack of interest in his work, it is only reasonable that the former should receive extra remuneration for his ability and care. Since this fact is unknown to the employer when engaging men, he should make it clearly understood that any man who will excel in his work and show qualities above the average, will be appreciated and considered worthy of remuneration at the close of his term. Here you are certain that only the man who has deserved it is receiving high wages, while it encourages him to do even better and incites his comrades to greater efforts.

#### AVOID LOSS OF TIME

Another point that cannot be emphasized too strongly in the management of a large concern, is punctuality. The loss of five minutes by twelve teams means one hour's loss for one team, and just as a small farmer would object to his team coming from the field an hour too soon, or remaining an hour too long in the stable, so the large farmer should see that each team spends its required time in the field and likewise in the stable. This must be done systematically and can most easily be accomplished by having one man as "lead teamster" and holding him responsible for being in the field and in the barn at the proper time and allow no one to go out or come in ahead of him. Thus any trouble which may arise lies entirely with one man, and can be immediately located and remedied.

Changing from one line of work to another occupies a good deal of time, and while this change is going on no work is being accomplished, but the loss to a large concern can scarcely be realized if much changing is allowed. This is a very important factor toward successful management and the work should be arranged so that the majority of the employees may be kept at the same class of work as much as possible, while one or two men could be employed whose duty would be to perform all classes of work as they become a part of the routine of operations. Thus if a man begins spring work with a four-horse team, keep him with the four-horse work, from seeder to harrow, harrow to plow and plow to binder; while if a man has two horses in charge keep him at two-horse work, which is always necessary, and thus avoid numerous changes of horses, harness and implements, which are not only an aggravation to the employee but a decided loss of time and money to the employer. If such system is followed the difficulties in managing a big concern are lessened. Those who have handled a large acreage will appreciate the importance of working along this line.

It is to be hoped that the large concern, properly managed, will receive the position it rightly deserves, and that Western Canada will realize that under present conditions this is the class of settlers she needs.



Making a Start on the Prairie With Horse Power

and maintaining high-class farm labor. Here is a method which, if followed, would serve as a solution of the labor problem, and do much toward raising the standard of farm laborers. If none of the men are known, they should be engaged on the same basis. Demand that they supply references of authority, which is an insurance against worthlessness and is generally a capital means of information as to special abilities and enables an employer to place a man in the most suitable position on the farm. Keep written agreements signed by the employee, which binds him to stay the full term for which he is engaged and have it stated that failing to do this he cannot collect a portion of his wages. This could be arranged as follows: If engaged



Returning From Water

# Forecasting Weather---Atmospheric Phenomena

By R. F. Stupart, Director of Dominion Meteorological Service

THE astronomer Halley, who about 1682 calculated the orbit of the comet which caused such worldwide interest the past year, did not confine his attention wholly to astronomical calculations. He theorized on and sought solutions for many problems connected with natural phenomena. Among other subjects considered was the circulation of the earth's atmosphere, and he advanced the theory that as the temperature of the globe decreased from the equator towards the poles there should be an upper current flowing northward from the equator and a return surface current flowing southward. But navigators even at this early date were visiting southern seas as well as sailing the western ocean, and information was accumulating which showed that the prevailing winds of both north and south Atlantic in middle latitudes were westerly, while in the tropics and extra tropics they were persistently northeasterly in the northern hemisphere, and southeasterly in the southern hemisphere, and these facts did not agree with theory. The problem was not solved in Halley's time, and it remained for the more modern meteorologist to recognize and explain the marvellous beauty and intricacy of the atmospheric movements, and to point out the delicacy of adjustment by which the temperature of the globe is maintained between the exceedingly narrow limits within which man can live. Every advance in knowledge of the physics of the atmosphere makes it more certain that the atmospheric circulation is among the chiefest wonders of natural phenomena.

Progress in meteorology was slow, and it was long before the early investigator clearly perceived that in the middle latitudes weather changes come from the westward. There were, however, glimpses of the truth even before the close of the 18th century, as about 1784 a French savant had surmised that if the weather conditions existing over France could be known at the time, it would be possible to issue each morning a journal of predictions which would be of great use to society. This was wonderful foresight, as the telegraph had yet to be invented and more than half the next century was to elapse before the cyclonic nature of storms and their easterly movement was at all generally recognized, and then some years more before the current weather chart was made, and clearly indicated beyond peradventure that meteorology was capable of rendering beneficent results to mankind.

At the present time some of the well known facts are as follows: Near the equator there is a narrow zone around the globe, where the barometer is comparatively low, and where calms and light winds are prevalent, and this zone swings northward and southward with the changing declination of the sun, but through a smaller amplitude. Northward and southward of the equatorial belt are the zones of the northeast and southeast trade winds, which extend to between latitudes 30 and 40 where is found a zone where the barometer is high. Beyond the zone of high barometer, in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres, the prevailing surface winds are westerly and the average cloud movement is also from west to east, indicating a general drift of the atmosphere from west to east.

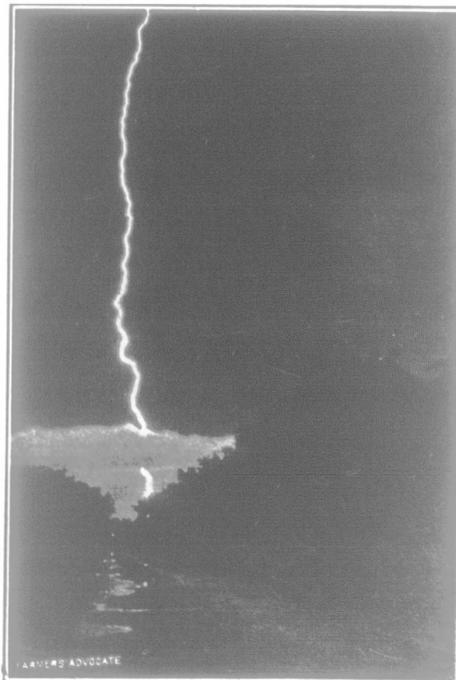
This drift perhaps represents conditions as they would be continuously were the northern hemisphere all land or all water and the output of heat from the sun constant, but the unequal absorption and radiation of heat from continent and ocean and various other factors lead to disturbances and irregularities in the atmospheric distribution and produce the weather changes with which we are all familiar.

When over a portion of the earth's surface the atmospheric pressure is in excess of the average, we speak of an anti cyclone, or area of high pres-



R. F. Stupart  
Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service

sure, from which the air flows spirally outwards and which in winter is usually accompanied by clear skies and low temperature, and in summer by warm days and cool nights. The late summer frost, not altogether unknown in the Western provinces, invariably occurs within the boundaries of a high area. The reverse of the high area is the low area or cyclone, terms applied to the conditions when over an area of the earth's surface, varying from a few miles to several thousands of miles, the air is moving spirally inward towards a center, in contra direction to the



"Brief as the lightning in the colled night,  
That in a spleen, unfolds both heaven and earth,  
And ere a man hath power to say "Behold!"  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up"

[Photo by W. C. Ashton, Winnipeg, June 21st, 1916]

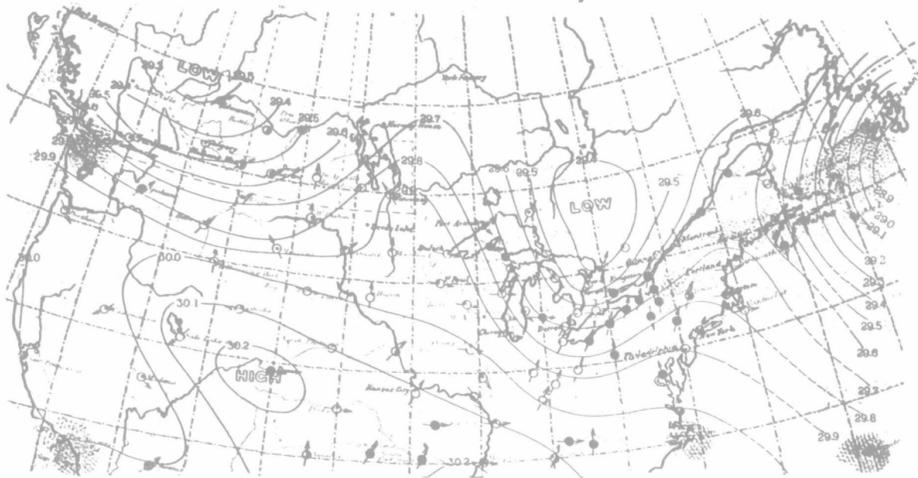
hands of a watch in the northern hemisphere and with the hands of a watch in the southern hemisphere; the chief movement is horizontal, but with a small vertical component. The low area brings with it the showery conditions of summer and the snow and gales in winter.

Such disturbances, areas of high pressure and areas of low pressure, follow each other, moving towards the eastward in a somewhat erratic manner around the globe, and to their influence is due the weather changes which are experienced. A large percentage of the low areas enter the continent about Vancouver Island, and then pass across the Western provinces, where their approach is preceded by a falling barometer, southerly winds and rising temperature. As the center of the low passes the barometer begins to rise in advance of a high area, which may come in either from the northward or westward, and on the region from which these high areas come depends very largely the succeeding fall in temperature. Other low areas move northeast from the Western States, and these are the disturbances which give the strongest gales and heaviest precipitation in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It cannot be too clearly understood that the winter cold wave and summer moisture are both the outcome of inequalities of atmospheric pressure, the former brought by winds from the colder regions, and the latter wafted in the form of vapor from the Pacific and subsequently condensed by cyclonic agency over the prairies. The meteorologist has yet to learn why in some seasons the track of disturbances is far north and high pressure areas enter or develop near the middle Pacific coast, such conditions leading to mild seasons, while in other years the disturbances pass south and the weather of the Dominion is for long periods dominated by areas of high pressure, which persistently develop in the far north and lead to a prevalence of northerly and northeasterly winds, which bring south the cold air from high latitudes.

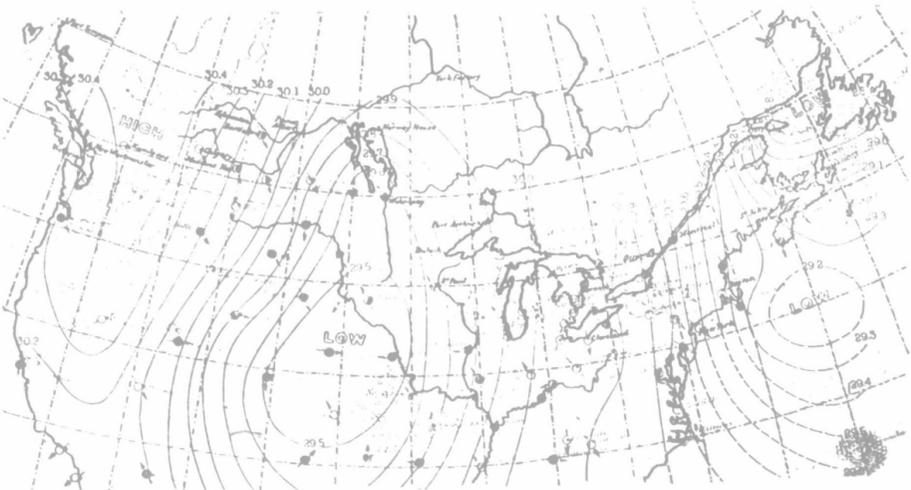
As early as 1856 the Smithsonian Institute in Washington exhibited telegraphic information regarding the weather of the United States by means of colored tokens on a map, and the system would doubtless have developed rapidly but for the outbreak of the Civil War, which led to a suspension of the work. It was then recognized that the chief essential of a meteorological bureau is a network of stations covering a large extent of territory, which stations shall report by telegraph once or twice daily to a central office. The Canadian meteorological service was inaugurated just prior to 1871, and during the past forty years the science of forecasting has been slowly developing with the synchronous weather map as the basis which presents the known facts in the most advantageous manner. For reasons which need not be discussed here Toronto was chosen as the general office for the Canadian service, and since 1871 the meteorological system has been gradually extending, until at the present time there are 39 stations reporting to the central office, including Dawson, in the far north, Victoria in the west, St. John's, Newfoundland, in the extreme east and Bermuda in the south. The stations reporting by telegraph from Western Canada are as follows: Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Minnedosa, The Pas, Qu'Appelle, Swift Current, Prince Albert, Battleford, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Barkerville, Kamloops, Victoria, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Atlin and Dawson. The equipment of these stations is a barometer, four thermometers, including dry bulb and wet bulb and maximum and minimum; a self-registering anemograph for registering the direction and velocity of the wind; a rain gauge and a sunshine recorder.

The observations are taken at the same absolute times throughout the continent, namely 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. central standard, and 6 a.m.

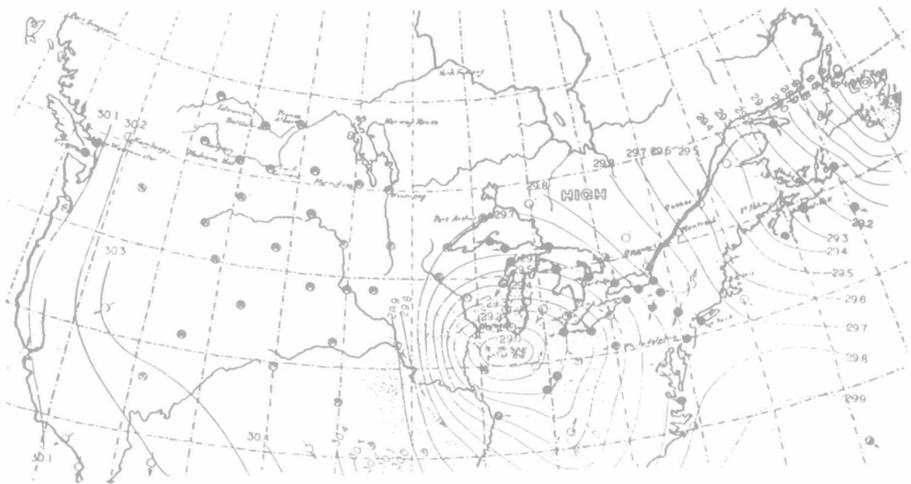
### The Path of a Winter Cyclone



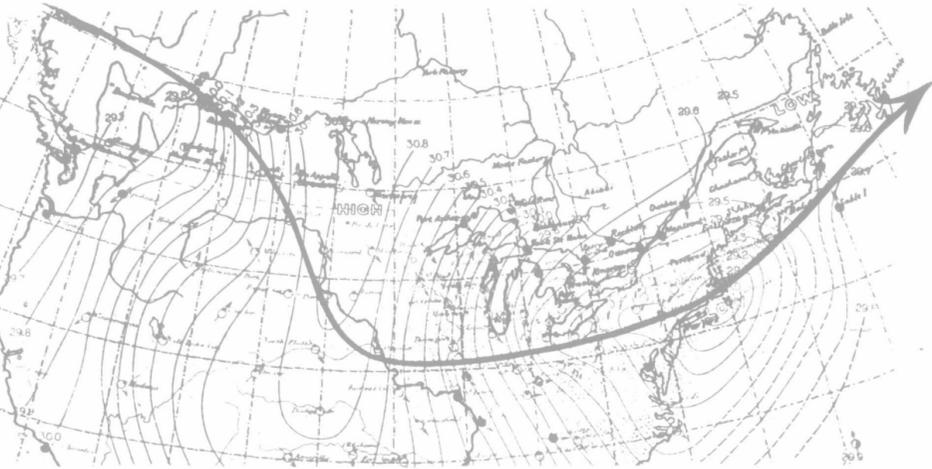
The storm center—marked "Low"—in the extreme northwest, where it was first located by the Meteorological Service on the morning of January 27th



January 28th.—In 24 hours the center of the low pressure area has shifted from Northern British Columbia and is forming a pronounced disturbance west of the Mississippi, centering on Nebraska



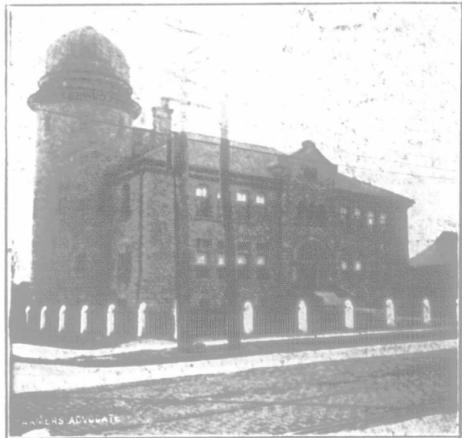
January 29th.—The storm center is now south of Lake Michigan, and, in the language of the weather fore-caster, "has developed into a storm of unusual severity"



January 30th.—The storm center is now near New York and is likely to move across the Maritime Provinces in the course indicated by the arrow

and 6 p.m. mountain time. The majority of these reports are forwarded without delay to the central office of the United States bureau, which bureau in return supplies reports from some 60 stations, covering the length and breadth of the neighboring Republic. Thanks to the goodwill and cheerful assistance of the various telegraph companies the reports are collected in a marvellously short space of time, and one hour and a half after the observers have read their instruments, the reports from all quarters of the continent have been entered on a map and are ready for the consideration of the forecast official.

The reports telegraphed by the observers include the following information: First, the reading of the barometer, with correction applied to reduce it to sea level; this, in order that stations at different heights above the sea may be comparable; second, the temperature; third, direction and velocity of the wind; fourth, precipitation, if any. All reports having been entered on the weather chart, the forecast official proceeds to show by means of lines drawn for each tenth of an inch barometer, the areas of high and low pressure, and the map assumes the appearance of the accompanying illustrations. The existing conditions having been studied, and the probable movements of high and low areas carefully considered, a bulletin with forecasts covering a period of from 36 to 48 hours



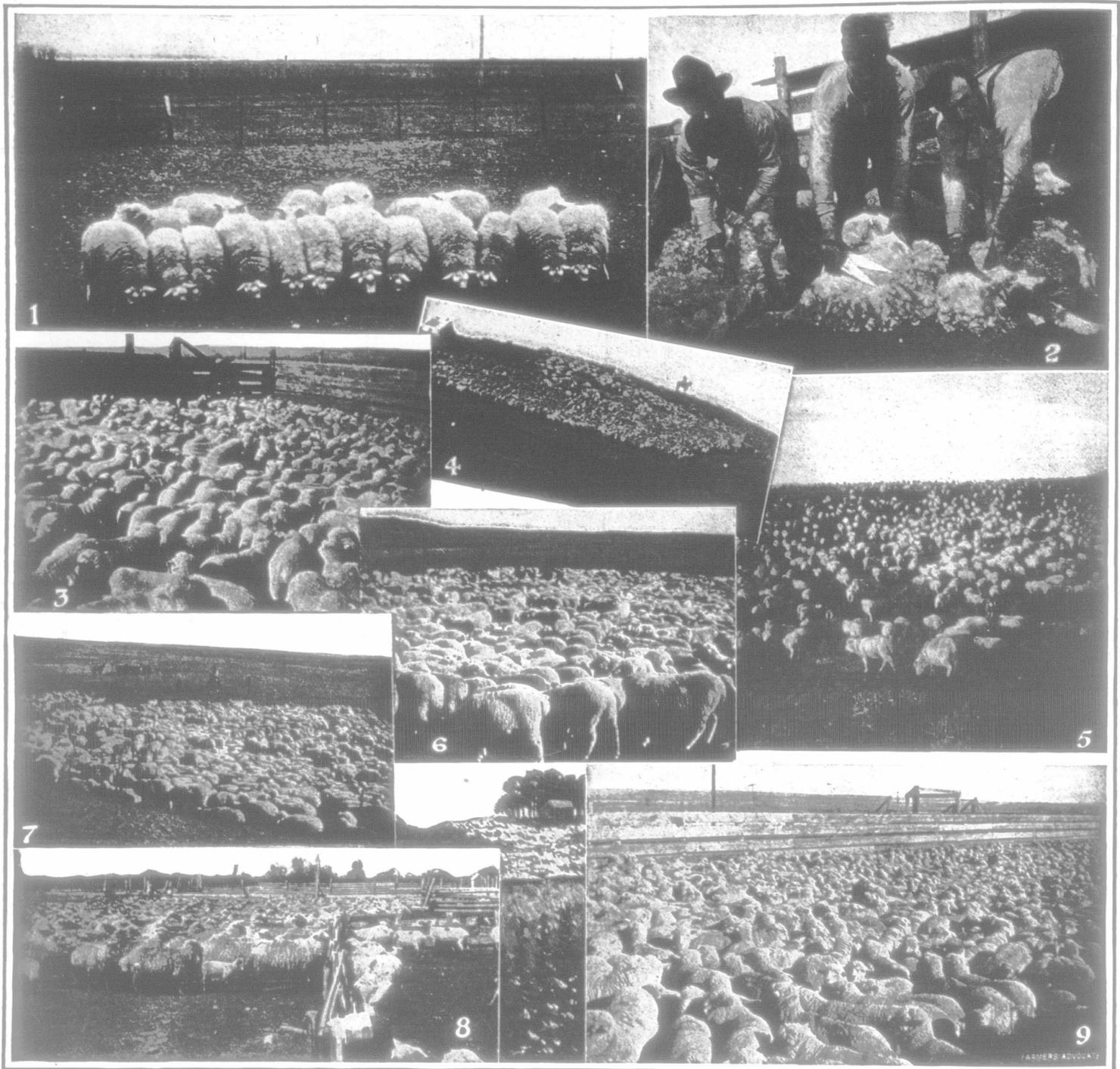
Central Office, Canadian Meteorological Service, Toronto

is issued for Newfoundland; then follows a bulletin for the Maritime provinces, which contains a forecast of the winds for vessels leaving for the Grand Banks and for American ports. Next in order is a forecast for the Western provinces, which goes to Winnipeg, where a local agent, who has meanwhile received weather reports from some twenty-five points additional to those received in Toronto, prepares a bulletin, giving a general synopsis of existing weather conditions and also includes all weather reports received, together with the forecasts from Toronto. This bulletin is then distributed in Winnipeg and telegraphed to the more important centers in the prairie provinces. The central office forecast official lastly prepares a bulletin for Ontario, which is usually despatched about 10.10 a.m., and is published very widely by the afternoon press, as well as posted at telegraph offices, post offices and other frequented places. At all ports on the Great Lakes and in the Maritime Provinces a special effort has been made to have these bulletins exposed on wharves and docks within easy reach of shipping people and fishermen.

The evening weather chart, like that of the morning, is usually ready for inspection about 9.45, and with as little delay as possible a bulletin is prepared for the press and forecasts are issued for all parts of the Dominion exclusive of British Columbia. These forecasts are distributed by wire to most of the telegraph offices in the Dominion, and by arrangement are posted up in a frame hung in a conspicuous place, and nearly every morning journal publishes them, generally on the front page. Forecasts and storm warnings for British Columbia are, by

(Continued on Page 1794)

# Sheep on Farm and Range



1. A farm flock of purebred Leicesters. 2. Shearing on the ranches. Despite the stage of perfection to which shearing machines have been brought hand shearing is generally followed. Experts at this work can handle from 200 to 300 sheep per day, trying the fleeces and sharpening the shears between sheep. They shear by the head. The shears used are specially adapted for fast work, a strap across the back of the hand helps support the shears, while pieces of cork or rubber are fastened in the shoulder at the heel of the blades to relieve the hand of the jar when the shears are pressed close. Shearing is usually done in a shed. In this case the men came outside to have their pictures taken at the job. 3. Part of a flock of several thousand lambs waiting to be loaded into cars for shipment to market. 4. A flock of ewes and lambs on the Sarnia Ranch, at Walsh. The man on horseback on the hill, while his friends may not recognize him, is George Allison, one of the best known sheepmen of Manitoba. He and A. J. Mackay, selected from this flock some of the stock offered at the recent Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association's auction sale. 5. A ranch flock starting out to feed. The flocks are corralled at night and taken out by the herder in the daytime. In this case the flock is just spreading out to feed. 6. The flock gathered into the corral for the night. The corrals seem small in relation to the number of sheep crowded into them. The aim is to have the sheep packed in just so tight that they can lie down without any waste space. 7. Shows the herders preparing to cut out the old ones from the flock. Of late years a good business has developed in buying up and fattening the ewes that are too old for further use on the ranches. Manitoba farmers and feeding companies at Fort William take several thousand old ranch ewes every year, feed them on grain for two months or so and sell at good profit. 8. Ewes and lambs in corrals at shearing time. 9. Several thousand well graded ranch sheep in the railway yards at Maple Creek.

The sheep industry in Western Canada is in a transition stage. Sheep ranching, as it has been followed in the past is giving place to the farm flock, smaller in numbers, but better kept and better bred. The ranching country is being taken up by the grain farmer. Within the past year or two thousands of acres in the districts adjacent to Walsh and Maple Creek in Western Saskatchewan and Southeastern Alberta have been homesteaded, and the land is being brought under the plow. With the advent of the grain grower the sheepmen's feeding grounds and watering places are cut off, and the industry must ultimately give place to the grain grower and mixed farmer.

Coincident with the decline of the sheep ranches, sheep keeping on the farm is receiving more and more attention, particularly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. While figures are not available, it is believed that when the next census returns are made the numbers of sheep on Western farms will show substantial increase. The success that attended the sheep sales in each of these provinces is gratifying to those who hope to see the sheep take the position they should in Western agriculture. Sheep are needed in any system of farming that aims to be permanent, besides they are a profitable branch of farm live-stock raising.

# Cheap Implement For Road Maintenance



A man of ordinary intelligence can keep a long stretch in prime shape without spending very much time. In making the drag, take a piece of log seven or eight feet long and about ten or twelve inches in diameter and saw down the middle. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front. They are firmly braced together in this position, with three cross-bars wedged into holes bored through the log. A chain-hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the drag at the desired angle, say forty-five degrees, the forward corner being at the outer edge of the road and the rear corner at

earlier in the spring than other road implements, or at times when the road is very wet. However, it by no means does away with the grading machine. On the contrary it, if anything, makes the grading machine more valuable. The work of the grading machine is to construct, but the sphere of the split-log drag is to repair and maintain. Districts where earth roads prevail commonly use the grading machine on the main roads year after year to keep them in repair. As a result the side lines and little travelled roads have been neglected, and have not been improved as they should be by using the grading machine. By establishing a proper scheme on any "earth road" for the use of the split-log drags, these can be made to take the place of the grading machine for repair, while the grading machine can be sent on its proper mission of construction to outlying roads which have been neglected.

Following the organization of the Manitoba Good Roads Association came recognition of road interests from the government and the appointment of a highway commissioner. Early last spring when it was seen that there was a good chance of something practicable in the way of road maintenance being considered and acted upon THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE made suggestions that a competition be held in the use of the split-log drag, and offered \$100 to the Good Roads Association to be hung up as cash prizes to farmers who entered the contest. In a few weeks William Harvey, of Winnipeg, who takes a pride in having things about right and also is desirous of seeing passable highways, donated a like sum. The outcome was a competition comprising four municipalities, in each of which there were four competitors working for prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00. The municipalities provided drags, and the Good Roads Association looked after the awards. From every standpoint the contest was a success, and hundreds of farmers have learned that roads that have been properly graded can be kept in good condition by a judicious use of the split-log drag.

This marks the first organized effort in behalf of improved roads for the great prairie country. Of course, in many localities plows, scrapers and graders have been used to good advantage; but at best this is only a temporary improvement. Traffic in wet weather soon forms ruts, and lack of attention results in unsatisfactory road conditions.

### EASILY MADE AND INEXPENSIVE

The split-log drag is designed to fill in these ruts and to maintain a smooth and nicely graded road bed at all seasons, save while it is soaking wet. It is easily made and costs only a few dollars. Best of all a team of horses and one man or even a boy can operate it. The sooner it is used after a rain the better, as long as the road is in fit condition for the team to travel on.



J. N. Taylor, a Split-log Drag Enthusiast, who won First in the Big Contest, and Says There is no Road Implement to Equal the Drag

the center. By dragging this implement up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the log plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, crowning it at the center of the road. This drag, used eight or ten times during the year on an earth road, while the earth is in a moist condition after a rain, will keep an earth road in the best condition that an earth road can be made to reach. Of course, the number of times it is needed depends largely on the showers. However, a round trip on a mile stretch can be made in less than an hour.

The operator can change the angle at which it is dragged by stepping from one end to the other, meeting the requirements of the road. Being made of two parallel blades, instead of one, it rides over the hollows, drops earth into them, and fills them up, whereas the single-blade scraper tends to go into depressions and make them deeper. The split-log drag can be used

### LAST SUMMER'S CONTEST

Individual farmers in all parts of the West have seen the split-log drag in use. Few, however, have urged the advisability of having one or more in the municipality. Perhaps it was because no logs were at hand. However, that need be no obstacle, because planks can be used to equal advantage. If soft wood only is available it is necessary to face the drag with quarter of an inch iron four inches or so wide.

At all events, the municipalities of Assiniboia, Rosser, Springfield and St. Andrews in Manitoba supplied sixteen drags to four men in each municipality who agreed to use them according to directions, or as their own good judgment dictated. The association appointed A. McGillivray highway commissioner for the province; W. F. Tallman, Winnipeg's street commissioner, and S. R. Henderson, reeve of Kildonan and president of the Manitoba Good Roads Association to examine the roads in June, again in July, and then a final inspection late in August.

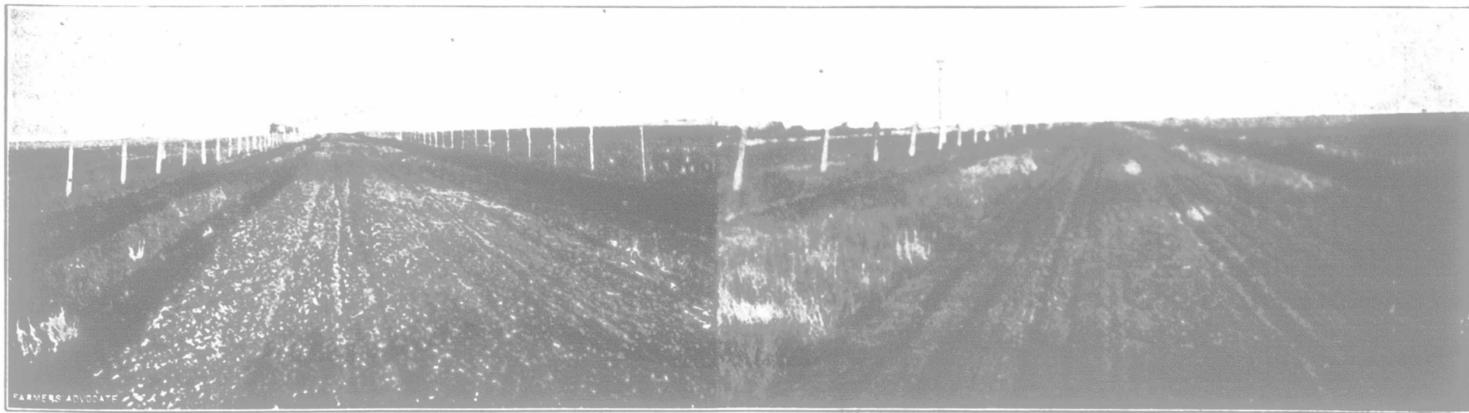
Two of the Assiniboia men found it convenient not to finish the contest; otherwise it was a great success. Those who passed over the stretches on which drags were used, whether in wagon, buggy or automobile, agreed that the insignificant-looking implement had done good work. In every instance there was no difficulty in distinguishing between dragged and undragged roads.

The awards as announced when the contest was closed are: In Assiniboia: 1, John Bourke, St. James; 2, A. E. Lonsdale, Headingly. In Rosser: 1, J. N. Taylor, Mount Royal; 2, Geo. Clark, Lilyfield; 3, D. Childerhose, Rosser. In Springfield: 1, Geo. Miller, Jr., Cook's Creek; 2, W. J. Black, Springfield; 3, Arthur Cook, Dundee. In St. Andrews: 1, Geo. Larter, Parkdale; 2, Wm. Norquay, Clandeboye; 3, R. Muckle, Clandeboye.

### WHAT CONTESTANTS SAY

Many of the contestants became very en-

## Has the Split-Log Drag Competition Been of Value?



This Road in Rosser Municipality Was Kept in Condition by the Use of the Split-log Drag. The Photograph Shows Part of the Road That Won First Prize in the Competition

This Road Was Well Rounded up a Few Seasons Ago, but has Been Full of Ruts all the Year. The Split-log Drag Would Have Kept it Smooth.

enthusiastic. All were agreed that the work done was well worth the time spent. The general opinion after one summer's experience is that one team and a man with a drag can do more toward keeping roads in good condition than several horses and a couple of men with any other implement.

Mr. Taylor, who stood at the top in Rosser, easily had the best kept road in the contest. In a letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE he says:

"I entered this competition determined to win out if possible, and I have heard that my road was fifty per cent. better than any other. The split-log drag is all right for making a road that is to be a pleasure to drive on.

"I have been told repeatedly that the stretch which I worked was the finest road in the Dominion of Canada. This came from men who are in a position to know, and it makes me feel sorry to think that we do not have all the country roads the same. It would be one of the best of improvements that we could have. And why not? The cost is not too high. In my opinion money is spent on roads in a wrong way, and we drive in the same old rut year in and year out.

"The split-log drag is one of the finest little inexpensive implements for planing roads that can be had, and I see no reasons why all the present grades cannot be kept in fine shape at very little cost." However, we must have men who will be friendly with the road and look after it. The split-log drag lies at my fence, and still there are miles of deep-rutted roads all around only to tear down the wheels and jolt one's body.

"My special reason for entering the contest was to show the people that a lovely road can be made in the country, and I am sure I have convinced all who have driven over it. The drag pulverizes the hard lumps of dirt on a rough road and fills the ruts, leaving the road in fine shape. It is one of the finest implements that I have seen in twenty years in this country—easily drawn by one team of horses and doing more and better work than a steel leveller and eight horses. It is superior to all other implements I have tried, and will work in all kinds of soil. Once over the road smoothes it down, and the drag is not required again until rain comes and traffic makes it rough."

Another competitor, Mr. Black, reports as follows:

"The split-log drag is much better than any implement I have used. Even though this has been an ideal summer for roads yet I believe if used at the proper time, which is when the surface is dry enough to keep from clogging, it works well on earth roads and exceptionally well on gravel roads.

"In my opinion there might be an improvement on the drag. I would suggest having the rear half extend eighteen or twenty inches at one end so as to throw the dirt farther up on the road. At present, when the drag is drawn at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the rear one throws the earth farther down the road than the front one, whereas if it were longer both would

throw the dirt about the same place. I would also suggest that the drag be heavier, so that in case the road is very hard it would help it to lift more earth.

"The drag should be used after every rain, or when the road becomes badly rutted. Part of the road which I attended to has been gravelled, and the drag does excellent work on such roads."

The winner in Assiniboia, Mr. Bourke, never had seen a split-log until he started in the competition. He is thoroughly satisfied that no implement can beat it, and says that under average conditions it is necessary only to go up one side and down the other. As a rule, two hours time did the job on his mile of road.

He advises using the drag when the dirt is damp, but not sticky—just dry enough to crum-

absolute satisfaction during a very rainy season, for this summer has been unusually dry.

"The drag must be used often, if it is to be at its best. It is no use leaving a road till it is full of ruts and then thinking to get a perfect road. I think it should be dragged at least once a week, and after every rain as well, for that is just the time the roads get in a bad condition. I find it best to drag the road after a rain as soon as the top soil has had time to dry off a little, so that the mud will not stick.

"Taking into consideration the simplicity and small expense; also that it requires only one team and one man to operate same, I think that it will prove ahead of other road repairing machines. Then another thing in favor of the split-log drag is that it takes only a short while to do the work."

Mr. Lonsdale found it satisfactory and states that the cost of running it is so small that the road can be gone over often and kept in good condition. Gus Peterson, who competed in Rosser, also recommends the drag, and says it is cheap and effective.

This shows what men who have used it in the West think of it. Not one had a word to say that would indicate unsatisfactory results.

#### OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES

The men who were charged with the task of making the awards also commented favorably on the drag for general use.

Provincial Highway Commissioner McGillivray gives the following:

"The competition held last summer during the months of June, July and August, in the municipalities of Rosser, Assiniboia, Springfield and St. Andrews, to which THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL of Winnipeg, and William Harvey, of the Standard Trusts Company, gave \$100 each to be distributed in prizes for the best work done with a split-log drag on four miles of road in each of these municipalities, demonstrated beyond doubt that the earth roads of this country may be maintained in excellent condition at a reasonable outlay by judiciously applying the drag. The miles of road under treatment in this competition stood out as object lessons of the good that may be accomplished with this implement. Even where the work seemed to be only indifferently handled a very noticeable improvement might be observed. But where the dragging was undertaken in real earnest, as was done in some sections in each municipality, there is no gainsaying the fact that excellent results were obtained.

"I was told by J. N. Taylor, who carried off the first prize in the competition in Rosser municipality, that he could do more work and also much better work in keeping up an earth road with one team on a split-log drag than he could with four teams on a grader or planer. What was achieved by Mr. Taylor in particular, and by the others in general, proved beyond doubt that better results can be obtained from the use of this implement than from any operated in this country heretofore, and that these results may be secured at a much smaller outlay and expense is



George Miller, Jr., a Split-log Drag Enthusiast, Who Won First Prize in Springfield Municipality

ble. Generally speaking, it can be used the day after a rain, but when heavy downpours come it is necessary to wait two or three days.

#### CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE

Mr. Childerhose states as follows:

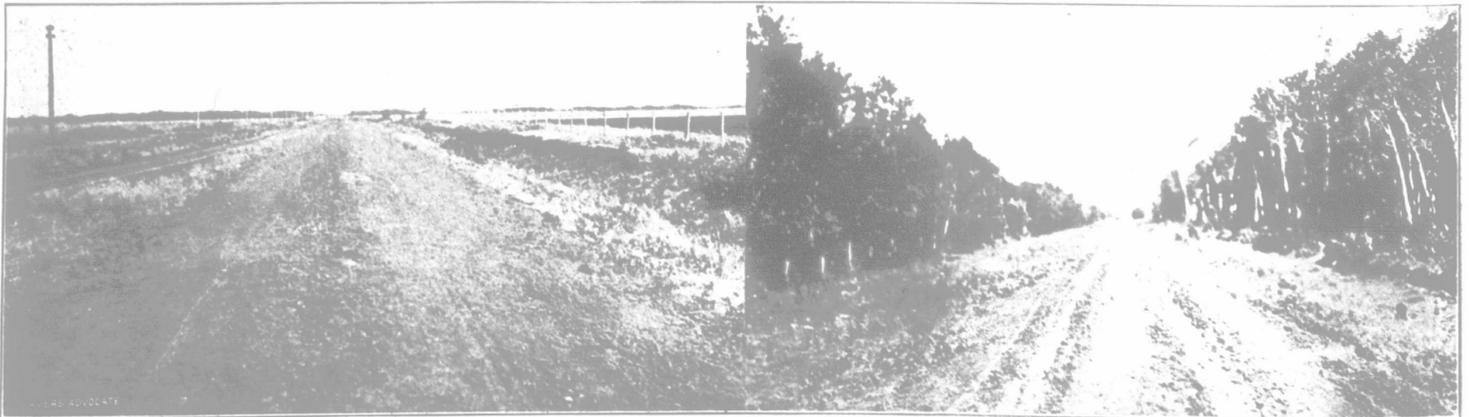
"I consider the split-log drag the cheapest and most effective of all implements used in keeping roads in repair that I have used after the grades have been properly built. It works most satisfactorily on highland roads, where the soil does not pack and become hard.

"A great deal depends on the season and the amount of traffic there is on the road as to how often the road should be gone over. In my estimation on an average road and during an ordinary season the road should be gone over once every week on ten days to keep it in proper condition."

Mr. Clark writes:

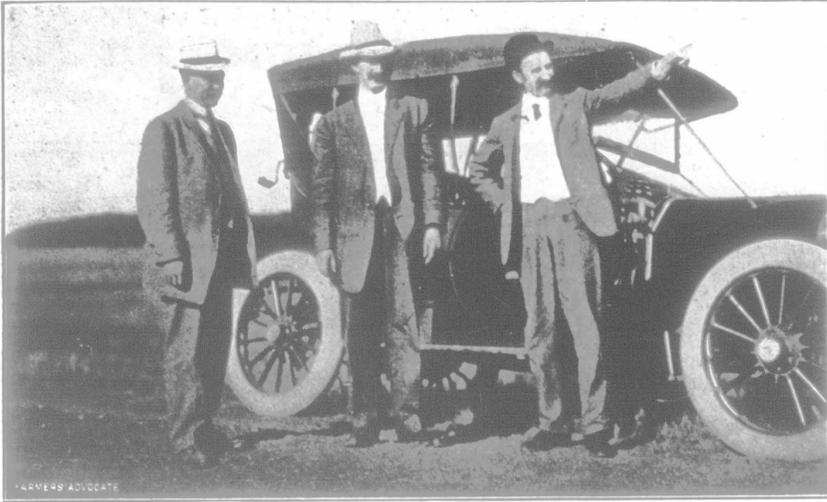
"My experience shows that the split-log drag is a cheap, easy and effective implement with which to keep roads in good condition. But I am hardly in a position as yet to say if it will give

### Which Road Would You Take? One was Dragged



This Stretch of Road in Springfield is Kept in Ideal Condition by the Split-log Drag. But the Operator is Not Given a Fair Show, as Most of the Traffic Goes on the Road to the Left

The Split-log Drag Kept This Road Well Rounded up, But it Was Neglected After a Rain and Soon Was in Rather Poor Condition. The Drag Would Have Removed the Ruts



These Are the Men Who Judged the Roads Entered in the Split-log Drag Competition—W. F. Tallman, A. McGillivray and S. R. Henderson

evidenced by the fact that four teams and as many men are required to operate a planer and also the triangular drag, sometimes used; while one team and a man are all that are necessary to cover the same extent of roadway in the same time with the split-log drag.

"What was done in that competition can be done elsewhere throughout the province under ordinary circumstances, and my advice to all municipal councils is to endeavor to devise some plan whereby the dragging of the roads will be undertaken systematically by the farmers after each rain, and allow them a reasonable sum for their labor, and by this means it will be found that in a comparatively short time there will be a very decided improvement in the highways throughout the province."

**NEEDED FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE**

Reeve Henderson writes:

"No implement used on the clay roads of Manitoba can equal the split-log drag, either for cheapness of construction or for the class of work that can be performed. If used at the right time, and handled in the proper way I am convinced that if the drag was in general use throughout our municipalities there is nothing that would be a greater factor in solving the problem of road maintenance.

"The value of the road competition held during the season of 1910 should be far-reaching in its effect and should serve as a great object lesson, for it proved beyond a doubt what can be accomplished by a small outlay. The marked improvement upon those mile stretches of road between the first and last inspection would convince any person of the good work performed, besides the pleasure and comfort in driving over such roads."

Street Commissioner Tallman has had a wide experience with all kinds of road machinery under all sorts of conditions. Here is his opinion:

"I don't know of any other instrument that will do the same amount of work for the same money, and keep the roads in as good shape as the split-log drag, when used at the proper time. We are using a number in the city and find them very effective when used just as the roads are drying after a rain; and they do the work very cheaply.

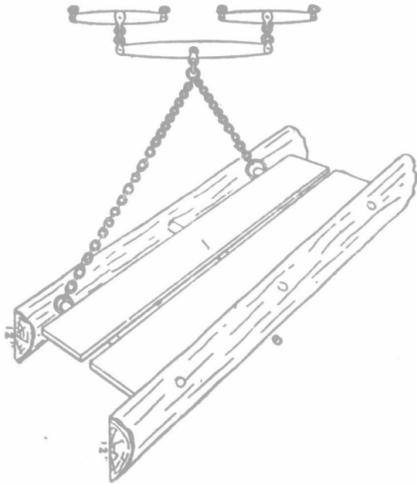
"The competition held last summer in the different municipalities was a great success. Inspecting the different pieces of road kept up by the split-log drag, we found a number of sections kept in very fine shape. I understand from the man who won first prize in Rosser municipality that the time he spent on his section of the road was only nineteen hours in all. This was certainly a credit to the man who did the work. In driving over the country these miles of roads kept in condition by the drags were very noticeable. I hope to see the competition carried on another year, with a great many more taking part in it.

"I am sure that the efforts of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in this line, will be much appreciated

by the farmers themselves as well as other people who use the roads."

**FOR GENERAL USE**

What has been done in the municipalities around Winnipeg can be done anywhere in the West where roads have been graded. There seems to be no real objection to municipalities arranging with individuals to keep stretches of



The Split-log Drag

road, in front of their farms in shape and paying each operator for the time spent. Of course, no municipality will object to providing drags for those who wish to use them. If they do, it is evidence that the municipal officers have little

interest in the road question. Every municipality and local improvement district should study this problem and consider the split-log drag. Frequent use of it will save discomfort to those who travel and dollars to the people.

**Field Crops of Canada**

The November issue of Census and Statistics Monthly says that the closing months of the year give good reports for nearly all of the field crops of the Dominion. Potatoes alone indicate partial failure, and in all the provinces there are complaints of rot in the fields and in the heap for winter storage. The area is 503,262 acres and the estimated yield 74,048,000 bushels, being an average of about 147 bushels per acre, which is nearly uniform for all the provinces. The quality is 84.42 per cent. Turnips and other field roots show a quality of 88.57, a yield per acre of 402 bushels and a total yield of 95,207,000 bushels for a crop of 236,622 acres. Hay and clover are computed for 8,515,000 acres and a yield per acre of 1.82 ton. The quality is 90.45 per cent. and the total yield 15,497,000 tons. Fodder corn has an estimated yield per acre of 9.38 tons, which upon an area of 271,960 acres gives a product of 2,551,000 tons. Sugar beets are grown most extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.69 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons and the quality 93.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent. of sugar and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent.; but a product of 5,000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Berlin, where the average price is about \$5.86 per ton, or better than \$57.80 per acre. Computed at the average local prices the market value of potatoes this year is \$33,446,000, of turnips and other roots \$21,444,000, of hay and clover \$149,716,000, of fodder corn \$11,957,000, and of sugar beets \$887,000, making a total for these five crops of \$217,450,000, or \$14,950,000 more than last year. The report on fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,300 acres, whereof 682,000 acres are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 acres for Ontario and 98,000 for Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98.40 per cent. as compared with 93.60 last year.

The per cent. of plowing completed this year compared with the area planned for is less than last year, but the report is made for a period one month earlier. The per cent. of summerfallowing compared in the same way is somewhat lower, but increases are shown for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Putting in a Plank Culvert on Eighteen Foot Roadway  
In many districts cement tile or some material other than wood is being used

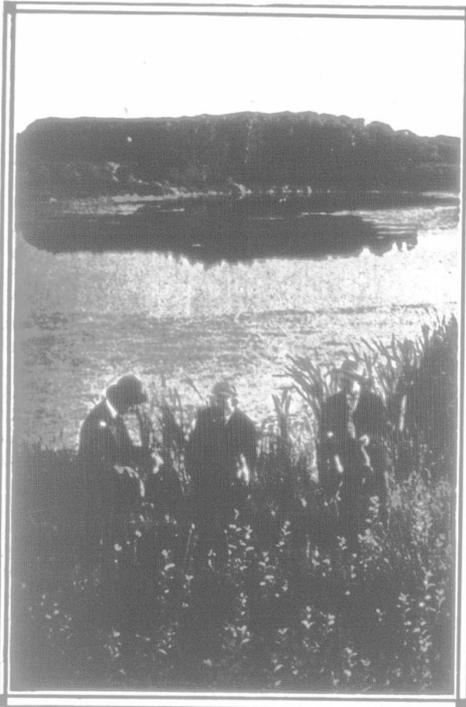
# The Canadian West Has Attractive Features for All



The Assiniboine Valley near Uno, Man.



Variety in Crop Growing Near Edmonton

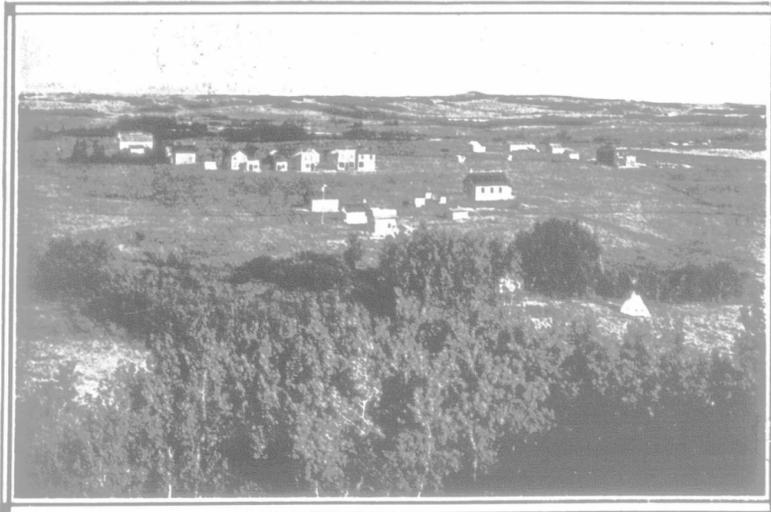


Bagging Ducks in Touchwood Hills District

Whether the object is pleasure or profit Western Canada can meet the requirement. Along river banks and around lakes and sloughs many citizens enjoy themselves with boat, gun and dog. Villages spring up almost in a night, and in a short time are thriving towns, which soon lay claims to being hustling cities. This development also is characteristic of farming districts.



Truck Farming Gives Big Profits in the Wes.



Punichy Has Made a Good Start



The Annual Spring Round-up is a Big Feature of Cattle Ranching

Although grain growing—principally wheat—is the rule in most parts, there are those even in newer districts who have a variety of crops. All too few have learned that garden stuff can be produced in quantity and quality, that satisfy those who make the attempt. Gradually the cattle rancher is being driven out and the stories of fat cattle in long prairie grass in a few decades will refer chiefly to the distant past.

[Photos by Courtesy of G.T.P.]



## Poems For Christmas



### To An Old Fogey

O, frankly bald and obviously stout!  
 And so you find that Christmas as a  
 fete  
 Dispassionately viewed, is getting out  
 Of date,  
 The studied festal air is overdone;  
 The humor of it grows a little thin;  
 You fail, in fact, to gather where the fun  
 Comes in.  
 Visions of very heavy meals arise  
 That tend to make your organism  
 shiver;  
 Roast beef that irks, and pies that  
 agonize  
 The liver;  
 These pies at which you annually wince,  
 Hearing the tale how happy months  
 will follow  
 Proportioned to the total mass of mince  
 You swallow.  
 Visions of youth whose reverence is  
 scant.  
 Who with the brutal verve of boy-  
 hood's prime  
 Insist on being taken to the pan-  
 tomime.  
 Of infants sitting up extremely late.  
 Who run you on toboggans down the  
 stair;  
 Or make you fetch a rug and simulate  
 A bear  
 This takes your faultless trousers at the  
 knees,  
 The other hurts them rather more be-  
 hind;

And both effect a fracture in your ease  
 Of mind.  
 My good dyspeptic, this will never do;  
 Your weary withers must be sadly  
 wrung!  
 Yet once I well believe that even you  
 Were young.  
 Time was when you devoured, like other  
 boys,  
 Plum pudding, sequent on a turkey-  
 hen;  
 With cracker-mottos hinting at the joys  
 Of men  
 Time was when 'mid the maidens you  
 would pull  
 The firv raisin with profound delight;  
 When sprigs of mistletoe seemed beauti-  
 ful  
 And right,  
 Old Christmas changes not! Long, long  
 ago  
 He won the treasure of eternal youth;  
 Yours is the dotage—if you want to  
 know  
 The truth  
 Come, now, I'll cure your case, and ask  
 no fee—  
 Make other's happiness this once your  
 own;  
 All else may pass; that joy can never be  
 Outgrown!  
 —PUNCH.

### The Song for Christmas

Chant me a rhyme of Christmas—sing  
 me a jovial song—  
 And though it is filled with laughter,  
 let it be pure and strong.  
 Sing of the hearts brimmed over with  
 the story of the day—  
 Of the echo of childish voices that will  
 not die away.

Of the blare of the tassled bugle, and  
 the timeless clatter and beat  
 Of the drum that throbs to muster  
 squadrons of scampering feet.  
 But, O, let your voice fall fainter, till,  
 blent with a minor tone,  
 You temper your song with the beauty  
 of the pity Christ hath shown.  
 And sing one verse for the voiceless;  
 and yet, ere the song be done,  
 A verse for the ears that hear not,  
 and a verse for the sightless one.  
 For though it be time for singing a  
 merry Christmas glee,  
 Let a low, sweet voice of pathos run  
 through the melody.  
 —James Whitcomb Riley.

### The Three Kings of Cologne

From out Cologne came three kings  
 To worship Jesus Christ their King.  
 To him they sought fine herbs they  
 brought,  
 And many a beauteous golden thing;  
 They brought their gifts to Bethlehem  
 town,  
 And in that manger set them down.  
 Then spake the first king, and he said;  
 "O Child, most heavenly, bright and  
 fair;  
 I bring this crown to Bethlehem town  
 For Thee and only Thee to wear;  
 So give a heavenly crown to me  
 When I shall come at last to Thee!"  
 The second, then, "I bring Thee here  
 This royal robe, O Child!" he cried  
 "Of silk 'tis spun, and such an one  
 There is not in the world beside;  
 So in the day of doom requite  
 Me with a heavenly robe of white."

The third king gave his gift and quoth;  
 "Spikenard and myrrh to Thee I  
 bring,  
 And with these twain would I most fain  
 Anoint the body of my King;  
 So may their incense sometime rise,  
 To plead for me in yonder skies!"

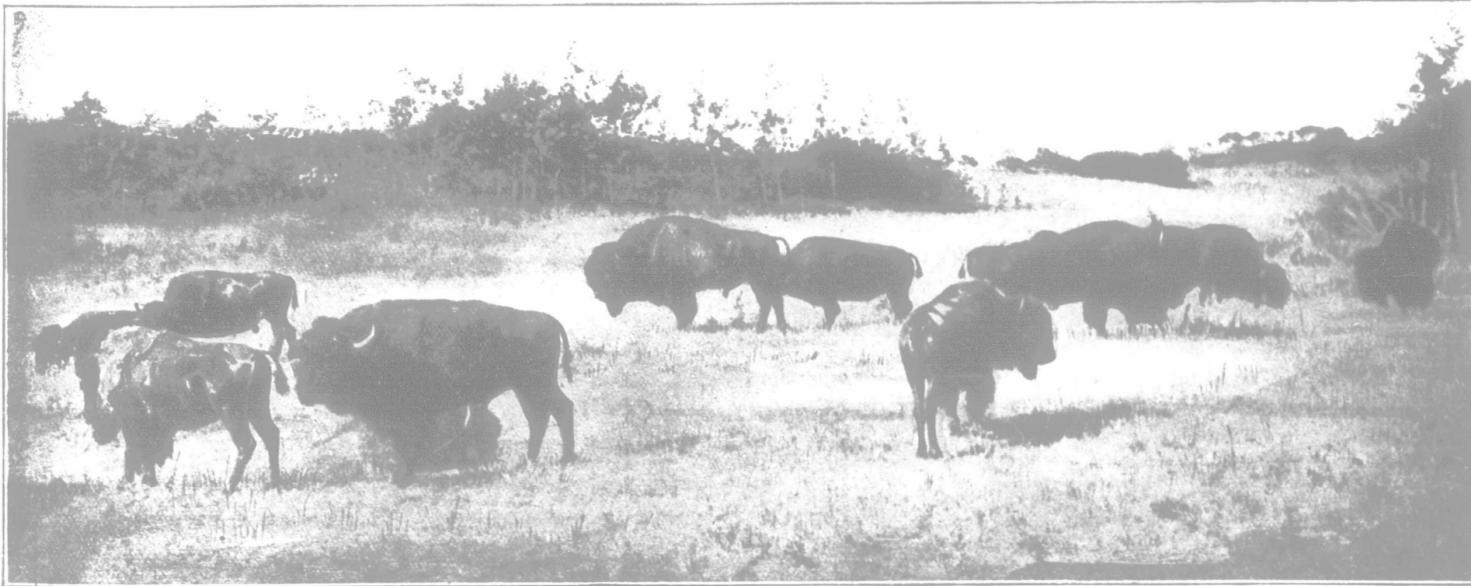
Thus spake the three kings of Cologne,  
 That gave their gifts and went their  
 way;  
 And now kneel I in prayer hard by  
 The cradle of the Child to-day;  
 Nor crown, nor robe, nor spice I bring  
 As offering unto Christ my King.

Yet have I brought a gift the Child  
 May not despise, however small;  
 For here I lay my heart to-day,  
 And it is full of love to all,  
 Take Thou the poor but loyal thing,  
 My only tribute, Christ, my King.  
 —Eugene Field.

A little Boy of Heavenly Birth,  
 But far from home to-day  
 Comes down to find his ball the Earth,  
 That sin has cast away.  
 O comrades, let us one and all  
 Join in to get him back his Ball!  
 —Rev. John B. Tabb.

### Cradle Hymn

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed,  
 The little Lord Jesus laid down his sweet  
 head.  
 The stars in the bright sky looked down  
 where He lay—  
 The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay.  
 The cattle are lowing, the baby awakes,  
 But little Lord Jesus no crying he makes.  
 I love Thee, Lord Jesus! look down from  
 the sky,  
 And stay by my cradle till morning is  
 nigh.



The Buffalo in the Park at Wainwright, Alta.

Photo by Courtesy of C.T.P.

# The First Women's Institute in Manitoba

By Mrs. A. H. Chisholm

**T**HE little town of Morris, situated in the fertile valley of the Red river, forty miles south of Winnipeg, has the honor of being the first town in the province in which a women's institute has been organized. A few of the women of this district had come in touch with the work of women's institutes, through having



Miss Margaret Kennedy  
Instructor in Sewing in Manitoba Agricultural College

resided or visited recently in Ontario, and when Mrs. Graham, president of the County Institute of Peel, Ontario, came last summer to visit in the town, the women of the district took advantage of her kind offer to assist in organizing an institute.

On August 13th, 1910, in the county court hall of Morris, a meeting was held of ladies, representative of town and country, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a women's institute. This meeting was presided over by Mrs. Graham, who in a most interesting address gave an outline of the work undertaken by women's institutes in Ontario. Mrs. Graham showed that the motto "For Home and Country," which had been adopted by these societies, explained in itself their aims: for the home; mutual help in domestic affairs, and a higher standard socially for our country; the betterment of conditions surrounding rural life and a broader and more cosmopolitan outlook.

The Morris Women's Institute was organized with officers consisting of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, a board of nine directors and an enrollment of fifty-five members. Since that time regular monthly meetings have been held, and the institute is steadily increasing in membership, enthusiasm and influence.

At each meeting subjects of interest are discussed, and papers and addresses given, and during the four months in which the institute has been organized the following subjects have been taken up: First Aid to the Injured, Pickling and Preserving, Storing of Vegetables, Labor Saving Devices, Making the Home Beautiful, Thanksgiving Dinners, The Local School: Its Defects and How They May be Remedied, Halloween Pleasures, Christmas Giving and Demonstration of Christmas Gifts.

One or more of these subjects have been discussed at each meeting, and as far as possible the subjects which will be most suitable to the month and season have been chosen. Besides the discussion among its members of educational subjects the Morris Women's Institute aims at doing some philanthropic

work. During the month of October a Thanksgiving box of delicacies was sent to the Children's Hospital, Winnipeg. It is felt that this is only a small beginning of such work, and that during the winter months both time and opportunity will be found for doing much more.

In this, as in many agricultural districts in the West, there are homes of different nationalities, and it is one of our aims to bring into the institute the mothers and daughters from these varied homes, and in this way, by mutual intercourse and sympathy, do our part in improving home and community life in this fair province. Already a social benefit is being felt. The women from town and country come together at these meetings, and a spirit of neighborliness and of mutual interests is being developed.

Our women feel it a privilege and honor to be members of an organization with such boundless opportunities and high ideals, and which is capable of doing and has done so much in the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including home sanitation, hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuel, more scientific care and training of children, with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people. All classes and creeds are cordially welcomed as members, and it is hoped that the young women especially will take an interest in the work, as it is upon the young people and their capability of filling the responsible position in life that the future welfare of our country depends.

The minimum fee of twenty-five cents annually is asked, and this small sum places it financially within the reach of anyone to become a member.

The Women's Institute has been organized in Ontario for thirteen years, and there are now fourteen hundred members, including many of the leading women of Ontario. It would be difficult to estimate how much good has been done during the time they have been in operation. Besides the needs of the home, some institutes in Ontario have interested themselves in beautify-

ing the villages and country places, establishing playgrounds for children, sustaining cots in hospitals, caring for the poor, and the County Institute of Peel, Ontario, of which Mrs. Graham is president, has taken out a charter to build a hospital costing a large sum of money.

The institute has made women think more of their homes, and also think more of matters outside their homes. Too often the thoughts of our women are centred almost entirely in their homes and home interests, and we believe that the discussion of subjects of interest, not only to the home, but to the community at large, will give women broader thoughts and views, and develop them along lines intellectual as well as domestic. In the preparation of addresses and papers for our meetings, latent talents will be developed, and knowledge will be forthcoming for the mutual benefit of all, often from unexpected sources, which will help to brighten the life which is sometimes found to be so monotonous on our Western prairies.

Shortly after organizing the Morris Women's Institute reported to the department of agriculture the fact of their organization, and in his reply Principal Black stated that in the near future they hoped to organize other institutes throughout the province. This has since been done and at one of our meetings we had the pleasure of listening to very helpful addresses by Miss Juniper and Miss Kennedy, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who are travelling this winter throughout the province for the purpose of organizing women's institutes.

At this meeting also a motion was passed that the Morris Women's Institute affiliate with all others which might be organized in the province, and by thus uniting form a closer bond of inspiration and mutual helpfulness for sake of home and country.

Morris, November, 1910.

## One Women's Institute

It was my very good fortune to be able to get a glimpse of the work of organization of women's clubs now going on in Manitoba. I should like to have been at some of the Saskatchewan meetings, too, but that was a little far off for a busy time. However, I am hoping that any of my readers who were privileged to attend meetings in either province, will write us something about them. A description of the meeting in Miami will give a general idea of the gatherings all through the province. By the way I lost my heart to Miami, and am anxious to see it again in summer when all those trees in the streets are green and the hills are covered with leaves. The women crowded the town for a place in my affections, for they are a kindly, wholesome, clever and progressive lot, much given to the finest kind of hospitality, as I know by experience. They had already formed a Mothers' Club, which covered in its reading and discussions much of the ground that is covered by the organized institutes, especially along the line of intelligent and capable motherhood.

That afternoon there were gathered in the public hall some fifty or sixty women ready to give their time and careful attention to what "the ladies from the college" had to tell them. The proportion of town and country women was about equally divided, but, except for numbers, there was no visible line of demarcation between them.

Miss Kennedy spoke first and told of the sewing and millinery instruction that was given to every girl taking the three months' course in domestic science at the Agricultural College. She pointed out the advantages of every girl knowing how to make her own dresses, suits and hats, including the benefit the girls derived from working together, and not forgetting the financial side, which is no inconsiderable benefit when the present dressmaking and millinery prices are considered. Miss Kennedy urged the teaching of sewing in the schools and that its inauguration was a work within the scope of the Women's

(Continued on page 1767)



For the Home and Community

"One of Guelph's citizens who occasionally wipes the dishes for his wife became tired of the job and refused to act, saying: "It is not a man's work." Not feeling disposed to lose his help, she brought out the Bible to convince him of his error, and read as follows from II. Kings-21, 13: "And will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." He is still performing his accustomed stunt.



The Joke Is Not On Us

A newly-made magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes he said to the man who stood patiently awaiting the award of justice: "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

"Bigotry, your worship. He's got three wives," replied the officer. The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placing his finger tips together. "Officer," he said, somewhat sternly, "what's the use of all this education, all these evening schools, all the technical classes and what not? Please remember, in future any case like that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigotry, but trigonometry. Proceed."

"Waiter," called the irate diner, "there seems to be a dollar on this bill I can't account for!"

"Oh, that's just a joke sir," apologized the waiter, "just a bet the cashier and I have. I'll have it fixed right away, sir."

"What do you mean about a bet?" asked the diner, detaining him.

"Well, sir, I bet the cashier fifty cents you would see the mistake, and he bet you wouldn't, so I win, sir."

"Suppose I hadn't noticed it?"

"He'd have gotten the dollar, sir."

"Oh, I see. Give me your pencil," and he wrote a few lines on the back of the bill, folded it up, and handed it to the waiter. "Take that to the cashier."

The waiter leaned over the cashier's shoulder as he unfolded the paper. It read:

"I'll bet you five dollars that when you send this back you don't find me."

And they didn't.—November Lippincott's.

The congressional campaign has revived a lot of old stories told by the late Col. A. K. McClure, veteran newspaper man. One of which he often told relates to the time of the Spanish-American War. The ladies of Conshohocken were engaged in making a supply of pyjamas for the soldiers of a favorite regiment.

"My boys have always worn night shirts," said an old lady busily stitching on the modern garments. "I hope they'll know what to do with these."

The parcel was duly sent to Cuba, but no word reached the ladies from the supposedly grateful wearers of the "robes de nuit." They waited a month and then wired Col. A. K. McClure, who mailed from Conshohocken;—

"Anxious to know if you got the pyjamas last month."

The colonel read the telegram and marvelled. He was a whole-souled citizen, but wore nothing newer than a night shirt when he slumbered. He would nip a slander in the bud. His wire read:

"Story is a lie of whole cloth, probably fabricated by enemies to ruin me politically. Admit am not total abstemious but never had pyjamas last month or any other time." The National Magazine.

## Jokes Without A Sting

The Sunday school class had reached the part in the lesson where "Abraham entertained the angel unaware."

"And now what is the meaning of 'unaware?'" asked the teacher.

There was a bashful silence; then the smallest girl in the class piped up. "Un'er ware is what you takes off before you puts on your nightie."—Lippincott's.

What makes the butcher put both hands in the air? Is he afraid you are going to shoot?"

"No," answered Bronco Bob. "He has gotten over being afraid. He knows I ain't going to shoot as long as he keeps his hands out of reach of the scales while the meat's being weighted."—Washington Star.

"What's the debate in the town hall about?"

"Whether it's better to keep up good roads and fine the automobilists for speeding or maintain a mudhole and charge heavily for hauling them out."—Pittsburg Post.

Proudly young Tompkins displayed the sights of London to his uncle, fresh from the verdant country. They visited St. Paul's and the embankment, and the national gallery and all the places they could get in free; and finally, as an especial treat, they visited a music hall, where a trombone solo was in progress when they entered.

With rapt attention the old man watched the instrumentalist's facial contortions. At the close the audience applauded thunderously; but the old man sat mute.

"Well," said young Tompkins, "didn't you like it?"

"Verra good, verra good, no doubt," nodded the old man, "but we country folk canna be taken in so easy as all that. I knew all the time he warn't a-swallowin' of it!"

Travelling Inspector (after severely cross-questioning the terrified class): And now, boys, who wrote Hamlet?

Timid Boy: P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.

Travelling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village): Most amusing thing happened to-day. I was questioning the class, and asked a boy "Who wrote Hamlet?" and he answered tearfully: "P-p-please, it wasn't me."

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter): Ha! Ha! That's good; and I suppose the little devil had done it all the time.

Senior Waiter (to rather green assistant at a recent banquet in a celebrated London bank): Now, then, young man, do a bit o' somethink, and don't stand a-gaping and staring there as if you was the bloomin' guest of the hevenin'.

In the bright sunlight on a railroad station in Georgia, slept a colored brother. He snored gently with his mouth ajar, and his long, moist tongue resting on his chest like a pink plush necktie. A Northerner climbed off a train to stretch his legs, unscrewed the top of a capsule, and, advancing on tip-toe, dusted ten grains of quinine on the surface of the darkey's tongue. Presently the negro sucked his tongue back inside his mouth and instantly arose with a start and looked about him widely. "Mistah," he said to the joker "is you a doctah?" "Nope." "Well, then, kin yo' tell me whar I kin fin' me a doctah right away?" "What do you want with a doctor?" "I'm sick."

"How sick?" "Powerful sick." "Do you know what's the matter with you?" "Suttin'ly I knows what's de matteh with me—mah gall's busted."



Two Good Scouts

A stage anecdote that stands revival pretty well relates that on one occasion when Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing Richard III, and came to the lines, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" a wag in the pit called out: "And wouldn't a jackass do as well for you?" "Sure," answered Sullivan, turning like a flash at the sound of the voice, "come around to the stage door!"

She: "Come into the drawing-room and sit a little while, my dear."

He (with hesitation): "I-I-don't think I'd better."

She: "Oh, do, it's lonesome. Mother's gone out, and daddy's upstairs groaning with rheumatism in his legs!"

He (cautiously): "Both legs?"

She: "Yes, both legs!"

He: "All right, I'll come in."

Anxious Parent: Doctor, my daughter appears to be going blind and she is about to be married.

Doctor: Let her go right on with the wedding. If anything can open her eyes marriage will.

Tourist (in north Scotland): Never get a paper here? Then you never know what's going on in London.

Native: Aweel, they're as badly off. They never ken whut's a-gaun on here!

Little Ethel: Mamma, when the fire goes out, where does it go?

Mrs. Gaylord: I don't know, dear. You might as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out!

"Here!" shouted the railway official; what do you mean by throwing those trunks about like that?"

The porter gasped in astonishment, and several travellers pinched themselves to make sure that it was real. Then the official spoke again.

"Don't you see that you are making big dents in this concrete platform."

Edwin (who had been hanging fire all winter): Are you fond of puppies, Miss Smith?

Miss Smith (promptly): What a singular way you have of proposing.

A teacher was giving a lesson "on the cow." She was trying to impress on their young minds the various uses of milk. Butter, cheese, etc., had been disposed of, and she wanted some bright child to tell how the farmer gave the surplus milk to the pigs. Leading up to this she asked the question:

"Now, children, after the farmer has made all the butter and cheese he needs and uses what milk he wants for his family, what does he do with the milk that remains?"

Dead silence followed for a moment, and then one little hand waved frantically.

The teacher smiled and said: "Well, Tommy?"

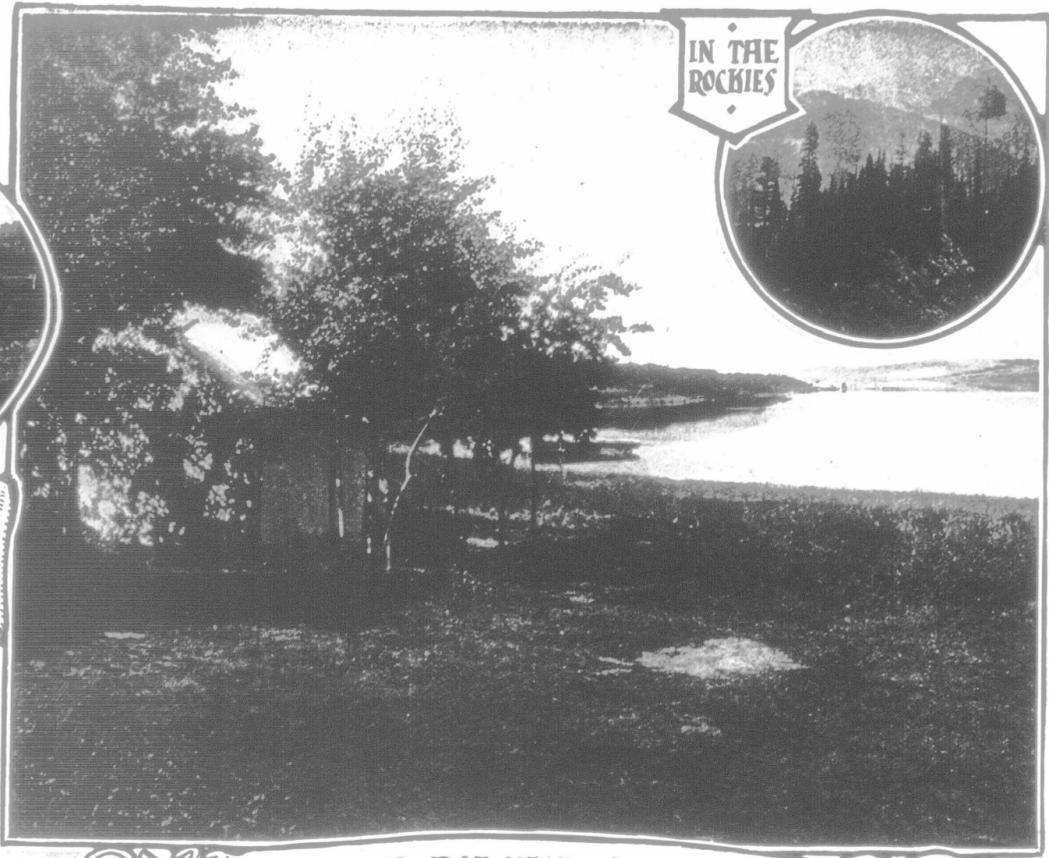
"He pours it back into the cow," piped Tommy.



A Jolly Pet



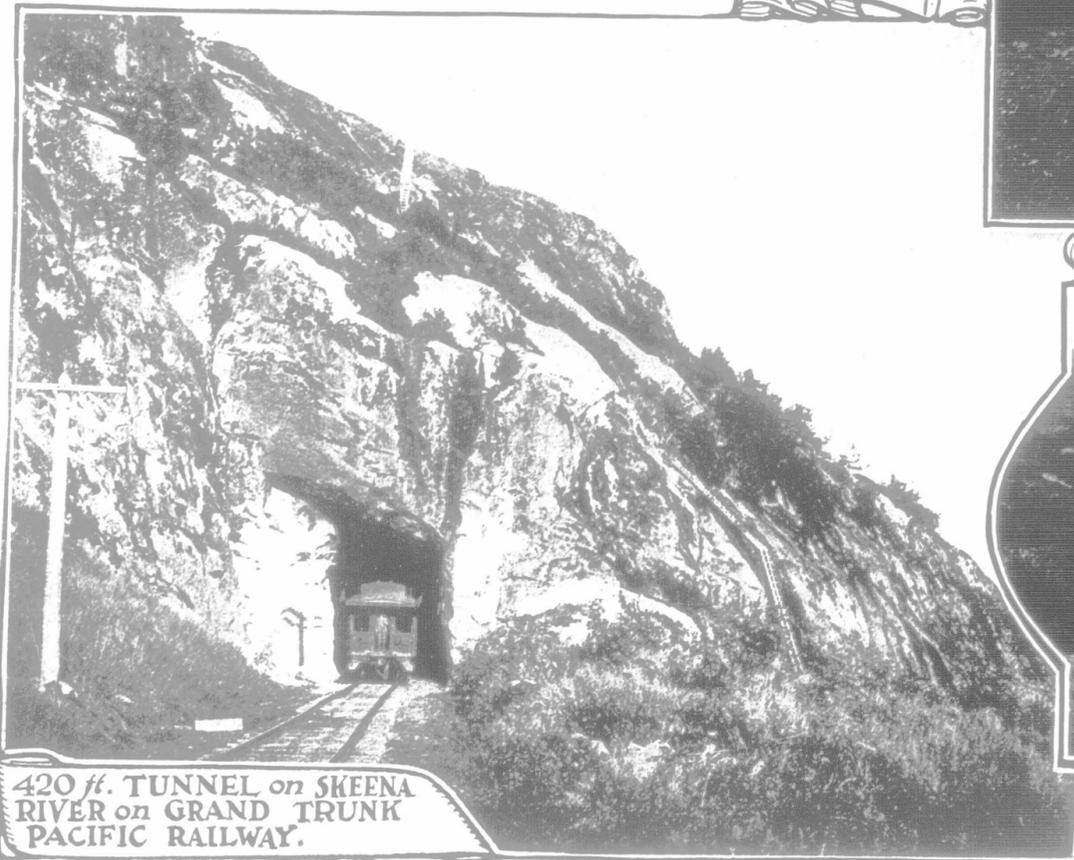
A PRAIRIE HOMESTEAD



IN THE ROCKIES



A BEAUTY SPOT NEAR WATROUS, SASK.



420 ft. TUNNEL on SKEENA RIVER on GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.



THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY, SASKATCHEWAN

### He Came Unto His Own

He was in the world . . . and the world knew him not. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God.—S. John I: 10-12.

"This is the Gospel of Labor,  
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk,  
The Lord of Love  
Came down from above,  
To live with the men who work."

St. John's Christmas message of good tidings has an underlying note of sadness. He proclaims the glad news that God has come to live with men on the earth, in the closest possible fellowship; and then says sadly that "the world knew Him not. . . . His own received Him not." That was nearly two thousand years ago, and God has been offering His friendship to man ever since. He is still in the world, and unknown by the world; He still comes to "His own," and finds even the hearts that love Him too busy to spend time in receiving Him as an honored Guest. At Christmas time, particularly—His own Birthday—we have formed the habit of living in a rush; we are determined to remember everybody at this season, everybody but Christ.

It is time we made a change in our way of keeping Christmas; time we learned that Love is the important thing and an elaborate gift is valueless without it. Christ is too often the last Person thought about at Christmas time. The children hear a great deal about Santa Claus, but very little about Christ. There are special rates provided by the railways, and special editions of papers and magazines. The stores are crowded with suitable gifts for old and young, for rich and poor, the churches and houses are decorated, and any quantity of rich food is provided. The poor are not forgotten, and the Christmas spirit of goodwill and kindly cheerfulness is warming hearts and drawing them near together all over the world. Christmas does a great deal to thaw the selfishness of even the most worldly-minded of men. Those who do not acknowledge the Kingship of Jesus often keep His Birthday as zealously as those who claim to be His disciples. His Presence in our midst warms and uplifts us all, whether we know Him or not; and the glad goodwill of the Christmas season in a Christian country is contagious.

But "goodwill to men" is only part of the Christmas message, and we must not forget to give also "glory to God." The King has come unto His own, has come to stay with us in everyday fellowship, has come "to live with the men who work." He is walking beside us, trying to attract our attention, seeking in the faces of kindly men and women and eager children for one glance of recognition. How pleased He is when He finds it; when one of "His own" looks up into His Face, or when—

## Hope's Quiet Hour

"The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly through the darkness,  
Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness,  
And are lifted up and strengthened."

When Moses was keeping the flock of Jethro in the wilderness he had a wonderful Vision of God. He was only a servant, doing very commonplace work, no longer a great prince in Egypt. What difference does it make to God whether anyone is a prince or a slave? It is the spirit of a man that He desires to reach; and the spirit of a slave may be grand and holy, while the spirit of a prince may rise no higher than the wish to be rich and powerful.

Moses saw an ordinary thorn-bush of

Holy Incarnation. We see a man sharing our ordinary human nature, yet in Him is revealed the awful glory of the father. He is a helpless little Child, and yet His wonderful Name is "Thy Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

He is the true Jacob's Ladder, one with us on earth, and one with God in heaven. He not only came to His own, but He is with us always. We are always on holy ground, and everything around us is holy; as the prophet promised: "Every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of Hosts." It is holy because God is there. We sit down to an ordinary family meal, and the King Himself

the Father of all, every moment. As the electric cars stop when they are not in connection with the central source of power, so this universe would stop if God left it alone for a moment. It is not only the things which we call "living" that depend on Him. He supplies the force that keeps the stars and planets moving in perfect time and order. He supplies that mysterious force called "cohesion," which makes atoms cling together to form a stone, a bar of metal, etc. He supplies that mysterious force called "gravitation," which holds everything safely in its place. He supplies that mysterious force called "electricity," with which men are able to work marvels, undreamed of fifty years ago. Even the intellectual power on which men pride themselves, must be supplied every moment by God. Nebuchadnezzar, the mighty king of Babylon, ventured to glory in the might of his power and the honor of his majesty. Then he was taught the startling truth that his power could not last a moment without God; for he lost his reason and wandered among the beasts of the field until he knew that the Most High ruled in the Kingdom of men, giving it to whomsoever He chose.

Before sitting down to write this "Quiet Hour" I asked God to give me a Christmas message for you—the message that He especially wanted me to give you. And He only gave me one message—the one that I have been told to deliver ever since He put this great opportunity and privilege into my hands. The message can be compressed into one word, "Emmanuel"—God with us. The heathen may tremble before their loveless gods, the Jews may bow down before the awful glory of the Lord of Hosts, but we Christians can look up joyously into the Face of a King who is near of kin to us. We know that the Lord of Hosts loves us too well to stay off in heaven. "He came unto His own"—and we are all "His own." Some sheep may be safe in the fold and others may be lost, stolen or strayed, but we all belong to the Good Shepherd, Who has declared that He will not give up the search for any member of His flock until the search is successful.

God has come to live with men on the earth. If we walk in the glad certainty of His Presence then He can bring heaven down to us, or raise us up to "sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus," as St. Paul says. I once heard a clergyman say to a lot of children: "Where is heaven?"

One child answered confidently: "Heaven is where God is."

It was, I think, a perfect answer. Heaven is where God is—and God is here. He has come to His own, and to those who receive Him, as King of their hearts and lives, He gives power to become the sons of God—

"And pain and weakness make Him nearer seem,  
Till life becomes a story of which He is the theme." DORA FARNCOMB.



Under King Winter's Rule

the desert transfigured and glorified by the fire of God's Presence. He was warned that he was standing on holy ground, for God was there. Do you think that Moses is the only man to whom God has drawn near? Do you think that only on Horeb—"the mountain of God"—is the common earthly soil under our feet "holy ground"?

God revealed Himself to Moses so that he might proclaim the glad tidings to all the world—the glad tidings of "Emmanuel, God with us." Mrs. Browning says that earth is crammed with heaven, and every common bush is afire with God. We can find Him clothing every wayside flower with beauty, lighting every star, quickening every seed, revealing something of His own image in every soul. But we know that we are standing on holiest ground when we gaze at the mystery of the

is not only a Guest at the table but is also our Host, and is amongst us as One that serveth. He has provided all the food—do you think any man could make a grain of wheat a vegetable, or the meat which God has fashioned so marvellously out of the grass. He supplies us with food, and also with the mysterious power of changing that food into living flesh and blood. Food could do us no good unless it became part of ourselves through digestion. So if we are looking for Him, we can find that God is really present, not only in "every common bush," but in everything else. He did not make this world and then leave it to itself. He pours His own Life into everything. The Psalmist says that when God gives breath to all creatures, they live; when He ceases to supply breath, they die. Each tiny insect must draw its life from

### Interesting Studies in Amateur Photography



In the Park at Midnight on Christmas - Nature's Gift

The above photographs were taken at night by F. C. Pickwell, simply with the aid of electric lights. The illuminated windows of residences may be seen in the last picture. The exposure given was thirty minutes.



Carlton Street Entrance to Allen Gardens, Toronto

1886

THE JAS. HATCHERMAN

Photos by Courtesy of G. F. P.

Varied Views of Western Canadian Scenery

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

### TRIXIE'S LETTER

BY MRS. H. H. TALLANT

Waseca, Sask.  
I had taken Trixie three mornings to get it written, but at last it was finished, addressed and stamped, a very inky, smudgy epistle, the superscription in a child's hurried scrawl—  
"To Grandma Sinclair  
The Manor House  
Penloply  
Cornwall  
England."

A few nights previously the child had been awakened by low, passionate sobbing on the other side of the partition where the living-room was, and her father's voice, tender and soothing: "There, there, darling, do not cry so, you will wake the children. It only means another start, Peggy, and we are not so old but that we can try again."

"But it is very hard, Harold," Trixie heard her mother cry, brokenly, "ten years of work to count as nothing! Cannot anything be done? Shall I write to mother and father?"

Trixie held her breath as her father's voice sounding strange to her ears, replied: "Not with my consent, but you can please yourself. We wrote to them when Trixie was born, you have written every Christmas since, but they will not recognize you. No, Peggy, I have tried every means to raise the money to meet the interest on the mortgage but to no purpose. The farm must go."

Trixie heard nothing more. There was a silence, and with her father's last words in her ears, "The farm must go!" the little girl fell asleep again. It was her first thought, however, in the morning, and as she hurriedly dressed she

said to herself: "The farm shall not go!"

She was only a little girl of nine, but she had lived all her small life on a Saskatchewan homestead, and had done her little share toward keeping the home together, even if it was only by herding the cattle and minding the baby.

So when she was left alone to look after her baby brother and watch the kettle whilst her mother milked and her father fed up, Trixie hurriedly got out a sheet of paper, found a pen and the ink and set about writing the momentous letter that took her three mornings to finish. It was no easy task for the child, for she had not been able to attend school regularly, but she was a brave and determined little lass, the letter had to be written and posted at once so that their farm could be saved. She had stupendous faith in her own powers, the letter only had to be written and posted and everything would be all right, so she thought.

The next question was how to get it posted. Then she remembered that their neighbor, Mr. Foster, was taking a load of wheat into the elevator that morning. It was quite easy to slip across when she was watching the cattle and make her request known.

"Post a letter for you? Sure, kiddie! That is if I don't forget it."

The good-natured farmer laughed reassuringly, as her little face grew anxious.

"I'll remember it, no fear."

So the letter went and little Trixie went about with a song on her lips, for she felt sure all would be right now. She was sorry she could not tell her mother, too, so as to lift the cloud from the usually bright and sunny face she loved so well. The mother and father were very quiet those still fall days, but

the work went on as usual and Trixie said to herself:

"Just a few weeks and then they will know."

The smudged, quaintly-addressed letter crossed the Atlantic, and one beautiful autumn morning was lifted out of the letter bag with many more and laid by the side of Grandma Sinclair's breakfast plate.

With eyeglasses poised daintly on her aristocratic nose the handsome old lady picked it up and surveyed it with astonishment funny to see.

"Good Heavens! Hugh, what is the meaning of this, some hoax, surely?"

She read aloud the address, and the old gentleman sitting at the foot of the table, started perceptibly, the ruddy color in his face fading.

"Canada!" ejaculated grandma, and then with hands that shook, tore open the envelope. Poor little Trixie's letter fell out, and was slowly perused by the grandmother she had never seen.

"Dear Grandma,—  
Mother wanted to rite, but daddy said no, so I am ritting insted. I should get a spanking if my daddy new I was ritting, but I don't care, if you get this, anyhow."

Our farm is to be sold before Xmas if my daddy can't pay up some money. I herd them say 1,000 dollars, but I am not sure. Poor mother cried so hard it made me feel real bad, so I thought I would rite and tell you and grandpa, and then you would send the money along. Please hurry tho or it will be to late, and mummie looks so sad. She used to be so young and pritty, now there are grey hairs in her head. I don't like to see them and I am sure you would not.

I am nine years old and am called Beatrice. Mother says I am awful like you. Baby brother is seven months old

and his name is Hugh. He is so cute and sweet.

Well, dear grandma, good-bye. Rite soon. Love to you and grandpa.

From  
Your loving Trixie."

Grandmamma Sinclair read it through twice, then folding it carefully handed it to grandpa without a word. Possibly she could not have spoken just then, for there was a curious lump in her throat. But whilst grandpa was also reading it she took off her glasses, poished them feverishly upon her table napkin, and then spoke:

"Hugh!"

"Yes, m—dear—"

Grandpa's voice was shaky and he wiped his eyes secretly behind his newspaper, for he had laid down the letter.

"That must be a smart child, but what atrocious spelling! I suppose they are not too particular in those colonial schools! Hugh!"

"Yes—m—dear—"

"I really think Margaret has been punished long enough!" Grandma's voice was severe and she looked sternly down the table, as if grandpa was to blame for that long punishment.

Grandpa's face brightened, and his eyes sparkled behind his glasses with something else beside tears.

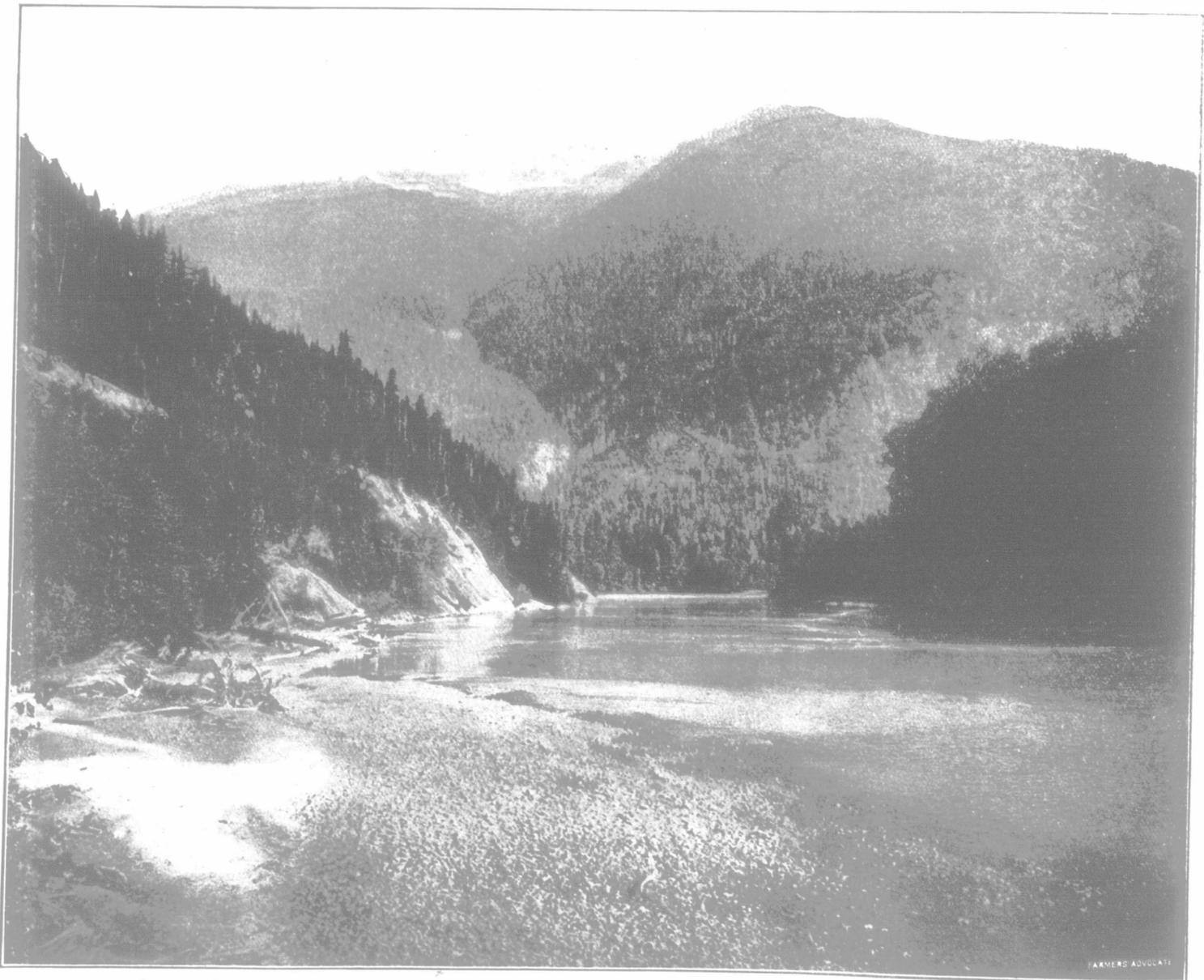
"Yes, my dear, so do I!"

"Ten years is quite a time. We used to think ten minutes quite long enough when she was a child."

The old lady's voice broke again and grandpa disappeared suddenly behind his paper.

Outside in the wintry sunshine a robin carolled blithely, and the old gentleman remembered how their little girl had loved to feed the robins in those happy days before she had so grievously offended. After all, what had she done?

Con



On the Skeena River—The Scenery of Northern British Columbia Rivals the South

Photo by Courtesy of G.T.P.

### A Christmas Message

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook,—  
**SUNDAY CHRISTMAS** this year! That will mean a holiday on Monday, following the usual custom when a holiday falls on Sunday. But isn't it a pity to feel that the real celebration of this particular holiday should be postponed until Monday? What better day could there be than His own day to celebrate His birth? And if the celebration cannot suitably be held on Sunday, doesn't it mean that there is something wrong with our way of celebrating it; that something has been lost of that true spirit which should animate us in remembering the birthday of the Babe of Bethlehem. Take Monday for the jollifications and frolics, but let Sunday be the day of the real recognition of our reason for keeping Christmas at all.

Our Christmas work would be much simplified if we could but get it firmly fixed in our minds that it takes precious little to make the average person happy. A six-footer not long in the city, was going round beaming the other day because someone had sent him from the last town he lived in, two sugar cookies of a brand of which he was known to be fond. He apologized for telling me "such trash," but I knew the glow in his heart came from thinking that they remembered him and his little likes and dislikes, rather than from any value in the gift itself. This tendency to be pleased with very little things leaves us without excuse for not doing things for people. Especially let us try to do something for the newcomer. That family, just moved in from England or the United States or Germany, is forming all its ideas about the desirability of Canada as a home from you or me who happen to be its next-door neighbor. A friendly visit is the best Christmas gift you could give to many a family to whom prairie life is new, and who are perhaps spending the first Christmas away from home. Remember your first Christmas and apply the golden rule at this golden season of Christmas. Then we can wish one another a joyful Christmas, knowing that it is bound to be so.

DAME DURDEN.

## The Ingle Nook

### Winter Evenings in Our Town

**I**N a country where the little towns are so far apart and where settlers are so scattered, the question often, and I might say always, arises: "What shall we do this winter to put in the long evenings?"

Plans are talked of. Some suggest one thing; and some another.

To those living in large cities or towns the problem is easily solved, their only trouble being to find time enough for all their amusements. Many who have been able to hear famous lectures and great singers, or to see popular plays might think it not worth while trying to do anything, where there are so few capable ones. I will endeavor to tell you how we, in our little town of five hundred inhabitants have experimented, and been successful, too, in making part of each week at least pass pleasantly.

For a long time a literary society was talked of, and a notice was put in our local paper asking those interested to attend a meeting in the public hall. About forty turned out and after the usual discussion it was decided to form a literary society, with the ordinary officers, chairman, secretary-treasurer, and a standing committee of eight members, these to be assisted by sub-committees, viz.: literary, dramatic, social and debating. It was also decided that a fee of one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies be charged to defray expenses.

We are now entering on our third year and began action the last week in September, so as to be ready for the winter. We meet each Monday night in a hall given free, except for lighting. Our first and last meetings are always social—games, interspersed with music, readings, etc., followed by refreshments.

The second Monday is devoted to an essay on the life of some author, poet, etc., with excerpts read by some of the members. Then the essay and the author's works are discussed by those

present. This makes one familiar with many a writer who would otherwise be overlooked.

The third Monday is usually a debate on some live question. For example: "Annexation with United States," "The Naval Question," etc. There is much amusement as well as instruction in all our debates.

The fourth Monday is the great night of the month. The dramatic committee hold forth in the town hall. Usually a farce or light comedy is put on the boards, and it is amazing how well each does the part. Between the acts an orchestra, comprising some of our local musicians, makes the time enjoyable. Of course, home talent is always appreciated. An admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged to all except members of the society. This pays hall rent and for costumes.

Country people as well as town people attend and take part in all the meetings. It needs such things as these to break down the barrier of reserve between town and country.

We also have what might be called an embryo Y.M.C.A. A men's club has been formed under the auspices of the Church of England, but purely non-sectarian. An empty store was rented and fitted up with a stage at the end and furnished with tables and chairs. A piano was purchased. Current magazines and daily papers are on file. The room is always comfortably heated and lighted, and open all day as well as every evening, so that anyone may go in and have a chat, a game of chess or draughts, or a boxing bout, if so inclined. Once a month a concert is held and usually closed with a dance. A small admission is charged.

So many young men take advantage of this place, especially those far from home.

Our girls' pleasures are not forgotten either. We have what is called the H. H. H. Club. The young gentlemen are mean enough to say that the last two "H's" stand for "Husband Hustlers." Be that as it may, any lady over eighteen and under forty (and

whoever knew of one over forty), married or single, is allowed to join.

We meet each Wednesday evening at the house of one of the members, and do fancy work or anything we may choose to do. One lady who did not do fancywork brought her week's darning. One of the number reads for an hour while the rest work; then we chat for an hour, still working—and how our tongues do fly. When ten o'clock arrives refreshments are served. These consist of sandwiches, one kind of cake and tea or coffee. If there is anything added to the menu a fine is charged. No male escort is allowed either going or coming, or a fine is imposed. Sometimes our country friends invite us out to spend the evening and then the gentlemen are allowed. The usual routine is followed till ten. Then after supper a dance winds up the evening.

Besides these pleasures we have a skating rink, a girls' and a boys' hockey club. Then on moonlight nights old and young turn out to sleighride down hill on sleds, toboggans, old jumpers, or anything that will slide.

If the telling of our simple pleasures be a benefit to some other rural community, then this squib will not have been written in vain.

DOUBLE-EM.

### Christmas Candies Made at Home

H. E. VIALOUX

**C**ANDY making at home is a most pleasant and interesting task, providing a little time can be spent in preparation, and what nicer Christmas gift can one have than a pretty box of choice toothsome sweets, pure and wholesome, made of the best materials? Boxes and holly ribbons and wrappings can be bought at a reasonable figure in the large departmental stores.

When the once fondant cream is made the different flavorings and fruit, nuts, etc., are easily added, as the fondant is the foundation of all cream candies, and it is made either of the boiled sugar, or of the icing sugar mixed to a paste with sweet cream. The paste is then kneaded smooth just like dough, on a bakeboard, or on a large platter, adding any flavoring that is liked personally. I prefer the boiled fondant, which is made as follows: One pound granulated sugar, add enough water to thoroughly melt the sugar, in an enamel saucepan on the back of the range, add one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, to make the cream white and smooth. After the sugar is melted gradually bring the pan to the front of the range and boil quickly without stirring, until the sugar will spin a thread without breaking between finger and thumb, testing often with a silver fork. At the exact moment pour the mixture very gently into a well buttered bowl (a wash bowl is good) and do not put in the flavoring till the sugar has cooled. When it begins to get firm around the edge of the dish—just enough to take a slight pressure from the finger, then stir smartly until the candy gets creamy and white, put some icing sugar on the bakeboard and knead the fondant well. Make some into shapes, to be coated with chocolate when they have hardened, and the rest can be put in a covered bowl, with butter paper to keep out the air, and it will keep thus for several days.

This fondant can be colored pink with cochineal or fruit coloring; the yolk of an egg or a little butter coloring does for the orange tints, working in some icing sugar if the cream softens too much.

I like to use currant jelly and icing sugar to make a delicious fruit cream; or thick strawberry or raspberry jam used the same way is very nice, though this mixture takes a little longer to harden when made in shapes.

Dates stoned and filled with any of these creams are always liked, and one can roll them in icing sugar or not, as preferred. Walnut creams are made by pressing the two halves on either side of a ball of fondant flavored with vanilla.

**CHOCOLATE FOR CREAMS**—Warm one-half pound chocolate over a steaming kettle until melted, then drop in a couple of creams at a time, lift out with

(Continued on page 1769)



A Sample of Prairie Girlhood

### Susie in the Country

Susie had always been longing to visit the country, and here she was at last, among horses, dogs, cows, sheep and pigs! The chickens ate out of her hands, and even the cat would allow her to play with the kittens.

Susie went out one morning to watch her auntie milk the cows. Every now and then auntie would say: "So Boss! so Bossy! Don't switch your tail in my face like that. So Bossy! so Bossy!"

"Did you name that cow after mama?" asked the inquisitive little girl.

"No, dear," said auntie, with a laugh.

"I said 'Boss,' not Bess."

After dinner, Susie thought she would like to go out and pat the cow.



Susie's Day in the Country

Out she went, and holding her hat behind her so that "Bossy" could not get it, she patted her and called her all the pet names she could think of.

By and by she turned to go into the house, but found her hat was caught on something. She looked around and saw that it was caught in the mouth of a calf. When she was trying to pull it away, she received a bunt from behind, and upon looking around she beheld a saucy little calf chewing the corner of her apron.

That was too much for Susie. She dropped her hat and ran as hard as she could, and climbed over a fence. But she soon got up again, for there, square in front of her, sat an old sow grunting at her fiercely. She took good care to keep her toes and pinafore out of the way of the too friendly calf, and yelled with all her might, till her auntie came out of the house and rescued her.

ZOE COLLINS (11).

### Crank

"Amanda," called a soft voice from the kitchen, "come here a minute!"

Amanda rose dreamily from the rocker and opened the door leading to the kitchen.

"What do you want, mother?" answered she, entering the room where her mother stood by a window looking out at a large house opposite.

"I was wondering," began Mrs. Milman on the girl's entrance, "if old Mrs. Wilmoth would not be glad of a few eggs and some—"

"Why, mother!" interrupted Amanda, "whatever made you think of that? You know she never would, and," she continued, "Mary Sinland told me she won't even open the door when someone calls now that her daughter is home sick, and she even told the boys next door that they were to make less noise. Tom says they're going to fix her. They all call her 'Crank.' Besides, I'm sure she wouldn't take them."

"Well," concluded Mrs. Milman, "after all I don't suppose she would. But Amanda," she added, "you might run over to your Aunt Sarah's with that butter I promised her."

"All right," briskly answered Amanda, and she was soon on her way to her aunt's.

Upon arriving, she found her aunt had company, and they were talking about Mrs. Wilmoth's daughter.

"I saw the doctor enter their gate just as I left home," said Mrs. Smith.

"I'll watch for his return and go out and enquire for Eliza," said Aunt Sarah, "for I wouldn't dare go over to Mrs. Wilmoth's to ask."

"I hear that she is getting more cranky every day," chimed in Amanda.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Smith. "Still, I do feel sorry for the old lady, for she

## The Western Wigwam

has not even a drink of fresh milk to give her daughter."

They talked for some time longer, and the conversation drifted to different things. Suddenly, Aunt Sarah said, "There's the doctor! Now, just excuse me for a few moments, I'll run out and enquire for Eliza."

She was gone for probably fifteen minutes, and upon returning said, in answer to all curious gazes: "The doctor says there's not much hope—she can't last much longer. Poor Eliza!" she added.

There were a few remarks passed and Aunt Sarah said again: "He says Mrs. Wilmoth feels pretty badly too. And I shouldn't wonder but what she'll soon follow, if Eliza goes."

Meanwhile Amanda had been speeding homewards to tell her mother. Upon reaching home, however, she was very much surprised to find her mother gone, and a note saying she would be home for tea.

Mrs. Milman had seen the doctor before Aunt Sarah had, and immediately made up a package containing some fresh milk and a few eggs and made her way towards Mrs. Wilmoth's.

Upon arriving she found Mrs. Wilmoth weeping over the fate she thought soon to fall upon her daughter, and only too glad to receive Mrs. Milman and accept the package.

After a stay of "longer than she intended," she returned home and found Amanda wondering at her absence.

"Well," began she, "I was over at Mrs. Wilmoth's and found her only too glad to see me and accept the milk and eggs. I told her I would send you over in the morning with some more."

Amanda, after recovering from her surprise, promised to go on the errand, and the next day when she had gone returned and said to her mother:

"Mrs. Wilmoth says Eliza is a lot better this morning, and that the doctor says there is hope for her recovery soon. And, mother," she added, "I don't think she's one bit of a crank."

"You see," said her mother, "we ought not to judge people by what we hear!"

BESSIE M. YOUNGER (14).

### A Happy Christmas

"Oh, mother, what are you making?" asked Tommy Bailey.

"I am making the Christmas pudding, my darling. Go and tell Jane to come and mix down the bread."

The little curly-headed four-year-old ran off to tell Jane to come at once.

The Baileys lived in a small log house. Mrs. Bailey was struggling hard to bring her children up in the right way. Mr. Bailey had died three years before after a long illness, and had left the family almost poverty stricken. So John, a boy of eighteen, and his mother came out West, with a family of five, to take up a homestead. Jane was a smart girl of nearly seventeen. She was tall and slim, with dark hair and eyes. Mary, another girl of fifteen, was much the same, while James was a boy of ten. His mother tried hard to keep James and Jessie at school (Jessie was a girl of seven), and, indeed, they tried hard to get an honest living.

"Now, Jane, dear, hurry up and get the dinner on the stove, for you know John will be hungry when he comes from Guernsey."

Soon the jingling of bells announced John's coming, and Mrs. Bailey ran out to get the Christmas parcels, for Christmas would be here in two days.

"Are there any letters, 'Honey'?" asked Mrs. Bailey.

"Yes, mother, here is one from Glasgow," answered John. "Who can be writing from Glasgow, mother?"

"Why, I know nobody at Glasgow, dear," said his mother, "but are there no more letters, son?"

"Oh, yes, mother, there is another one," he said.

So Mrs. Bailey hurried into the house to open her letters, while John put in the horses.

"First," said Mrs. Bailey, "is the one from Glasgow?"

She was greatly grieved when she read that her husband's only brother had died. But he left a great sum of money to be divided between the only sister and George's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey. The brother had never been married, and his sister and

sister-in-law were the nearest and the dearest friends he had in the world.

The other letter was to say that Mrs. Bailey's only sister and husband and their only child, Marjorie, were coming for Christmas, and they expected to arrive about the 24th. Thus Mrs. Bailey was in a great way, and more preparations would have to be made for Mary, Sam and Marjorie. But Marjorie could bunk in with Jessie.

Next morning Mrs. Bailey insisted on John going to meet them, but they all said, "No. Mother will go, and Jimmie shall drive her." Jessie promised to be good, as well as Tommy, and Jane and Mary said they would do their best. So at six o'clock they started. The train came in at nine, and it was fifteen miles drive; then they would get home about twelve o'clock.

Just before the time the company was expected, Mary dressed Tommy in a brown corduroy Buster suit and curled his hair afresh, while Jane curled Jessie's hair and put a dark blue dress on her. When the children were cleaned, Jane and Mary cleaned up with white waists and blue skirts. When they were all ready they went to make the little sittingroom a little tidier, although it could not have been much better. Tommy looked out the window and the sleigh was coming down the snow road. They were all wondering what each would be doing when their aunt and uncle and cousin came in.

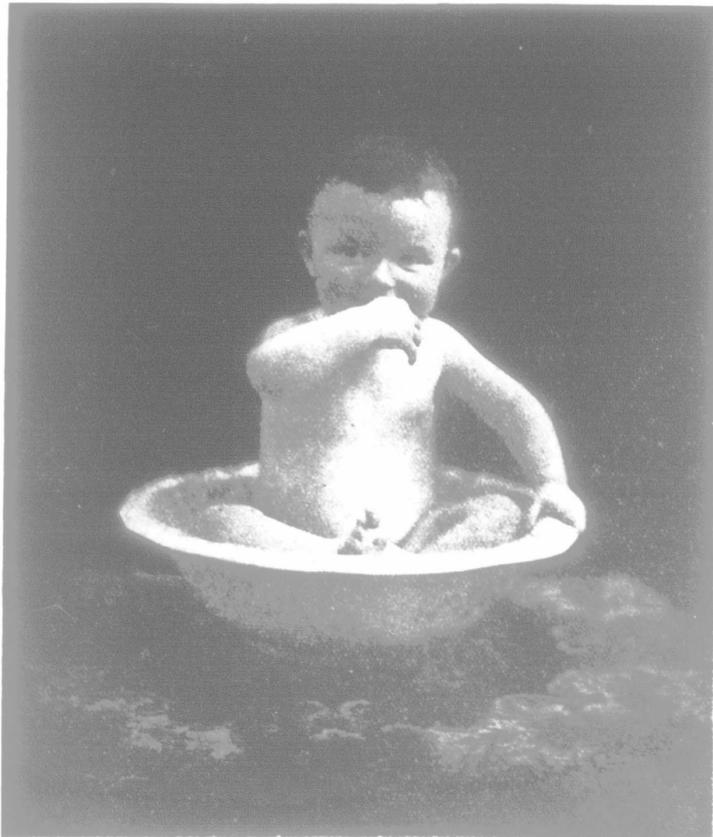
At last the rig stopped at the door, and the folks came into the house. Then there was a kissing match, as Tommy called it. They had a good dinner, and the children went out to sleigh ride. Jessie and Marjorie, being the same age, were great friends. Night came all too soon for the children, but Santa would come for sure, and in the morning they would see what Santa brought. Everyone hung up stockings, even John, and they all went to bed to dream what they would get from Santa. John, being the first up to light the fire in the morning, brought all the stockings up to the owners. Now each was hunting his stockings through to see what he got.

To John's great surprise he got the very thing he wanted—a watch, a knife and a silk handkerchief. Jane got a ring, a set of combs and a silk handkerchief, and Mary got the same. James received a knife, a necktie, a silk handkerchief and a box with a pencil, a pen and a ruler in it. Then came Marjorie with a brooch, a silk handkerchief and a big hair ribbon, and Jessie fared the same. Tommy ran into John's room to show him what he got—a drum, a knife and a handkerchief, and a lot of candies like the rest. Then everyone was calling "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!" to each other, and Jane and Mary were busy getting breakfast. After the pleasant meal Uncle Sam told them to just step into the sittingroom, and what do you think there was? Chairs all arranged; but the best of all a Christmas tree! After all were seated, the programme started; each did something, and there was reciting, singing, duets, dialogues and instrumentals, and Uncle Sam made a speech. After the entertainment, Uncle Sam took the presents off the tree. Tommy, a rocking horse, Jessie a doll, Marjorie a doll, Jimmie a ball, Mary a locket and chain, Jane a manicure set, John a shaving set, Mrs. Bailey a ring, Mrs. Oliver a brooch, and Uncle Sam a watch fob. After the Christmas tree there came the great dinner, and, indeed, everyone enjoyed it.

One day shortly after Christmas Uncle Sam said, "Mary, I think we will just stay here and help John work the farm." Everyone was glad to hear this, and in a few weeks Mrs. Bailey received fifteen thousand pounds from Glasgow. They had a new house built, and they bought some new horses and built new barns, and they got along fine, and they all lived happy ever after.

ALLIE MORROW (16).

One good story, "Why Jack Ran Away," written by Calliopsis will appear in the New Year's issue.—C.D.



A Happy Member of the Wigwam

THE editor of the Boys' Department has asked for an article on "The Training of Dogs," for the special benefit of the juvenile readers of THE ADVOCATE. It makes a fascinating story, and the telling will produce many valuable lessons on the treatment of dumb animals by boys and girls—and men and women, too, for that matter—because kindness and patience, above everything else, must reign supreme at all times.

As most of the young readers live in the country and rarely have the privilege of attending vaudeville shows I am going to relate in brief just what six wee toy terriers did at a recent entertainment, to the huge delight of the children in particular. The toy terriers are owned by Busse-Kurtis, of Erie, Pa., U.S.A., and anyone of them could be held on the palm of your hand, so dainty are they.

A white, curly terrier ran in on his hind legs and waltzed and danced the two-step to music played by the orchestra, just as gracefully as your big sister could with her best young man. A pretty poodle, dressed like a doll, gave an impersonation of Miss Tanquay, the famous actress, in dancing and other movements on the stage, which was very clever. Two dogs played teeter, went around on a swing, rolled on big balls, climbed up and down a high ladder; and one of them balanced herself with four feet on a wine glass, the top of which was not larger than a twenty-five cent piece. Another walked a tight wire and balanced herself, standing on two feet on top of a small cup on a cane. A little terrier sat on a chair and did questions in mathematics put on the blackboard by her mistress in subtraction and addition, in any number up to 12. To show that it was no mere routine, questions propounded by anyone in the audience were answered with similar promptness and accuracy. They also dressed as clowns, policemen and other characters, and altogether were a happy and entertaining family. Then there was a clever fox terrier, known as an understudy, that can do all of the tricks when any star is sick.

The above brief summary, coupled with the illustrations on this page, will give you an idea of what these tiny dumb actors have been taught to do as perfectly and smoothly as men and women, and every movement is in tune with the music furnished by the orchestra. They never act without music, and are just as fastidious about the time, size of stage and minor details as human performers. Their brilliant work has brought wealth and fame to their master and mistress, and fabulous sums have been offered in vain by people who have become enamored at their cleverness and beauty.

You would like to know how they are trained! That is as interesting in the telling as a review of their prowess.

A trainer with an international reputation recently made this significant statement: "No man should undertake to train a dog unless he knows more than the animal!" That strikes one as being a pretty strong remark, but before the boys and girls have reached the end of this story they will agree that there is considerable truth in it.

The writer has associated and taken a great interest in dogs for several years, and in many ways the intelligence displayed is almost human. I have a little thoroughbred cocker spaniel, son of "Digby Bell," an international prizewinner, that understands the meaning of numerous words as well as a child, and his knowledge in many ways has amazed me. I have come in contact with many trainers and discussed with them their methods of teaching animals, but in many cases they resorted to cruel practices and kept the dogs under a state of fear and subjection. That is not necessary. In fact, it is an injustice to the intelligence of these animals, and conclusive evidence that the teacher does not understand his dumb pupil very well.

I am going to tell you how Kurtis and Busse train their little dogs, because the practice has not only been exceedingly humane, but is directly contrary to the rule adopted by members of the old school. They never resort to cruel treatment in any form; but, having fathomed the true intelligence, disposition and temperament of



BY F. C. PICKWELL

their charges, handle them accordingly in a kind, considerate, patient and encouraging manner, without the slightest evidence of fear existing between them.

The process of developing stage dogs is begun practically as soon as their wees are open and they are able to run around. The very first lesson is obedience and necessity of doing everything perfectly. They are taught to come when called, and this is drilled into them clearly in short walks, when puppies like to romp and play. No loafing is permitted in the walks, so that they are kept ever on the alert, and when they follow nicely are always spoken to kindly. "One thing, in particular," said Mr. Kurtis, "must never be done. When a dog does not obey you the first time you call him, but does the second time, do not chastise him because he did not come when first called. The chances are he did not hear you in the first instance, and might think you were unkind to him for coming,—that means a germ of distrust which must be avoided."

The first lessons on the stage consist only of very simple movements. Having done these correctly they are rewarded with kindly attention and given little dainties by way of reward. They often make rapid progress. The mathematician, named Bunch, was so small when she first appeared on the stage that she went to sleep during the act. When three months old she could count to five, and at seven months to twelve, thus showing how rapid is the development of their brain and thinking faculties.

There are geniuses in dogdom as well as dullards, just as they are among children. While one may master a certain act in three months, others will require five times as long. What only required three and seven months for Bunch to accomplish took the fox terrier two and a half years. Thus it will be seen that a slow process of studying the dogs is necessary, till it

is found what line of work is best suited to each. This may take months, and many weeks may be lost in the experimental stage till the assignments are mapped out and parts found peculiarly fitted to the temperament and adaptability of all. Little by little the lessons are taught in a patient and painstaking manner: one to dance; one to do examples in addition and subtraction; one to walk a tight wire and balance; one to do acrobatic stunts, and another to do an impersonating act. Gently but firmly the work is thus gradually unfolded and instilled in their brains day by day, the advance being made as rapidly as the minor parts have been thoroughly mastered.

Brain fag is not unknown among the mute pupils during the course of instruction. It frequently happens that they will forget their part after it had been conceded they knew it perfectly. It has been found by experience that their brain becomes weary temporarily, and a few days' rest is the only remedy. After a week or two they will do the work perfectly. The same remedy applies where dogs have been trained for two or three months and fail to grasp their part. A short rest has invariably worked wonders, for they have then come back and gone through the same parts without a mistake. This is pretty conclusive evidence that the dogs in training are studying all the time, even though not under the direct guidance of their teacher.

Stage-breaking is always more or less difficult with these tiny beginners. Like young men and women they frequently get "stage fright." They may perform a feat perfectly at rehearsal, but when the auditorium is filled with strange, applauding people they become panic-stricken and forget their cue. It has been a common occurrence to see them back off the stage at a first performance. This is purely nervousness and calls for more than usual kindness



A Canine Statuesque Act

and gentle persuading till the dog becomes accustomed to the surroundings.

Another similarity to their superior human impersonators is noted in the fact that some dogs are peculiarly fitted by temperament, physique and aptitude for certain parts in an act. This feature has to be studied in the beginning of their career. Some are naturally lighter and more supple on their feet than others, so that while one would not succeed as a mathematician, for instance, it might excel in waltzing, or the two-step; the lean, lithe greyhound is perfect in statuesque work; the fox terrier excels in acrobatic stunts, while the terriers and poodles make good dancers and imitators. The most successful instructor is the one who can fathom these admitted characteristics at the very outset, and thus make every dog in his troupe a star in some particular feat. A glance at the accompanying illustrations will reveal this fact very clearly. The impersonator of Eva Tanquay is a small, white, curly-haired poodle; another poodle waltzes and two-steps, and a third does a balancing act; Bunch, the mathematician and clown is a terrier; the acrobatist is a fox terrier, and the balancer and statuesquer is a delicately-framed Italian greyhound. It is a splendid example of each fitting the part perfectly.

Nervousness is a great handicap to otherwise very clever dogs, particularly in those who may have spent several months in a kennel and so are unaccustomed to constant association with people. These have first to be freed of any suspicion of danger or punishment, for some are so timid that they are practically always in an attitude of fear. One of such tendencies was found in the fractious Italian greyhound, who was unusually nervous and difficult to manage because set in the ways of a kennel. The others were introduced to the stage when weeps, and, having grown up there take to it naturally. The younger they are started to the work the easier it is to teach them.

Their life on the stage after having become full-fledged actors is even more interesting. The first strains of music from the orchestra transform them from playful, affectionate little animals into wee, alert figures of rare dignity and great pomposity, forgetting everything but the part they are to perform. They are all attention, each one waiting in the wings for the signal announcing their turn, and they go through every movement with the precision of trained soldiers. They stand and watch each other perform with almost human interest, and it is not an uncommon sight to see one run over and kiss a comrade that has performed a difficult feat amid the plaudits of an appreciative audience. They are as interested in the production as those whom they are entertaining—and look for appreciation just as much as an admired matinee idol.

They are at times amusingly fastidious as to who is on the stage and the environments, and have been known to refuse to perform when anyone is in the wings watching. This is probably due to the fact that every move on the sides is liable to attract their attention and lead to mistakes. They want the floor to themselves. If the stage is not the customary size it interferes seriously at first with their movements, and may cause mistakes; the music must be perfect or they will get out of step and miss their cue. In fact, no greater cranks appear before the orchestra than this troupe of woolly-faced mites, who have been taught to regard the best music and proper floor space essential to perfecting acting. These features are accountable occasionally for first night performances not running as smoothly as later ones.

"But are they never punished at all?" you ask. There are times when it is necessary to punish them, for they become unruly just like boys and girls; but it is not with a rod or strap. This is a point I do not want you to forget. These little dogs—and most others, if you could realize the fact—are too intelligent and sensitive to make it necessary to beat them. That would be unmerited cruelty. They know when they do wrong. According to Busse-Kurtis the most common method of punishment is to leave the erring one at home when all the others go walking, or ignore him



At the Drop of the Curtain

for a day or two, and make it clear why it is being done. This mode of censure is painful to their highly developed sensitive nature, and their distress invariably becomes very manifest when left alone. This has a very salutary, double effect, in that not only are they punished for misbehavior but at the same time it is made clear that obedience has its corresponding reward—that veritably cherished outing with their master or mistress.

To give you an idea how super-sensitive little dogs become it may be mentioned that recently one of the poodles was spoken to more quickly than usual during an act. She at once curled up on the floor like a ball and could not be induced to do that part again for a month, so keenly did she feel the way in which she had been addressed. They make mistakes, but no one feels it more keenly than they do, and the chances are they will voluntarily go right back and do it over again. Their attention may have been momentarily drawn aside. If it is found necessary to correct them for carelessness they are generally kept in after the show and made to go through the part again.

Jealousy is not unknown in their ranks—probably in their own little way just as bad as the proverbial jealousy of actresses and chorus girls. They resent any slight or unevenly divided attention or display of appreciation. This is only natural. An incident is often related by Miss Busse to illustrate this trait in their disposition. Pearl, the little poodle that does the balancing act and other difficult feats, had been doing a loving, hugging and kissing act with great sincerity and enthusiasm. Another dog, as an understudy, began to take the same part. Pearl became jealous and at once stopped her natural, spontaneous outburst of affection, and at times could not be induced to kiss at all—and then only in a cold, formal way. Those are only spasmodic outbreaks, however, and make no difference to the general good feeling prevailing among them at all times.

Being associated with people almost constantly has a very humanizing influence on the dog actors. Never having been accustomed to ill treatment in any form they act more like children than dogs. After a slight acquaintance, if one goes to their room, it is not long till you are surrounded and several wee black eyes are looking searchingly into your face, and as likely as not two or three on your knees. It is refreshing to see them entirely devoid

of that fear prevalent in so many trained dogs.

They travel in crated, cushioned boxes, side by side, two deep, and at night are always kept in rooms at the hotels. They are all good travelers and cause no trouble in that respect whatever. It would do you good to see them race across the main streets in cities, at the word of command from their master or mistress, in order to miss cars, autos, vehicles, etc. They scoot for their lives, all in a row, like a flock of prairie chickens—only they run instead of fly.

If you ever get a chance go and see them. They will give you a warm welcome—especially if you have a box of nice chocolates, but you will have to hand them one on the quiet 'cause it's against the rules.

\* \* \*

In the Yakima Valley, Washington, where the big apples are grown, and bearing orchards sell at \$1,000 an acre, rain is scarce. Irrigation is practically everywhere. But now and then during the growing season a light rain will fall for a few minutes. These rains are highly prized, for irrigating water is measured closely, and served to each user in proportion to his acreage.

Last summer a fruit grower who owns forty acres of orchard was rejoicing in one of these precipitations of moisture when one of his hired men entered the house.

"Why don't you stay in out of the rain?" inquired the fruit grower.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the man. "A little dew like that doesn't bother me a bit; I can work right along just the same."

"That isn't the point!" exclaimed the rancher. "Next time it rains you come into the house. I want the water on the land!"

\* \* \*

Mrs. Upton: I trust that we shall get along very nicely, Nora. I am not at all difficult to suit.

Nora (the new maid): No, ma'am, that's what I thought the minute I set eyes on the master.



The Fraser at Royal City, B.C.

## The Fountain of Youth

The Experience of an Indiana Woman in Saskatchewan. Finding the "Elixir of Life" for Tired, Nervous Women

ONE has only to seek in order to find health, strength and beauty in the heart of the Saskatchewan prairie, under the blue skies and glorious sunshine, and breathe the unadulterated ozone. This is far better than an ocean voyage for tired people who want to get away for a while from the noisy city, and the conventionalities of town and city life.

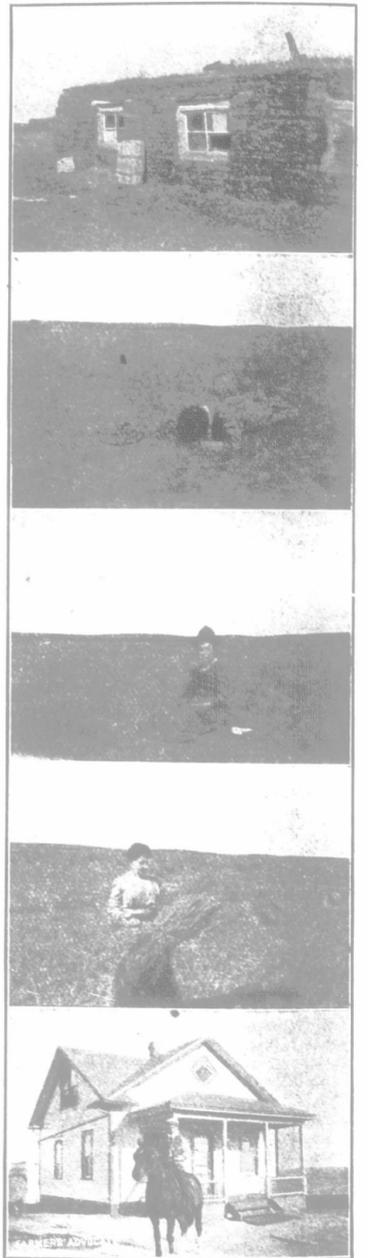
One who made a happy escape from all these the past summer by joining the great "trek" across the border toward the new Northwest, can enthusiastically write the following prescription for all who, like her, have been accustomed to hot summers in inland cities in the United States, and whose health compel them to seek the revivifying and exhilarating life in the open: Come to the rich virgin prairies of Saskatchewan, take a "shack" or cottage or sod house, as circumstances will permit, and live the "Simple Life." At 8 o'clock in the morning don a sun hat and go out for a walk in the glorious sunshine, with the blue sky above you, and wild roses, and prairie flowers of every hue, blooming at your feet; take in the vastness of space all around you; note the distance you can see with nothing to obstruct the view; follow a "trail," walk half a mile, increase the distance every day, find an undulating spot of ground, sit down in the lowest part on the grass for twenty minutes; then lie down, face to the ground, dig a little hole and get the face and nose as close to it as possible and breathe the fragrance of the fresh earth. For half an hour you will not want to get up, for the most restful feeling you ever experienced will take possession of you. You are not only breathing a tonic from the earth, but you are at the same time getting one of the finest sun-baths that can be supplied, and as you get in harmony with Nature and with God you will doubtless fall asleep: for all is tranquility and peace, with not a sound to be heard, save the soft rustle of the wind as it plays "hide-and-go-seek" in the tall wild grass. When you wake up roll over half a dozen times to be sure you are awake, then take a brisk walk home. Repeat this experience in the afternoon, say from 3 to 4 o'clock. Do this for a month or six weeks, and your youth will be renewed, so that you will be a surprise not only to your friends, but, best of all, to yourself.

Health is within the reach of almost every person, for it is simply knowing how to live and making the right use of air and sunshine, two of God's best gifts to man, which will make life a delight, and prosperity and happiness to court you on every hand, the true value of human existence increased, so that you will be enabled to "do your best" to make the world better, by your having lived in it. This is what a vacation trip spent in the beautiful Canadian West will do for you, for you will have travelled the "royal road" to health. In comparison to being out on these broad Western prairies, take the common city life. See the people swarming out to the parks, through dust and smoke, heat and perspiration, in search of fresh air, but at best they can each only get a few cubic feet of breathing space, and a little glimmer of sunshine. How different to be transported to this wide land where visible space is boundless, with no dust or smoke, and the most glorious sunshine on the face of this old globe, where the breezes blow constantly and where it is always cool! To come in possession of such surroundings and feel the peaceful quietude which pervades the land around you, and as you gaze into space, and then above you with only a few fleecy clouds to relieve the monotony of the blue sky you will feel as if this land in all its scenic beauty was made expressly for you.

The influence of the prairie upon the wife and mother, living on its wide expanse all the year instead of in the city, is a subject in itself of great interest. The sociologist might make comparative study and reach surprising conclusions in favor of the farmer. Women of physique and their contribution of

healthy offspring are rich strikes, to be gained in the process of development of this new country. But we prize them and purposely aim to reach them too little. More important in the long run than the big things the men are doing in the development of the country through the cultivation of the soil, is the development of the higher type of life through the cultivation of the modern mother's physical endowments. The mother is the real atlas of the world, holding in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world.

In the great conservation movement now commanding attention everywhere no problem is really of more fundamental importance than the true conservation and development of the physical woman. Naturally and inevitably the life of the average woman living on the



As Found in Saskatchewan

Canadian prairies, while subject to many hardships, is one of rapid physical development, and, generally speaking, the women are keeping pace with the men in the building of strong constitutions. Many of them came from the city, weak and broken in health, and are now strong and happy; and these should not be induced to give up this free life and return to homes in the city.

But the prairies' contribution to your constitution can be had without continuous residence there. A summer's sojourn will give you a sample of its possible gifts to you, even though you go as a visitor, and not as a worker, and the above "prescription" has been written for, and it is to be hoped will be taken, by the former, in increasing numbers. Mrs. R. L. STIMESPRING

# How The Fates Lead The Blind

By Irving Thomas

It was commencement time and Weldon sat in his old seat in the chapel of the Northwestern University. Just a year ago he had sat in that same seat, a senior, glad that the last grind was over and that he had a chance to try his hand at the real things of life. How differently the chapel impressed him now! The same interminable rows of seats; the same rafters of finished oak and the multitude of faces not unlike those of a year ago; but he was no longer a student or a boy. He had stepped from the mirage which his boyhood dreams had thrown out before him into its path of achievement and the chill winds of experience had lifted them and left him looking out across what seemed to him a very lonely, unfruitful desert.

He remained in his seat after chapel service till everyone else was gone. His fancy filled the vacant room with the faces he used to know. He was a freshman again and Ellen Mayville, a senior from his high school, because he was better looking than most freshmen, was faultlessly clothed and bore the unmistakable earmarks of a good family, was introducing him to the members of her sorority, bent on making a Bata man of him from the start.

In imagination he found himself attending the first social function of the Bata sorority. He passed through its preliminaries in a hazy, uncertain dream till he came to the point where Ellen Mayville introduced him to two

"freshmen" girls, new recruits to Bata. They were sitting on the music bench in the angle made by the parlor grand piano and the wall. There was nothing hazy about his remembrance of this part of the function. The two girls were bosom companions, and two more sharply contrasted individuals would have been hard to find. The one, seated at the inner part of the angle out of harm's way, was petit and dainty, with the style of beauty which belongs to a harebell. Her companion, who acted as buffer between her and the throng of strangers, was tall and easily poised, with an unobtrusive self-confidence born of social experience and natural tact. She had the personal magnetism and beauty of face and form which one associates with the *star* at the theatre. The two were the favorites of the season. As first choice among the freshmen usually lay between Bata and Alpha Phi, the two sororities had done royal battle over the pair and Bata had won.

It was part of the Bata conquest for social prestige which brought Weldon, one of the most promising men of the new class, into contact with the Bata prize package in freshman girls, at the Bata function. The Batas were already discussing the fine couple which Weldon and Eleanor Merrill would make, as both were tall, both had dark hair and eyes and were in every way suited to one another. But the fates planned differently. When Weldon met the two girls it was the dainty little one,

with the poet's favorite hair of gold and eyes of blue, which made a successful conquest of him. At their introduction, when she placed a faultlessly molded soft little hand scarcely larger than a child's in his, it sent an electric thrill to every part of his being, and from that moment he was madly in love with Melissa La Verne, and quite fittingly, as Eleanor was Melissa's closest companion, she became Weldon's most trusted friend among the girls of his class.

As the fates are somewhat circumscribed in their management of human affairs it was natural that Weldon, forceful, impulsive and rebellious under restraint, should not meet with smooth sailing in his first serious love affair. Who would have guessed that little Melissa La Verne would enter the university already engaged to an upper classman, a member of her older brother's fraternity? As her parents lived in the college town and her brother entered the university two years before she did, his fraternity brothers who came to his home were perhaps more frequent callers because of his pretty sister, and anyone who has listened to high school students discussing fraternity and sorority affairs, can easily see how a high school girl would consider the attentions of a Varsity fraternity man very flattering, but when Melissa entered the university and found herself engaged to a not very conspicuous or over-attractive upper classman, and

the most handsome of the freshmen, acknowledged leader of his class madly in love with her she was in a dreadful plight. The tactful social manipulations of the older Bata girls would have smoothed matters out for Melissa with little difficulty if it had not been for her older brother, who was a more aggressive and more prominent man in the university than the man to whom she was engaged.

Of course, Weldon was not wearing his heart on his sleeve nor taking any one into his confidence regarding his intentions with reference to Melissa, and no one of the town's people took it upon himself to inform him that she was engaged. When the first football match of the season was on and Weldon was about to take Melissa off to the game, from under the very nose of her affianced upper classman, her brother interfered and led her away with tears gathering under her lashes, and left Weldon to the taunting solicitude and jeering sympathy of his classmates.

Weldon's love affair ended before it began. If Melissa hadn't mind enough of her own to manage matters for herself he had no mind to be made a laughing stock whenever her brother chose. The Batas were pleased, for this favored their plans for him and Eleanor, but they knew no charm by which to influence the fates. Weldon and Eleanor were chums on terms too easy to permit of their ever being lovers. It was Eleanor's tact that prevented a rash



Throwing the Diamond Hitch

Photo by Courtesy G. T. P.

attempt on Weldon's part at vengeance on Melissa's brother for the real or fancied insult. He was only half-conscious that all through his university course it was Eleanor who steered him away from the dangerous places where otherwise his restless, sometimes ill-directed energy would have wrecked him. He had trained her into the best tennis player among the girls of the institution. It was due to his coaching that in her freshman year she won the championship in ladies' singles at the university tournament, an unprecedented performance. She wasn't like any other of his girl friends; she did not need mollycoddling or flattery. She did not lose interest in his friendship because he failed to make love to her. She was a brick, a hard-headed, reliable pal, and though he had lost track of her since he graduated, here about the campus something reminded him of her everywhere he went. At the end of his first year of responsibility he was ill at ease and came to commencement in the hope that it would prove to be a vacation from serious matters and give him a short turn at the old freedom of university days, but he was disappointed. Never had he been more lonesome than here among the familiar but altered scenes of his Alma Mater.

The chapel service was finished and the recitations suspended, as it was commencement time. The buildings were deserted, except those where festivities were in progress. He strolled over to the college hall and into the lower corridor where the boys used to gather between recitations. Above on the upper landing at the head of the stairs the girls congregated, but instead of the old familiar voices he heard only the hollow echo of his footsteps through the empty halls. The loneliness was becoming intolerable. He drew out his watch. By a grand rush for the depot he could catch the train from Evanston to Chicago, which would get him there in time for dinner in the city and the performance by the Thomas orchestra at the auditorium in the evening.

The next instant he was striding across the campus as fast as the dignity of a gentleman would allow. When he reached the lumber yard he broke into a run and swinging himself up to the rear platform of the last coach just as the train passed the switch.

The symphony rendered by the orchestra that evening was the musical portrait of the life of a hero. It took him through varying fortunes and passing moods, increasing in intensity to the climax where the full orchestra, strings, brass, reeds and drums lent their fiercest energy to the final battle in which the hero triumphed. While he listened to it he was lifted out of his despondent mood, but when it was finished he dropped back into the restlessness he had come there to avoid.

The performance was ended and the audience had begun to move. He sat irresolute for a few minutes in his seat at the front of the first balcony where he most enjoyed an orchestra concert; not too near and not too far away. When he rose it was with the uncertain movement of a man who could not make up his mind which of two ways to take. In the same half listless, aimless way he was descending the broad marble stairs into the common meeting place for all parts of the audience. He stopped suddenly, closely watching a couple who were coming from the main audience directly toward him, a white haired man and a young woman. As they came well into the electric light the impression he had received at the first glance developed into a certainty; the young woman was Eleanor Merrill, a little more beautiful, a little more womanly than a year ago. He began to force his way through the crowd more like a football halfback than a young gentleman of the most approved social connections, for the young woman and the elderly gentleman who had attracted his attention were nearer the exit than he. How obstinate, pig-headed and slow a Chicago crowd can be when you are in a hurry. Though everybody in Chicago is chronically in a hurry there is no place on earth where it is so utterly impossible to hurry when you most wish to hurry. You must always time yourself to the innumerable mob.

His despondent mood had vanished. It had grown upon him because of a

lack of employment which interested him, and his determination to find a suitable channel for his energy in a way which could not gain the sanction of his better judgment. He was at variance with himself and his occupation. He remembered how Eleanor had always put him right in their college days and though he did not acknowledge it to himself, he was anxious to meet her again in the hope that she would untangle the snarl into which his affairs had muddled themselves.

He did not know her Chicago address. They had not spent their vacations in the city. During their college course he had said goodbye to her at commencement time not to see her again till the opening of the next school year.

He began to wonder who the gentleman with the white beard might be. It gave him to a start when the thought crossed his mind that possibly after turning down the best youngsters of the university she had married a wealthy old duffer for his money. Her companion at the auditorium was past middle life but not old though his hair and beard were white as snow. They had evidently prematurely turned gray and then white when most men's hair would be getting gray. He was clothed as strictly up-to-date as any young man in the audience and had the unmistakable bearing of the successful business man. His eyes, in sharp contrast with his white hair, were dark and keen.

Weldon looked up Eleanor's address in the Northwestern Alumni record and called the next evening.

"Back again!" she said as she came to meet him, "I knew you would come, but it has been a long time."

"I lost track of you till I saw you at the auditorium last night," he answered and laughed as he went on. "I was anxious to see whether I should find you at your father's address or not, for last night when I saw you with the gentleman of evident rank and experience I wondered if you had married someone capable of taking care of you. You were always discreet, you know."

She stepped to the door leading to the inner part of the house and called. In a moment the gentleman of the white beard appeared and was introduced as her father. They laughed over Weldon's suspicion that he was Eleanor's husband, discussed the performance of the evening before till the old gentleman excused himself and returned to the evening paper.

"Tell me about yourself and what you have been doing since we grad-

uated," Eleanor said, when they were alone.

"There is nothing worth telling," he answered. "I would much rather hear what has happened to you."

"Oh, it's easily told. I had to neglect my music somewhat while I was at the university. I am studying regularly now, but it does not require all my time. I cannot bear to be idle, you know, and so I have taken up college settlement work. It is just the thing I need. I have more than enough to do and the work is attractive, but I don't think the details would interest you. What have you been doing? I know you are not of the sort who simply kill time."

"I might as well have been killing time. I hate to tell you what a fool I have been, but you will have it out of me sooner or later and I might as well have done with it. Father got this wheel in his head that so many men with a little money get nowadays of starting their sons at the bottom of their business to work their way up. He said that to succeed in any line of business the first thing necessary was a complete mastery of everything pertaining to accounts, and set me to work as the lowest assistant bookkeeper at the magnificent salary of fifty dollars a month, with the gentle assurance that I should get not a cent more till I showed that I could earn it, except that he would pay all expenses for a good summer's vacation. Just think of sitting all day long with your nose in an account book! I made up my mind to make good use of that vacation and I came very near doing it. If there had been a level-headed one like you around to sit down on me when I began to get up in the air, as you used to do at the university, I might have done it, but I took a fly and came down with a big bump."

"What kind of flying machine did you use?"

"I went up into the mountains of Wyoming fishing during my summer vacation. I became a good deal interested in the mines of the neighborhood where I was staying and ran across a young mining engineer of about my own age, with less schooling and more experience. None of the other mines were as well operated as the one in which he directed the work. One day I asked why he didn't strike out for himself. He said he hadn't the capital. 'Nor the mine,' said I."

"Haven't I?"

"Is it good?"

"Good?"

"You have a mine spotted, and a

good one, yet you are working here for wages because you haven't the capital to start the mine?"

"My son, you are a mind reader!" he laughed.

"How much capital would it take to begin operations?"

"Oh, a few thousands, but it might as well be a few millions."

"Of course, I was more than interested. I was excited. 'See here, I said, if I can furnish the capital and you the experience, what do you say to an equal partnership?'"

"He jumped up from the keg he was sitting on and came up to me as excited as I was."

"Can you deliver the goods?" he asked.

"If you and I have the brains to go at it right we can do it between us," I said.

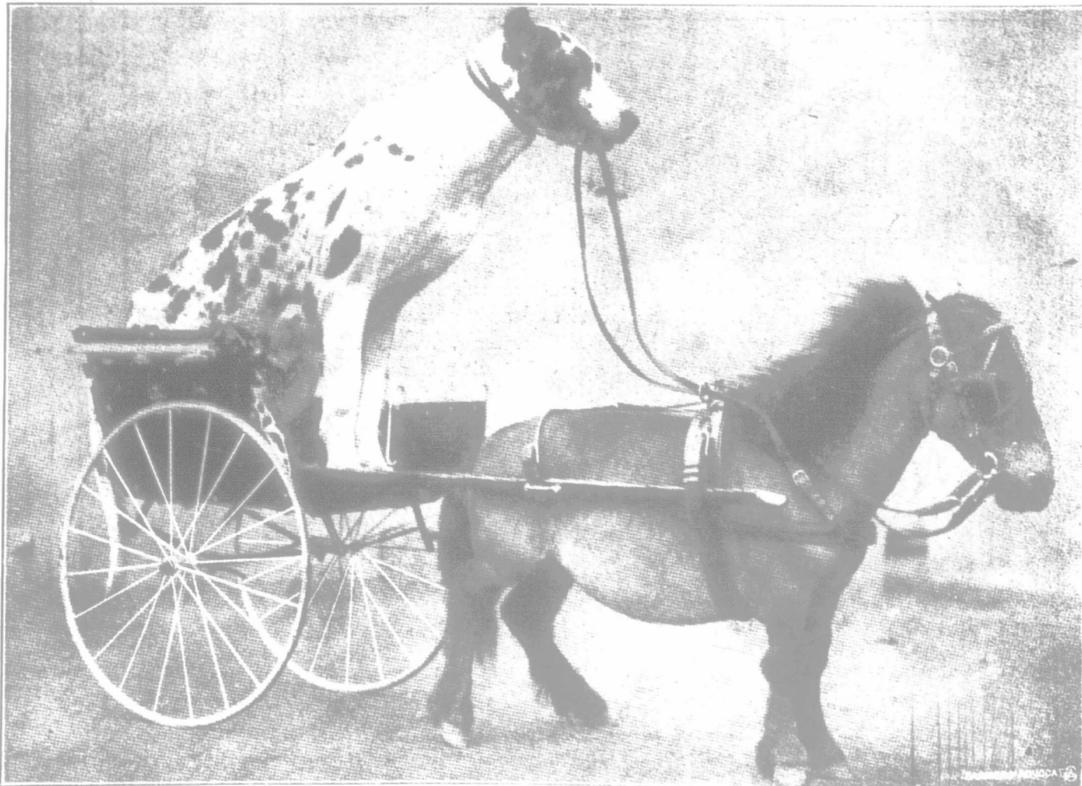
"My father is great on fishing and hasn't taken his vacation yet. He made his first stake in the gold mines of California. I'll write him about the fishing up here in these mountain lakes, and I won't omit any of the fine chances for sport. When he gets my letter he will buy some live whales to use for bait in catching the big game fish up here and start on the first train. You get acquainted with him while he is up here and show him your gold mine. If the stuff is there he will know it, and he is not the sort to go to sleep on a good opportunity. We can get him to back us for a few thousands till we get going, and with your experience and my willingness to learn we should get on famously."

He stopped in his narrative as though what remained was distasteful to him.

"And your scheme succeeded, did it?" she asked.

"So far as hooking dad was concerned it did. He came out to fish with me, got acquainted with Merton. Merton showed him the mine. He thought it a great find and backed us without a kick. We started and were getting along famously, for Merton is a wonder at getting things done well and on time, and I am not so slow at handling men as I might be, but soon after it was demonstrated that we had struck a good thing a snaky-looking individual came along with a few Dagoes and began to dig near us. I saw that Merton was troubled, and when I questioned him about it he told me that there was an old mining law in Wyoming which had never been repealed, and which allowed a man to follow a lead under ground, once he had struck it, wherever it might take him.

(Continued next week) 4



No Room for Two

# Moose Hunting Extraordinary

By George J. Weaver, Saskatoon

It is not easy for a man, however dignified he may be in general, to preserve an unruffled demeanor when he trips unexpectedly over a hidden root in the grass, and every nerve is jarred by the shock, and George's serene and heavenly smile of amusement was particularly irritating. "Silly ass!" I muttered, wrathfully. "Who?" said George, with a most exasperating twinkle.

"Oh, rats! You wouldn't be smiling like a glorified cherub if I'd finished the tumble, and filled you full of No. 5 shot in doing it!"

"Dad," said George, "don't be mad! I sympathize all right, but you don't know just how you looked. Put down your gun and let's have five minutes rest before we climb the hill."

That sounded like good advice, and was backed up by a very inviting sunny slope at the foot of the hill before us. A few whiffs of the indispensable briar, and my nerves were back to as near normal as they could be after three hours' tramp through the bush without a glimpse of any sort of game, big or little. Not even a squirrel had we seen, and it began to look like a blank day. George wasn't worrying very much, his objective being a shot at a moose reported the day before at Spring Lake, which was still three miles away, but I carried my shotgun only, and would not have despised anything with fur or feathers.

"Our chances of a big bag are looking slim," said I presently. "If nothing comes along by the time we reach Murphy's, we shall have to set up a tin can on a stump for target practice."

"I'm not much afraid of that. Thompson said the tracks around the lake were pretty fresh, and I'm living in hopes."

"Hope on, hope ever! Well, that's all right, and I'll hope in company with you. I don't want to go home like the Stuart party."

George fidgetted on the fallen tree-trunk he had chosen for a seat.

He had been one of that inglorious party, which had returned after an eight-day hunting trip without sighting so much as a partridge.

"Oh, well," he said, "we can't conjure up game at will, you know."

"Evidently not. Anyway, the Stuart lot couldn't. Well, let's get on. If we don't sight anything in the bush, we'll go fishing."

"I don't think it will be as bad as that," said George, "but we shall see."

Another hour on the trail brought us to Murphy's shack, on the border of Spring Lake, and, it being now nearly noon, we availed ourselves of the well known though unspoken hospitality of its absentee owner, and made use of his stove and cooking utensils to good purpose.

Murphy had built his shack with true artistic perception. It stood in a small clearing, half-way up the western slope of the lake boundary, and to a tired couple, possessing a liberal share of natural indolence—which, by the way, George doesn't admit. As far as he is concerned it offered an irresistible temptation to a prolonged rest, especially after a primitive but satisfactory repast. We were smoking the pipe of contentment and lazily surveying the beauties of the little lake below us, when a sudden disturbance in the thick brush to the south of the clearing roused us effectually.

"Is that your moose, after all?" I whispered.

"If it isn't I miss my guess. Stay here while I investigate."

The sounds continued, and were evidently caused by some heavy animal making its way through the undergrowth along the water's edge. George cautiously made his way towards the spot and disappeared in the bush, while I remained listening and half wishing I had brought some weapon more deadly than a sixteen bore shotgun. Very soon I heard a shot, and then George's voice raised in exultation.

"This way, Dad, I've got him!"

Then came more flurry and splashing of water, and I reached George to find

him peering through the fringe of rushes bordering the shallow creek which led from the lake.

"I hit him right above the shoulder, and he dropped like a log," said he, and now he's up again, and gone along the creek. We'll have to take Murphy's canoe."

To hurry back to the shack, and get the canoe into the water was the work of a very few minutes, but in the interval the wounded animal had contrived to make itself scarce, and our search along the creek and its banks gave us no results.

"We'd better get on shore again," said I at last, "and try to pick up the trail. He must have bled enough to make it fairly easy to follow if we once strike it. Was he a big fellow?"

"I don't think so, but I didn't see him very clearly; only got a glimpse of him through the brush."

"Well, I daresay he's big enough to be worth following, so we'll get the canoe back, and make a start."

Fortune smiled on us. Ten minutes close search put us on the trail, and we

in the best of health or temper. He surveyed us in silence for a few moments, during which my new-born doubts became appalling certainties.

"Been shooting?" he asked at last, and I noted that his baleful glance was rivetted on George's Winchester, to the complete ignoring of my innocent double barrel. "What luck?"

"Well, I hardly know," replied George, doubtfully, "I was under the impression I had brought down a moose at Spring Lake, but it got away, and we've tracked it right along to your place. You don't happen to keep a pet of that sort, do you?"—this with a nervous sort of laugh.

"So it was you then? I kinder thought as much when I saw you coming. If you come with me, I reckon I can show you the moose you shot!"

He led the way to a shed at the rear of the dwelling house, and throwing open the door with an air of grim resignation, disclosed to our guilty eyes a weary-looking specimen of the harmless and necessary domestic milch cow, bearing evident traces of first aid to the injured, and bearing a whole world of reproach in the tired eyes she turned to us on our entrance.

"Looks to me as if there's your moose, gentlemen," said Mr. Thompson, dryly.

George stared at the cow like one possessed.

"Well, what do you know about

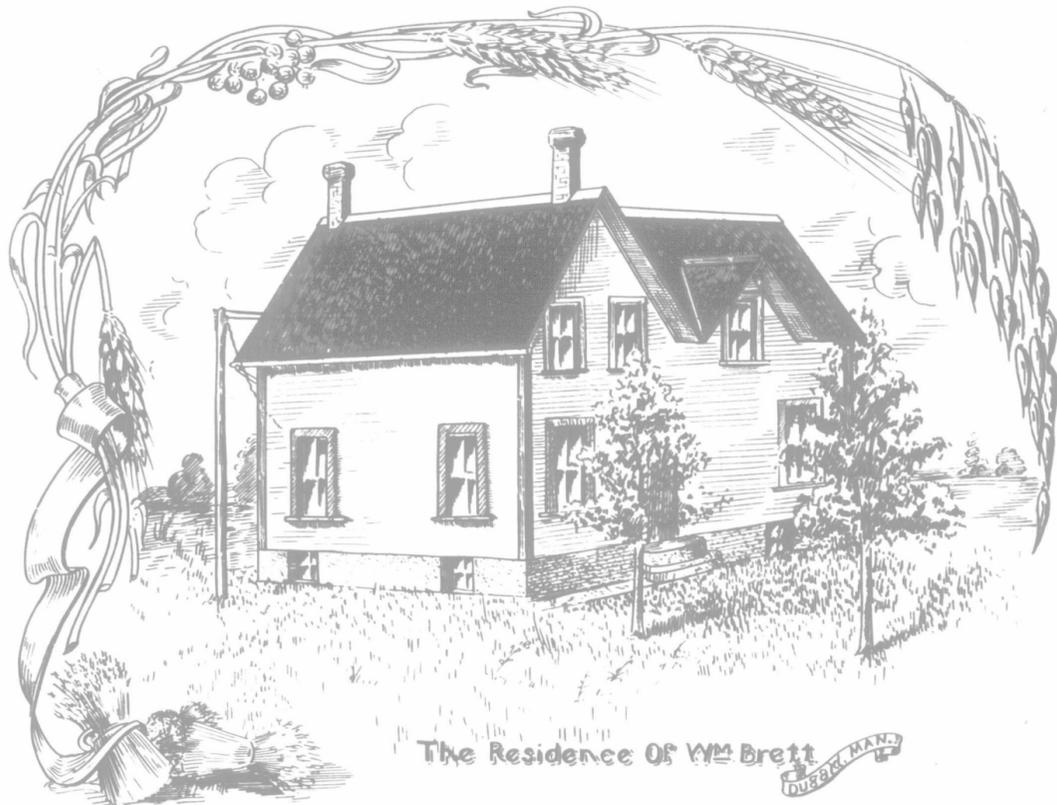
## One Women's Institute

(Continued from page 1756)

Institute. Some training was already being given to the teachers looking forward to the introduction of sewing in the schools. Each class of Normal students has a month's training at the M. A. C., and Miss Kennedy's subjects are on the course.

Miss Juniper's address dealt with the teaching of household science subjects, over which she has charge, including hygiene, sanitation, care of children, home nursing, proper ventilation and cleaning of houses and proper selection and preparation of food. She did not wish to seem to be inferring that mothers could not teach their daughters homemaking; but the mothers are very busy and often their methods are the laborious ones wrung out of hard experience, where easier and more effective methods can now be used, saving time and strength. The girls enjoy pleasant social life and the companionship of those of their own age while learning lessons important to their future life.

Miss Juniper says that what the college hopes to do for the girl in laying a good foundation for a life of less drudgery than her mother lived, the Women's Institute aims to do, in part at least, for the woman who already has the cares of the home upon her shoulders



—Drawn by Newton Brett

found that our quarry had soon abandoned the water's edge, and struck into the bush, where it was comparatively easy to follow its course by the frequent blood drops on the fallen leaves. It was a long chase, however, and my energies were getting as low as the setting sun when George came to a halt and said:

"That's funny; the trail's heading straight for Thompson's." We're in his clearing now."

"Thompson's! Why we must have tracked the blame thing for five miles then!"

"Not quite so far as that, but anyhow we're close to the farm, and the brute's going there as if it lived there."

"I never heard that Thompson kept a tame moose; he has a—Good Lord, what if —"

"If what?" snapped George.

"Nothing particular, but how would it be to give Thompson's a wide berth?"

"What do you mean? You don't think —"

"I'm thinking a whole lot, my son, but it's too late now. Here's the man himself. Hello, Mr. Thompson! How are you to-day?"

Apparently Mr. Thompson was not

that!" he said at last.

It was a colloquial expression, into which my usually precise offspring was betrayed by the stress of his emotions, but our neighbor took it as a query.

"What do I know about it?" Why, all I know is that this beast limped home about ten minutes ago with a bullet hole in her shoulder, and I allow that if you'd hit her a couple of inches lower she'd have stayed where she was when you shot her. The question is, what are you going to do about it?"

"Do about it?" said I, seeing that George was speechless. "I don't know that there's anything to be done. How did your cow happen to be four miles away from home —"

"Why, what's —"

"Without a cow-bell?" I continued, calmly.

The shot told. Our aggrieved friend started to protest, cast an involuntary glance at his injured animal, destitute of the necessary appendage, and capitulated on the spot.

"H-m-m, that's so. I guess you've got me there all right. Darn that hired help, anyway! Well, you'd better come into the house, and the Missus will get us some supper!"

and who wants to do her work with as little waste of strength and energy as possible. The monthly meetings provide an occasion for social and friendly intercourse and ideas are exchanged regarding the work and welfare of the home, with assistance gladly rendered by the provincial or Dominion department of agriculture, in the way of literature or advice.

The ladies of the Miami district were impressed with the idea so deeply that before the meeting broke up they had organized a Women's Institute with a full set of officers, the president, secretary-treasurer and two members of the executive being chosen from the country, while the vice-president and the other two executive members belonged to town.

DAME DURDEN.

## Women Band Together in Two Provinces

It is with pleasure and pride that we view the enthusiasm and active interest being taken by the women of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the formation so these two provinces of women's as-

sociations for the uplift of the home, the community and the nation. Some of these associations are called household Science Associations, some are women's institutes, some are just women's clubs, but all have the same aim—the increasing of woman's power and thereby her influence.

When October of this year ended, as far as is known there were just two organizations of this kind in the two provinces. In Grenfell, Sask., the women had affiliated with the Men's Agricultural Society, and were a flourishing, progressive body, as evidenced by the improved appearance of the town and its surroundings, and by the establishment of a "rest room" in the town, where farmers' wives on market days could wait and rest. The story of the organization in the district of Morris, Man., Mrs. Chisholm has kindly written for us in this issue.

But during November forces have been at work accomplishing results that prove that the time was ripe for this banding together and co-operation of women in the prairie country for the social, moral and physical welfare of their homes. The chief forces were: The home women themselves; the respective agricultural departments and college staffs of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; the local agricultural societies of both provinces; and the organizers, who clinched the efforts of all the other powers. The last-named were: Miss Beynon, Miss Juniper and Miss Kennedy. Miss Beynon has spent her time in Saskatchewan and has reported the formation of many societies, of which we will have more definite news when the campaign is ended. Miss Juniper, Household Science instructor at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and Miss Kennedy, who teaches sewing and millinery in the same institution, devoted their energies to the work of organization in Manitoba. Their itinerary covers six weeks and twenty-four places. Up-to-date at nearly every point hopeful looking societies have been enthusiastically formed by the women who have for years recognized the need of some such co-operation, but needed a little help from experienced people to help prepare the machinery.

There are so many vitally important things left in the hands of women, especially homekeepers and mothers; and if those hands are untrained time is lost in experimenting and some experimenting is fatal. But if knowledge is there the great problems of children's care, good schools, health, good food, sanitation, hygiene and morality, are dealt with so that good citizenship for the rising generation is the inevitable result.

### Trixie's Letter

(Continued from page 1760)

Coming to them in their middle age, when their other children had grown up, they had done their best to spoil their winsome little daughter. Everyone loved and petted her; not a wish was left ungratified; so what wonder that she grew up wilful and headstrong? Grandpa Sinclair, too well remembered that awful day when Peggy declared her passion for the son of one of their own tenant-farmers, and her steadfast determination to marry him and no one else. How grandma stormed and raved, whilst he begged, prayed and coaxed the wilful girl to wait and consider well what she was about to do. How Peggy flung out of the room in as great a rage as her mother, declaring that if they would not give their consent, she would marry without it which she did, secretly leaving her home and one night coolly writing to her parents a few days later informing them of her marriage to Harold Whitcomb.

Grandma Sinclair steadily refused to recognize the young pair or forgive them, forbidding grandpa to write to or see them. A few weeks later the news came of the departure of the young couple for Canada, and then silence. Grandma never mentioned them, and grandpa did not dare to, though from that day he seemed to grow suddenly old and feeble, going about with wistful eyes and drooping head.

Then about a year later there came the news of the birth of a little granddaughter—far in off Canada, and a

loving penitent letter from Peggy begging for their forgiveness.

Grandma put the letter on the fire and no notice was taken of the appeal for forgiveness. Every Christmas, however, which also happened to be grandpa's birthday time, a letter and card of greeting came to them from Canada. The letters were always cheerful with no hint of difficulties or bad times, and they always closed with the same tender appeal for forgiveness.

Grandpa was not sure if they met with the same fate as the first letter, but he had a vague suspicion that they were securely locked up in grandpa's desk. Still the old lady sternly forbade any answer to be sent.

"She must be punished!" she would always reply to grandpa's passionate plea for forgiveness and reconciliation. And thus ten years had slipped by, and now actually their little granddaughter, Beatrix, had written.

"Hugh!"

"Yes, m—dear?"

"I think the best thing we can do is to telephone at once to Saunders to come down. He will arrange for us about sending a draft at once to Canada, so that they can get it before Christmas."

"A splendid idea, my dear!" cried grandpa, gladly, looking ten years younger, and he rang the bell whilst grandma gathered up her letters and rose, briskly.

"I will write to Peggy," she remarked, cheerfully, "and tell her she really must look after that poor child's education better. It's a thousand pities such a very bright child, as she undoubtedly is, should be neglected."

"And I will write to Trixie," said grandpa to himself, as he toddled off to his study.

And so it transpired that about a fortnight before Christmas, Mr. Foster popped his head into Mrs. Whitcombe's kitchen with a cheery—

"Here's your mail, ma'am. Hope it contains good news!"

No, I won't come in now, but the woman and I'll most likely drop in for supper on Sunday."

"Do so, Mr. Foster. We shall be delighted," replied Trixie's mother, pleasantly, the cloud lifting from her sad face. "Ever so many thanks for bringing our mail out for us."

Trixie looked up eagerly from her occupation of rocking the baby to sleep and learning her spellings for the morning's school.

Her bright eyes were fixed upon the long envelope her mother had taken up and was regarding curiously, then upon a fat, square envelope that Mrs. Whitcombe welcomed with a delighted cry.

"From Grandma Sinclair, I do really believe!"

She tore it open, and then smilingly handed Trixie a folded sheet:

"A note for you, Trixie, and from dear grandpa, too."

Trixie's face was as pink and happy and her eyes as shining as her mother's, as she took the letter and bent her energies to deciphering it.

But, alas! Grandpa's handwriting at the best of times, was never legible. Now it was more shaky and puzzling than ever. Trixie gave it up pretty soon, waiting patiently for her mother to read it to her. It seemed a long time before Mrs. Whitcombe looked up with smiling, tear-wet eyes, and holding out her arms took the astonished child to her breast.

"Oh, Trixie, Trixie, my little girl, through you I am the happiest mother in Canada!"

"Is it all right, mummie?" whispered Trixie, anxiously.

"Quite, darling, we shall not lose our home now, and what is more, grandma and grandpa have forgiven father and me. Now for grandpa's note."

"My dear little Trixie,—

Have you any idea how happy you have made your poor old grandfather? Tell your mother that we want her to bring you to us some day very soon, so that we can kiss you and tell you how much we love you, though we have never seen you. Love your father and mother always and be a good girl.

Your loving

Grandfather."

"And now, Trixie, I must go and find father. I think he is up at the barn. Look after baby and finish your spell-

ings. We will not be long."

Mrs. Whitcombe gathered up her letters and throwing a shawl around her head, sped through the keen air in search of her husband. He was just finishing bedding up the stock, and turned in surprise as his wife breathlessly joined him.

"Anything the matter, dear?"

"Only the best of news, dearest! A long letter of forgiveness from mother, and a draft for \$2,000 from our old family solicitor, Mr. Saunders. Isn't it splendid! No need to worry over the old mortgage any more."

And then, more calmly, she read out her mother's letter to him.

"Trixie wrote to them!" he cried, slowly, and the mother laughed with pride.

"Yes, our baby girl, our first-born. Harold, wasn't it smart of her?"

"The little lass, our baby-girl!" the father murmured, a smile of infinite tenderness lighting his quiet face.

That evening when Trixie had gone to bed, a very tired but supremely happy little girl, the mother and father talked over their good fortune.

There was one sentence in Grandma Sinclair's letter that caused them a few moments' disquiet.

"We would like you to come home as soon as you can arrange the letting or selling of your farm. We are both getting old and shaky, Margaret, so it will not be for long, and then you can go back again if you wish."

"We must go to them, Harold! It is our duty, but it will not be for long," she whispered, tenderly, "and then we can come back again."

He roused himself and, kissing the sweet, anxious face, replied:

"Yes, and then we can come back again."

### THE GREAT MOMENT

Now the ox waited in the stall,  
Now the stars waited in the skies,  
For the strange thing that should befall  
Before the moon should rise.

The winds about forgot to blow,  
The spark to gather in the dew,  
The cloud above forgot to flow  
Along the midnight's blue.

The singer's song in sweetness hung  
Trembling to stillness; and, as well,  
Breathless that instant lovers clung;  
The mother's rapture fell.

The shepherd ceased to tell his flock,  
The father ceased to breathe his prayer,  
The whole world felt the subtle shock  
The portent in the air.

An awful hush, from shore to shore,  
In lands remote, on seas forlorn,  
And no heart beat that time before  
The Prince of Peace was born.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in the Christmas Century.

\* \* \*

Singleton—Is a man safe in getting married on fifteen a week? Wednesday—No; but he's comparatively safe from getting married.—Boston Transcript.

### Children's Games of the Middle Ages.—I.



1. Cricket. 2. Football. 3. Quintain.

**Christmas Candies Made At Home**

(Continued from page 1761)

two silver forks and dry on a buttered tin. Melted chocolate can be added to the plain fondant also and used with dates or nuts. A little fondant melted over the kettle is delicious as a coating for Tokay grapes. Just dip them in by the little stem and they soon dry, making a most refreshing sweet. Oranges, quartered, can be used this way also, but the juice is apt to run, therefore the confection does not do for boxing.

**PEPPERMINT CREAMS** are made by mixing one white of an egg or a little cream to a very stiff paste, with icing sugar, adding a few drops of essence of peppermint, roll out on bakeboard one-half inch thick, cut into rounds, or form in balls, ready to use in twelve hours.

**MARZIPAN POTATOES** are quaint and good to eat, as well. Beat together one-half pound icing sugar, one-quarter pound ground almonds, white of one egg, and a little ground cinnamon. Make into round and oblong shapes, then roll in cinnamon and mark like a potato.

**COCOANUT TABLETS.**—Put two cups of granulated sugar and two-thirds a cup milk and one teacup grated cocoonut on to boil in an enamel saucepan, stirring constantly as it boils for about five minutes, then pour half into a greased basin, flavoring with vanilla. When it is somewhat cool beat well, then treat other half the same, but color it a nice pink with cochineal and pour one layer on top of another on a platter

with cocoanut sprinkled between the layers. Have one layer white, one pink and the top one white. Cut up when nearly cold. A pretty sweet.

**HARD, CLEAR TOFFEE WITH COCOANUT ALMONDS OR WALNUTS.**—Two cups granulated sugar melted over a hot fire, in a graniteware vessel. Care being taken it does not scorch, as asbestos plate is most useful in making this sweet. When the sugar is at the cracking point which it reaches when thoroughly melted, stir in a piece of good butter and pour at once into well-greased tins containing a layer of blanched almonds or shelled walnuts or cocoanut, grated. This sweet must be constantly stirred when cooking.

**TO SUGAR POPCORN.**—One cupful of sugar and one tablespoon water in a large saucepan, boil to cracking point and then throw in three quarts of well popped corn. Stir briskly until the corn is coated with the candy. Take off the kettle and stir until the mass has cooled a little; each grain will be crystallized with the sugar. Care must be taken that the corn does not scorch. Any kind of nut is very nice done the same way.

**POPCORN BALLS** are a very delightful sweet to the average child, and are easily made. Take a large pan and fill with popped corn. Boil in a saucepan one cup of molasses and a piece of butter size of a walnut, to cracking point, then pour the syrup on the corn, stirring with large spoon. When well mixed butter your hands and form the corn into fine large balls with both hands. Sugar may be used for the syrup instead of molasses, if preferred.

**Children's Games of the Middle Ages.—II.**



4. Golf. 5. Bowls. 6. Tobogganing, Skating and Sliding.

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**The 1910 International**

The International this year again surpassed itself, and by the attendance of the people and the numbers and quality of exhibits in all the departments has received the fullest approval of breeders, feeders and stockmen alike, of its immense serviceableness in the live-stock world. While very largely an American show, yet there has been a goodly sprinkling of Canadians in the various classes and they, according to their usual custom, brought the goods with them. The only regret is that more Canadians do not participate in this great event. It is scarcely a disputable statement that the International has done more for the improvement of all lines of live stock in the United States than has any other one force. To be rated among the best breeders of the States one must show at Chicago. Yet few are so hazardous as to repeatedly appear in such company without excellent animals. Thus the show works for the improvement of the stock of every participant, and so we say, "let more Canadians get into the International game."

**FAT CATTLE CLASSES**

While the students' judging contest served as a sort of curtain-raiser, the show to all practical purposes opened in full force on November 27th with the judging of the fat classes. While the various purebred rings draw the strong support of their particular adherents, the grades and crossbreds somehow this year, as always, have solicited the keenest and most universal interest.

Two things were conspicuous about this class, viz., that the Angus grades predominated in the coveted positions, the Shorthorns and the Herefords failing to put up anything like as good a show relatively in the grade section as they displayed their ability to do in the purebred section; and the other was that the combat was very largely an affair of the state colleges.

Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyno, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland, acted as supreme court judge for the grades, crossbreds and champion classes, and in his skilful, businesslike methods disposed of the delicate situations confronting him in a fashion that won for him both friendship and confidence until the champion classes were passed upon, when the reversal of his own judgment and the allotment of honors amongst the closer observers of the animals. The first of these classes, the two-year-old steers, was perhaps a little too big as an introductory proposition. There were twenty-one entries, and most of them were on hand. Missouri State College headed the list with a black-faced white that was built to catch a butcher. Iowa State College stood second and third with two good Angus grades. In the senior yearlings Missouri duplicated her work of the previous class. Second went to a grade Angus and third to a Hereford-Shorthorn cross. A grade Angus led the junior yearling class for the Iowa State College. He was a splendid bullock looked at from most any angle.

A grade Angus topped the list again in the senior calf class, carrying the colors of Nebraska State College. There were fifteen junior calves, mostly good ones, looking for honors. Here, again, a grade Angus took the blue, which is the American first prize color, leaving the red ribbon to a good Short-horn of type, but with less flesh than was required to head the class, while a grade Hereford stood third. This left the combat for the championship of the grades to the two white-faced blacks from Missouri, the one from Nebraska and two from Iowa, and to the junior calf fell the honor, thus starting him on the path toward the chief honor of the show.

**SHORTHORNS AND GRADES**

This universally favorite and cosmopolitan breed has surely far surpassed itself in the excellence of its fat steer showing this year. Every ring was crowded with plenty of blocky, trimmed, low-set, thick, uniform steers, showing a type uniformity and quality seldom before seen among the Shorthorns at the International. No ribbons were won without the keenest kind of competition, and though the judges took plenty of time, there was little fault-finding when their verdict was given. A purebred white from the Kansas State College headed the two year-olds, and started speculation going as to where the honors for the breed would fall. He was surely a bullock-approved type, and carried a wealth of flesh that handled just about right, though a little unevenness indicated a departing bloom. Earlier in the season he had won the honors of the breed, but that was many weeks previous. White & Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn., had a good one, though of lesser scale and scarcely so even, in second place. Another white, deep, but not so smooth, carried Ames' colors into third place. When the yearlings came out, interest became doubly keen, for here was that imperial fitter, James Leask, from Greenbank, Ontario, with another roan; this time, Roan James. American fitters begin to wonder just how much they can win when Leask comes over with a steer. The fellows who do not meet him in the first class, breathe a little easier, but they have a feeling that eventually they will all have to reckon with him. Two years ago he startled them all by winning the grand championship with a calf. This year, as many Canadians know, he showed a wonderful bullock that was phenomenally deep in front, wide of rib, deep flanked and full in the buttocks. He showed a front almost if not quite ideal, a liberal amount of flesh, and is smooth; in handling, a little more firmness would not be amiss. Good, meaty, smooth, blocky types occupied second and third places, but the ring was practically a case of Leask, first, and the rest—anywhere.

Twenty-three calves that must have delighted the Shorthorn breeders entered the ring. The judges took their time, but the ringside readily conceded

the distinction to the Leask yearling, and there it was finally placed.

The championship by ages was headed in the two-year-old class by the white Shorthorn from Kansas, his thickness and fullness of buttocks putting him over the grade, and his flesh over the others. In the yearling, Leask's magnificent roan won what looked to be his hardest battle for the champion yearling grade, a splendidly meaty Angus had here to be reckoned with and many thought that the Canadian wonder would be stopped. However, he surmounted the difficulty and landed the yearling honors, to be ignominiously defeated later, however. In the calf class, the junior grade Angus calf from Ames defeated with his extra pounds the more deeply meaty, smooth Nebraska purebred. This put two purebred Shorthorn steers in the class for grand championship, and since Leask's had already defeated the two-year-old, practically everyone thought this, the greatest distinction of the show, was as good as settled. But the fates decreed otherwise, and the first prize junior grade calf carried the day. He had some advantage in weight for age, but in few, if any, other points did he have any edge on Roan James.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., were the two Canadian participants in this end of the show, and put up the strongest kind of argument wherever they appeared. Bowman brought three head, McGregor ten, amongst them being the champion cow of Scotland, Violet 3rd of Congash, looking her very best. Secretary Gray, of the American Association, remarked that too high praise could not be given to McGregor's herd, which was in itself their highest tribute. McGregor landed second in the aged bulls on Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook, showing a stronger back than the first prize animal, but not being quite so nice to the touch. Quality Prince, by Vala's Rosegay, lead the two-year-olds, while Erwin, by Black Woodlawn, was first in the senior yearling bulls. There were sixteen junior bull calves in the ring with scarcely a mediocre one among them. Glenmere Proud Lad, by Morning Star 2nd, was ranked first and was the strongest kind of a calf. Jas. Bowman brought this fellow home with him, so more will be heard from him in Canada.

In the aged cow class fifteen men lead out, but, from the start, the contest lay between McHenry's Barbara McHenry 24th and McGregor's Violet 3rd of Congash. To many of the breeders the latter looked worthy of highest honors, but the judge saw otherwise. It was certain she showed the strongest back and the evenest fleshing with an abundance of it. Jas. Bowman's excellent even type cow, Elm Park Beauty 4th, stood fourth in this class. In the two-year-old heifers the judge lost the outstanding heifer of the fourteen in the ring when he placed Pride McHenry 3rd in fourth place. She has never been defeated in her class before, and has usually been champion female. There was none other in the class with her combination of depth, width, flesh and quality. First went to Erica of Woodcote 2nd, McGregor stood third in this class, and looked good for a notch higher.

In the junior yearling heifers McGregor's won out on the strong-backed type quality heifer, Edith Erica, in which it was scarcely possible to find a weak spot. McHenry had a very thick low-set one in Pride McHenry 82nd, which stood third, and he headed the senior calves with Black Cap McHenry 84th.

#### SHORTHORNS

There have been better classes of aged bulls at Chicago than that presented this year. Ten were in and of these there were five very good ones. Curiosity was keen as to where the Canadian-bred Prince Imperial would appear in the arrangement, but the judges evidently had doubts to his merits. F. W. Harding's White Star, of old country breeding, and a bull that is on the up-grade, stood first. He is nicely proportioned, but not large; his quality is of the first water and his head characteristic and masculine. King Cumberland stood second

and Avondale landed in third place. Prince Imperial, showing the most size, the greatest depth of chest and the most impressive front and carriage, ranked fifth. The two-year-olds, though not a heavy class, was a quality and character show throughout. Ringmaster the property of White & Smith, well known in Western Canada and a winner wherever shown, topped the class. His uniformity, quality and low set, deep body is hard to get away from. Selection, a deeper fleshed bull, not so smooth, stood second. H. Smith, from Hay, Ontario, had a large, deep, meaty one in this ring. Only six senior yearling bulls were in, but they were strong ones. Truc, Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last, led the line of eleven junior yearling bulls; he showed the best of quality, lots of size and a thickness of flesh, evenness and depth of body that promises a good future. An almost equally good one in Herdsman Favorite, by Gladstone, stood second. A grand line of twenty-one senior bull calves were headed by Royal Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last. His title was indisputable, though Mutineer, by Gold Drop, made a good second, both being of the low-set, blocky refined type. The fifteen juniors found an excellent leader in Dale's Renown, by Avondale, and built like his sire. The Ontario entry of Smith's, though a strong one, failed to place.

The aged cow class was the best ever seen at Chicago—in the opinion of many the best ever seen anywhere. The weeds were left in their stalls. The final adjustment found three magnificent reds at the head of the line, with Princess Marshall, by Sharon Marshall, a cow on extremely short fine legs, with the deepest sort of chest, a grand covering of flesh and never a roll. To look at she is a wonder—it's a pity she has never produced. In second place was Mina Princess 4th, the red heifer that has traveled. In breeding, femininity and attractive style she had the edge on anything in the class, but in natural flesh, low-setness and constitution she had to bow. Duchess of Lancaster 13th, by Scottish Pride, was a little over-done and lacked the queenly beauty of the one above her though in heart and low-setness she excelled.

The two-year-old heifers class brought thirteen extra good ones out, but there was no disputing the title of Susan Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last, for first place. Fourteen senior yearlings, all good ones, were out. Mandolin 2nd, by Glenbrook Sultan, a very low-down, uniform, wide, meaty heifer, of splendid character, was first. Amongst the twelve junior yearlings the best one was by Barmton's Delight, and the second, by See A. Cumberland, with a Glenbrook Sultan heifer third. The twenty-eight heifer calves were headed by a phenomenon in Mary Ann of Oakland, by Glenbrook Sultan, the property of Johnson & Son, of Ohio. Her equal as a calf has never been shown in an American show ring; deep, full-ended, wide trim, meaty, graceful and feminine, she was about right every way. In the male championship Ringmaster won over Roan Sultan, while for female champion, Susan Cumberland had to be granted the title.

#### HEREFORDS

Like the Shorthorns the Herefords put up the show of their lifetime this year. There has not been as many in as in some other rings, but the good ones are out, bearing the evidence of lessons learned and improvements accomplished. The Herefords are coming. The rings this year have shown a general thickening of flesh, a widening of the rump, a filling of the twist and thighs and a smoothness of hocks, that five years ago looked a difficult task to undertake. Low-setness, depth, constitution, smoothness and meatiness were common characteristics in all or nearly all the classes. In the aged bull class Prime Lad 9th, by Prime Lad, was first among ten good ones, and Principal 6th, by Princess 2nd, stood second. In the two-year-old class that splendid bull, Repeater, by Distributor, stood first, and Crown Prince, by Young Beau Brummel, was second. Seven senior yearling bulls were headed by Gay Lad 6th, by Prime Lad 16th, while Paragon 21st was second. Discounter, by Disturber, headed the junior yearlings. Eighteen senior bull calves

lined up, Bonnie Lad 11th, by Bonnie Brae 8th, stood first with Financier, by Disturber, second.

There were thirteen splendid aged cows to the front and in excellence and uniformity made one of the very best rings of the whole show. They were headed by Lady Fairfax 4th, by Perfection Fairfax, Princess 16th, by Princess 4th, headed the two-year-olds, while Scottish Lassie, by that good-breeding bull, Young Beau Brummel, stood at the top of the senior yearlings and was made junior champion and champion female. Repeater, the two-year-old bull, was made champion over the grand old twice champion Prime Lad 9th—now stale and over done.

#### CLYDESDALES

In one point of showyard etiquette other exhibitors could take a lesson from the Clydesdales, viz., that to make an impressive showing it is not necessary to bring every head one possesses into the ring. The Clydesdale men do their own sorting, with the result that while their rings are shorter they are also more select. The contest this year was on a higher plane than that of any previous year; more first-class animals were out. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., were the only Canadian exhibitors, but with their total entry of fourteen head they did a good job at cleaning up the show. In the aged stallion class, Mikado, by Marcellus, fit to the minute, was readily first. McLay's Baron Albert, by Baron's Pride, in second place displayed the points of a grand horse, but was not in real show shape. Rinalda, by Garty Squire, was third. In the three-year-old class, Baron Ivy, that showed his combative ability at Winnipeg this year by his faultless going, his magnificent pasterns, good feet and clean, whip-cord bone took first, while Dimwoodie Star, by Pacific, an exceedingly drafty fellow, with the slightest sort of a gimp in his trotting, lacked only a few things to make of him an excellent first. A Mercutio colt went third.

In the two-year-olds it was a case of Baron Chapmanton first and the rest to be arranged. This colt is grandly proportioned, deep, heavily muscled, strong lined, massive and masculine with no mean way of going. There were 15 in the class, a massive colt, Prince William, by Cardiff, also extremely drafty, but without as much or as good bone stood second, while third went to Stewart Favorite, by Flora's Favorite, another massive horse, with none too strong a hock. Royal Ruby, headed the yearlings for Graham's, looking much stronger than he did at Toronto, where, as well as at Winnipeg he had been first. Second went to Scottish Knight, by Scottish Crest, belonging to Graham's, while a sturdy Royal colt was third. Graham's had a quality chap in the suckers, but he started life too late to win this season, so first fell to Murat, by Gallant Carruchan. With such a string of firsts, Graham's had the championship their own way, and the judges might choose either one of two types and have a good horse wearing the purple. Their liking tied the ribbon to Mikado.

There were some exceedingly drafty deep, wide, strongly-ribbed, heavy mares showed in the older classes. In the aged class nine were out and five good ones took home the money. Lady Effie, by McAr, and out of Her Sweet Sel, a magnificent mare royally built, though a little more length and slope of pastern would enhance her, stood first. Pride of Drumlanrig, by Baron Beau-lieu, was second. Dinah McQueen, by MacQueen, strong topped, but looking a little high set in comparison to in-foal mares, stood fourth for Grahams. There were only six three-year-olds out. Graham's got first on Pearl of Fairfield, by Netherlee, and good most every way. Second fell to Elma, by Baron's Voucher. Five two-year-old mares found a leader in Maggie Carruchan, by Gallant Carruchan, a mare that had more size than much else to commend her and appearing heavy in foal. Graham's looked to have an easy winner of this class in Effie MacQueen, by MacQueen, and out of Effie MacGregor. She was plenty large with ample bone of a whipcord flatness that the most particular could not fault. Her top line, rump, quarters, gaskins, hocks and action were uncommonly pleasing to

# KODAK

SOLVES

## The Xmas Problem

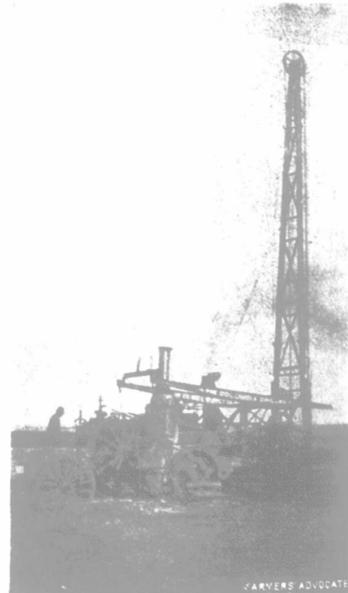


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the onlookers. However, she was placed second. Third went to Bessie Winsome, by Baron Winsome, that had not a bad form and showed the fine quality of good Clydesdales. In the filly weanling class Graham's got first again on Village Princess, by MacQueen, second going to Princess Maud, by Gallant Carruchan. For champion mare the judges selected the first prize aged mare, Lady Effie, while Mikado stood champion of the stallions. Graham's also took first prize on four animals, the get of one sire, the colts being by MacQueen, and lead again in class for five stallions, property of one owner.

#### SHIRES

As good horses as were ever seen in any ring of any breed cropped out at the top of some of the Shire rings. Particularly does this apply to the first prize aged and champion mare, Shelford Pride, by Chedwick Majestic, a massive gray of the right proportions, with splendid feet and very superior quality. Prospect Fair Alice, the first prize three-year-old was a wonderfully flash mover and well turned, but had not the size or femininity of the aged mare. Dan Patch, Truman's aged stallion, is an immense horse, strongly

masculine, thoroughly a drafter, well underpinned and a strikingly good mover. His keenest rival for the championship honor was a good going gray, but the latter had no chance against the aged horse. The lower ends of many of the Shire classes were conspicuous by their lack of quality, feet and pasterns of the right sort.

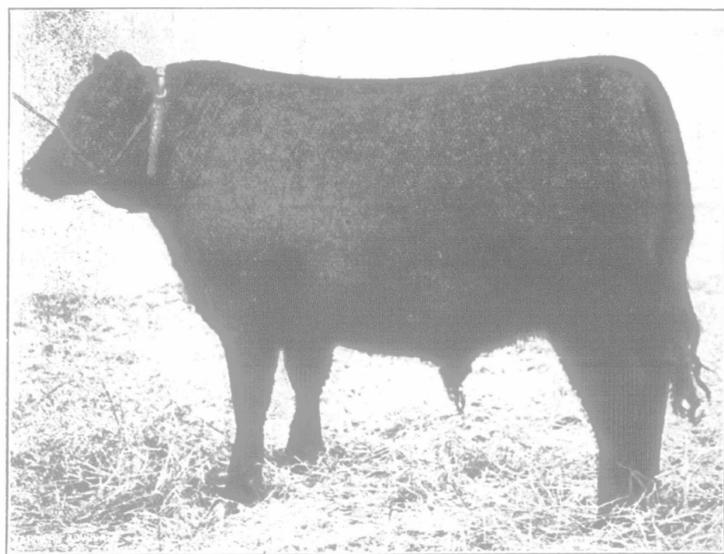
**BELGIANS**

Only those who have been in closest touch with the affairs of this breed were prepared for the size and excellence of the display which they made. A goodly ring of aged horses was out; twenty-seven three-year-old and thirty-one two-year-old stallions made the importers think of the horse shows of Belgium. It is true some of them could have been left in the barns without weakening the show but it is also true that the winning animals had to be and were splendid horses. There is no breed that has made the amount of improvement in the last ten years that this breed has. The result is that where undesirable feet, more or less gummy legs and displeasing action were the rule they are now not to be seen among the best at the shows, and stallions with the bone of a Clyde, feet of a Percheron and very good action are the usual occurrence. It was essentially an importer's battle, few breeders making an exhibit of their own raising. A horse of splendid proportions, depth,

end of them pouring through the gate. The French Draft showing with the Percherons of course swelled the list, but they were an impressive and inspiring sight. Doubtless three-fourths of them could have been sorted out by the owners and left at the barns, and such a policy would not depreciate the value or usefulness of the show. In-time, a most pleasing black belonging to McLaughlin's, of splendid style, correct feet and excellently flat bone, a businesslike way of going, and a truly magnificent body was first. He was a Percheron, and a horse in every way and an outstanding winner. Crouch's gray, Insouciant, a flash mover, large, masculine and drafty, but off some in croup and pasterns, was second, while third went to Taylor & Jones; fourth to McMillan, and fifth to Sigmaster.

**HOGS**

The fat classes of hogs had about their usual entry number, but in quality they were scarcely up to the level of other years. Purdue University won in the Berkshire section in pen of three, while Sheffield farms, Ohio, won in single barrow on a pig, later made grand champion barrow of the show. John Francis & Sons, Illinois, captured both the single barrow and pen championship in the Poland China section. In the Duroc Jerseys, pigs under six months ranked highest, both singly and in pens. The championship for pens



**Ideal Beef Type of Aberdeen Angus**

This calf, owned by Ames College, is a grade Angus. He won the Grand Championship at Chicago for beef animal over a Shorthorn steer, owned by an Ontario man

middling and weight belonging to J. Crouch & Son, won the aged stallion class, and later was champion of the breed, while an almost equally good one in the first prize two-year-old was reserve. Crouch's aged mare, Catherina, a mare with the right kind of feet, good action, clean flat bone and a splendid middle, was champion female.

**PERCHERONS**

In the mare classes the interesting contests were in the aged mares and the three-year-olds. Twenty-six of the former lined up, amongst which were four excellent mares. Iolanthe, that splendid former champion brood mare of McMillan's, thoroughly fit, with splendid feet, apparently enough of the very best bone, a body that can scarcely be faulted and refinement and femininity in full measure, easily lead. Burgess had a strong, closely made second in Helen, while Favorite, a beautifully topped, but slightly high set gray of Crouch's, stood third, and an immense gray of McMillan's, named La Belle, was fourth.

Himere, belonging to Crouch's, lead the eighteen three-year-olds, and while a good class, they scarcely ranked with the two-year-olds, of which there were twenty. Cornelia, belonging to Maasdon & Wheeler, an exceedingly drafty type, though leggy and plain, was put first, while Burgess' Imprudent, a mare of more style and quality and built on generous proportions, stood second.

The stallion classes were overwhelming. There were 152 entries in the two-year-old class, of which seventy-seven lined up. There seemed to be no

fell to the Poland Chinas, while this breed was the only close runner-up in the single barrow contest. In breeding classes the quality was above that of the fat classes, but the numbers were light, the Hampshires with about 140 making the biggest display. Splendid Duroc Jerseys were on display, especially in the younger classes. While the Berkshires and Polands in lesser numbers made a very decent show, Meharry showing largely the latter, and Sheffield Farms the former. In the grades and crossbreds, the champion single barrow and pen went to the Poland China breeder, Francis.

**CAR LOTS**

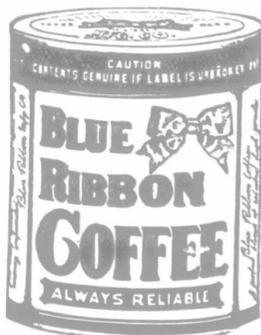
There were 73 carloads of fat cattle in the various classes of this competition, and from them many things can be learned. Here as in the single steers the Angus made a signal triumph, winning the championships by ages and the grand championship for carload lots on the yearling load. Taken by sections the Herefords and Angus broke about even in honors. This section of the show was generally conceded to be more uniformly good than ever before. Shorthorn calves from Colorado became champions of the feeder section.

**THE SHEEP SHOW**

There was a remarkable increase this year in the popular interest which was taken in the sheep division of the International Show. There was hardly a time when the sides of the two judging rings were not crowded with people eager to learn the awards. Early in the week it was recognized that there would be one of the best shows that has

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This watch is fitted with a carefully regulated pendant set, Swiss movement, in a heavy open face, silver case with fancy dial. A reliable and accurate timekeeper—one that will keep "train time," and besides this, a little beauty.

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WINNIPEG

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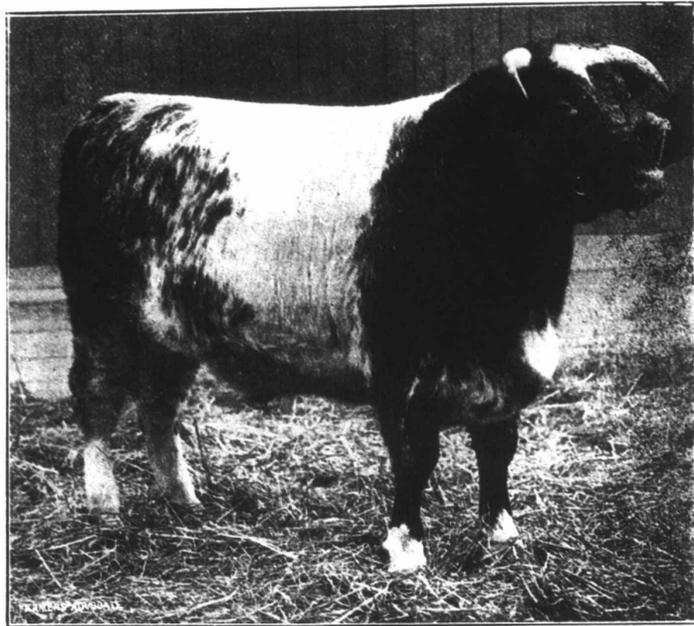
ever been pulled off in this country. Entries numbered over 1,100, about 700 of which were in the breeding classes. Not all the entries responded to the call of the superintendent, but in all classes there was keen competition for the premier position.

In this excellent show Canadian breeders ranked well to the front in many of the classes, especially in the Shropshires, Southdowns, Lincolns, Dorsets and Leicesters. The Canadian entries were among the ribbon getters.

The Shropshire show ranked first in numbers, and was superb in quality. Several of the best sheep importers were heard to remark that it was the greatest Shropshire show ever held on either side of the water. This is a strong assertion, but a sight of the rings was proof of its truth. The leading exhibitors were: J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford, Ont., and J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont., from Canada; and Cooper & Nephews, Chicago; G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; Henry L. Wardwell, Springfield Center, N. Y., and Chandler Brothers, Chariton, Ia., from the States. Mr. J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., and L. Kammerer, of Brodhead, Wis., worked together in

Lee & Sons, of Highgate, Ont., were awarded first and second in all the single classes. L. Parkinson, Guelph, Ont., made a good showing, but not did succeed in getting the higher places. The Leicester show was like that of the Lincolns, in that most of the prizes came across the border line. A. & W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, Ont., took all the firsts and championships. Robert Taylor, of Abbott, Nebr., and the University of Wyoming were the other contestants.

There were no Canadian entries in the Oxford classes. George McKerrrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis., won both championships, but Cooper & Nephews and R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., succeeded in beating them in some classes. In the Hampshire show W. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis., was a frequent winner. C. O. Judd, Kent, Ohio, and the Cooper entries also won a part of the money. Both championships went to McKerrrow. In the Dorset classes most of the awards went the entries from the States, but R. W. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., figured in a few of the awards. There were no Canadian winnings in the Cotswold classes. Champion ram went to F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., and champion ewe to the Cooper firm



Beef Type of Shorthorn as Seen at Chicago

Roan James owned by James Leask, an Ontario breeder and feeder, the best Shorthorn at the show, and placed in reserve below the Angus calf. The award was not altogether popular.

making the awards. Thirteen entries without a mean one in the lot lined up for aged ram. The final placing gave the Davison entry the blue ribbon, with Hammer & Hodgson a close second, and Chandler Bros., third. The Canadian entry had the most size with more actual width, a good covering of flesh and a longer fleece, but the Davison ram was a trifle typier and stronger in the back. In yearling rams, the ranking was: Chandler Bros., Davison, Cooper & Nephews. Davison showed the best ram lamb, second prize going to Canada on the Campbell entry. Hammer & Hodgson and Davison competed for first place in yearling ewes, the blue finally going to the latter. Chandler Bros. had the first two ewe lambs, and Hammer & Hodgson ranked third. Flock went to Wardwell, first; Davison, second, and Campbell, third. Both championships were won by Chandler Bros.

The Southdown classes were not as well filled as those of the Shropshires, but the quality was the very best. Mr. Gibson, who tied the ribbons, remarked that it was the best show he had ever judged. Competition was especially keen between the two top entries of each class. J. Lloyd-Jones won the aged ram prize on a very uniformly covered ram with strong bone and more breed character than any other entry in the class. Jones also won third on flock. The other premiums were divided between Cooper & Nephews and Chas. Lect & Son, Mantua, Ohio. The latter won both championships.

The show of Lincolns was mostly a contest between Canadian stock. John

G. W. Parnell, Windgate, Ind., and W. D. Calland & Son, De Graff, Ohio, won most of the Cheviot prizes, the former winning championship on ram and the latter on ewe.

The Rambouillet classes were especially well filled. F. S. King Bros. Co. showed both champions, but L. W. Shaw, Pottersburg, Ohio, and A. A. Woods & Sons, Saline, Mich., were close competitors.

In the fat classes the strongest shows were made by the Southdown and Hampshire breeds. Huntleywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Quebec, had things its own way with the Southdowns. Renk won most of the Hampshire classes, although George Allen, Burford, Ont., and the University of Wisconsin furnished good competition. First honors in Shropshire wethers divided between J. and D. J. Campbell, J. Lloyd-Jones and Wisconsin University. Some good wethers were shown in the other breeds, but they were hardly up to the standard set by the more strictly mutton types. The grade and crossbred champion was a grade Shropshire shown by the Wyoming University. The highest honor of the fat classes, however, was reserved for a Canadian entry. When the breed champions had been placed, the grand champion wether was the Southdown entry of Huntleywood Farm. Mr. Renk's Oxford was reserve. The grand champion was of extreme width, well filled in the leg of mutton, carrying an exceptional thickness of flesh over the entire body. In handling qualities the Southdown also excelled the best of the other breeds.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets were somewhat stronger for the week, and live-stock prices, particularly for good quality stuff, were firm. Good demand prevails for well finished Christmas stuff with little in sight.

Wheat advanced some, but made no particular gains. The probability is that a two-cent fluctuation will hold the cereal for some time. Reports of drought in Texas towards the close of the week helped some to strengthen the argument of the bulls, but on the whole wheat cannot be expected to advance much in the face of present world conditions.

GRAIN

The market for grain has been rather sluggish with weak demand from abroad arising from the unknown condition of affairs in the southern hemisphere. Lake navigation will close this week so that little export business can be handled until next season. On the whole we expect wheat prices to remain about their present level for some time, gradually moving upward, but not going very high. This is a difficult year in which to sum up the cereal situation. Oats will probably get cheaper.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canadian	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Wheat	12,047,865	12,381,405	9,999,613
Oats	7,185,268	7,092,337	4,354,484
Barley	758,909	998,472	1,054,52

European visible stands at 121,624,000 bushels, as against 121,736,000 a week ago.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week	Last week	Last year
American	3,928,000	3,928,000	4,312,000
Russian	5,616,000	6,528,000	5,833,000
Danube	1,408,000	2,256,000	872,000
India	768,000	496,000	320,000
Argentina	992,000	840,000	176,000
Australia	544,000	736,000	288,000
Chili	72,000	176,000	152,000
Total	13,328,999	14,960,000	11,952,000

CASH PRICES

Grain closed at Winnipeg on Saturday, Dec. 3, at following prices: Wheat—No. 1 Nor., 90¢; No. 2 Nor., 87½¢; No. 3 Nor., 84¢; No. 4, 80¢; No. 5, 76½¢; No. 6, 69½¢; No. 1 feed, 61½¢; rejected, 1, 1 Nor., 84¢; rejected 1, 2 Nor., 81½¢; rejected 2, 1 Nor., 81½¢; rejected 2, 2 Nor., 79½¢; rejected 1 Nor., for seeds, 83½¢; rejected 2 Nor., for seeds, 81½¢. Oats—No. 2, C. W., 32½¢; No. 3, C. W., 30½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 31½¢; No. 1 feed, 30½¢; No. 2 feed, 29. Flax—No. 1, N. W., 225.

OPTIONS

December wheat opened Monday at 90½¢ and closed at the end of the week at 91½¢. Oats advanced a fraction of a cent during the week, and flax remained about level. Outside markets moved in about the same way. Winnipeg was about the quietest market on the continent.

World's shipments for five months in the present year have been 276,000,000, 40,000,000 larger than a year ago, and \$3,000,000 ahead of two years ago. It will require but little more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat for the remaining 31 weeks of the crop year to fill for remaining 31 weeks of world's shipments, and as Russia and Danube alone are nearly supplying this now without America and other countries, it is not a very hopeful prospect for the sale of our surplus abroad. Under these circumstances it is hard to take other than a bearish view of the situation.

ARGENTINE NEWS

The outlook for wheat crop all along the line of Western railway system has never been better and the wheat crop is nearly ready for harvest. Broomhall increases his estimate of the exportable surplus by 9,600,000 bushels. The outlook for oats is for a good yield and harvesting of the crop is in full swing. Broomhall's former estimate

was on November 28, and was 92 to 100 million bushels. The railway noted is the second largest carrier of wheat. Estimated shipments for this week are 1,040,000, as compared with 992,000 last week and 400,000 last year.

SENTIMENT BEARISH

Bearish sentiment predominates, but wheat had a fairly steady week. Foreign news and foreign markets have generally been towards lower values, but on the whole wheat maintains its position well.

LIVESTOCK

Supplies of stock are dwindling as the season advances, some lines becoming steadier. Farmers having well-fattened young stock suitable for Christmas trade will probably find an excellent demand for well finished beef this year. Hogs are steady, sheep and lambs at about last week's figures. Outside markets show little change. Demand for horses in all Canadian markets is better than in any year for some time. This is particularly the case in Toronto.

Rice & Whaley report as follows: Receipts for the week so far, cattle, 1,956; hogs, 1,284; sheep, 108; calves, 186, as compared with 3,806 cattle, 1,263 hogs, 13 sheep and 571 calves for the same days of last week. The trade on both cattle and hogs has showed a marked improvement. Cattle prices have moved up a strong quarter with the more desirable kinds a shade more. Hogs at the opening of the week sold at \$7.75, and to-day the 8-cent hog was again in evidence. The supply is far short of expectations on both cattle and hogs, not sufficient numbers to fill requirements.

The best cattle on the market this week have changed hands at \$4.75. Some good cattle are needed for the Christmas trade, and the shipper who can procure some of this class will not be disappointed with returns. But little doing in the export line. Any cattle good enough for this purpose are now used for the choice beef trade.

We quote prices delivered, fed and watered, as follows:

- Best export steers \$5.00 to \$5.25
- Fair to good export steers 4.65 to 4.75
- Best export heifers 4.40 to 4.75
- Best butcher steers 4.65 to 4.75
- Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.25 to 4.50
- Best fat cows 4.00 to 4.40
- Fair to good cows 3.65 to 3.85
- Common cows 2.75 to 3.25
- Best bulls 3.40 to 3.75
- Common bulls 3.00 to 3.25
- Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up 4.25 to 4.50
- Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs. 3.75 to 4.25
- Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. 3.50 to 3.75
- Light stockers 3.00 to 3.50
- Good handy weight sheep are selling from \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; best lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice veals, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heifers, and cows, \$4.80 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.75 to \$6.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.00; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.75; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$7.00.

BRITISH

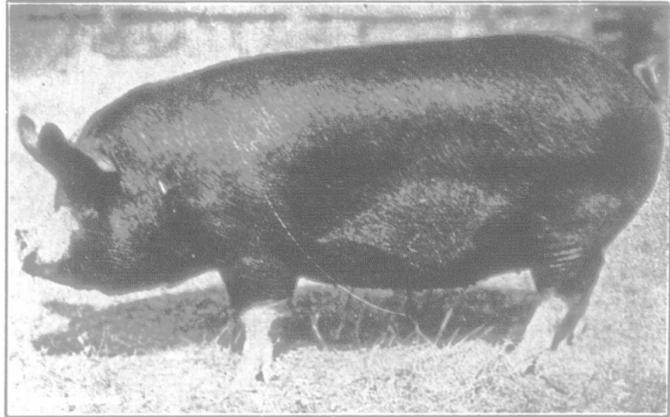
London, ranchers, 10c. to 11½c.; Canadian steers, 13c. to 13½c. Liverpool, ranchers, 11c. to 13c.; Canadian steers, 12c. to 13c.; States steers, 12½c. to 13½c. Glasgow steers, 12c. to 13½c.; bulls, 10½c. to 11c.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.25 to \$7.20; cows, \$2.00 to \$5.40; heifers, \$3.85 to \$6.75; bulls, \$3.10 to \$5.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$9.00; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.75; stockers, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.75.

RUGBY BERKSHIRES

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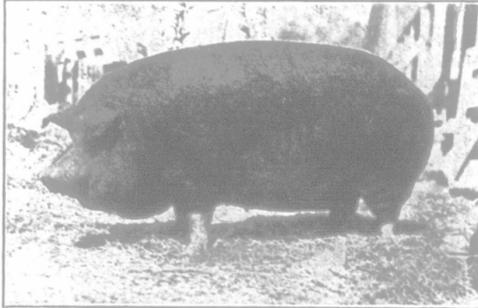
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A strong corps of a dozen factory experts always retained in the Mason & Risch stores for repairing and refinishing instruments.

#### MAIL ORDERS

With the Mason & Risch one price system you can order as cheaply and with the same confidence as by visiting the store. Satisfaction or money refunded is the Mason & Risch rule.

**OUR SYSTEM IN A NUTSHELL :** Lowest prices obtainable anywhere. An unvarying price. We deliver from Factory to Home and therefore give our customers the benefit of all the middleman's profit.

## The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited

Factory Branch: 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
The Only Piano Store on Main Street

### TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

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

This department covers all branches

of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

Following are the topics for four weeks:

December 14.—How have you built and equipped your workshop in which general blacksmithing and repairing is done? Discuss cost of providing this convenience and approximate saving per year. What advice have you to offer to newcomers along the line of having a workshop on the farm?

December 21.—How do you manage, feed and care for the boar in winter and summer? If kept for public service,

what suggestions have you to offer as to his use, fee to charge, etc.?

December 28.—Should the boy who proposes to be a farmer be trained as an up-to-date farmer capable of taking part in discussions at public meetings and holding positions in public life? What can be done to overcome the scarcity of labor on the farm that makes it necessary for him to work from early morning until late night when he is too tired to read or study, or do anything to remove the picture of hard work to get more land and make more money. Too many farm boys are "old men" at 18 or 20 years.

January 4.—What should be the attitude of the farmer toward farmers' organizations? To how many can he afford to lend his best services, and how can he be of greatest service to his fellow farmers and the industry at large?

### YOU NEED FRUITS

No home is complete without fruits for use in season. Those that are grown in a garden near the residence are within reach at all times in season. No farmer can call his farm a home until he has arranged for a supply of bush fruits and anything that climatic conditions will permit. In this issue the Ottawa nurseries offer some choice northern grown stock. During recent years experiment stations and individual growers have satisfied themselves that the Herbert raspberry is one of the best in Canada. It is hardy and gives a big return of choice berries. Other stock offered by this company can be depended upon. Read the advertisement and write for particulars.

# GREATEST Exclusive Piano Store IN CANADA

Illustrations and letter press can convey no intelligent idea of the immense proportions and splendid appointments of our Piano Business. We occupy FIFTEEN of the largest and most perfectly equipped Piano Warehouses from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. These are located at PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, NELSON, FERNIE, REVELSTOKE, CRANBROOK, VERNON, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA.

### With the Enormous Purchasing Power

represented by the individual stocks of new instruments constantly required to replenish these stores it can be seen at once that in the cost of production we have arrived at the finest point compatible with the highest quality of raw material and what it means to employ the very best of the world's skilled artists in Piano Construction.

BESIDES OUR OWN

### World Renowned Instrument

we handle the products of EIGHTEEN others of the great Historic Piano Makers, with a grand total of nearly EIGHTY distinct and exclusive designs. These are formulated in no haphazard and labored attempt to produce something that is just slightly different from some poor copy. Every instrument passing through our hands is

### A Great Original

with the striking and robust individuality of those immortal creations of the great masters which have received the sanction of every epoch-making development in the progress of musical art.

Every visitor to a Mason & Risch store has the unique opportunity to select not only from a collection of the world's representative pianos, SOLD BY THE MAKER DIRECT, WITH THE MAKER'S UNLIMITED GUARANTEE, but also the wide resources of the Exchange Department through which

# FIRST-CLASS PUMPING OUTFIT---Not a Toy

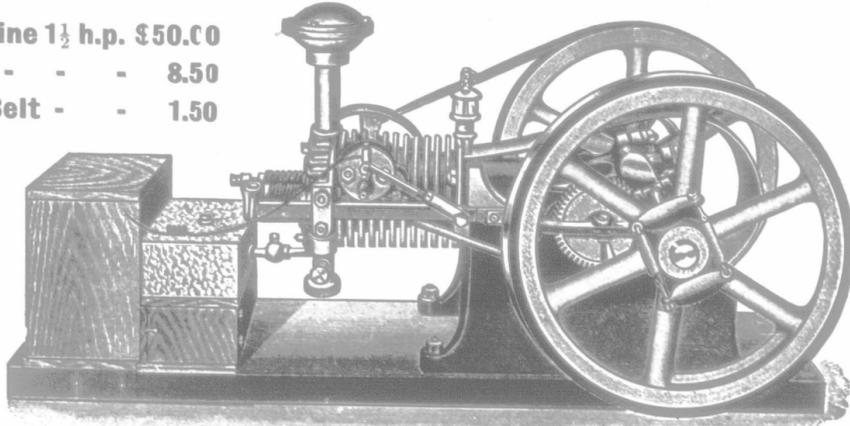
INCLUDING: 1 Chore Boy Engine 1½ h.p. \$50.00  
 1 Pump Jack - - - 8.50  
 15 feet 2-inch Belt - - 1.50

## \$60.00

Get wise today. Learn all about our Engines

### "CHORE BOY" SPECIFICATIONS

1½ H. P. weighs 320 lbs. Feed—combination gravity and feed; Speed—450 revolutions per minute, pulley 6 inches; Lubrication—by means of sight feed oilers; Cylinders—3¼ x 5 inches, the largest bore of any 1½ H. P. engine made; Fly Wheels—diameter 17 ins. Engine is thoroughly bushed at all points where there is any chance of friction; Ignition—make and break; Cooling—air - cooled, fan; Color—base green, fly wheel red. Complete ready to run ..... \$50.00



### THE "CHORE BOY" ALWAYS READY

Always ready and willing to run your separator, wash machine and churn. Try it for 30 days. If it isn't the nicest-running machine you ever saw return it. We will refund you your purchase price and freight charges. Simply turn on the gasoline oil and the batteries, give the fly wheel a turn and away it goes.

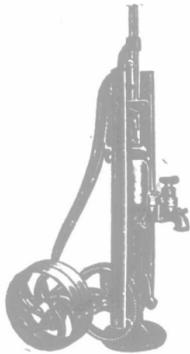
## A Time-saver for the Farm Engine Owner

Let's say that you have had the engine at work on separating cream. Your wife is ready to have her washing turned and you simply pull the truck with the engine loaded on it from the cream separator over to the washing machine. After the engine has the family wash attended to you may need it out at the farm to grind some feed or to pump some water. Then back to the house the women folks want to harness its chug chug to the churn, and the boy is going to saw up a pile of wood and the engine is again called upon to travel.

A girl can pull the truck from one spot to another.

The idea is that the time and strain saved in moving your engine about twenty-fold pays the small cost of the truck. Ask your wife what she thinks about it.

We have engines from 1½ to 8 H. P. Get our catalog of Engines and Farm Supplies.

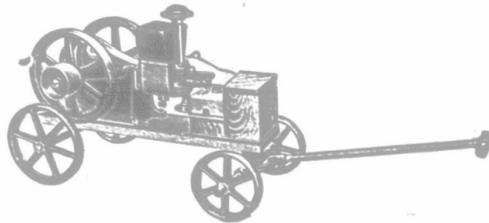


### EVER READY PUMP JACK

For use with gasoline engines. Three strokes 5, 7½ and 10 in. tight and loose pulleys, 12 in. diameter for 2 in. belt, Pitman's move vertical, doing away with all side dropper friction. Made of very best material. Weight 75 pounds. Price ..... \$8.50

## C. S. JUDSON CO.

288 PRINCESS STREET  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.



## TRADE NOTES

### KEEP YOUR FACE WARM

Those who are obliged to face the storms of Northwest America appreciate the importance of protecting the various parts of the body. Manufacturers of the various articles of clothing long ago made ample provision for covering feet and hands as well as the body proper, but few have made practical suggestions for covering the face under conditions that will permit of a person being able to breathe freely and see where he is going. Martinus Dysthe has solved the problem, and now thousands in all parts of the West wear his face protector. It is so simple that the wonder is someone didn't have one similar years ago. A flannel cloth made to fit the face loosely with elastic pockets filling around the ears and a slit for the nose, fur pads sitting closely on either side of the nose and double pyralin goggles make the protector complete. The whole can be folded up and put in the cap or hat or in the pocket. The goggles are of double thickness with space between so that they will not cloud over, and the fur pads prevent the breath from ascending to cloud the inner goggle.

Read Mr. Dysthe's advertisement on another page. Write for his booklet showing what doctors and others think of the protector. Hundreds recommend it highly.

### THE NEW POWER

A great revolution is taking place in the production of power. Until recent years water and steam were the only means of power production. Later, water and steam power was converted into electricity, because of the convenience with which electricity may be transmitted and used. Within the

# Buy An IHC Cream Harvester For Its Superior Mechanical Features

**T**HOUSANDS of IHC Cream Harvesters have been sold and are giving perfect satisfaction because of their superior mechanical features. A machine must be right if it bears the IHC trade mark.

When you examine IHC Cream Harvesters, you will see the many IHC features which mean big dairy profits and big savings of work and time; you will find the many reasons for their wonderful strength and durability as well as for their close skimming, easy turning and easy cleaning qualities.

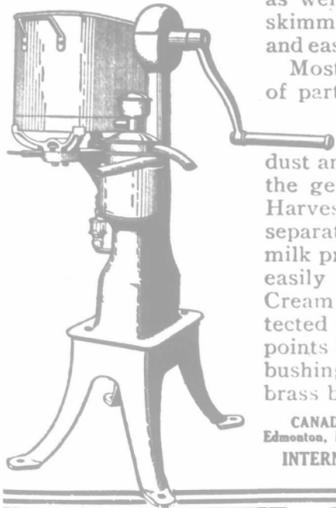
Most of the wearing out of parts, and other cream separator troubles, are due to dust and milk getting into the gears. IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust and milk proof gears which are easily accessible. IHC Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass bushings.

IHC Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability. The IHC bowl is free from slots or minute crevices, which make it remarkably easy to clean.

There are many other IHC advantages which the IHC local dealer will point out and prove to you. The separators are made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes. In justice to yourself, see the IHC local dealer before you decide on any separator, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and full information.

### IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.



CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.  
 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A  
 (Incorporated)



Mention The Advocate When Answering Advertisements

# Some Holiday Specials Well Worth Considering

**—We Prepay Everything and Refund Your Money If Not Satisfied—**



**J. 142—LADIES' STOLE.** Russian Sable dyed Squirrel. This has a military collar trimmed with head and tail. The front is trimmed with four tails and natural paws. Satin lining. Price. **\$15.95**

**J. 143.—LADIES' MUFF,** latest New York Barrel Shape. This is Russian dyed. Squirrel to match Stole J. 142. Lined with shirred Silk. Price. **\$18.00**



**Ladies' Handsome Net Waist**

*White and Ecru Only*

No. 1958

**Price \$2.95**

*Equal to any \$4.00 Waist before the public*

No. 1958. The illustration of the beautiful Waist shown above gives an excellent idea of the design, but it cannot convey to your mind the splendid quality of net used. A handsome Medallion of lace forms the yoke and embroidered down the front in five rows. Five rows of tucks down each side of back. The sleeves are made with eight tucks and finished with a six-inch cuff of fine tucks and Venise lace. Lined with fine quality China Silk. The waist buttons invisibly at back. All sizes. Price.

**\$2.95**

## Card Games for the Winter Months



	All Postpaid
4300 Uncle Josh's Trip	15 cents
4210 Game of Authors	15 "
4210B Old Maid	15 "
4210C Peter Coddle	15 "
380 Game of Snap	16 "
380B Magic Spelling	16 "
380C Country Storekeeper	16 "
4311 Game of Nations	20 "
4312 Game of Messenger Boy	20 "
368 Game of Wild Animals	33 "
363 Doctor Fusby	33 "
367 Game of Lost Heir	33 "
4550E House that Jack Built	40 "
4550B Old Mother Hubbard	40 "

All of these games are put up in handsome boxes



## Our Big Lot No. 4

This will be a genuine surprise package. Every article a suitable gift. It would cost at least \$2.00 retail. Our special price is \$1.00 postpaid.

6 Xmas Postals	30 cents
6 Xmas Cards	30 "
6 Xmas Cards	60 "
2 Xmas Booklets	30 "
1 Box Xmas Stationery, in Holly box	25 "
1 Game Donkey Party	25 "
	<b>\$2.00</b>

OUR PRICE \$1.00 POSTPAID.

**Lot No. 1** 4 Handsome Colored Booklets. Garland Series. Suitable for Xmas Gifts. 50 cents postpaid.

**Lot No. 2** 6 Handsome Colored Booklets. Flower Series. Dainty Xmas presents. 75 cents postpaid.

**Lot No. 3** 12 Xmas Postals. 12 Xmas Cards. 3 Xmas Booklets. Price, 68 cents postpaid.

We have a regular Xmas Bulletin which we shall be glad to mail if you drop us a postal.

**MONTGOMERY ROSS & CO. MONTREAL** BOX 110, STATION B

# Are You Going to Buy a Gasoline Engine?

WE MANUFACTURE STATIONARY, PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES

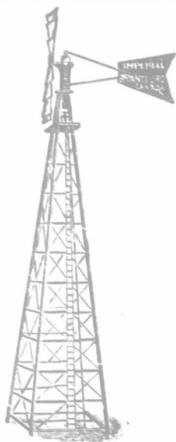
IT WILL PAY YOU TO GO A LONG WAY TO SEE AN

**"IDEAL"**

BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER ELSEWHERE

## WINDMILLS

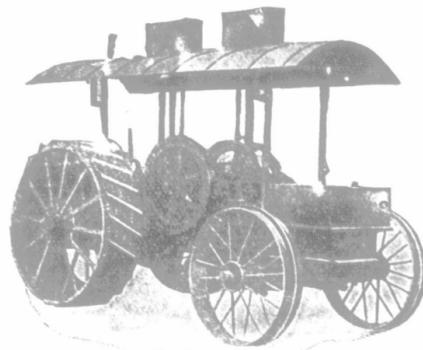
Imperial pumping windmills are prize winners. Very few parts; simple in action; compact and strongly built; no bolts; no crank pin in engines, only two bearings; self oiling; will stand any storm.



IMPERIAL PUMPING MILL

## POWER WINDMILLS

We have thousands of Ideal power windmills in operation which are giving their owners the best of satisfaction.



IDEAL TRACTOR  
TWO SIZES, 20 AND 30 H. P.

We Also Manufacture The Celebrated Maple Leaf Grinder in 5 Sizes

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE MATTER

# GOOLD, SHAPLEY AND MUIR CO., Limited

Factory, BRANTFORD

Western Office, 230 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

last few years a new power has been rapidly gaining ground, namely, the gas and gasoline engine, which has come into favor so quickly that it has practically superseded the steam engine for stationary work on account of economy and convenience. The field of usefulness of the gasoline engine is practically unlimited. It is used in the work shop, on the farm and in practically all industrial purposes.

The greatest field for the use of the gasoline engine is just opening up. The farmer realized that he must have cheaper power, and that the gasoline engine meets his requirements perfectly. Thus, it has come to pass that there are now many kinds of gasoline engines made.

A unique line of engines known in the Northwest by the unique slogan "Goes Like Sixty" is about to be placed on the market through the Empire Cream Separator Co., of Winnipeg, who have the exclusive sale of the Gilson engines in Western Canada. The Gilson Manufacturing Company, with plants at Port Washington, Wis., and Guelph, Ont., is and has been a leader in the gasoline field. The firm was established in 1850. Its motto ever since its inception has been "We better serve ourselves by serving others best." The highest ideals predominated. It has always been the aim of the company to build the best, for it is well known "the recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." As a consequence, the Gilson engines have attained a reputation all over the world. They are known in every country and every clime. The Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" engines have secured the highest approval of the United States government experts, professors and mechanical engineers of all the leading colleges in the United States and Canada, and by experts and authorities everywhere. For the sixty years that this concern has been in business it has widened its scope, and naturally its engines are known in every civilized country, and its name stands for progress, quality and honest dealing. The Canadian plant was established in Guelph

All Point the Way to Success



Name over the farmers you know that own good Fanning Mills. Aren't they the prosperous (progressive) men in your neighborhood? Aren't they the men who are making a success of farming? Haven't they good bank accounts? Don't you think they are able to point the way to success?

## THE IMPROVED New Superior

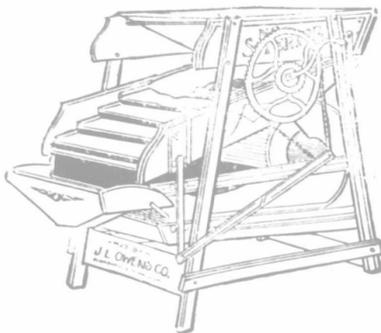
is the Best of All Good Fanning Mills

Ask any of your neighbors who own one. Find out if what we say is so when we say that that the New Superior is the best built machine. The most thorough in its separation of any kind of grain, and is the King of Wild Oat Separators.

"The Prosperous Farmer is the one to follow."  
Why don't you follow the way these farmers have taken?

We want to send you our booklet on our IMPROVED machine, OUR 1911 MODEL. We have improved our mill, increasing the capacity fully 35%. Our new wind adjustment makes it so you can separate by weight, which is the proper system you want in grading your seed oats. We have lots of other things we want to tell you about, which is to your interest. Write now. Be sure and see the Improved New Superior before buying any Fanning Mill and then judge for yourself.

THE HARMER  
IMPLEMENT CO.  
182 PRINCESS STREET  
WINNIPEG - MAN.



a little over two years ago to supply the demand which has been so great that the production has increased by leaps and bounds, keeping the plant rushed to the limit, in spite of constant increase in machinery and working force.

### THRESHING CHARGE PROBLEM

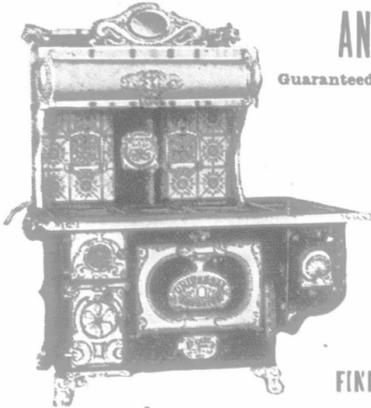
The following opinion regarding the automatic measure for threshing outfits has been written by Wm. Leverington:

There is one question of vast importance to farmers and threshers everywhere, and particularly in the West that, to my mind has not received the attention its importance demands. I refer to threshing machine charges. At present all charges are based on the bushel, which is arrived at in one of two ways—weighing machines or bin measurement. In view of the amount of money involved (which in reality is the thresher's wages) I would like to point out a few of the conditions as I see them.

In the first place let us take the weigher on an average bagger. No stronger argument against it can be made than that the laws of our country condemn it, which is proven time and again by the number of cases tried in court, in which the thresher invariably loses, and the thousands of disputes out of court, caused it may be by the farmer or the thresher and just as often by the crookedness of the buyers. They all know the weigher to be illegal, so that the buyer knows that no one can dispute him, and can often take advantage of his position to get cheap wheat and leave the blame on the thresher.

Then let us consider bag measurement. A glance will show this to be wrong. Bags may hold anywhere from 2 to 3 bushels, which the farmer generally calls two. His bins spring at the sides and ends, and a thousand-bushel bin can, without difficulty, hold 1,200 bushels of grain when shovelled or tramped. Even though the farmer gets returns from the elevator on this bin making it one thousand bushels it proves nothing, and it is unfair to

## FINDLAY'S "FAVORITE" STOVES AND RANGES



Guaranteed the Smoothest and Best Fitted.  
Made in Canada

The **UNIVERSAL FAVORITE** is a high-class **FAMILY STEEL RANGE** having improved features to be found in no other line.

The **TILED BACK** of the High Closet makes a gloomy kitchen bright, and is easily kept clean.

The perfect **DAMPER CONTROL** positively permits of cooking on the top and baking in the oven at the same time, thus reducing the fuel bill by half.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER ABOUT IT.

FINDLAY BROS. CO., Limited

GARLETON PLACE, ONT. - 260 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

**TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Two words. Names and address are counted. Advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

Each initial counts for one word and figures for Cash must always accompany the order. No

**PEDIGREED DUROC JERSEY HOGS** for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Head-ingly, Man.

**FARM HELP** of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

**FARMERS**—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION**, Sans Peur (Imp.) for sale. Has stood for seven years on Portage Plains. A sure foal getter, and producer of first-class stock. Sell cheap. R. J. Caskey, Longburn, Man.

**FOR SALE**—15 acres first-class fruit land adjoining Mission townsite, on main line of C. P. R., 40 miles from Vancouver. Beautiful situation overlooking river and mountains. Fine bearing orchard, including large and small fruits. A snap at \$6,500. Terms. Owner, Box 33, Mission City, B. C.

**CABIN LANE FARM DORSET SHEEP** and Yorkshire pigs. Rams and ewes for sale at moderate prices. Come and see them or write. They are the only sheep that breed twice a year. John Hunter & Son, Lambton County, Wyoming, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for work horses one Spanish Jack, thick-bodied, heavy-boned, smooth, seven years old, good breeder. Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY.** Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

**MARRIED COUPLE (33)**, Child (five years). Man experienced in farm work, cattle and butchering, good horseman and good milker. Wife experienced in dairy and with poultry; good cook. Take charge of ranch or otherwise. English and Canadian references. G. F. Lee, 2433 Park View, 1st Street East, Calgary, Alta.

**SHORTHORN BULL WANTED FOR CASH.** Must be registered and of good milking strain. Send age and write to Hill, Invermay, Sask.

**WANTED**—Good representatives in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for Western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Handsome free outfit, designed for Western salesmen. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY**, mild climate good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A34, Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

**MEN WANTED**, age 18 to 35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$81; on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age. Send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM**, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Largest and best stock in the West. Prices, single birds, Leghorns, \$2.00 each upwards; Rocks and Orpingtons \$3.00 each upwards. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alberta.

**ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Splendid stock for sale. Write me for prices. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Thompson strain. Free range. Fine healthy cockerels, \$2.00; one-year-old hens, \$1.00. Elam H. Smith, Box 1193, Brandon.

**PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE**, \$2.50 each Barred Plymouth Rocks, Annie Kippen, Strathclair, Man.

**FOR SALE**—100 Bronze turkeys. Won first-second toms; first, second, third hens. Winnipeg show. Also Barred and White Rock cockerels, from first cockerel and first pullet, Dominion exhibition. Early orders get choice. A. C. Munro, Plumus, Manitoba.

## 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.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS** (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

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

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

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

**JAS. WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

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

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

**C. G. BULSTRODE**, Mount Farm, South Qu-Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

**HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLAND.** J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney Man.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

the farmer and thresher alike to accept these measurements. Let us prove it. Take a one-half bushel measure, and, after filling it properly, stroke it off and then shake it down, and see how much it will then hold.

Both systems are wrong, for they are merely rough estimates, and when one remembers that the threshing bill of the West for the past year amounts to approximately \$10,000,000, we realize that we cannot afford to guess as we do now, and leave it to the elevators and their buyers to say how much grain we have.

Three years ago I bought an automatic measure, built by the Virden Manufacturing Co., Ltd., expressly for threshing machine use, which is free from the faults of the other appliances, and has been adopted by the Dominion government and made a legal standard measure for threshing purposes. In my opinion it is the only fair means of basing threshing charges; it delivers straight measure regardless of weight, allowing enough surplus to clean any standard grain, so that it will hold out at the elevator. It is a standard, and, as such, is a correct check on the farmer, the thresher and the elevator. No adjustment has to be made, so that it is always right, and in my opinion no farmer should allow his grain to be threshed by a machine without one, and no thresher can afford to thresh without this measure on his outfit. Further than this, since the government has made a standard, I think they should go a little further, and cut out all machines that will not stand their test. It seems reasonable that with a standard machine available machines that are known to be wrong should be put under a ban.

After three seasons' use I would like to see all machines equipped with this measure. It settles disputes for all time. It is perfectly fair to all concerned, and anything that conduces to good feeling in a district is desirable.

## Anti-Bovine Tuberculosis Crusade in British Columbia

BY L. A. BOWES

Representative of the Farmer's Advocate in Alberta and British Columbia.

NO crusade has been so universal as the one being waged against tuberculosis. No call to arms should more strongly demand the support of all governments and individuals than the cannonading against this dreaded disease. Few realize its ravages. It is stated that a conservative estimate each year of the deaths throughout the world from tuberculosis would reach one million and ninety-five thousand, representing three thousand each day, or two for every minute. The death roll from tuberculosis in Canada has exceeded nine thousand every year for the past three or four years. Can it therefore be averred that there is little cause for alarm, and is there a social problem of greater magnitude? Not only does humanity give over victims to the disease but also most of our domesticated animals are a prey.

It has been proven beyond doubt that a living germ, *tubercle bacillus*, is the cause, and the only cause of tuberculosis. The disease may attack any organ or tissue in the body. For some time it was contended by many that there was no danger of tubercular infection through meat or milk which comes from tuberculous animals. Their theory was that the disease as it is found in cattle is very different from the disease as it occurs in human beings and that it was impossible for the tubercle bacilli which infects cows to likewise infect human beings and vice versa. However, that human

## They Will Agree

with you—and help you to keep your stomach and other organs in the proper condition on which your good health must depend

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

## The Ottawa Nurseries

Of Woodroffe, Near Ottawa

are growers of high-class, hardy trees, plants, etc., suitable for Manitoba and the Northwest. We do not job our stock from southern nurseries like many so-called northern nurseries, but we grow it at Ottawa. We wish to draw attention of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers to the wonderful Herbert Raspberry, the heaviest yielder and largest and best raspberry in existence, that has proved hardy at Fort Vermilion, where the thermometer went to 59 degrees below zero. For further information write

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**FURS AND HIDES**  
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US.

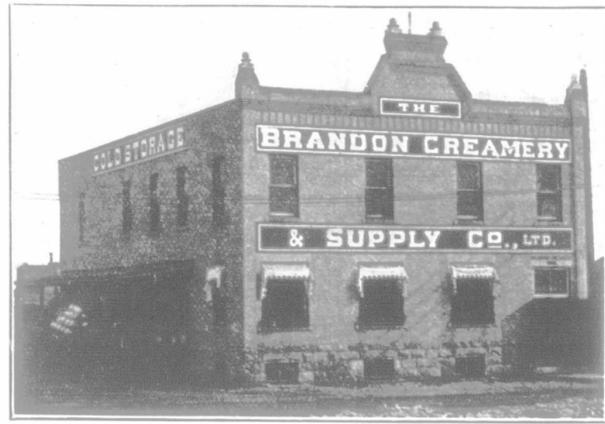
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Do you want to be a doctor, lawyer, minister, dentist, draughtsman, civil, mechanical or electrical engineer? Do you want to enter any profession? The matriculation examination is the first step. We fit you for this at home by mail. Write for circular.  
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WE HAVE PIGS OF ANY SIZE AND SEX FOR SALE. ALL CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. SAFE SHIPMENT GUARANTEED.

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CANADA'S  
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CREAMERY  
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SUPPLY CO.**



**THE  
Old Reliable  
OF THE  
WEST**

**The Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Ltd., BRANDON MAN.**

beings can acquire tuberculosis from bovine sources seems to be an established fact. Therefore the old family cow that wanders on the roadside by day seeking toothsome herbage, and at evening returns to deliver her lactal fluid to supply nourishment for the household, may be the source of infection for this tubercular disease.

**SYSTEM OF INSPECTION THOROUGH**

Realizing this and believing that the citizens of the country should be safeguarded against possible danger the province of British Columbia has instituted a thorough system of inspection of all dairy animals in the province, and the government has

passed stringent rules and regulations governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow-sheds and milkshops.

It has long been known that tuberculosis can be acquired by ingestion, as well as by inhalation and inoculation, but the part played by cow's milk in the spread of the disease only recently has been receiving serious consideration. Milk is an excellent media for the conveyance of all bacteria, and as it is partaken by almost all human beings, when improperly handled it becomes a dangerous source of infection. It is the unsuspecting public who are the victims. Whether

the milk partaken is clean or unclean; whether nourishment alone is taken into the system when a glass of milk is drunk, or the germs of virulent diseases which may at any time find in some weak spot the soil fitted for their parasitic existence; whether we drink only a pure life-giving beverage or a polluted mess, reeking with disease-producing germs, are questions of very great importance.

Perhaps there are many who hold the opinion that few animals in the country are affected with tuberculosis. According to expert veterinarians who have made a careful study of the question in this belief,

such people are wrong. Burton R. Rogers, of Kansas State Agricultural College, who for some time has been investigating the tuberculosis problem and its solution, states that ten per cent. of all cattle in the United States are tuberculous, and that forty per cent. of those that react to the tuberculin test pass tuberculosis germs. Tuberculosis statistics compiled from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry Reports, show that inspectors have "retained" an increasing number of slaughtered hogs and cattle each year for the nine years from 1900 to 1908. In 1900, only 5,440 hogs and 4,289 cattle were

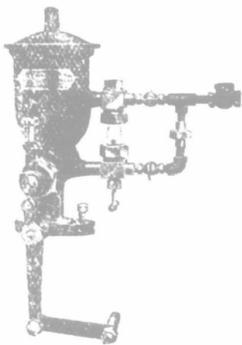
**JUSTICE!**

IF YOU ARE NOT INTERESTED IN A **SQUARE DEAL** DON'T LOOK AT THIS

**At Last We Have a Threshing Machine Bagger**

one that will measure, count and properly keep track of the millions of bushels of grain threshed in Canada each season. An absolute check on the thresher, the farmer, the carload and the elevator. Its accuracy vouched for by the

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The Whiteford Justice Measure is Right. All other Baggers are makeshifts. The only choice is between **RIGHT AND WRONG.**

A favorite with the farmer and thresher because of its absolute fairness.

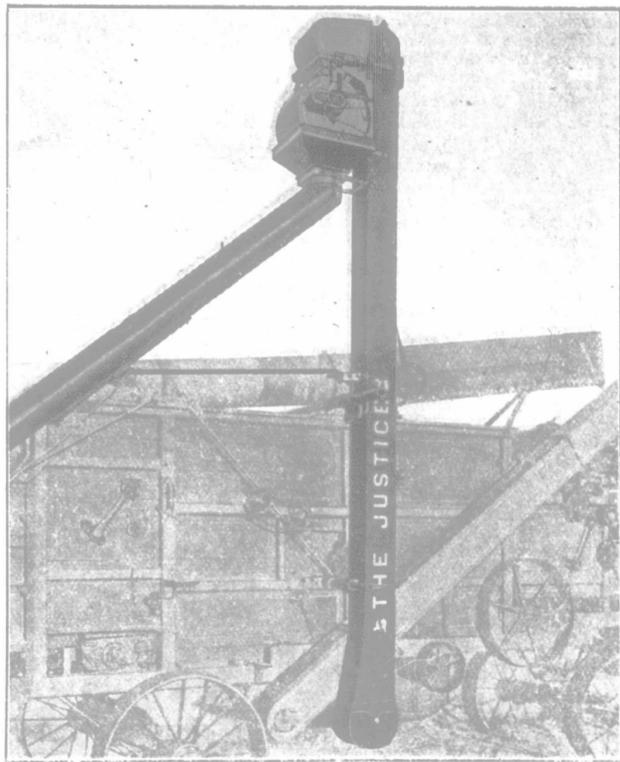
Measures furnished to fit any elevator.

**The Engine's Vital Spot is the Valve**

Ninety per cent. of all engine trouble is due to lack of oil in the valve and cylinder. There is no part of the engine that has worried the operator so much as the **Oiling Apparatus.** These troubles are overcome by using a

**McCULLOUGH PRACTICAL OIL PUMP** (Either direct or sight feed)

**SIMPLE STRONG DURABLE POSITIVE PRACTICAL**



ASK FOR CATALOG OR HAVE YOUR DEALER WRITE US.

**THE VIRDEN MANUFACTURING CO., Limited**

P. O. BOX 678  
**VIRDEN, MAN.**

## THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

### ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL MAIL ORDER BARGAIN IN FUR TRIMMED COATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

These are regular Catalogued Styles, as shown on page 23 in the Fall and Winter Catalogue. By prompt ordering they may be secured at special bargain prices, representing savings of from quarter to one-half the catalogued price. We provided rather too generously for our first season's trade in these coats, and in order to insure a quick clearance of the surplus stock we have marked them at prices which represent a genuine bargain.

#### 404604. MISSES' FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$11.50 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$ 7.50

Misses' fur-trimmed coat, of heavy imported Cheviot; has high storm collar of Western sable; has a wide facing of self cloth, which extends over the shoulder and across the back, forming a lining to the waist; is loose fitting, double breasted style; pocket flaps and turn-back cuffs are trimmed with silk military braid. Lengths, 45 inches; colors, black or navy; sizes, 32, 34 and 36 bust, for ages 14, 16 and 18 years. Sample of material sent on application. See cut of this coat on page 23 Fall and Winter Catalogue.

#### 404601. MISSES' FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$17.50 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$15.00

Misses' fur-trimmed coat of all-wool beaver cloth; plain, loose fitting style; lined throughout with plain mercerette; high collar and large revers of dyed opossum; has mannish flap pockets and turn-back cuffs; fastened with loops and barrel buttons; 45 inches long; colors, black and navy; sizes, 32-34 and 36 bust, for ages 14, 16 and 18 years. Sample of material sent on application. See cut of this coat on page 23, Fall and Winter Catalogue.

#### 404600. MISSES FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$21.50 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$15.00

Misses' fur-trimmed coat of heavy weight imported Vicuna cloth in loose-fitting style; lined throughout with quilted mercerette; has high storm collar and large revers of select blended muskrat; length, 45 inches; down each side of coat, back and front also on turn-back cuffs, silk military braid is used as a trimming. Colors, black or navy; sizes, 32, 34 and 36 bust, for ages 14, 16 and 18 years. Sample of material sent on application. See cut of this coat on page 23 Fall and Winter Catalogue.

#### 404501. GIRLS' FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$11.50 to \$14.00 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$ 7.50

Sizes for 4 to 14 years. Child's fur-trimmed coat of all-wool, imported cheviot; collar and revers of grey and white squirrel; lined to the waist with mercerette; trimmed with strapping of self and tabs of silk military braid; strapping of self on sleeve forms a cuff. Colors, blue, brown or green. See cut of this coat below. Be sure to give age of child when ordering.

#### 404503. CHILD'S FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$6.50 to \$9.00 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$ 5.00

Sizes for 4 to 14 years. This neat little coat is of imported cheviot; has wide facing of self cloth, extending to waist, forming a lining and making a very warm coat; storm collar of grey and white squirrel; has turn-back cuffs and fancy pocket flaps. Colors are navy, brown or green. See cut of this coat below. Be sure to state age of child when ordering.

#### 404500. CHILD'S FUR TRIMMED COAT, \$12.50 to \$15.00 Regular Price. Now Selling at \$ 7.50

Sizes, 4 to 14 years. Child's fur-trimmed coat of all-wool, heavy-weight cheviot; collar and revers of all grey squirrel; lined to the waist with self cloth, which gives additional protection; fancy design on front and back with strapping of self down center of back. Colors are blue, brown or green. See cut of this coat below. Be sure to give age of child when ordering.



found to be tuberculous. In 1903 the number had increased to 72,305 hogs and 8,848 cattle. In 1906, 208,887 hogs and 14,662 cattle were retained, and in 1908 the figures were 706,046 hogs and 51,838 cattle. For the past two years it is stated that in the United States 2,000 tuberculous hogs are located each day. No doubt such figures are appalling; they are, nevertheless, true. Statistics show that this disease runs rampant among our domesticated animals as well as among human beings. Man shares, as it were, with cattle the sad privilege of perpetuating tuberculosis. Much is being done to curb the disease among human beings and the destruction of bovine tuberculosis is and must serve as a means to this end. Therefore it is a matter of wisdom and importance that governments and individuals interest themselves in the eradication of the disease among animals.

The coast province then is acting wisely in enforcing laws for its detection and eradication. Not only this; a campaign of education among dairymen and cattle owners is being conducted. Experience has shown that the principles of eradication and prevention may be successfully applied by individual owners of affected animals, and it is quite safe to say that when people become informed on the importance of the work there will be less of the disease. The prevalence of the disease among dairy cattle is no doubt due mainly to the conditions under which animals are housed during a greater part of the year. Tuberculosis is essentially a house disease, and where the housing has been improper and insanitary, the disease is the most prevalent. One writer, in speaking of this, says: "Man has brought tuberculosis to the cow by his careless and ignorant management; and if the cow, in turn, spreads the disease among human beings it is nothing more nor less than a terrible retribution." Is not then the British Columbia Department of Agriculture turning the horse by the head when it undertakes such a plan of education as it is carrying out? Besides public meetings, with the principal discussion dealing with tuberculosis, there are conducted at many of the fall exhibitions in the province, killing demonstrations, where a diseased cow is slaughtered and a lecture given on the diseased parts and the ravages of the disease. This work of education truly is a very important factor.

#### THE WORK BRITISH COLUMBIA IS DOING

The campaign against bovine tuberculosis in British Columbia is being directed under the department of agriculture. Morley A. Jull, B.S.A., livestock commissioner of the province, is chiefly in charge and much credit is due him for the present carrying on of the work. Formerly there were but two inspectors, but more recently two more have been added. Dr. Knight is chief veterinary inspector, with headquarters at Chilliwack. Under him there are three others, Dr. Ransom at Victoria; Dr. White, at Vancouver, and Dr. George, at Kamloops. These men, representing the employ of the government and they have been kept busy doing sanitary inspection and other interesting work.

## OLD PROSPECTOR TELLS HIS STORY

### His Real Troubles Started When Rheumatism Got Him.

Plasters, ointments and sulphur were alike useless, but Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of him.

Princeton, B. C., December 5.—(Special).—All over Canada people are telling of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and even in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses where nature hides her mines men are telling of cures made and suffering relieved by the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Wm. Murray, sixty-six years old, who has tramped the frontier as lumber jack, rancher, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper, and who has friends all over the West, is one of these. Many a tale of hardship and danger he can tell, but his first real trouble came when Rheumatism claimed him.

"I slipped on the mountain side and strained my kidneys and then my troubles all seemed to set in at once. I had nearly all the symptoms of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease," Mr. Murray states.

"Then I broke out in a terrible rash that spread all over my body and kept me in tortures. I tried all sorts of liniments and ointments and took sulphur enough to start a little hades of my own. But it was all no use. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and all I can say is they made a new man of me."

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### WESTERN

## EXCURSIONS

### SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

### VANCOUVER

### VICTORIA and

### WESTMINSTER

Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.

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

## SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

New map now ready giving particulars of

## IMPROVEMENTS

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

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.

NELSON

B. C.

# Western Development

Keep your money in the West and share in the profits of its solid growth

**WHEN YOU BUY** remember Winnipeg offers the products of 236 Western factories, and the most complete wholesale stocks and modern retail stores in Canada.

**WHEN YOU SELL** remember Winnipeg offers the biggest home market in the West, with a demand and quick sale at all times for grain, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and general farm products.

**WHEN YOU ARE PLANNING YOUR CONVENTION** remember that Winnipeg offers excellent transportation facilities — the choice of over 60 fine hotels—good restaurants, the best theatres in Canada and a splendid street car service, over 66 miles of city tracks and 44 miles of suburban lines touching 29 different park playgrounds of 500 acres.

**WHEN YOUR CHILDREN ARE READY FOR A HIGHER EDUCATION** remember Winnipeg offers special advantages in its academic, agricultural, technical, commercial, and big public schools, with all the care and comforts of home life at reasonable cost.

**IF YOU HAVE SURPLUS MONEY TO INVEST** remember Winnipeg offers the best security and possibilities for profit of any city on the continent.

**IF YOU CONTEMPLATE MANUFACTURING** remember Winnipeg offers **CHEAP POWER, GOOD SITES, reasonable taxation, the best of labor conditions and unexcelled railway facilities** for the receiving of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods.

For illustrated literature and specific information regarding Winnipeg's combined advantages write or call upon Chas. F. Roland, Commissioner, the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau, 825-6-7-8 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, an organization whose Directors represent sixteen business bodies of Winnipeg.

## DAIRY FARM COMPETITION

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

### B. C. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

will be continued for the second year, running from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1911. The prize awarded is a

#### CHALLENGE CUP

donated by the Provincial Government to the Dairymen's Association. The cup must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the competitor.

Each year a gold, silver and bronze medal will be given to the three highest scoring competitors in the competition for that year.

Entries for second year's competition close January 1, 1911.

Competitors before entering competition must be duly enrolled as members of the B. C. Dairymen's Association, which membership may be obtained on the payment of \$1.00 to the secretary-treasurer.

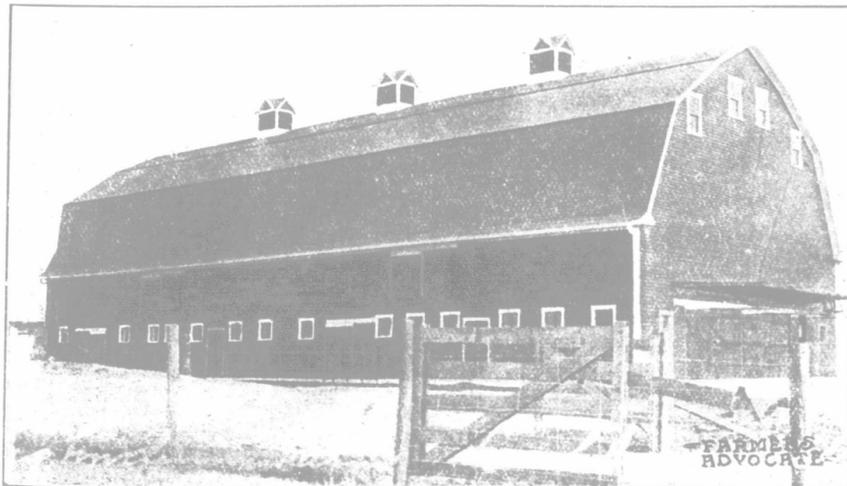
For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY-TREASURER

**B. C. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

Department of Agriculture

Victoria, B. C.



A Modern and Up-to-Date Well Ventilated Dairy Barn — Sanitation and Proper Ventilation Insures Against Tuberculosis

Gradually dairymen are sending in requests to have their herds tested.

The rules and regulations governing this inspection are found under the contagious diseases (animals) act. While it may not be necessary to quote the act in full, some of the most important parts are interesting. It states that "the inspector shall inspect all dairies and dairy premises maintained for the supply of milk to the public and all cows from which milk is taken. After such inspection, the inspector shall grade the dairies and herds. There are four grades given and the grading made is published from time to time, as directed by the minister of agriculture.

"Cattle found by the inspector to be affected by tuberculosis shall be 'T' marked in the ear and shall be quarantined. Where an inspector finds such animals affected, he shall at once notify the owner or other person in charge of such animal, who shall, at his own expense, cause the animal to be safely kept where it will not be brought into contact with, or be in danger of transmitting the disease to other animals, or shall destroy the same.

#### IMPORTING CATTLE

"Cattle imported into the province for breeding purposes shall be shipped in quarantine to their destination within the province, there to remain in quarantine under the direction of a provincial inspector until properly examined, at the expense of the owner. If considered necessary by the inspector, such cattle shall be tested for tuberculosis. In case the owner of imported cattle makes and furnishes to the inspector his statutory declaration that such cattle are immediately and only intended for feeding or show purposes, such cattle shall not be quarantined.

"Cattle brought into the province for purposes of exhibition at fairs, if sold within the province, must be subject to the same test as breeding or dairy animals.

"Transportation companies bringing cattle into the province shall promptly notify the department of such shipments, giving the name of the consignee, the number of cattle imported, the destination of the same, whether they are for breeding, feeding or show purposes, and also the time of shipment from the starting point."

For any violation of the regulations guilty parties may be subject to a fine.

#### SELLING MILK FROM DISEASED COWS

The Provincial Board of Health have enacted a law governing the sale of tuberculous milk, as follows: "Inasmuch as tuberculous milk is a most fruitful source of consumption, it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to sell milk unless he has a certificate of a date not later than six months from the provincial veterinary surgeon, that the cows from which such milk comes are free from tuberculosis. Such certificate may be demanded by any customer, or medical health officer, sanitary inspector, secretary of the



## SEEDS

DROP A POSTCARD FOR

### McKenzie's 1911 Seed Catalogue

BRANDON MAN or CALGARY ALTA

WILL SOON BE READY

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., Ltd.  
BRANDON, MAN.

## Hudson's Bay Company

### LEASING OF LANDS

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

### Raw Furs

I pay extreme prices for SKUNK, MINK, FOX, MUSKRAT, LYNX and all other raw furs and hides. Write for free price list containing valued information for hunters and trappers.  
F. W. KUHN  
P.O. Box 991 456 Sherbrooke St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**FOR SALE** Barred Plymouth Rocks—30 choice yearling hens  
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels  
Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial  
C. H. BAIRD, 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

### EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

Low Round Trip Rates to ONTARIO, QUEBEC and MARITIME PROVINCES

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

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

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

#### 3-Through Express Trains Daily - 3

##### THE "TORONTO EXPRESS"

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

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

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

## Sons, Daughters, Wives and Husbands



### SING THE PRAISES OF DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTORS

No more frozen faces. No more discomfort while travelling in a blizzard. Can you afford to suffer untold agony from our severe winters when for the small sum of \$1.00 you will receive Dysthe's Face Protector? With a Dysthe Face Protector you can look into the blizzard as through a window. Few are the men whose business calls them out in all kinds of weather who have not frozen their faces in the winter time, got blinded and lost their bearing because the snow blew into their face so that they could not see, and many a man who froze to death in the blizzard could have saved himself had he seen and kept in the right direction.

As seen in the cut, it covers the face, runs under the chin and back of the ears, covering same with pockets formed by short elastics. It is made of woolen material, having double transparent pyralin front, making an air space between the two, preventing moisture from gathering and freezing on, but stays clear.

Truly simple it is in construction and design, yet what this Face Protector means to humanity is beyond our imagination. Dysthe's Face Protector is as necessary to your comfort in winter as the clothes you wear. You protect the body. Why not protect the face?

MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FOR \$1.00

Catalogue mailed free upon request

Martinius Dysthe - Winnipeg, Canada

**VIRGINIA FARMS**

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre and up—five years ago the price was only \$5.00. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate. **ANNUAL RAINFALL** 45 inches. Abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, good neighbors. Our Illustrated Booklet, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information on request. Write for them now. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.

F. H. LaBaume Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2057, Roanoke, Va.

**\$10 AND UP PER ACRE NOW BUT PRICE RAPIDLY ADVANCING**

provincial board of health, or his deputy."

The veterinarian, besides doing the tuberculin testing, also inspects the dairies for sanitation and reports on the same. As stated previously, these reports are gazetted in the Provincial Gazette and grade certificate, are issued to all dairymen.

Perhaps the most important feature of the tuberculosis work is that of compensation for all reacting animals. Testing now has been made optional and for all cows that react to the test and are killed, a

certain value is placed upon them and the government stands good for one-half of the actual value of the cow. If the cow is a re-acter and is still good for beef purposes she is killed in the presence of the veterinary inspector and the carcass is also inspected by the veterinarian. Should it be passed for beef for human consumption no compensation is allowed, but if it is not fit for beef then the compensation is allowed up to \$125 for purebreds, and \$75 for grade cows. From results already obtained this compensation regula-

tion seems to be having a very good effect. Already considerable money has been paid out, but the government realizes that the lives of its citizens are more valuable than the price of a cow suffering from tuberculosis.

#### HANDLING MILK

It is a well known fact that milk from perfectly healthy cows may spread the disease when it is contaminated and infected by human bacilli. This the British Columbia department realizes and the laws governing the sale of milk are forma-



Tuberculosis-Affected Sirloin and Porterhouse Cuts of Beef. Note Pus-formed Tubercles



Tuberculosis of Lungs, Which Affected Interior Linings of Forequarter

## Wheat in the Northwest

Wheat farming in the Northwest is a distinctive proposition. The fields are large, the seeding period short, the growing season limited. It means "hustle" in the spring if you want to grow wheat. But it means something more, even sowing means even growing and the uniform ripening of grain of first quality. To obtain these conditions the Northwestern farmer realizes that the feeding arrangements of his grain drill must be such as will enable him to sow grain treated with formaldehyde. This is especially imperative on account of the smut that has reduced the yields to the point where the Northwestern farmer realizes that he must be more painstaking in his work. A force feed drill is positively essential. The light draft roller bearing Kentucky drill meets every Northwestern seeding condition perfectly. This drill is made especially for the Northwest. The double disks and single disks put the seed in the ground at an even depth and have bearings that will last and that are properly lubricated. The furrow openers play an important part, because they make the seed trenches; therefore, whatever type is selected, the Kentucky can always be relied upon to make the most perfect seed trench. It is fully guaranteed. Send for a Kentucky catalogue to The American Seeding-Machine Co., incorporated, King and James St., Winnipeg, and then go to your local dealer and insist upon seeing a Kentucky drill.

lated with a view to prevent the spread of all diseases. British Columbia, so situated in a mountainous region, possesses a very healthful climate, thus it is a place where many people affected with tuberculosis spend part of their time.

## In Dread of Piles

Many believe that nothing short of the surgeon's knife will effect a cure. They do not know

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

The agony caused by the intense itching, the depressing and debilitating effect on the system, the dread lest a surgical operation might be necessary—these are the things which make piles or hemorrhoids so distressing.

The doctors have been recommending surgical operations as the only cure. But the surgical operation, with all its dangers and expense and pain, does not usually effect a lasting cure.

Many a case has been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment after the surgical operation had failed. Here is a case which doctors gave up.

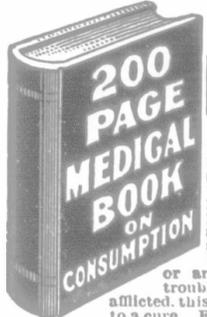
Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful preparation. I had itching piles for over six years, and though I tried two doctors' prescriptions and used many other preparations could not obtain much benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me, and that I would have to undergo an operation."

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was completely cured in one week. As this was six months ago and there has been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."

One thing certain, Dr. Chase's Ointment will bring you relief from the dreadful itching and burning almost as soon as applied.

To make the cure thorough and lasting it is only necessary for you to keep up the treatment regularly and persistently. Don't be satisfied with relief. Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure completely if you will do your part. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

# Consumption Book



**FREE**

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

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

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS TO Eastern Canada

Daily during December. Three months limit  
via  
**ST. PAUL OR DULUTH CHICAGO**  
And Grand Trunk Railway  
**THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**  
**REDUCED FARES**  
For Steamship Passengers  
November 11 to December 31.  
**AGENCY FOR ALL LINES AND COOK'S TOURS**  
Write for full particulars.  
**A. E. DUFF**  
General Agent Passenger Department  
260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

## DRESSED TURKEYS

We want to buy  
**DRY PICKED TURKEYS**  
Pay Highest Prices  
**LAING BROS.**  
97-509 ELGIN AVE. WINNIPEG



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farming is a very healthful occupation and many such people take to it in the hope that they will be benefited by the open air work, and the simple, wholesome life which is associated with it. Such people attending cows, milking them, or handling the milk at any stage, may infect it, and so spread the deadly germs. It is right, therefore, that the consumer should be protected against the danger of infection by human tubercle bacilli conveyed in the milk, as well as against infection by bovine bacilli.

But a few weeks ago a veterinary surgeon made the statement before the joint legislative milk committee of Illinois, that pasteurization is not efficacious in making disease-carrying milk fit for human consumption. Professor Bang, of Copenhagen University, who is one of the greatest authorities on this subject, declares that if milk be heated to 176 degrees Fahrenheit for one minute, disease germs will be destroyed; while a similar result will be obtained by maintaining a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of thirty minutes. One naturally would be inclined to believe such a noted man as Prof. Bang, but we must all agree that the better method of insuring the safety of all consumers is to have the milk free from all possibility of contamination. The duty of the inspectors in British Columbia is to inspect all dairies and issue grade certificates on conditions as they are found.

The efforts of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture in combating bovine tuberculosis are most commendable. Steps taken might be held as a precedent for other departments in Western Canada. While it may not be possible to eliminate completely the disease among animals, still the importance of the health of human beings calls for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. More attention to this work is needed.

### Cement Block Farm House

BY WILLIAM DRAPER BRINCKLE  
Architect

IN many parts it is found that out of twenty-five houses not more than five have shingle roofs. The other twenty are slate, or tin, or some such fireproof material. Not many years back these numbers were reversed, twenty shingle roofs to five fireproof ones. And when a spark slipped under a shingle, and the house went up in a roar of flame—oh, well, the owner drew his insurance and contentedly put another shingle roof to his new home!

Foolish? Of course it was; but the first cost of shingles was a bit less than slate, and it took years for men to learn that the first cost was by no means the last cost. Indeed, they haven't fully learned it to-day. How many frame houses, for instance, are found in every twenty-five? About twenty-four. And yet the frame house is absolutely the worst and most costly of all sorts for a farm, especially a northern prairie farm.

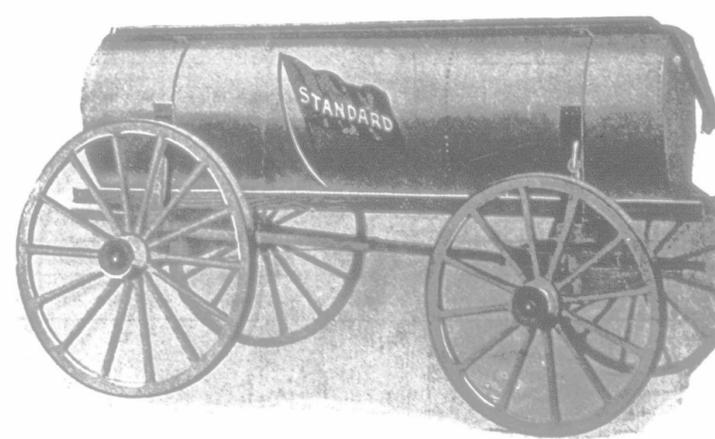
Ever so often fifty or a hundred dollars goes for paint; every winter twenty-five per cent. extra fuel must be burned; every spring, one pays ten, twenty or thirty dollars for insurance, because the rate on a frame house is much higher than on a brick, stone or concrete one; every fall, this, that or the other bit of rotted woodwork must be patched. Yes, the frame house is cheapest to build, but far the costliest to run.

Many have discarded wooden shins.

## TO THE USERS OF GAS TRACTORS

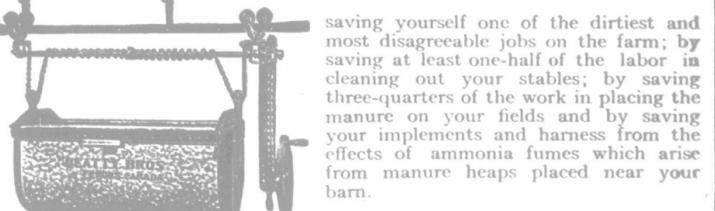
### WHY WASTE TIME AND MONEY?

Don't handle your gasoline and water in old coal oil barrels.  
A wagon tank is what you want. A direct saving of 15-20% your oil or gasoline.  
Why risk the chances of FIRE?  
A 10 barrel tank of water may save your life and considerable money in the time of need.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES  
of Everything Made in Heavy Sheet Metal  
**RED RIVER METAL CO.**  
51-53 Aikins St. Winnipeg, Man.

## MR. FARMER! INCREASE YOUR PROFITS AND MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING, BY



saving yourself one of the dirtiest and most disagreeable jobs on the farm; by saving at least one-half of the labor in cleaning out your stables; by saving three-quarters of the work in placing the manure on your fields and by saving your implements and harness from the effects of ammonia fumes which arise from manure heaps placed near your barn.

A LITTER CARRIER will do all of the above and more for you. It will PAY YOU to investigate the matter carefully.

Our new catalogue on the "BT" LITTER CARRIER has just been published and we will send you a copy of it free if you will give us your name and address. Write to-day to

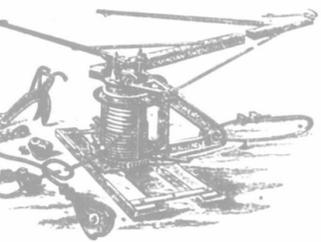
**BEATTY BROS.** HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY  
BRANDON, MAN. FERGUS, ONT.

We Also Build Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

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## Stump, Bush and Tree Pullers



If you have land to clear, no matter where it is, with stumps, standing trees or small bush alders or willows, we have the machine and apparatus for doing the work, and we sell our machine on a guarantee that it will work faster, be easier and more convenient than any other machine on the market. It is also the only Malleable Iron Stump Machine made.

Do not fool away time and money with old dilapidated cast iron machines. If you write for CATALOGUE "L" you will get full particulars.

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With These  
**STARTLING PIANO BARGAINS**  
 WE  
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By carrying superior grade goods, by always having something new, by having plain prices marked on every article, by pleasing our customers and having them recommend their friends. These principles, together with our policy of giving the best value for the money and no misrepresentations of any kind, make this the most popular Piano Store in Winnipeg.

**LOOK AT THESE UP-TO-DATE STYLES OF  
 RENTAL PIANOS**

No old worn-out back numbers, but each and every one an up-to-date style and as fresh and good as when new.

## 25 Splendid Uprights

used less than twelve months; look exactly like new; World's Best Makers. Remember they are not second-hand pianos that have outlived their usefulness. They are not damaged; in most cases not even soiled, perfect in tone, action and appearance, fully guaranteed in every way, just the same as brand new fresh-from-factory-stock. These are the Pianos we rented to Summer Resorters and now offer at such remarkable discounts in order to relieve the overcrowded condition of our warerooms. The following is a partial list:—

<b>Newcombe</b> —7½ octave Upright Piano, in walnut case with plain, polished panels; case is of simple though attractive design. Regular price \$400, now	\$225
<b>Mendelssohn</b> —A very attractive small-sized Upright Piano, in double-veneered mahogany case with plain panels; tricolor overstrung scale, 3 pedals, practice muffler, 7 octaves. Maker's price \$350, now	\$215
<b>Palmer</b> —A very handsome Cabinet Grand Piano, by the Palmer Co., Toronto, in burl walnut case with full length music desk, full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Special	\$220
<b>Bell</b> —Seven octave Upright Piano, by the Bell Co., Guelph, of attractive design with plain panels; has double folding fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, practice muffler beautiful, full, rich tone. Only	\$225
<b>Heintzman</b> —A 7½ octave Heintzman & Co. Piano, of medium size, in walnut case, full length music desk, tricolor scale, ivory and ebony keys. Only	\$240
<b>Heintzman</b> —Ionic style, cannot be told from new; walnut case. Regular price \$425. Only	\$325
<b>Haines</b> —A handsome Louis XV. Upright Piano, in beautiful crotch mahogany case of artistic Louis XV. design, with hand carvings; pedals, hinges, etc., of solid copper, brass fittings, full steel plate with bushed pins, brass instead of the ordinary wooden flanges and is built on the "grand" principle, producing a sympathetic richness and fullness of tone that has found favor with leading musicians. Special sale price	\$340
<b>Gourlay</b> —A Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, "Colonial" design, in attractive walnut case; full length plain panels and music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, etc. This piano has been in no way impaired, either in tone, touch or appearance. A most attractive sweet-toned instrument, of which we have sold duplicates to the best musicians in Winnipeg with perfect satisfaction in every case. Regular \$550. Only	\$350
<b>Player Piano</b> —A Self-Player Piano, in walnut case, with all the latest improvements in expression devices, such as the Phrasing Lever, the Melodant, Melody Buttons, Sustaining Pedal Devices, etc.; guaranteed to be as good as a new one, with 15 rolls of music of your own selection. This is the biggest bargain ever offered the buying public. Plays any style of music rolls. Regular \$850. A snap—only	\$475

Every piano described in this list is worthy of a place in your home. Every one is in first-class order, having been overhauled by our expert tuners and polishers. All were so nearly new that nothing but tuning and polishing were necessary. Every one is guaranteed for ten years and will be shipped on approval. We pay the return freight if not satisfactory. Better order to-day to secure the instrument of your choice. Send a second and a third choice in case the first should be sold before receipt of order.

Full List No. 43 mailed free on application.

<b>TERMS:</b>	<b>PIANOS UNDER</b> \$230 - \$10 Cash and \$7 per month.
	<b>PIANOS OVER</b> \$230 - \$15 Cash and \$8 per month.
	<b>PLAYER PIANO</b> - - - \$50 Cash and \$10 per month.

A discount of 10 per cent.  
 for cash or part cash paid  
**FREIGHT PREPAID**

**The WINNIPEG**  
**PIANO CO.** 295 PORTAGE AV.  
 WINNIPEG

gles. Why keep to the wooden house?

So here is a home of cement block, warm in winter, cool in summer, permanent, attractive and inexpensive. Let's run over it briefly. Dig a cellar under everything, banking up the earth in a terrace, all about, two and a half feet high or so. This terrace is paved at front and rear with cement or brick and serves in place of porches, sheltered as it is by the broad eaves of the roof. This is quite a saving, as regular wooden porches not only cost money but rot out with great promptness. Set temporary wood boxing in the cellar and pour the walls in one mass of concrete. That is the most convenient way. Cement the cellar floor, too, by all means.

Now for the house walls proper. Cement blocks, 8 x 8 x 16 inches, are best here, but pray don't use any ugly sham "rock-face" stuff. The smooth blocks not only take less material, but look far better.

The first floor joists are ordinary 2 x 10 inches, rough, with a double floor on top; but the second floor is built differently. The 2 x 10 inch hemlock joists are each planed on one side and bottom; then set in pairs with 2-inch blocks between, and the open under side cased up, thus giving the effect of heavy 6 x 10-inch ceiling-beams. These are spaced about two feet apart, and floored over with seven-eighths ceiling stuff, face down. When properly stained up, these dark, heavy beams will make a hugely effective interior; for, let me tell you, hemlock has a beautiful grain and is used nowadays for the finish wood of many very expensive homes. By this arrangement one not only saves all cost of ceiling plaster, but the walls may be a foot lower; the usual dead waste space between the joists is now thrown into the height of the room. And remember, too, fires usually start and spread in these same waste spaces.

Now frame the roof, but before putting on any sheathing-boards lath all the sloping ceilings of the second story with expanded metal and plaster two scratch coats of cement. Next, plaster the back of all the lath between the rafters another coat, so that no metal shows at all. Then sheathe the roof, as the work goes ahead, and pack solidly between the rafters with sawdust. Had one used just ordinary laths and plaster, the weight of this packing might have bulged the ceiling, but no danger of that here!

Go on with the packing, filling all overhanging eaves, the porch ceiling and even the flat ceiling of the second story; also all dormer window framework and such. The cost of this sawdust will be more than saved in your first winter's fuel bill, and the sleeping rooms will be ten degrees cooler on a hot summer's night, too.

As a substitute for sawdust, mineral wool may be used; it's better, but more costly. For the porch ceiling, dry sand or clay will do. On the New England seacoast eel-grass was used, two hundred years ago, and it's still in perfect condition.

Interior partitions may have the ordinary wood lath, though metal lath is more fireproof. Outer walls are plastered directly on the cement block with no lathing whatever.

The sides of the dormers had best be shingled, but all roofs should be covered with slate, asbestos or "ready roofing." Tin is not desirable. There are fifty worthless brands to one that's really good nowadays. Then, remember tin roofs must be repainted every few years, and this repainting business runs into a serious cost item.

Use hard pine, in red oak, or chestnut for the interior finish, doors, trim stairs and so on. Stain all this some dark tone; that's less expensive than painting and much easier to keep in order. All floors, however, should be oak or maple. Fill them with cornstarch, shellac them and then rub on two coats of wax. This is far more permanent than varnishing. And hardwood floors aren't just a luxury; they are an economy. How many dollars do you spend for carpets and matings, think you in ten years' time? And how many hard hours and a wife have spent, laboriously scrubbing a floor across those same carpets?

The exterior walls should all be painted with a good waterproof



**YOU SHOULD KNOW**  
THE UNEQUALLED EXCELLENCE OF  
**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**

"UNBLEACHED YET  
WHITE AS SNOW"

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED**

*FINE*  
**Elmira**  
*FELT SHOES*

To fit every foot from baby to Grandmother, add to the pleasures of evenings at home. "Elmira" Felts combine the styles that please, the quality that produces durability, and the comfort that insures satisfaction.

The "Elmira" Trademark, on Felt Shoes and Slippers, is a sure protection against the "just as good" argument.  
Sold by all Dealers throughout Canada.

54

and provisions, in place of the cellar. It is unhygienic and barbarous to make the housewife constantly climb down and up steep stairways as she goes about her work. Some articles, of course, must needs be kept in the cellar.

The small office is a feature of many farm houses to-day—a place where the farmer may pay his hands, keep his accounts and transact his business in comfort and privacy. All mercantile and professional men have their offices. Why not the farmer?

And in the second story, besides bedrooms, bath and closets, comes the housewife's "office," the sewing room—a very great blessing you will find this, too, madam. It is light, airy, and has large lockers for house linen and unfinished sewing. And, by the way, the low space along the passage is fitted up for storage lockers; enough to hold a garret full of odds and ends.

Whenever possible the bedroom closets have tiny windows to give a bit of air and sunlight. Is it well, think you, to pack hastily away in some dark, stuffy place the damp, dark clothing you have worn through a strenuous July day?

Just one more point. By closing the passage door the two large bedrooms and bathroom are shut off from the rest of the house, and made into a sort of small private suite—most convenient in case of serious or contagious illness.

Now, what will all this cost? A difficult question to answer, that. Indeed, labor and material vary so greatly in price at different parts of the country that any estimate we could make, no matter how accurate in Winnipeg, might easily be 50 per cent. too high or too low, at some point a hundred miles or more away. So here is a better method: Take these pages to your nearest carpenter, and ask him to make you an approximate estimate. This he can readily do, for all these plans, elevations and sections are carefully drawn to scale, and may be measured up like any working drawing. So the estimate he makes, will be quite accurate enough for all practical purposes—and it will give you the cost of this house on your own farm—not on some farm a thousand miles away.

The architect will be glad to answer all questions concerning this design, provided a stamp is enclosed for reply. Address William Draper Brinckle, architect, care of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Manitoba. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will furnish complete blue prints and specifications for this house, on receipt of \$10.00.

**The Problem of the Indifferent Farmer\***

ADAPTING a definition of life as given by some American philosopher we may say that the life of the people is "just one problem after another." Some of these problems are attacked with intelligence and vigor until they are solved. Others are approached, considered in a more or less casual manner, and then turned down for some other problem more attractive. Other problems big in size and of great importance in the national life are not even met with ordinary courtesy, but are treated with extreme indifference. It would be a reflection upon our intelligence to put the problem of the indifferent farmer in the last class. We are giving it some attention, but considering its size, considering its importance, we must conclude that we are, apparently, not taking hold of it, as yet, in a manner likely to solve it very soon. We need not take time to discuss the question as to whether there is such a problem. We all know the indifferent farmer; he is here on this American continent by the tens of thousands. We who are workers in the agricultural field come in contact with him. He is to be met with nearly everywhere. He is the burden of our existence; he is largely the excuse for our office. He has been here since work first began, and one can hardly hope that he will ever become entirely ex-

\*An address given by C. C. JAMES, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, at the Convention of the Farmers' Institutes Association held in Washington, D.C., recently.

When Answering Advertisement: Mention The Advocate

# WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

## IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

**She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.**

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



**MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON**  
She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help. (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

**Mrs. Margaret Anderson,**  
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.  
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

tinct. If we had no direct experience with him, we would have strong suspicions of his existence, simply by reading the daily papers—for are his shortcomings not set forth there from day to day? Frequently, the news editor confuses indifference and dishonesty—for you know there is that curious streak in us which makes a basket of scabby apples loom as large as a car-load of faulty rails, and a dozen small apples in the middle of the barrel rank with the flaw in a forty-foot bridge.

How big is this problem? In the province of Ontario we have 175,000 farms whose annual productions total about \$250,000,000. If by some magic or process of regeneration we could turn all the indifferent farmers into wide-awake, progressive, up-to-date farmers, the total production would be easily doubled, and it is not beyond the reach of possibility to treble our output. We have in Canada, as you have in the United States, a commission for the Conservation of Resources. As far as

the province of Ontario is concerned, we are not concerned so much with the preservation or conservation of our agricultural resources as with the need for expanding and enlarging the agricultural resources that nature has given us, and of keeping production up to demand

Is it worth our while to take hold of this expansion in real earnest; that is, as though we believed it could be done? The possibility of adding two or three hundred million dollars yearly to our rural income surely makes this a big problem. Let me ask right here: Is there any other problem on the American continent that comes into the same class with it? You, gentlemen, who are engaged in this field know how it is to be worked out. You know the foundation courses upon which this great wealth may be built. These courses are plain and simple

1. Drain the soil.
2. Sow only the best seed.
3. Carefully protect and store the products of your fields or orchards.
4. Feed these products only to profitable stock.
5. Put the finished product on the market in the best form.

If we could in some way bring the indifferent farmer to the knowledge of those five plain, convincing lines of work we would have solved the problem, all else would come easily as a natural sequence. And what a solving of other problems there would be. A man in our province, who has been a farmer for many years, said to me the other day: "Push the drainage of land. Spend money on it. If you can get all the farmers to drain their land you will solve the problem of good roads, for they will have money enough to build them for themselves." Increase the incomes of the individual farmers and we will have the means at our disposal to renovate, to reconstruct, to develop the rural public school system along rational lines. And so we might enlarge upon this question along many lines. Put more money in the farmer's pockets, as the result of his improved work and there will be things doing in the rural constituency that are existent largely in the hopes and dreams of men who are sometimes called optimists and visionaries.

We might enlarge upon this. The enrichment of the farmers, the improvement of the rural schools, the beautifying of the rural homes, the increase of social advantages, the quickening of intelligence, the moral uplift—all coming out of the stirring into life of the indifferent farmer. You who are working for and among the farmers know, as no others do, what all this means in the development of a nation along the highest lines.

All this line of development looks to be so simple, and therein is one of the greatest difficulties—it is its simplicity that makes it so difficult. If we could present a problem more intricate and more daring we could expect to set the people to its solution. Look over the great problems that have attracted the people of influence—the people of initiative power, and the people who control the creative forces and the distribution of wealth. This simple problem of stirring up the indifferent farmer to activity does not as yet appeal to the people as it deserves. Here are two areas of land ten million acres each in extent. The one is occupied by farmers, good, bad and indifferent. The other area is unoccupied; it is as nature made it, but it is five hundred miles away. Two questions arise: Shall we develop the agriculture of the occupied area, double its production, double its population; or shall we set to work to build a railroad to that unoccupied land, there to repeat the experience of the former section—farmers, good, bad and indifferent? You know what would be done. Millions will be available for the more daring proposition and thousands only for the other.

It is easier to build a dreadnought than an agricultural college. We can arouse the interest of two continents in solving the problem of aerial navigation, but it is difficult to get the people to demand—no, let me put it more mildly—it is difficult to get the people to support the proposition of spending money freely in teaching the indifferent farmer how to drain his land, why he

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Have genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Agents for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

**THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.**  
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.  
CHAS. WOTT, Manager,  
Marfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

**CURED OURS WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.**  
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure our. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWAB, Evansport, Ill.

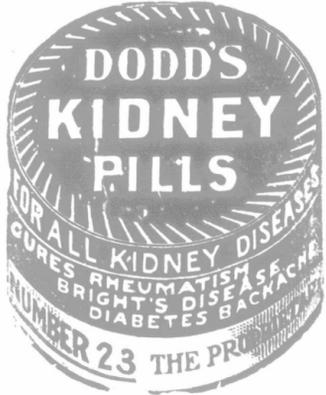
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1850 53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- |                                |                              |                                   |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alton, A. L., McGregor.        | Hinman, W. J., Winnipeg.     | Murray, G. P., Fishburn           |
| Armitage, S. B., Crystal City. | Husband, A. G., Winnipeg.    | Munn, J. A., Carman               |
| Baker, G. P., Togo.            | Irwin, J. J., Stonewall.     | Ovens, Hugh, Swan River           |
| Barry, W. H., Cartwright.      | James, N. V., Gladstone      | Part, J. H., Swan River           |
| Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake.      | Jameson, J., Hamiota         | Pomfret, H., Winnipeg             |
| Bowman, E., Gladstone          | King, T., Souris             | Potter, G. G., Swan Lake          |
| Cracken, G. E., Eden.          | Lake, W. H., Morden.         | Robinson, S., Brandon.            |
| Broadfoot, J. W., Binscarth.   | Lawson, Geo., Shoal Lake.    | Roe, J. S., Neepawa.              |
| Crant, F. W., Dauphin.         | Lee, W. H. T., Minto.        | Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg         |
| Clark, J. L., Rusest.          | Leslie, W., Melita.          | Rutherford, J. G., Tawa           |
| Chne, J. T., Glerboro.         | Lipsett, J. H., Holland.     | Still, J. B., Winnipeg            |
| Cook, W. S., Virden.           | Little, C., Winnipeg.        | Stiver, M. B., Elgin              |
| Coxe, S. A., Brandon.          | Little, M., Pilot Mound.     | Shultz, W. A., Winnipeg           |
| Cruikshank, J. G., Deloraine.  | Little, W., Boissevain       | Smith, H. D., Winnipeg.           |
| Coombes, F. M., Oak River.     | McChesney, D. H., Napinka    | Smith, W. H., Carman.             |
| Dand, J. M., Deloraine         | McDougall, J., Kenton        | Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw          |
| Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg        | McFadden, D. H., Emerson.    | Stevenson, C. A., Reston          |
| Elliott, H. J., Winnipeg       | McGillivray, C. D., Winnipeg | Stevenson, J. A., Greta.          |
| Fraime, A. S., Treherne        | McGillivray, J., Winnipeg    | Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa.         |
| Fisher, J. F., Brandon.        | McKenzie, W. H., Emerson     | Swanson, J. A., Manitou           |
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| Horton, Wm., Winnipeg.         | Martin, S. T., Winnipeg      | Wilson A. F., Portage la Prairie  |
| Hulton, G., Regina             | Molloy, J. P., Morris.       | Woods, T. Z., Winnipeg            |
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution. FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar



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should use only the best seeds, why he should test his dairy cows, why and how he should spray his apple trees; and how, in short, he can increase his income by one thousand dollars a year.

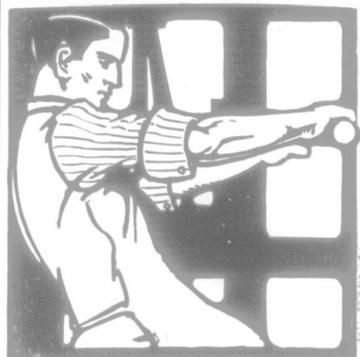
### HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

This brings us to the question as to how we are to solve the problem of the indifferent public. You will understand that when I refer to the indifferent public I am speaking in general terms. There are persons who have an inspiration as to the greatness of this work, and there are some places where this problem is being worked out; but on the whole the public are more or less indifferent to the importance of the work, judging by their actions, or rather inactions. If the development of our agriculture means the greatest wealth creation within the nation, and if the stirring of the indifferent farmer to better things is the key to the situation, why do not our people—manufacturers, bankers, professional men, business men and intelligent farmers—rise in a mass and demand that this work be undertaken and carried through. There are at least two reasons: In the first place, there is a too prevalent opinion that work done among and for the farmers is a charitable contribution to a class that should be able to take care of themselves. What a woeful misconception of this movement! Helping the farmers to larger production and to larger life can be justified only on the ground that thereby we are contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole community. A town of 5,000 people is surrounded by a farming community. Through the agricultural uplift, \$1,000,000 could easily be added to the annual production of the surrounding and contributing country. Is it conceivable that such an addition could be made without touching every banker, every manufacturer, every storekeeper, every doctor, every lawyer, every newspaper owner in the town? First and foremost then, it seems to me that we must take the problem of the indifferent farmer out of the country and discuss it in the town and city; we must take it out of the Farmers' Institute and the Farmers' Club and put it up to the Board of Trade, the Bankers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, and even the County Teachers' Convention. It has been a local question; we must make it a national question. We must bring people to see that it is not charity, but merely the investment of public funds that will bring ample returns to the whole people.

In the next place, we need to get more of the men of influence behind this movement. And I admit, at once, that herein there is much difficulty. We can get their approval and their blessing, but what we want is their support and backing, in season and out of season. If only we could interest in this work a large number of men who have built up the great industries of this country, who have planned the great undertakings, who have built the railroads, dug the canals, laid pipe lines and strung power cables; if we had a host of men like J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and President Brown, of the New York Central lines; men who are able to size up this question, not simply as one of personal profit but as one of national importance—then we could hurry along the movement. What is required is that our people and especially those who control expenditure and direct public energies shall look upon the spending of money for agricultural development in the same way as they do the constructing of a bridge, the digging of a canal, the building of a railway, as an investment of the people's money for the benefit of the whole people. When that condition of affairs arrives, when this agricultural problem is put on a business basis, and is considered from its national standpoint, it will not be a question of, How little can we get along with? but, Where and how can we spend more money so as to bring good profits to the people as a whole?

We are a great people on this side of the Atlantic—at least we think we are—but I know nothing more stimulating and more corrective for us who are engaged in agricultural work than a visit now and then to some of the countries of Europe, especially those lying adjacent to the North Sea.

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France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden are worth visiting. In these countries we see intensive agriculture, farming carried on along the lines of our market gardening, co-operation practiced along the most successful lines; the best of seeds and the best of stock considered none too good for the average farmer. But the one thing that impresses you is the general public interest in agricultural pursuits, the recognition by all, including the leaders of state, that agriculture is a matter of common interest and is deserving of the best that can be given. One outcome of this is that it is in these countries an education is provided for the average farmer that is intended to equip him for his life work. The indifferent farmer is not so much in evidence in these countries as he is in many sections of this continent.

**CITY PEOPLE MUST LEND SUPPORT**

Let us again emphasize this point. One of the most important factors in the future development of agriculture on this continent will be in getting not only the approval of the city people in our efforts to rebuild agriculture, but their hearty support; more than that, their enforced demand that agriculture be assisted and developed as the greatest contributing element in the prosperity of the whole people. We must get the town and city people awakened to the possibilities, and to do this we should have the powerful support of the press and through it reach the city organizations. It is all very well for the papers to call attention from time to time to inferior farm products that find their way to market, and to preach a little sermon on the subject for the benefit of the farmer. What is wanted is the providing of ways and means whereby the farmer can be shown the better way. We go about these things too often in the wrong way. Let me give you an example. There was held recently in the city of Toronto a meeting of commission merchants, to discuss the question of bad eggs. The result of that meeting was the passing of a resolution asking the Dominion minister of agriculture to have enacted stringent legislation against the marketing of stale eggs by the farmer. That of course was the easiest proposal to make. One not engaged in the handling of eggs might suggest that the merchants have the remedy in their own hands—"refuse to buy stale eggs." That, of course, would upset relations that may not be even too pleasant at all times. But is there not a still better way? Suppose these merchants had said: "The marketing of stale eggs is in the long run, bad business for the farmer; it is a losing game for the commission merchant, and it is certainly an aggravation and a loss to the consumer. Let us ask that the farmer be taught the better way." We have only to go to Denmark to see what that better way is. And here I might mention that already in two of our counties we are trying out this better way; not by legislation, not by preaching, not by scolding, but by the enthusiastic missionary work of some men set apart for the work, two of whom are the district representatives of our department. They are reaching the different farmers and by a house-to-house canvass are working little short of a miracle, accomplishing results that years of legislation would fail to do. Even the subject of fresh eggs is important enough to engage the attention of statesmen. They certainly think so when they sit down to the breakfast table in the morning. It is a big question, too. There's millions in it. The egg production of the United States in 1909 was worth, I understand, considerably over \$500,000,000. When the United States put up the bars against Canadian farm products in 1890, you shut out Canadian eggs. At that time we had a surplus. Last year eggs from Russia and from China were imported into Canada, and while I am writing this the daily papers inform us that eggs from Germany are on sale in the city of Toronto. Let us stop passing the question by with a joke; let us stop threatening; let us give the farmer and the farmer's wife and their little flock of chickens a fair chance. There is a way of doing it, and it is worth serious thought and a liberal investment of the people's money. Eggs may be laid because the hens like to do so, or

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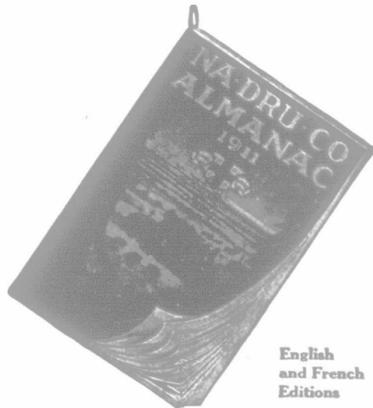
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perhaps because they cannot help it; but let us get this into our heads, that from the public standpoint they are produced for general public consumption; the consumer is as much interested as the producer; it is in the general public interest that the indifferent farmer be shown the best and most profitable way of handling eggs and finishing poultry for market. In short, it is time for the general public to stop criticizing, to demand that thorough work be done and to see to it that funds are provided for the efficient carrying out of the work. In other words, we need a change of attitude, a new spirit, an awakening of the whole people to their co-operation and responsibility in the matter. How easy it is to get some great movements under way; how difficult to awaken the whole people to an appreciation of their direct interest in this agricultural matter? Every once in a while a large part of the people get it into their heads that things are going wrong and then they do things. We have even known them to go to the polls and cast their ballots for the other fellows and think that thus they are going to set matters right. What we need is to get people to think things out to their origin, and having thought things out then to do things.

#### TWO LINES OF ACTION

How are we going to reach and teach the indifferent farmer? This is perhaps the important question. You all have your answers, for I doubt not there are many. That is the work you are engaged in. That is what brings you here in conference. There are two lines in operation in Ontario that I would refer to briefly.

Next week we expect to gather together in the convocation hall of the University of Toronto over one thousand women from the farms, villages, towns, and even the cities of Ontario. They will be the delegates from over 300 women's institutes of our province, mainly representing the farm homes of Ontario. This is a movement the force and energy and regenerating power of which no man dare measure. The farmer's home is the centre of his work. It is not only his home but also the headquarters of his business operations. If we can capture the farmer's home we believe we will have him at our command, to move him, to mould him, to inspire him to better things. Give us possession of the farmer's home and we believe we can revolutionize the farmer's life and work. We propose to gain possession of the home through the farmer's wife. The women's institute has a grand mission to perform: it will do what the farmers' institute alone could never do. There are farm improvements which we propose to introduce through the home there is a reconstruction of social life that can come only through the home, and I can even see signs that the rural school may be enlarged and uplifted by the farmer's wife, when the farmer himself has failed through his apparent indifference.

#### AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARIES

And then we are trying out the work of reaching the indifferent farmer by the agricultural missionary—a combination of agricultural teacher and district representative of the department of agriculture. When a young man of practical training, equipped with the modern expert knowledge and experience which a good agricultural college affords, is dropped down among a lot of indifferent farmers; when he takes off his coat and goes to work, showing the farmer a better way, and helping him to make more money at his work, something is going to happen; and something is already happening with us—the indifferent farmer is having his eyes opened. Three years ago we started this work in a certain county. Not only was there indifference; there was direct opposition. The county council passed a resolution condemning the whole thing as a needless waste of public money. To-day there would be trouble if we suggested stopping the work. In fact, two other centres in the same county are urging that similar offices be established in their midst.

Waken up the indifferent farmer and you develop one of the greatest assets of the country. It is not like taking gold or silver out of the ground, never to be replaced; it is not like cutting down a tree with the hope that another will grow up in the next fifty years; it

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is not like pulling a fish out of water that someone may be fed. No, it is better than all these, for you are bringing into productivity a living asset. I know no work that any country on this continent can engage in that promises bigger returns for everyone than the rational stimulating and helping of the indifferent farmer to better ways and better living. The banker wishes the farmer to produce more, because it is upon the accumulation of his earnings that our banks depend; the railways want more stuff to haul to and fro; the manufacturer wishes the demands of the farmers to be increased; the storekeeper is looking for the increase of purchasing power in the farmer, and the country school teacher is hoping for better pay. All classes want more money in circulation. Then why, as a people, do we not get down to the consideration of this question in a manner comporting with its importance? Let us devise things not from the narrow standpoint of the needy farmer, but, having in view the national importance of the question, put into it some of the energy and the brains and the money that we have put into transportation questions and city expansion. If we could get our legislators and our city millionaires to turn their eyes towards the rural parts and take hold of the question in earnest, there would be a national development in this country that was never dreamed of by the most ardent enthusiast. Let us keep in mind and compel others to pay attention to the regeneration of the indifferent farmer, for he is the greatest undeveloped asset of either Canada or the United States.

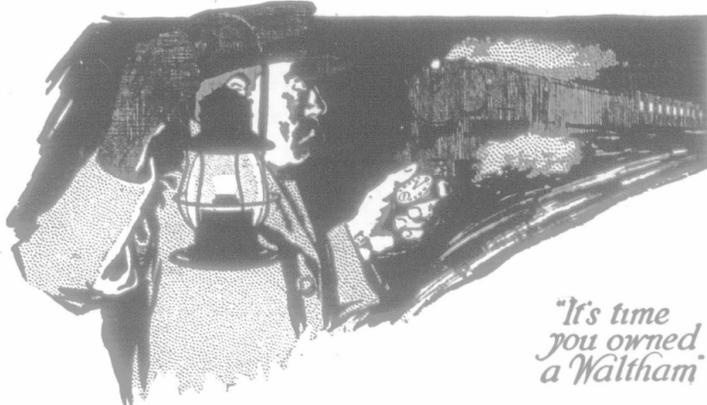
**Reminiscences of Former  
Western Magistrate**

BY L. M. FORTIER  
Chief Clerk Immigration Department,  
Ottawa; formerly Police Magistrate of  
Brandon, Man.

TO be a police magistrate in far Western Canada in the eighties was to be placed in a position of some difficulty and no little interest. The "Great Lone Land," as Major Butler had called it, had been found by that time to be fit for other things than buffalo hunting, and the spring of '81 saw the beginning of that mighty influx of population, which has gone on more or less steadily ever since. It was my lot to be one of the pioneers of this movement and to share in the excitements, the fun and the ups-and-downs of the "boom." It meant "downs" for many of us, alas, in the end; but while it lasted it was a merry time, and the days of the boom are pleasant to the memory now, however illusory their golden visions may have proved.

My "elevation to the bench" took place about the time the boom burst (opportune refuge from the storm!) and I held the office until, some three and a half years later, other interests prompted me to relinquish it. The "Magistrate's Manual" and such "horse sense" as I could command were my stock in trade, in lieu of legal training, and carried me through, I think, fairly well.

One of my early cases was that of "The Colonel," charged with a breach of the prohibitory liquor law then in force in those parts. "The Colonel" was a local celebrity, and the "shack" doing duty as a court house was altogether incapable of holding the crowd that came to his trial. The Colonel had "had words" with an Irishman in his employ, who took revenge by giving away some of the secrets of the colonel's establishment, with this trial as a result. The informer was, of course, the chief witness for the prosecution, and described a certain black bottle, kept for the refreshment of the colonel's special friends: "But, what was in the bottle?" asked the prosecuting attorney. "Whiskey!" was the short but emphatic answer. "How do you know it was whiskey?" "H'm—I tasted it!" "Now what was it like? Was it strong, for example?" "Strong!" exclaimed the witness, "it was like a torchlight procession goin' down my throat!" "But, I suppose, you liked it," suggested the court. "That I did, yer honor!" was the reply. "I was wishin' at the toime it was a mile long!" This was consider-



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34

ed pretty conclusive evidence, and the case went against the colonel.

Another amusing case was that of an Indian who came to complain that he had traded his wife with another member of the tribe for a pony and a gun, and that the other, being a bigger Indian than himself, had come back afterwards and taken away the pony and the gun. The complainant stated that he was not particular what he got back, but he objected to the other fellow having everything. I thereupon issued a formidable looking document, headed "I William and Mary, Cap. IV," sealed with a large red paper seal, commanding the bad Indian to deal justly with his brother, and this, I afterwards learned, had the desired effect, though I am not sure what was the nature of the settlement arrived at.

The West was then a country of young men, not a gray head was to be seen anywhere, and some of the most dignified offices in the community were occupied by mere boys—in spirit, if not in years. Practical jokes were the order of the day, and there were nightly pranks, such as dressing up the tobaccoist's "Indian" and placing him in extraordinary positions, hanging the barber's pole on the bank, and changing about other business signs, with ludicrous effect. After a time, however, these things began to be regarded with disfavor by a section of the community, and in deference to their sentiments the police were ordered to put a stop to the pranks, the result being that my morning levees in the police court were for a time attended by gentlemen of distinction, including some aldermen and Mr. —, scion of a gentle house "at home," who was caught rehanding in our far Western town trundling a plow on the sidewalk in the dead of night; with what intent, however, was not shown, owing to a prompt plea of guilty and payment of the fine imposed.

The West was then also the happy hunting ground of criminals and persons "wanted" in other parts, and our chief of police received many a descriptive circular and alluring offer of reward for the discovery and apprehension of such persons. On one occasion the chief roused me out of my bed in the "wee sma' hours," to tell me that he felt certain that a notorious character from the United States, for whom a reward of \$5,000 was offered, was in our town, and at that moment liable to arrest for one of the offences named in the vagrant act. I thereupon took the chief's "information" in due form and gave him a warrant. He was successful in capturing the man, who came before me later in the day and was remanded, to give time for his identification. The fellow was "somebody in particular," but all attempts to identify him failed, and it then became a problem how to get rid of him, as he confided to the policeman in charge of the lockup that he meant to "get even" with the chief, and the magistrate also; and this intelligence made us feel a bit nervous. A burned house, or a knock on the head at a dark corner at night were quite among the things to be reckoned upon in such a case. Then the thought occurred to me to try a ruse, which was successful, as I shall proceed to relate. The length of a remand is limited by law, and I allowed our man to cool his heels for the full period. I then had him arraigned, and on his pleading guilty to the comparatively trivial charge on which he had been held, astonished him with a sentence of six months' imprisonment. I then gave "underground" instructions to facilitate his escape, and that same night he got out through a fanlight "accidentally" left unbolted in the lockup corridor. Next morning a hue and cry was set up, and the papers contained graphic accounts of the escape, and of the vigorous measures the police were taking for the re-capture of the fugitive, in consequence of which the said fugitive no doubt made hasty tracks for the United States border. At any rate, we never saw or heard anything of him again.

Tragedy, too, is mingled with the comedy in the memory of those days. Many a domestic quarrel came to be settled by the magistrate in his private office. I remember particularly one case, where I warned a husband and wife that if they did not cease their

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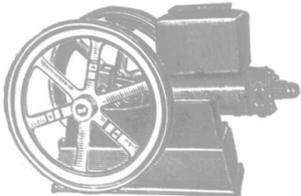
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**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON E. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, Dep. D. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.** Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

angry passions, and the woman her spiteful tongue, a dreadful calamity would one day overtake them; and, sure enough, just a year later the man killed his wife with a shotgun, and afterwards suffered the penalty of his crime, leaving their helpless little ones to the tender mercies of a none too charitable world.

The case of John — however, which next occurs to my mind, was rather serio-comic than tragic. John had been a drinking man and his friends had found employment for him some twenty miles out of town, to keep him out of harm's way. But, although there was no whisky there, potatoes were plentiful, and John devoted his spare time to distilling and drinking a liquor from the apple of the earth, the use of which soon brought him to a state of nervous collapse, and mental and physical disability pitiful to behold. His next step was to the police court, and in order to straighten him up I committed him to prison for a term. He had been there but a short time when one day a greatly excited turnkey reported finding John lying dead in his bed. The gaoler, after viewing the body, directed that it be removed from the cell. This was done, and poor John, dressed in a long white nightshirt and with a handkerchief tied about his jaw, was laid out on a bench in the prisoners' recreation room, and the doctor summoned to verify the fact and cause of his death. When the doctor came he was accompanied by the governor of the gaol and a bevy of other officials, in awful silence and solemnity to the chamber of death, only to find the supposed corpse, dressed as aforesaid, calmly standing looking out of a window, admiring the prospect and wondering what on earth had happened to him! In the end John came out of prison restored in health, and so strongly determined to forswear intoxicating beverages of every kind that he became afterwards quite a steady-going, useful member of the community.

An odd sort of case was that in which the complainant, defendant, witnesses, and "interpreter" were all deaf mutes, and the lawyers on both sides very deaf, but not mute! The proceedings were necessarily rather long drawn out under these circumstances, but a conclusion, favorable to the defendant, was arrived at at length.

My court did a "land office business" at first, but gradually the "wild and woolly" condition of the country changed to something more orderly, and the magistrate's office became more of a sinecure, though never wholly so.

The closing days of my term of office were, I remember, marked by at least one exciting incident—no less than the capture of a small band of bandits, armed with rifles, revolvers and villainous-looking bowie knives; all of which weapons were, of course, confiscated and afterwards formed an interesting trophy on the walls of the little police office. This capture was the death of our good chief—not at the time, but later—for among the articles taken was a magazine rifle to which the chief took a particular fancy, and in handling which he one day accidentally shot himself through the heart and died immediately. He was a fine fellow and a good officer, and his death was greatly lamented by the community. He had had a long and varied experience in the police and detective service in the south before coming to us, and could spin a yarn very well indeed. One thing that impressed itself upon my memory in one of these yarns was on account of an extraordinary disguise consisting simply of shaving off the eyebrows. With this, the chief said, once in his experience, a criminal got clean away, in his ordinary clothes, and in broad daylight, the change made in his appearance by this very simple expedient being so complete that no one recognized him.

When one looks at the thickly populated country, the comfortable homesteads, and the solid towns and cities of the far West to-day, these reminiscences seem to relate to a period much more remote than something less than thirty years ago. Many other things belonging to that time are fresh in my memory, but I must stop here, to avoid exceeding the limits of a short and sketchy article, such as this is intended to be.

**BON-TON**

14217—Yoke and Collar, of Guipure lace, 49c in white only.  
14409—Fitted Leather Belt, 2 1/2 inches wide, with gilt buckle. Thoroughly serviceable and of excellent value. Black only. 22 to 32 inches. 49c  
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11020—Child's Ulster, of all wool Imported Cheviot Cloth, in red and navy only. Flap pockets, turn back cuffs; shaped collar, belt at back, neat gold buttons as trimming; lined throughout, neatly stitched, 4, 6 or 8 years. \$4.49 10 or 12 years... \$4.99  
1361—Ladies' Coat in all wool Wide Wale Diagonal Heavy Cheviot Cloth. The fabric is of very high quality and will be found most serviceable for a Winter coat. Effectively trimmed at cuffs and collar with stitched broadcloth of a contrasting shade, its attractiveness is completed by the large fancy patch pockets at sides. As you will notice by referring to the smaller illustration this coat can also be worn open and then displays most perfectly shaped and well tailored revers with trimming of fancy buttons on flat collar. Can be had in plain black or navy and also in most fashionable bronze, green or oxford grey shades in two tones 52 inches long. \$15.98

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In spite of our remarkably low prices, you will find all Bon-Ton goods of high quality, excellent in material, neat in workmanship. We do not ask you to take our word for this. Our guarantee tag of satisfaction or money back is attached to each article. We take all the risk, for we know we can please you as we are already pleasing our thousands of customers.

We pay the delivery charges to any part of Canada.

If you have not received the beautiful Bon-Ton catalogue, send for it today. If you have already received it, look it over again.

You will enjoy dealing with us.

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**"De right ting for de Missus Christmas Gift"**



Q A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.

Q Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care—

**A New Century Washer**

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics. It prevents disease entering your home from public laundries.

Q Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."  
Q At all dealers or direct.

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# Pen-Angle

**B**E "fussy" about the fit of your underwear. Buy the kind tailored into lasting shape in the knitting—not just dragged into shape like ordinary underwear. You will, if the Pen-Angle trademark is on the garment. This is the underwear that stays in shape—doesn't shrink—and wears and wears. Here you see pictured Penman's No. 95. Ask for it. Made in all sizes for everybody of any age.



## Underwear and Hosiery



tions made at York Factory and Severn House in 1772-3, with observations made in recent years and no change is shown.

The problem for the meteorologist is that of forecasting pressure changes, and this is particularly difficult in the West. The meteorological stations in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan are practically outposts in the Canadian meteorological system, and this fact militates against accuracy in forecasting. It is hoped, however, that as the telegraph is extended northward and the long gap now existing between Edmonton and Dawson is filled, and some knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the Mackenzie River is obtained, it will be possible to foresee weather changes with greater certainty than at present.

With these facts in view, full meteorological equipments were placed last year at Lesser Slave Lake, Fort McMurray, Fort Chippewyan, Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope and Fort Macpherson, and, with the old established stations at Dunvegan, York Factory, Churchill and Moose Factory, this extension of the field of observation provides for a much more intelligent study of the conditions leading to abnormalities in seasonal changes.

As the character of the winter seasons in the West depends on the latitude in which areas of high and low pressure develop and move, so also does the character of summer seasons as regards rainfall, depend on these areas. It is probable that most of the moisture which falls over the Western provinces is brought by westerly air currents from the Pacific Ocean, but unless the air so brought is cooled by upward movements, such as exist within the boundaries of cyclonic areas, the moisture will not be condensed and rainfall will be scant. There probably are factors other than cyclonic agency involved in the problem of rainfall in the prairies, but this is the most apparent, and so far the only one which has been well considered.

The chinook of Alberta, which may at times extend eastward to Manitoba, results from the position of these provinces in relation to the Pacific Ocean and the mountain ranges. This wind blows when an area of low barometric pressure is passing eastward across the northern portion of the provinces, but the chinook is not pronounced unless the barometric gradient is steep enough to give strong winds. The conditions which precede and accompany the chinook all tend to confirm the theory that the wind results from the retardation, due to condensation of moisture, in the rate of cooling of the air ascending the western slopes of the mountains and subsequent warming at the ordinary adiabatic rate, in the descent of the eastern slopes. Observation does not show that a change to higher temperature on the Alberta prairies is indicated much in advance by changes occurring on the mountain tops, while on the other hand, cold waves setting in from the north are usually well marked on the plains before any change occurs at high levels.

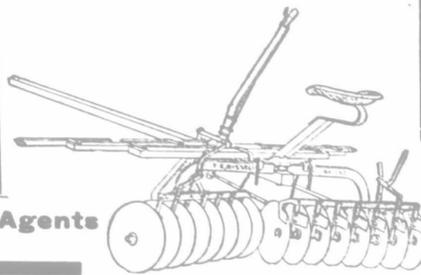
The accompanying diagrams show the passage of a winter cyclonic area from the western states to the Atlantic Coast and the subsequent rapid spread of an area of high pressure from the north over the Canadian Western provinces. The first sign of the disturbance occurred on the 27th, with the lowest barometric readings in northern British Columbia, and then during the following thirty-six hours, with mild weather prevailing in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of low pressure moved southeastward, coalescing during the night of the 27th, with another low area from California, and by the morning of the 28th the conditions were as shown by map, the centre of the disturbance being in Nebraska. The now rapidly developing storm moved eastward, south of the Great Lakes, as shown by the maps, giving a snow-storm in Ontario on the 29th, and in the Maritime provinces on the 30th, while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the barometer rose rapidly with a north-west blizzard and a change to extreme cold.

These provinces were then under the influence of the "High" area centering over the Dakotas.

## We Ask You to Test The "Bissell" in the field with others

cuts deeply, stirs it up thoroughly, and stays right down to its work. It has heavy, square axles. The scrapers and movable clod irons keep the machine free from trash. The "Bissell" is built to do a bigger day's work. If farmers would insist upon a field trial before choosing a harrow the "Bissell" would invariably be selected. Send to Dept. A. for "Harrow Booklet," and don't believe that any harrow is a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on it.

The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because of its wonderful capacity. It is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame and the frame is directly over the gangs. This construction removes the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver from the horses' necks. It enables the horses to do more work. The "Bissell" enters the soil quickly,



**John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Sole Agents**  
T. E. BISSSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

### FORECASTING THE WEATHER

(Continued from page 1749)

the authority of the director of the service at Toronto issued from Victoria, to which place are telegraphed reports from all Canadian stations west of White River, together with some twenty-five reports from the Pacific states.

Quite recently arrangements were made whereby the Canadian central office issues forecasts and storm warnings to Newfoundland, which colony now receives just the same service as the various provinces of the Dominion, and the fishermen on the rock-bound coasts of Labrador, often swept by wild Atlantic storms, now watch for the bulletin issued from Toronto.

**GOVERNED BY AIR CIRCULATION.**  
We have seen then that the winds and weather of the Dominion, as well as of the other countries, are governed by the general circulation of the atmosphere of the globe, to a certain extent modified by continent and ocean. The air which passes over any territory today is gone tomorrow to other regions, and disturbances which lead to temperature changes and rainfall represent the expenditure of such enormous energy that it is difficult to conceive that tillage and drainage of the soil can change the climate of a country to anything approaching the extent that persons unfamiliar with weather maps fondly imagine. An observing station was established at Winnipeg in 1871,

and between 1883 and 1886 stations were established at Minnedosa, Qu'Appelle, Swift Current, Port Arthur, Battleford, Calgary and Edmonton, and from the records obtained from these stations there is no conclusive evidence of any permanent change in the climatic conditions of the West, either as regards precipitation or the severity of winters. There is just some small reason for belief, however, that the plowing up and draining of the land may have a slight effect towards lessening the danger of the summer frost, but evidence in support of this is not conclusive. In support of the belief that climatic changes are commensurate with geological changes the writer has carefully compared observa-

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### Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."  
For Backache, Lamé Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."



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### Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

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For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

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WAYNE, ILL.

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

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BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
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## STOCK GOSSIP

### D. SHAW ANDERSON'S CLYDESDALES

Located at the Beaubier stables in Brandon, Man., are a number of prize-winning Belgian and Clydesdale horses. These are the property of D. Shaw Anderson, importer and breeder of high-class horses. In the stables at present are found a number of Belgian stallions and mares. The stallions are strong boned, well developed horses, possessing size so characteristic of the breed and endowed with quality, so much that many of them are known winners in the old land and also in Canada. The Belgian mares are large and of the useful brood type. They range in age from two to four years, and any of them can be purchased right. Another shipment of Belgians, Percherons and Clydesdales is due to arrive at Brandon, and some must be sold to make room for the new arrivals. Intending purchasers of good horses will do well to note Mr. Anderson's advertisement, as it appears in this issue, and write him regarding particulars of his stock.

### HOLSTEIN SALE

Prices ruled high at Gibson's sale of Holsteins at Winnipeg recently. A British Columbia buyer picked up 14 head of the best. In all 32 head were sold. Cows averaged \$175.40, and most of them went above \$200, the highest price being \$280. On Wild Rose Jones 2nd Piebe, the bids ran to \$1,325, but this did not reach the reserve. Calves averaged the remarkable figure of \$96. This, it will be noticed is double the prices obtained for common steers and heifers at two or three years of age.

Altogether the sale was a success. In a couple of weeks Mr. Gibson leaves for California. He will be missed by Holstein men in the West.

### STOWE & SONS' POLAND CHINAS

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of readers to the offering of Poland China sows, which J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, Sask., make in this issue. Pleasant View Farm Poland Chinas are bred in the best lines and are of the most approved type of this breed. We are informed by Mr. Stowe that this offering includes some of his best sows and must be sold, as the herd has to be reduced. Stowe & Sons are the pioneer breeders of Poland Chinas in Western Canada, they have been successful exhibitors of the breed at the leading shows for the past three years, and have sold breeding stock all over Western Canada. Anyone whose fancy in swine runs to the favored breed of the corn belt and northwestern states will find a choice lot at Pleasant View Farm to make their selections from.

### AYRSHIRE RECORDS OF MILK AND FAT

The following Ayrshire cows have lately registered in the Canadian Record of Performance test:

Highland Lass, nine years of age at commencement of test; from June 7, 1908, in 358 days she gave 8,622 pounds of milk and 356.87 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.13. Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill, seven years old at commencement of test; from March 11, 1909, in 355 days she gave 12,040.2 pounds of milk, and 469.2 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.90. Maggie of Culeraigrie, eleven years old at commencement of test; from May 3rd, 1909, in 314 days she gave 8,620 pounds milk and 321.16 pounds fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.75.

Glenshamrock Cnty. Again, age at commencement of test, four years and ten days; from March 1, 1909, in 344 days she gave 7,531.75 pounds of milk and 310.62 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.11.

Forget-Me-Not of Hickory Hill, three years and 113 days old at commencement of test; from December 9, 1908, in 365 days she gave 7,578.5 pounds of milk and 309.05 pounds of fat; aver-

## PEDIGREE SEED GRAIN

### Regenerated Abundance Oats

A quantity of the above for sale, all grown on virgin prairie soil. Guaranteed pure and free from noxious weed seeds or any other grain. An exhibit of the above was shown at Saltcoats Seed Fair last month and it was awarded the first prize, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weeds.

For samples and price write

THE CUT ARM FARM CO.  
Bangor Sask.

## SEEDS THAT GROW

If you want the best it is possible to grow, such as you can rely upon to produce the choicest vegetables and the MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, you should try our seeds.

We will be pleased to mail you our catalogue, which is comprehensive and includes the choicest and hardiest of SEEDS, TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

In this catalogue MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS offer some of their

### WORLD FAMED CHOICE SEEDS

varieties best adapted for use in this climate.

Our catalogues are good and expensive. We do not wish to throw them away, but to send them to careful buyers.

Send us your name and address before placing your order elsewhere.

Your enquiry will have our personal attention.

XXXXXX

You can always get some sort of a garden if you buy your seeds from the boxes at the grocery store, but it is risky. Some of those packets have been travelling for many years. With seeds more than anything else it pays to get the most reliable, even if it does cost you more money, and good seeds certainly will

cost more than the ordinary ones. Send for our catalogue and get some of the best for once.

SUTTON'S seeds are world famed, and sold only in their sealed packets. They will not run the risk of allowing any other seedsmen to packet their seeds.

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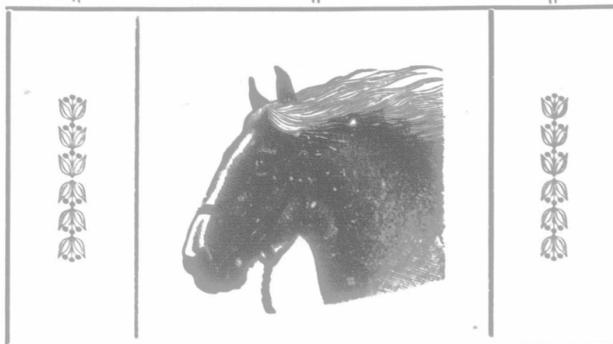
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THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.  
BRANDON, MAN.

The Horticultural Establishment of  
the Northwest

# CLYDESDALES AND BELGIANS

Every Horse  
a  
Good Horse



Every Buyer  
Gets  
Good Value

I still have on hand some of the BEST CLYDESDALE AND BELGIAN STALLIONS IN WESTERN CANADA. Another carload arrives early in December. A few of the Belgians left are prize winners.

Anyone wanting a FIRST CLASS MARE OR STALLION should see my stock before purchasing.

I can supply stallions of either breed at \$1,000 up. A LIBERAL GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY HORSE.

Come, COMPARE PRICES and see for yourself.

SIXTY PER CENT. GUARANTEE given with all my stallions.

I give TWO YEARS' TIME on all bankable paper.

When a stallion is required WRITE OR WIRE

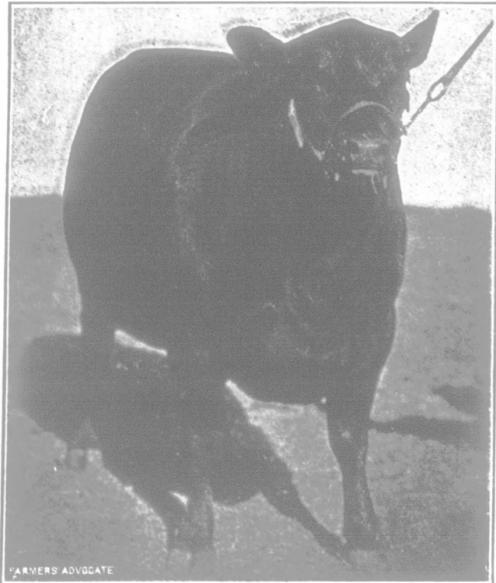
**D. SHAW ANDERSON**

BEAUBIER STABLES

BRANDON, MAN.

# GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM

THE HOME OF CANADA'S CHAMPION ABERDEEN-ANGUS



PRIDE OF CHEROKEE  
CHAMPION 2-YEAR-OLD OF WESTERN CANADA

## SWEEPSTAKES HERD AT

Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Portage la Prairie and Carberry exhibitions, 1909 and 1910.

Our herd comprises over 100 head of the best Scotch and American blood, all the leading families being represented.

## WE HAVE HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED MALES AND FEMALES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE

During the months of January, February and March we will offer to the public at the lowest prices, twenty one, two and three-year-old females and fifteen young bulls; all being of the low-down, blocky type, which has made the breed so famous.

A CHANCE FOR THE FARMERS at prices to suit. Send for catalogue with prices and descriptions. Visitors always welcome.

**ROBT. BROWN**  
HERDSMAN

**JAS. D. MCGREGOR**  
PROPRIETOR

Brandon - Man.

## BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH

ESTABLISHED 1880

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED CLYDES, FRENCH COACH  
AND THOROUGHBREDS  
HIGH CLASS CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND SHOW HORSES  
A SPECIALTY



IMPORTED CHAMPION FRENCH COACH STALLION  
FRADIAVOLO, 4146

HEAD OF STUD TYPICAL OF THE BEST THAT THE BREED PRODUCES IN  
STYLE, ACTION AND GENERAL CONFORMATION.

### WHY BREED TO A FRENCH COACH?

BECAUSE—As a cross on small mares he succeeds better than any other breed. He has size, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., style, conformation, speed, endurance and quality, and above all the power to transmit his type in a remarkable degree. His ancestry dates back 200 years, to the Arabs; he is the outcome of a hundred years of patient selection of one type by the French government, a survival of the fittest, the idea being to have excellence in all points. Size has not been sacrificed for speed, or endurance or style. He must have them all, with the conformation and quality of the hunter. The result is the French Coach is equally at home drawing a heavy load, with speed and style for a long distance, or mounting a regiment of cavalry.

For twenty years the French Coach mare, Modestie, held the world's record for four miles, trotting it under saddle in 11:06.

The French Coach stallion will give you a uniform type of horse, big enough for the land and good enough for the show ring. Come and judge for yourself.

We have for sale:

The French coach stallion, Bolivar, 4173 (11), four years old, 16.2 h.h., 1,400 lbs.

Twenty well-bred young mares, 1,100 lbs., in foal to Fradiavolo and other French coach stallions.

Twenty three-year-old geldings of breeding and quality.

Clydesdale stallions, Wawanesa Chief, nine years, and Autonomy, six years, both excellent stock getters. I have to change stallions and both will be offered cheap for immediate sale.

A few registered Clydesdale mares and fillies, fit to win in good company.

Prices reasonable. Buyers met. Phone or write

**G. E. GODDARD, Cochrane, Alta.**

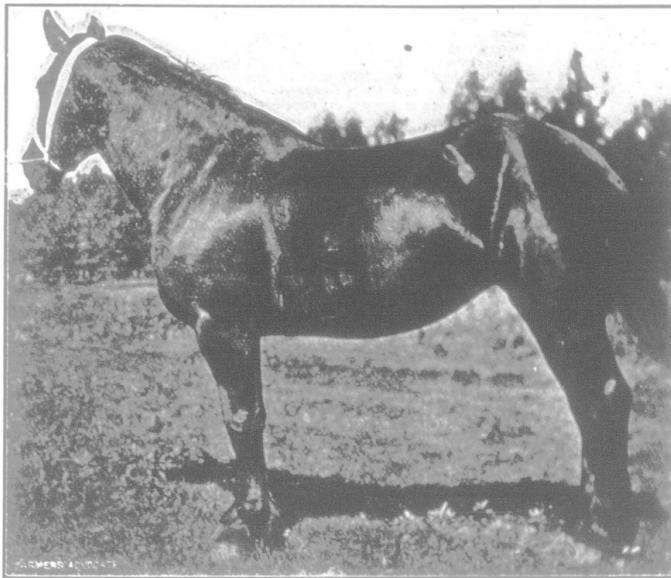
age per cent. of fat, 4.08. Denty 4th of Ottawa, age at commencement of test, three years and five days; from April 6, 1909, she gave 6,942.5 pounds of milk and 312.20 pounds fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.50.

Beauty of Hickory Hill, age at commencement of test, two years and ninety days; from November 1, 1908, in 358 days she gave 7,597.75 pounds of milk, and 281.54 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.70. Bonny—24357—age at commencement of test, two years and forty-three days; from March 23rd, in 365 days, she gave 7,288 pounds of milk, and 322.79 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.43. Lady Betty, age at commencement of test, two years and 170 days; from March 8, in 365 days she gave 7,182 pounds of milk and 302.71 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.21. Prima Donna, age at commencement of test, two years and 228 days; from April 1, 1909, in 334 days she gave 7,191.7 pounds milk and 284.67 pounds of fat; average per cent.

of fat, 3.96. Clara of Hillview, age at commencement of test, two years and two hundred and ninety days; from June 1, 1909, in 365 days she gave 6,844.5 pounds of milk and 275.36 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.02. Prim of the Willows, age at commencement of test, two years and sixty-three days; from June 20, 1909, in 357 days she gave 6,104.5 and 237.34 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.88. Laura Belle—27772—age at commencement of test, two years and eighty days; from July 1, 1909, in 365 days she gave 6,001.5 pounds of milk and 238.77 pounds of fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.98. Southwick Kirsty 8th, age at commencement of test, two years and sixty-five days; from June 15, 1909, in 365 days she gave 5,833.5 pounds of milk, and 229.0025 pounds fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.92. Southwick Lilly 5th, age at commencement of test, two years and 60 days; from June 15, 1909, in 365 days she gave 5,662.25 pounds of milk and

## Imported Percherons

GREEN MEADOW STOCK FARM



Our present offering consists of four select stallions, all prize-winners in France and personally selected from the best studs in that country. These horses have both size and quality. They are drafters selected for this Western country and our prices are right. No commissions are paid. We buy from the breeder and sell direct to you. A guarantee goes with every horse.

Write us for further particulars.

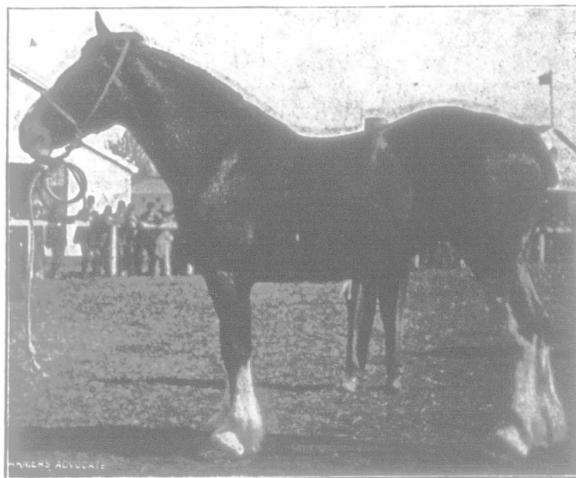
**L. ANDRE DE MONTBEL**

STE. ROSE DU LAC

MANITOBA

## Imported Clydesdales

FILLIES AND STALLIONS, RECENTLY PURCHASED BY MYSELF IN  
SCOTLAND



THROSK SALOME, CHAMPION FEMALE AT EDMONTON LAST SUMMER.

These horses are characterized by SIZE, QUALITY and GOOD BREEDING, having as sires such noted horses as EVERLASTING, UP-TO-TIME, MARCELLUS, REVELANTA, BARON O' BUCH-LYVIE, etc. Clydesdales imported by me won the principal prizes at leading exhibitions in Alberta last summer.

Having studied the Canadian market for the last four years, I find that it pays to IMPORT ONLY THE BEST. I have a better connection in Scotland than other importers; therefore I can sell at better prices than any other man in the business. Address all communications to

**BEN FINLAYSON**

LACOMBE

ALBERTA



### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., twelve Clyde stallions, six Clyde fillies, five Percheron stallions and one French coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto, drop off at Bolton. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont., on C. P. R.

### LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

I am offering a number of grandly-bred shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, on which I am prepared to quote close prices for immediate sale. They are from the flock that won the Zenoleum Cup, the championship of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910. In Shorthorns I have three bull calves, 8, 9 and 10 months old, and 6 young heifers from deep-milking cows, and sired by a bull from the most noted milking Shorthorn family in Canada. Bulls \$40.00 each. Price of heifers on application.

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

**A. J. MACKAY,**  
WA WA DELL FARM      **MACDONALD, MAN.**

### TIGHNDUIN STOCK FARM

LASHBURN, SASK.

Breeders and Importers of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns  
Ayrshires, Yorkshire Pigs and Shetland Ponies.

A number of good Yearling Fillies, Young  
Bulls, Heifers and Yorkshire Pigs for Sale

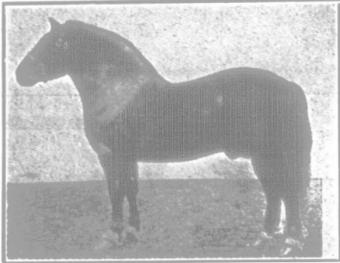
**J. Morison Bruce**

PROPRIETOR

**J. C. M. Johns**

MANAGER

## SUFFOLK HORSES



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

**GEO. JAQUES**

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION

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

## SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES



Stallions and mares for sale, all imported, thoroughly acclimatized and broken to harness. The Shire is the breed that gets the heavy teams which bring from \$800 to \$1,000 in the cities. A new importation arriving soon.

Also some good young **BERKSHIRE** boars and sows at reasonable prices.

**James M. Ewens**

Lakeside Stock Farm

**Bethany - Manitoba**

MINNEDOSA, C.P.R.

C.N.R.

248.34 pounds of fat, average per cent. of fat, 4.38.

To October 1, 1910, 104 cows and heifers have registered in this test. Of these thirty-four mature cows averaged 10,755 pounds milk and 400.17 pounds fat, equal to 466.86 pounds butter per year. Eight four-year-old heifers averaged 9,315 pounds milk and 360 pounds fat, equal to 4.20 pounds butter per year.

Eighteen three-year-old heifers averaged 8,064 pounds milk and 308 pounds fat, equal to 359.31 pounds butter per year.

In two-year-old heifers forty-four averaged 6,970 pounds milk and 291.77 pounds fat, equal to 340.40 pounds butter per year.—W. F. Stephens, Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. B. A.

### GUS WIGHT'S CLYDESDALES

Gus Wight, Napinka, Man., offers a pair of stallions in this issue. Considering the way Clydesdale stallions are selling the prices quoted are very reasonable. The six-year-old stallion has been used in the Napinka district for the past three years and has an excellent record as a foal getter. This is a well bred stallion and a tried sire. The two-year-old is by this stallion and gives promise of developing into a horse with lots of size. He is a colt with a good deal of quality and comes of a line that has contributed many prize winners in the United States and Canadian exhibitions. Mr. Wight is offering these stallions for immediate sale, as he finds it necessary to reduce his stock. The merits of the pair are worth investigating by anyone who will be on the market for a first-class Clydesdale stallion between now and spring. The horses may be seen on the farm near Napinka and anyone from a distance may make appointment and be driven out from the station without inconvenience to themselves.

### BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES

A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently visited Balgreggan Stock Farm at Calgary, Alta., the property of Jno. A. Turner, importer and breeder of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. The farm lies six miles south of Calgary and two miles from Turner station. As is well known this is one of the largest purebred livestock establishments in Western Canada, and Mr. Turner is known the Dominion over as a reputable Clydesdale breeder and importer. It is but necessary to visit his farm to find that it is the home of noted Clydesdales. Young stallions and mares that wander in the paddocks were found to be a very creditable bunch. One string of yearling stallions, eleven in number, are a likely lot. A very promising colt among them is Granite Prince, sired by Medallion and still another, Bountiful Prince, by Charming Prince; dam, Lady Bountiful, champion at the Calgary Dominion Fair. The Clydesdale females found in Mr. Turner's stables are a useful kind. The filly, Poppy, champion female at Calgary summer exhibition, shows wonderful development.

The importation recently purchased by Mr. Turner in Scotland arrived a couple of weeks ago from off their long journey. It numbered upwards of thirty head and is conceded by many to be the best shipment yet brought over. This is saying considerable, for Mr. Turner has before imported many good animals.

Mr. MacNeilage, in the Scottish Farmer, says that there are twenty-six head of as good Clydesdales as have ever gone to Canada.

Prominent in this shipment is a choicely bred horse, Ruby Baron. This horse has many kin winners and he himself is a good one. A particularly well bred three-year old stallion was got by the big, good breeding horse, Baron M'Nee, and his dam was by the prize horse, Le Bean, out of the famous prize mare, Poor Girl. Mr. Turner had a number of particularly nice, well bred two-year-olds. One was by the champion Baron Winsome, out of a mare by the noted prize horse, Newtonairs alias Maclellan. Another was by the H. and A. S. first prize horse, Baron's Best, and yet another by the renowned champion Labori. A well bred one was got by Baron Gibson, out of a Hiawatha mare, and yet another was by the Ayr first prize horse, Royal Edward, out of a mare by Montevary Mac. Others are

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

**To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class**

THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Soft Bunches, All Lameness

Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909  
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us. 48

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Falls, Vt.

## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blisters, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

Mr. M. C. Veightman, Meulbeith, Man., writes, April 8th, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings"

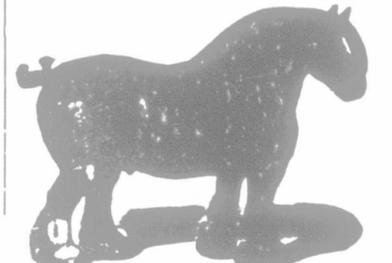
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
LYBANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.  
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

### BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were Sired BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELAND'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909. ALL were PURCHASED FROM US



Inspection and Correspondence invited  
Prices reasonable.  
**JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,**  
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,  
Nottinghamshire, England  
Telegrams: Porshaw, Sutton-on Trent (2 words)  
Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)  
(Station is on the Farm)

## All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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



Every letter we publish goes as far and means as much as the contract, for they tell of results that are true. They are from actual users, and are honest in every word they say.

Huntingdon, Que., May 3, 1910:—"It is a year since I used your 'Save-the-Horse' on a very severe case of bone spavin, and although the horse was nine years old, and the leg had been blistered several times and other so-called spavin cures applied without success, yet half a bottle of your remedy completely cured him, while he worked as usual. I have watched him carefully ever since without seeing any return of the lameness. I am thoroughly convinced that the cure is permanent. I have persuaded my brother to give your remedy a trial for bog spavin, and enclosed you will find his check for one bottle. Very truly, F. D. SHEARER."

**\$5.00 a Bottle With signed GUARANTEE**

A binding CONTRACT to protect purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of BONE and BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, RINGBONE (except low), CURB, SPLINT, GAPPED HOCK, WINDPUFF, SHOEBOIL, INJURED TENDONS and all LAMENESS. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

**TROY CHEMICAL CO.** 148 Van Horne St., TORONTO, ONT. And BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

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

**MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorner's.** Test Syphons, Blisters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis.  
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.  
**HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO.,** 392 S Clark St., Chicago

**Bog Spavin**  
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.  
**FLEMING BROS.,** Chemists  
6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

by the Baron's Pride good breeding and prize horses, Baron o' Dee, Ruby Pride, Baron Cedric and Baron Gallo-way. All of these were prize or district premium horses. There is one by the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha Godolphin; another by the Glasgow and Cawdor Cup champion, Memento, and yet another by that excellent breeding horse and Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta. A very good, thick yearling colt was got by the Kirkcudbright prize horse, Iron Duke. A specially well bred two-year-old was got by the noted prize horse, Prince Sturdy.

Among females in Mr. Turner's shipment was a three-year-old, got by the famous champion horse, Royal Chat-tan, and the first champion two-year-old filly at Lanark, named Lanark Queen, by Earl of Angus. A yearling filly was got by the celebrated first prize horse, Ruby Pride. Two from Dunure Mains, a colt and a filly, were got by Baron o' Buchlyvie. Among these are quite a number which give every promise of making show animals.

### BRANDON IMPORTERS

Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, Manitoba, importers and breeders of Percheron and Clydesdale horses, are offering for sale a strong line of stallions and mares. They have a large shipment due to arrive this month which should give intending purchasers a goodly number to select some choice animals from.

Colquhoun & Beattie are big horse-men and have been long in the business. It is easy to estimate the class of stock they handle from the winnings of their animals at the leading exhibitions throughout Western Canada. From time to time photographs of animals owned by this firm have appeared in the columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Their noted Percheron stallion, Blondin, has to his record now sixteen first prizes and eleven championship ribbons; and he is not the only winner they possess. Harponneur, a black, at times came in for first money. Polar Star, a Clydesdale of known merit, and a winner at many leading exhibitions, is a type of some of the Clydesdales they handle.

Intending purchasers would do well to write this firm for information regarding their stock and a catalogue of what they have for sale.

### FINLAYSON CLYDESDALES

Ben Finlayson, of Lacombe, Alta., importer of high-class Clydesdales, has recently arrived with another large importation of fillies and stallions. These horses he personally selected in Scotland and undoubtedly they are among the best that have yet crossed the water. Animals imported previously by him won last year many of the leading prizes at leading exhibitions in Alberta. Mr. Finlayson is the son of a leading breeder in the old land, and this places him in position to purchase the best and sell them at very reasonable prices. Intending purchasers would do well to note his advertisement and write him for particulars.

The Gibson sale at Winnipeg last week attracted many Holstein men from a distance. Hubert S. Logan, manager of Sunnycroft Farm at Port Hammond, B. C., came all the way from the Pacific province. The herd already comprises such noted individuals as Homestead Maida Calamity and Lady Mary Rooker. Several younger females also give good promise. Mr. Logan aims at having one of the strongest herds in Canada.

John Hubbard, of Grenfell, was in Winnipeg last week attending the Gibson sale, where he bought some Holsteins to strengthen a promising herd.

### ALEX. MUTCH'S CLYDESDALES

The well known Craigie Mains Clydesdale stud is to be sold out to wind up the estate of the late George Mutch, who for more than twenty years was a partner in the firm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden. Alex. Mutch advertises under the old name in this issue, and announces that some 30 stallions, ranging from two to five years of age, are for immediate sale. Than the Mutches no Clydesdale men in Western Canada are better or more favorably known, and no

### McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long purebred Yorkshire boars on hand. Far-rowing April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

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

### MELROSE STOCK FARM

**FOR SALE:** Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves; Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages, and one yearling Leicester ram.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS**  
OAKNER P.O., MAN. On the G. T. P.

### SHORTHORNS

### Great Private Sale

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

**E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,** Saskatoon Phone 375  
Box 1283 C. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.

### ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.  
**Duncan McEachran, LL.D., F.R.C.**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auctions sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst. Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

### MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

3 large York Boars, 7 months old, \$30.00 each; 3 purebred Tamworth boars, 3 months old, \$25.00 each; 1 Tamworth Boar, 5 months old, \$35.00

**H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN.,** or **H. G. MIDDLETON, 164 Princess St., Winnipeg**

### The J. C. Ranch

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

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

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

**EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK**

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

### J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine

Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

### Glencorse Yorkshires

DISPERSION SALE

We are offering Summer Hill Charmer VII. (Imp. in dam), first prize, and reserve champion boar at Calgary, 1910. Young sows of breeding age and also younger stock by above boar, out of the sow which won first prize in 1909, and second in 1910 at Calgary. Her last three litters totalled 53 robust pigs. Bargains to prompt buyers.

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

### Choice CLYDESDALE HORSES

SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE at prices below real value.

All Animals of Select Breeding and true to Type

**J. BOUSFIELD** Macgregor, Man.

### GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

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

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

### Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.

Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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

### VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdales,

Percherons

Belgians

AND

Hackneys

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

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

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**

**JAMES BROOKS, Manager** Vegreville, Alta.

Head Office and Stables **WAWANESA, Manitoba**

firm enjoys more fully the confidence of the horsemen of the three provinces. The horses at present offered are an excellent lot, and are to be sold to close the estate, which makes it very probable that buyers have an opportunity of securing stallions at practically their own prices. When the present lot are disposed of it is the purpose of Alex. Mutch to continue in the importing business, bringing over at least one shipment per annum.

#### EWENS' SHIRES

Jas. M. Ewens, Bethany, Man., writes of the Shires and Berks he is offering:

"I have three imported Shire stallions still for sale, and will make prices interesting for immediate sale. These horses are thoroughly acclimatized, and have been working in the team since the season ended. They are thoroughly broken in every way. Duke of Rutland, a six-year-old, made a good season, and is a splendid server and very sure. He has left a lot of good stock in England. He is a beautifully topped horse, with heavy bone. He weighs 1,800 pounds in ordinary condition. Holdenby Storm Signal, roan, three years old, is one of the best colts yet imported to Manitoba. He has a splendid set of limbs with the best of blue feet, and is filling out into a very thick weighty stallion. Holdenby Tom, four years old, seal brown, is a very low-set horse, and as wide as a wagon. This colt weighs 1,500 pounds, and although on the small side is a very taking sort, is full of ambition and a great mover. He has done a good season, and his colts this year are prize winners."

"The importation arriving next month includes three Shire stallions and ten mares, also one Hackney stallion. Amongst these are some young weighty mares."

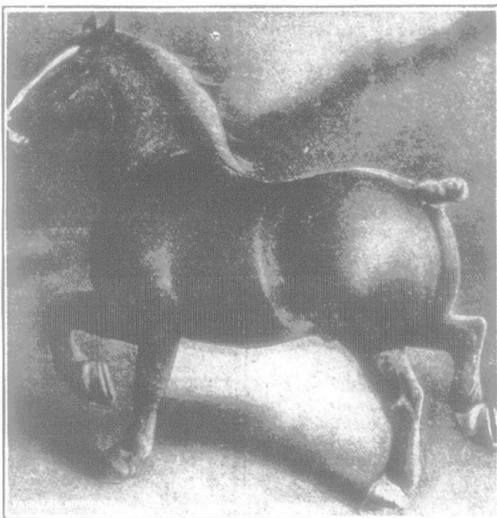
"The Berkshire boars and sows advertised are from the prize winning strains which I have bred for the last twenty years. My record of prizes won at Winnipeg Exhibition, also Brandon, Portage and local shows, is a guarantee of their excellence. All stock is guaranteed as represented or money refunded, and freight charges paid both ways."

#### BELGIANS AT REGINA

Recently a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, when at Regina, visited the stables of Eugene Pootmans & Sons. These gentlemen are noted European horse importers of Antwerp, Belgium, who have opened a branch in Regina, Sask., The senior member of the firm, Eugene Pootmans, has been established twenty-five years in Antwerp, and ships regularly from 300 to 500 head of Belgians, Percherons, Clydesdales and German Coach stallions to the leading American importers in the United States every year. His sons and some other members of the firm live in Canada, where they sell the horses at low prices and with a genuine guarantee. They handle a fine class of horses, and sell direct from the breeder to the purchaser. Shipping hundreds each year, the expenses on a horse are relatively much smaller, and this is why this firm can sell such high-class stock at very reasonable figures. They claim as they have no expensive ocean trips, railroad tickets, hotel bills, interpreters to pay, they can sell them at prices that beat all competition. Pootmans have a reputation the world over for the handling of only the best stock, and this they intend ever to hold.

A visit to their stables shows they have some of the best Belgians in Canada. Some fifteen stallions and mares of this breed fill the stables. Not an inferior animal is found among the bunch. On their way west they were shown at the Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Ogdensburg exhibitions, where they took all the first prizes and twenty-nine ribbons. In the Old Land they won many prizes. Intending purchasers would do well to note Mr. Pootmans & Sons' advertisement, and write them re further information. The firm expect shortly to have at Regina a choice lot of Percherons, a few Clydesdales and some German Coach. Mr. Pootmans, a junior member of the firm, is manager of the Regina stables. All visitors will find him a very courteous and interesting stockman.

# Four Carloads ... OF ... PERCHERONS ... AND ... BELGIANS



THE KIND WE SELL

These horses are first-handed, not second-handed. We can sell you horses better and cheaper than any firm in the market. Come and see and be convinced. We have the largest stable of Percheron and Belgian horses in Western Canada. Correspondence invited. Our stables are right in Carberry.

**W. S. Henderson & Sons**  
Carberry, Manitoba

#### T. H. HASSARD'S 1910 IMPORTATION

T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., well known throughout Ontario and Western Canada as one of the leading and most extensive importers of high-class Clydesdale and Hackney horses in Canada, has lately landed an importation at his stables in Markham; not only the largest in point of numbers, but also of the highest standard of quality type and breeding of any former importation. All told there were 54 head—49 Clydesdales and 4 Hackney ponies, besides one French Coach stallion. Of these Clydesdales 13 were stallions and 36 fillies. Twenty fillies were shipped to Yellow Grass, Sask., where they are on sale. Prominent among the stallions is the renowned sire, Sir Humphrey. He is now in his ninth year. For several years he held the Central Ayrshire premiums, and is one of the noted among the famous sires of Scotland. Another noted horse in the shipment is Celter Guard, a half brother to the renowned champion, Oyama. He is a black, six years old, a horse of excellent type and quality, on faultless underpinning, and with all is up to a big size. Another of the shipment was the celebrated Glasgow and Perthshire premium horse, Sir Simon, the sire of the great Canadian and American champion, Sir Marquis. Another horse that has won many prizes in Scotland, and looks like a horse fit to win premier honors in this country is the big brown five-year-old Musilins, by Marcellus. This horse combines to a wonderful degree size, quality, character, style and faultless action. Netherly, a roan two-year-old, by the renowned Royal winner, Silver Cup, is smooth and flash of quality with a most perfect set of underpinning.

The selection for intending purchasers is one of the best in Canada, and the quality is not excelled in the breed. Space does not allow individual mention of all of them, but a visit of inspection will surely be satisfactory. The fillies show careful selection. They are big, full of character and their breeding is the best.

#### PETER HORN'S IMPORTATION

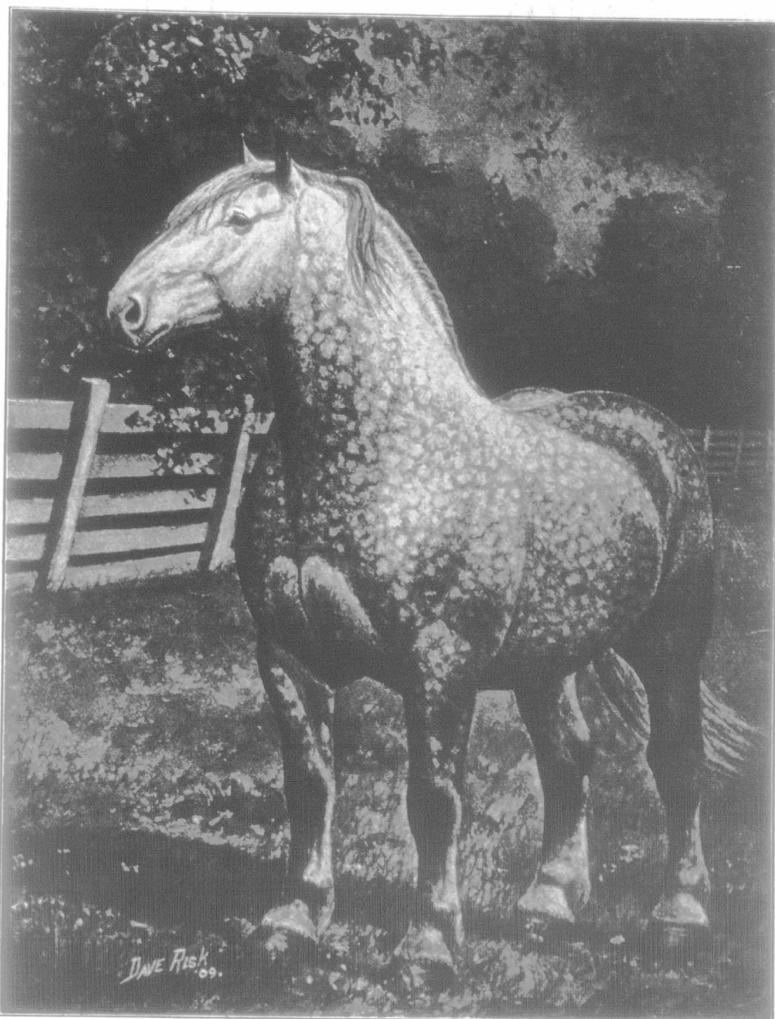
A fine lot of Clydesdale stallions and females comprised an importation recently made by Peter Horn, of Regina. In a letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE he writes:

The following were in the shipment landed August 17: The mare, Keir Barmaid, by Sir Labori; dam, Keir Baroness, by Baron's Pride. This mare is bred in the purple, her breeder being Captain Archibald Stirling, Keir. She is in foal to Baron Minto. Sir Labori was the first stallion to win the 100 gs. Bryden Challenge Shield. I also have a daughter of Keir Barmaid, by Golden Pride, named Golden Favor. Golden Pride is own brother to Benedict, and is a great breeding sire. A yearling filly from this great mare, Keir Barmaid, bred by John Baillie, named Miss Currie, sired by Scott's Hero, is a big, clean-boned female, which will be heard from in the show-ring. Yet another from Mr. Baillie, a two-year-old filly, Nellie Baillie, sired by Golden Pride; dam Nell of Rosebank, by the champion Montrave Sentinel, is a big good one with clean bone and lots of quality. Scottish Lass is a three-year-old filly, sired by Scotland's King, bred by J. & G. Padkin. This mare took special and championship for the best mare three years old or over working on a tenant farm at West Calder, Midlothian, and second in a class of eight. She is very large; up to 1,700 pounds, on the best of feet and legs, but this kind of fillies is hard to buy in Scotland. They don't want to sell them. Miss Clyne, a two-year-old, dam sired by Everard, is a high-class show filly. A good quality one, Jean Courage, two year old filly, is a very large one, up to 1500 pounds, and bred by David Courage. She is sired by Marmion, and is, therefore, half sister to Bryce's champion Rosadora. Viola Pride (25205) is a two-year-old that has a show-ring record not reached by many; sired by Golden Pride, by Baron's Pride; dam, Lady Forrester. She stood second in a class of thirteen to a sister of New-

# W. E. & R. C. UPPER'S

new shipment of registered Percherons, Mares and Stallions, arrived Nov. 15 and are ready for inspection and purchase.

  
 We have the  
 best selection  
 of  
 Percherons  
 to choose from  
 that we  
 have  
 ever offered.



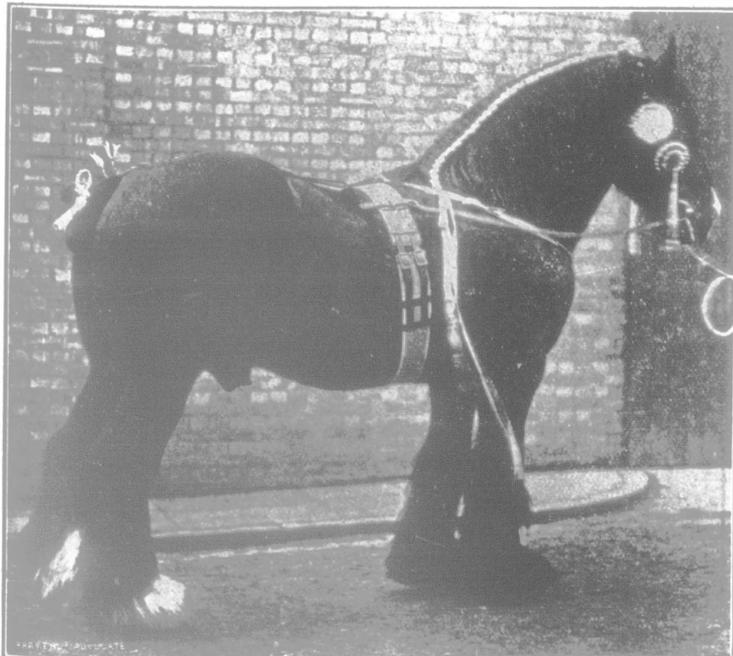
Clearwater  
 Percherons  
 won 74 prizes  
 at Western  
 Exhibitions in  
 1909.  
 Over fifty of  
 the prizes won  
 were firsts.  
 Our horses ex-  
 cel in quality  
 and scale.

We have French, American and home bred stallions, including two year olds weighing over 1800 lbs., at reasonable prices. Terms if desired. Forty head to select from.

**SUPERIOR 40605**  
We Have Young Stock Sired by This Stallion

**Clearwater Stock Farm**  
W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

# SHIRES AND PERCHERONS



Imported direct from the best studs in the old country; Stallions and Mares possessing Size, Quality and Breeding. **ANIMALS ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR BREEDING PURPOSES** in the Canadian West. I buy and select every stallion myself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. We are offering

## FOUR LARGE SHIRE STALLIONS

at prices that are right, also Percheron Stallions and Fillies.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

**W. W. HUNTER**

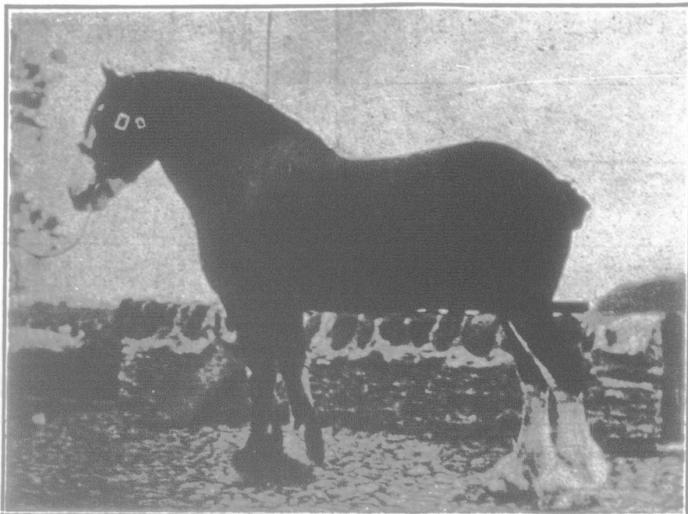
OLDS - - - ALBERTA

## BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM

# 40 Clydesdale Stallions

ALSO CHOICE FEMALES  
For Sale at Reasonable Prices

I recently arrived from Scotland with some of the best Clydesdales ever brought across the water. Referring to this shipment the secretary of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain said that twenty-six head were as good Clydesdales as ever went to Canada.



The celebrated Clydesdale Stallion recently imported by John A. Turner, Ruby Baron. Full brother to Ruby Pride, Baron Gilson and Royal Ruby. Sire Baron's Pride; dam, Royal Rose. Sold by auction for 515 Guineas (\$2,575.00) when 15 years of age.

If you want Clydesdales you should visit my stables, or at least have particulars as to what I have and the prices I want.

I also have a fine flock of Shropshire Sheep. Ram lambs and ewes for sale.

**JOHN A. TURNER**  
PHONE 221A

BOX 472, CALGARY, ALTA.  
TURNER STATION

## FOR SALE

# Two Clydesdale Stallions

### ORMOND

6 years old, sired by GOLDEN SOVEREIGN, the sire of GLENGARRY, the CHAMPION CLYDESDALE at St. Louis, out of a mare that won second prize at St. Louis and Brandon

### ORMOND

is a first-class breeding horse, having been used in the Napinka district for the past three years. His foals are good, clean, flinty-boned colts, with lots of size and quality. Price for immediate sale, \$1000  
Terms, cash, or bankable paper.

### GRANGER

two years old, sired by Ormond, out of a low, blocky mare of the type that produces good, big drafters. GRANGER is a good quality colt with good, strong feet and clean, flat bone. Price..... \$300  
Terms, cash, or bankable paper.

These horses are for immediate sale, as I have to reduce my stock. Write for further particulars, or come and see the stock. My farm is three miles from Napinka.

**GUS WIGHT**  
NAPINKA, MAN.

EVERGREEN  
STOCK FARM

house Blossom, champion mare at the Royal England in 1910, and champion at Highland Agricultural Society Show. Viola Pride took special and championship for the best Clydesdale, given by the Midlothian Huntmen in Stirlingshire. She is in foal to the champion stallion, Bonnie Buchlyvie.

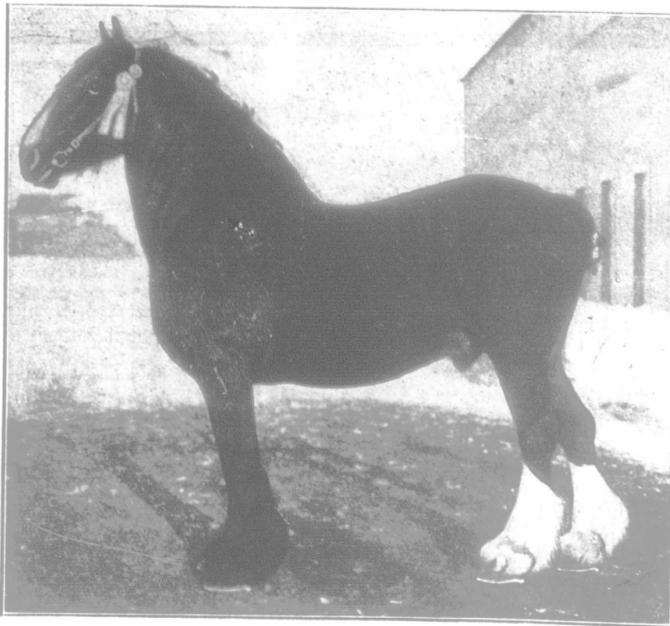
Among my stallions Special Blend is a grand specimen of the Clydesdale breed, sired by Royal Blend, the surest stock horse in Scotland; dam, the champion mare, Lady Primrose. He won Gold Medal for the best colt in the North of Scotland big show last year, and is a true, close goer, and up to a big size. Newfield Pride is own brother to Special Blend, and sired by the grand breeding horse, Diana's Prince. His colts have been winners where shown this year. Lord Pentland is a dark brown, bred by James Murray. He is a cross between Royal Favorite and Baron's Pride, his dam being Pride of Galloway, by Baron's Pride. None have better breeding: Four champion sires, grandest breeding of the breed; he has beautiful quality pasterns and flat legs with lots of size and is a hard colt to beat. He is rising two years. Lord Currie is another colt rising two years, sired by Royal Edward; dam, Flashwood's Princess; second prize at Dalkeith last year. Fitz Eric is a bay sired by Clan Forbes, the Glasgow premium horse; dam, Maggie of Muirend, a great goer with clean legs and good action. Bridgend Chattan, a bay, sired by Clan Forbes, dam Lady Colmin, is a big, massive colt rising three years old. I have also the big, solid, clean-boned Baron o' Buchlyvie horse, bred by J. Ernest Kerr. Harvieston Duke, four years old and a grand breeder. It is a pleasure to see this horse go. He is a massive, powerful horse, the kind we want in Canada to improve the breed.

**JOHN GRAHAM'S CLYDESDALES**  
John Graham, Carberry, Man., invites inspection of his latest importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares. The consignment came over in October, and is one of the finest in quality and breed-

## Clydesdales for Sale

Stallions from 1 to 4 years; also the famous stallion "Gold Medal," second at Chicago International in a class of 43 and second to Perpetual Motion at Regina in 1908.

Also fillies and yearlings at reasonable prices.



**GOLD MEDAL (Imp.)**—One of the heaviest Clydesdales in the West and a prize winner at leading exhibitions.

Write or call and see my stock. ALL ARE WELCOME.  
See write-up on another page of this issue, showing details of this year's importation.

**MEADOW BANK FARM**  
PETER HORN PROPRIETOR  
REGINA, SASK.

ing that this well known importer has brought over in the past five years. A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE looked over the stock last week and found the horses quite up to the favorable reputation given them by Scottish authorities when they sailed. In the stable at Carberry are seventeen head, all stallions, while on the farm two miles from town are eighteen imported mares, a Shire mare and a Hackney mare, as well as a number of other registered Clydesdales, making in all fifty head of horses ready to be looked over by prospective buyers.

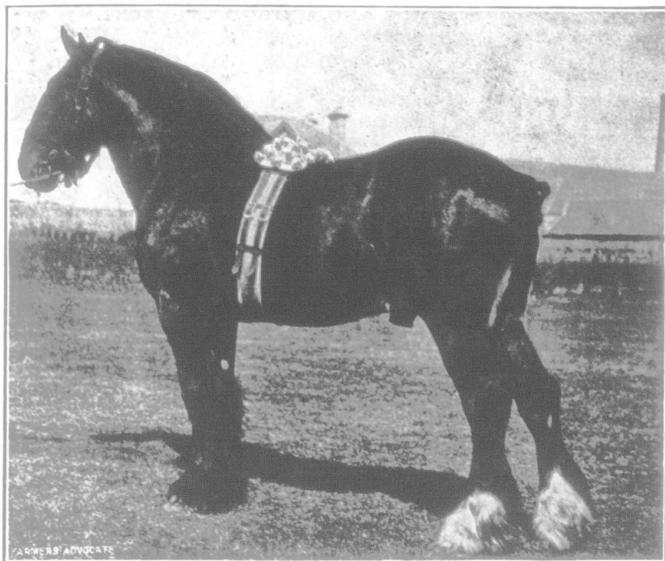
Conspicuous in the lot are some exceptionally well-bred stallions: Lord Sunday, a three-year-old, sired by the world-famous Hiawatha, out of Lady Monday, a Highland Society champion, by the great Baron's Pride himself. This is a colt with lots of size and superior quality. His breeding could hardly be surpassed. Another good one is Earl Roberts, four years old, sired by Hiawatha and out of a mare by Baron Robgill, a colt with plenty of scale, good points and fashionable breeding. Then comes Saladin. A cut of this four-year-old appears in the advertisement but does not do him full justice. Saladin was sired by the noted Silver Cup, a son of the invincible Baron's Pride. His dam, Scotch Mist, was got by William the Conqueror. He is a big, handsome horse, standing on the best of feet, and good, clean, broad bones. He served the season in the Karmflat, Kelso district, in 1909. King's Class, a two-year-old is by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, out of Fuschia, by Williamwood. This is a bay colt of the first quality, bred in the best Clydesdale lines. Sartorius, two years old, is by Sir Spencer, a stallion now owned in Eastern Canada, a well sized stallion that should give good account of himself in Western Canada. The others cannot all be mentioned here, but included among them are stallions by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Godolphin, Everlasting, Silver Cup, Edwin Mac, Baron's Charm, etc. Among the mares is Border Rose, five years old, by Hiawatha, out of a

# JOHN GRAHAM'S 1910 IMPORTATION



My last importation of 36 Clydesdale Stallions and Mares are in the barns for inspection and purchase. Included in the lot are horses by such noted sires as

**BARON'S PRIDE, BARON O' BUCHLYVIE, MARCELLUS, EVERLASTING, SILVER CUP, SIR SIMON, SIR SPENCER, BARON'S CHARM, BARON WINSOME**



and other sires whose names are first in the annals of the breed,

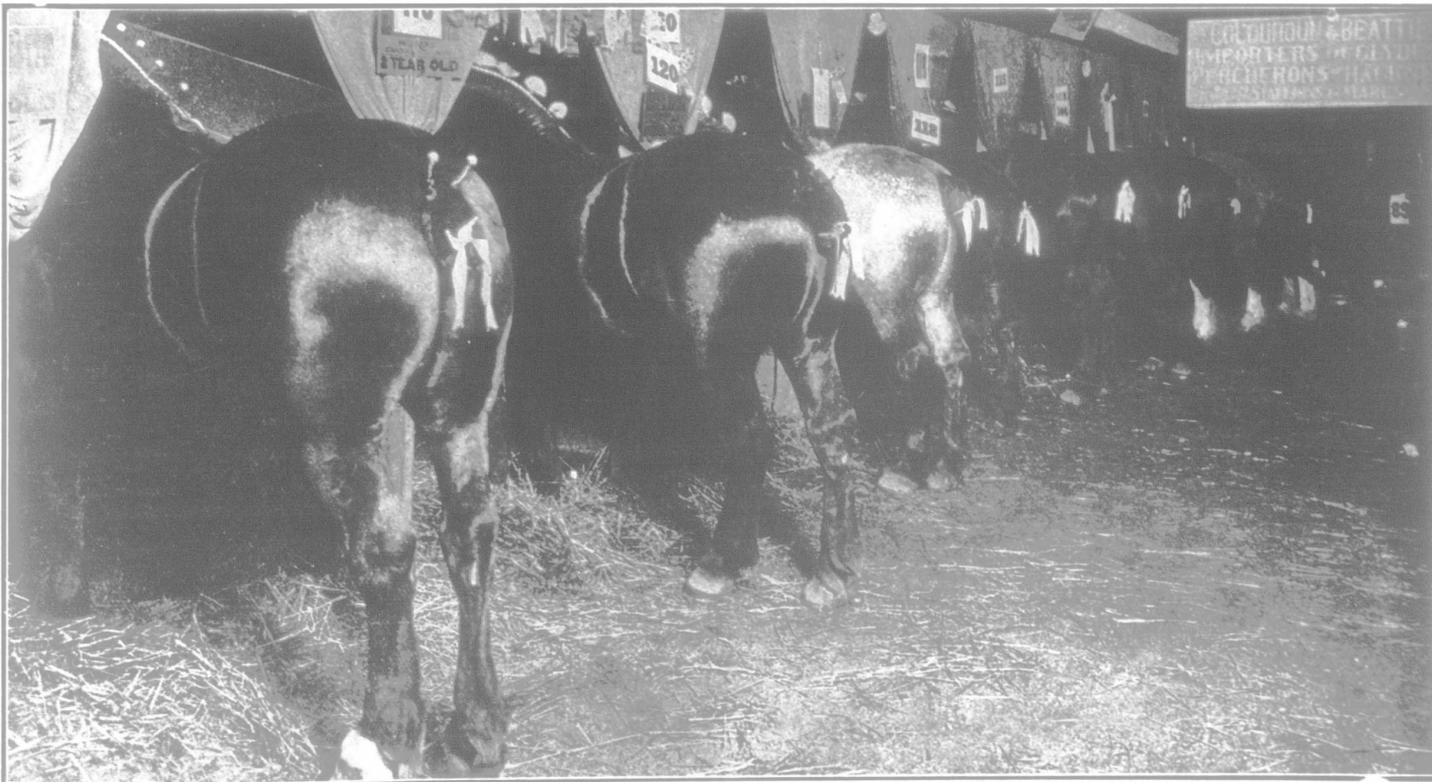
I have on hand now **50** head of **Clydesdales, Mares and Stallions** of all ages. Also one **Shire Mare**, two years old, and one **Hackney Mare**, three years old. If you are in the market to buy see my stock before making your purchases. I will be pleased to have you inspect the stock, whether you buy or not. Correspondence invited. Terms, cash or bankable paper.

**JOHN GRAHAM**  
**CARBERRY, MAN.**

Saladin, by Silver Cup, out of Scotch Mist by William the Conqueror

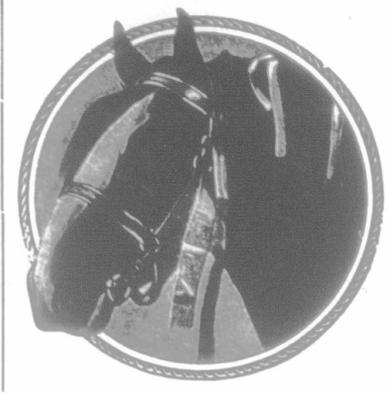
## COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE 831 PRINCESS AVENUE BRANDON, MAN.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERON AND CLYDESDALE HORSES



**Western Canada's leading winners at the fairs from Winnipeg to Edmonton** Entire stock now for sale. Write us for catalogue or information.  
Shipment of Clydesdale and Percheron Mares and Stallions now on the road, due to arrive December 15th, 1910.

## J. C. RANCH CLYDESDALES



Imported and Canadian-bred horses for sale. All are of the big, drafty type. My stud has had a record exhibition season. Exhibited at four leading exhibitions they won 20 first prizes, 12 seconds, 3 thirds and 4 championship ribbons. Few breeding firms can report equal success.

Present offerings comprise 13 stallions of various ages, also fillies and mares, Canadian-bred and imported.

Write for prices before buying.

**JOHN CLARK, Jr., Manager**

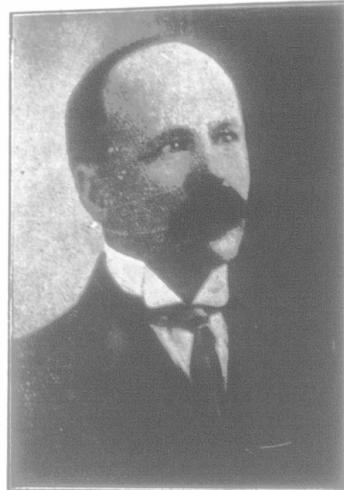
P. O. BOX 32

GLEICHEN

ALTA.

## Craigie Mains' Clydesdales

FOR OVER 20 YEARS SATISFACTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS ALL OVER THE WEST



ALEXANDER MUTCH

WE  
ALWAYS  
HAVE  
OFFERED  
ONLY  
CHOICE  
ANIMALS

WE  
ALWAYS  
SELL  
GOOD  
STOCK AT  
REASON-  
ABLE  
PRICES

We have one of the largest Clydesdale breeding and importing establishments in Western Canada. Five times in the last five years stock has been personally selected in the old country and brought over to meet the requirements of the West. We demand **Breeding and Constitution** in every animal.

On account of the death of George Mutch, a member of the firm, it was impossible to go across the water for an importation this year. However, there are many choice animals. These will be offered at low figures to have the affairs of the estate settled. In future, annual importations will be made.

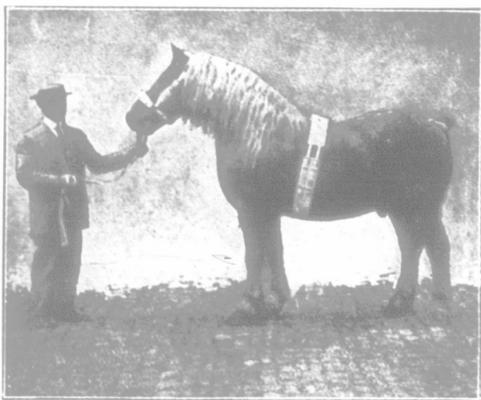
We now offer 30 stallions of all ages up to five years. Twelve of these are over two years, and twelve others are rising two. Last year we sold 50 head and not a purchaser was disappointed.

Write or come and see us. Our stables are right in the town.

**A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## Belgians and Percherons



"PHOBUS" IMP.

FOR 25 years we have been shipping to the United States to leading horse-men, Belgians, Percherons, Clydesdales and German Coach horses. We have now opened out stables at Regina and have for sale stallions and mares of these breeds. We

handle nothing but the best. Our connection in the business allows us to sell cheaper than competitors. See our stock before buying.

**Eugene Pootmans & Sons**

Corner Cameron and 9th Avenue

Regina

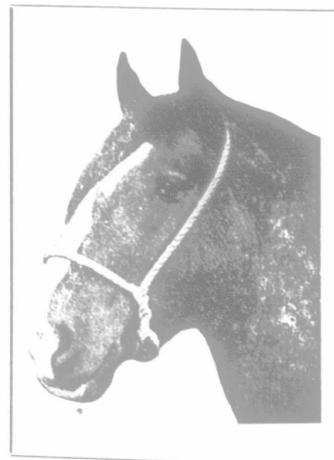
Saskatchewan

## IMPORTED

## Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions, fillies and Hackney ponies is now in my stables at Markham, Ont. I have the biggest range for selection in Canada. I have several of the most noted Scotch sires brought out in this lot.

I can show more size, more quality, more character and better breeding than has been seen in one stable in Canada



Both stallions and fillies are the kind that are needed in the Canadian West. You should find out what I have before buying

I have 20 fillies at Yellow Grass, Sask., which will be priced right. Look up my Gossip, and write for particulars.

**T. H. HASSARD**  
MARKHAM - ONTARIO

mare by Sceneshifter. Border Rose has been a prizewinner at the Borders since she was a yearling. Her colt foal was champion at Gallieshields and Selkirk in 1909, and she carries a foal to the same sire. Another is Winsome, three years old, by Baron Winsome. This filly was second at Stirling and Dalkeith, last year. The other mares, some eighteen in all, range in age from two to eight years and are as well-bred as the ones above noted.

Everything considered, Mr. Graham has an unusually interesting lot of Clydesdales in his stable. They have been selected with the idea of meeting the requirements of the Western trade, and buyers will find it to their advantage to look the consignment over. Already a number of sales have been made and other deals are pending. It can be said without fear of contradiction that this is one of the best bred, best quality lots of Clydesdales that have come West this year.

**SOLD OUT OF HOLSTEINS**

During the past few weeks Homer Smith has disposed of several choice young Holsteins. Four heifers went to W. J. Head, of Prince Albert, and a bull calf each to Dr. St. John, Dominion City, and W. J. Buxton, Tisdale. Mr. Smith now has nothing for sale, but he always is willing to show visitors through his fine new stable. His cows are wintering well.

**J. C. RANCH CLYDESDALES**

For twenty-seven years the owners of the J. C. Ranch have been breeding and importing horses. Few firms in Canada at the present time can boast of as great a success of breeding show animals. The class of Clydesdales kept are big draft animals of the useful sort. John Clark, Jr., the owner of the ranch, believes in plenty of size, claiming that utility in a draft horse should be combined with quality. A visit to the J. C. Ranch near Gleichen, Alta., convinces one that Mr. Clark's Clydesdales are of a very useful type.

All the mares and breeding stock run out on the range and are seldom given extra feed unless animals are for show purposes. At the present time thirteen stallions are for sale, some homebred and others imported. Among them are found some good ones. The two-year-old stallion, Sir Norton, and the three-year-old horse, Gallant Squire, are coming along fine and if their development continues, horsemen must take note of them in showing circles. Sir Harris, by Boreland Pride, that stood at the head of the stud last season, has proven himself a sure foal-getter. Sir Jasper, by Count Victor, has also come along well.

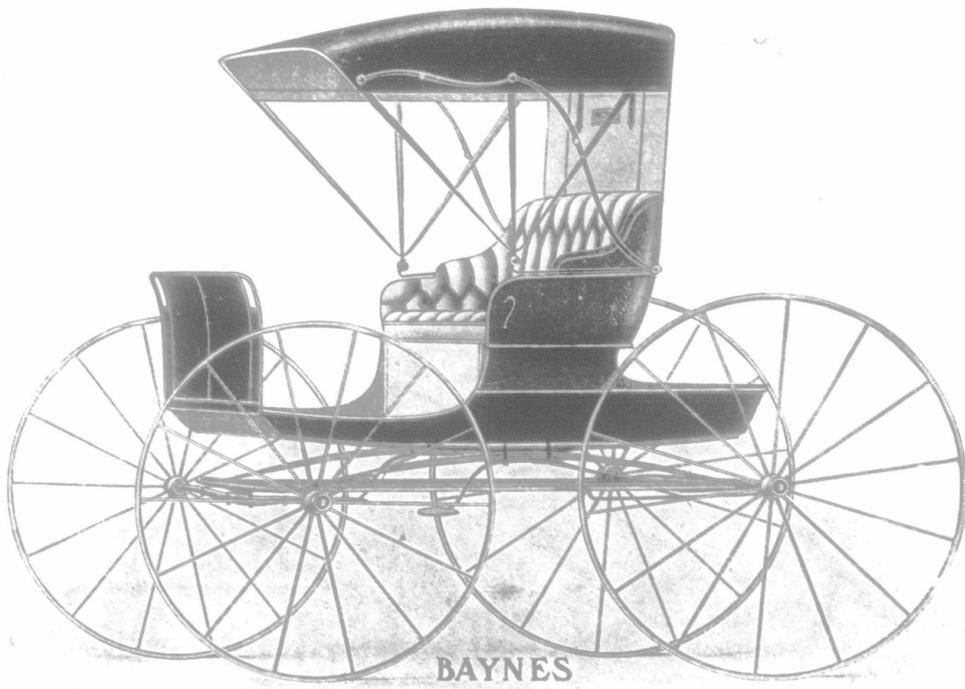
The imported mare, Lady Randolph, is safe in foal; also Bogdavia Queen and Dinah McClure, the champion Canadian-bred mare, are in foal to Gallant Squire. Gallant Squire is a slashing big three-year-old, weighing 1,800 pounds and stands 17½ hands. He is sired by Wheel of Fortune, one of the largest stallions in Scotland and a very successful breeder.

Two imported stallions that have been doing service on the range are sires of worthy mention. Royal Hiawatha, by Hiawatha and Sir Jason, by Baron o' Lee, by Baron's Pride. These horses promise to prove themselves excellent sires, and the using of such sires as these explains how the J. C. Ranch can show up so many high class horses.

All intending purchasers would do well to note Mr. Clark's advertisement and write him for particulars.

**HENDERSON'S PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**

In this issue W. S. Henderson & Sons, Carberry, Man., are offering four carloads of Percheron and Belgian stallions, and the attention of intending purchasers of horses is directed to this offering, which is one of the largest and best that they will have an opportunity of inspecting this season. Dr. W. S. Henderson, V.S., is well known to Western Canadians as an expert judge of horseflesh, a successful importer and exhibitor of the breeds mentioned, and a horseman who thoroughly understands the needs of this country in draft horses, and is handling the sound, thick-bodied kind that are required to sire the genuine heavy horse. The particular importation now



**BAYNES**

**No. 517. CLIPPER BUGGY AUTO SEAT**

Here's a model that will suit those who want genuine easy riding comfort and at the same time a natty turn-out. When you settle back in this Auto Seat, with those long Concord springs under you, you're going to really enjoy your ride.

**BAYNES BUGGIES**

The lines of this buggy make it look light and trim, while it is quite roomy and solidly built. Another advantage is that it is particularly easy to get in and out of it.

Get a Catalogue from your dealer and look over our line. If he hasn't one, write us direct.

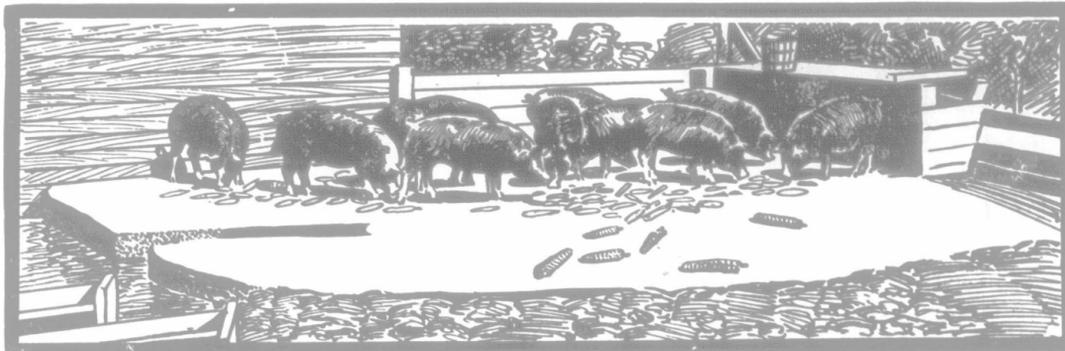
We want a Baynes Representative in every town in the West. Write at once for Territory and Terms.

A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, Man.

W. T. Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

M. C. Drew & Sons, Vancouver, B.C.

**The BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.**



**This Feeding Floor Could Be Built in The Fall**

and it would help greatly to preserve the condition of your live stock in the Spring.

Every farmer knows that in the Spring of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down into the mud and almost float around—greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is done away with.

A Feeding Floor of comparatively small

area and built this Fall, would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used in this way at a moderate cost.

Will you ask for your copy of the book which we have prepared for you—"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"? It's free—and, take our word for it, you'll find it one of the most interesting pieces of such literature you ever read. And profitable, too—because it will save you money.



**Ask for a Copy of This Booklet To-Day**

A Postal Will Bring It Promptly

**Canada Cement Co., Limited**

54-64 National Bank Building, MONTREAL



n the Carberry barns includes some splendid individuals. Mention cannot be made of all, but such conspicuous animals as the two-year-old Igame (Percheron) should not be overlooked. This colt stood second in his class at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines last summer. He is a remarkably thick-bodied, well-legged stallion, strong through the rib and well proportioned. Another two-year-old, Invincible, had just been sold when a representative

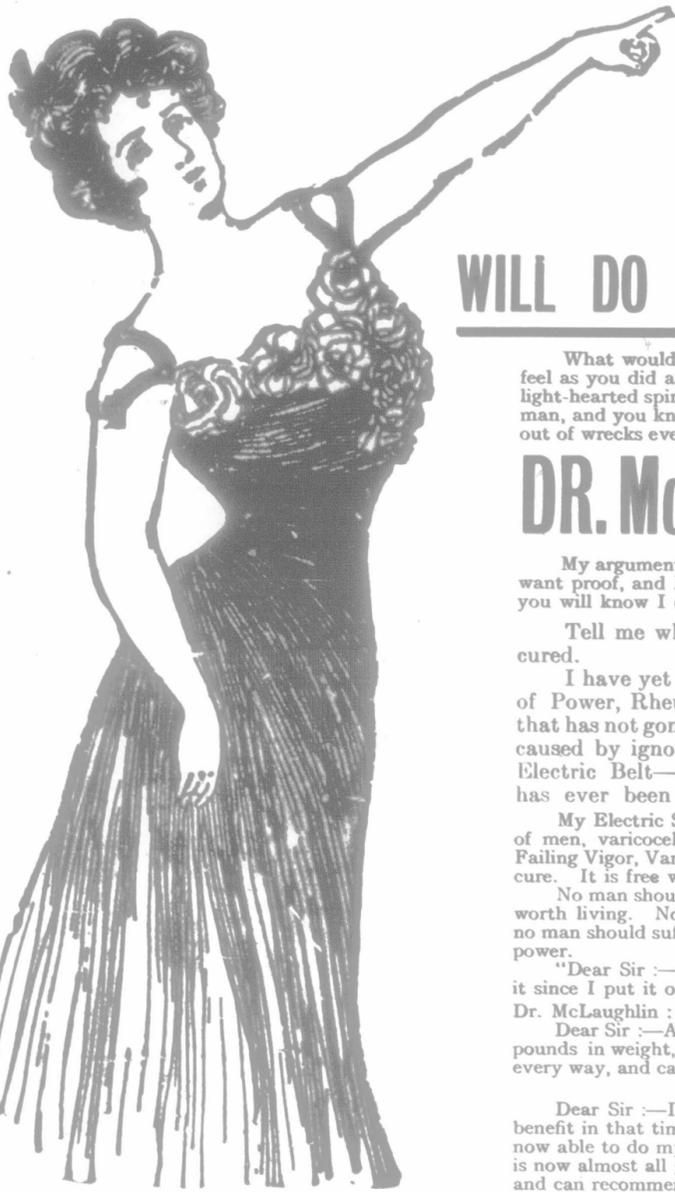
of this paper called at Carberry, and his purchasers certainly got a horse of the right type to sire foals for the Western Canadian trade. Interne and Individu are two others in strong company; big, well legged colts that will give good account of themselves. All these Percherons came direct from France and are bred in the best lines of the breed. The Belgians likewise are of recent importation, heavy, thick-bodied fellows after the approved type of the breed,

and of a kind that will cross well on average sized grade mares and stamp their offspring with those very desirable characteristics: size combined with agility; characters which have made this breed famous in Europe and the United States for draft and farm purposes.

Messrs. Henderson & Sons have had good success during the past season, disposing of all the Percherons and Belgians brought in. Their barns at Carberry are up-to-date in every par-

ticular and the stock in them worth the while looking over. They have recently added a trotting stallion to the establishment. Grattan G., a horse with a mark of 2.15 and a good reputation as a foal getter. This stallion will be used in Carberry district next season. In all this particular consignment is up to requirements in all cases, and the individuals comprising it will render excellent service to Western Canada breeders.

# MEN, READ IT!



DR.

## McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

### WILL DO THIS FOR YOU

**MR. G. PRATT, TREHERNE, MAN'**  
writes:

"Dear Sir:—I have worn your Belt as I should for over a month now and I feel as if life was worth living. I now spring at everything and never quit until it is done. I now have no pains if I bend my back, and no racking headaches. People say: 'Is that the young fellow that used to walk around like an old man? What has come over him?' If they ask me the question I will tell them. My ambitions have risen sky-high; before, they were in the grave. I cannot thank you enough."

**MR. SAMUEL QUINN, EDMONTON, ALTA.,** expresses himself in these words:

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

What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him, you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town I've cured.

I have yet to find a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt—the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weaknesses of men, varicocele, etc. It develops weak organs and checks unnatural drains. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele, or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

"Dear Sir:—I have tried your Belt, and it has cured me of constipation. I have not had it since I put it on the second time."  
J. McINTYRE, Crossfield, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir:—After using your Belt for a month, I feel like a new man. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and I can now sleep like a log. My organs are better, firmer and stronger in every way, and can now retain a normal and natural warmth.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Earl Grey, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing your Belt now for one month, and have derived great benefit in that time. I was unable to do anything before I got the Belt, I felt so weak, but I am now able to do my usual work. I suffered from a severe pain in the side and weakness, but this is now almost all gone. I am well satisfied with the results I have obtained in this short time, and can recommend your Belt to any weak man.

B. R. EMPEY, Winterburn, Alta.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives. My Belt has

### FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN

"I think it is my duty to give your Belt all the praise for what it has done for me. It is five years since I bought your Belt, and I could not work before I got it, and since then I have never lost a day or an hour. I was always doctoring before I got your Belt, and I would not now part with it at any price if I could not get another. If you can do anything with this you are at liberty to do so."

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

### PAY WHEN CURED

The people who, after repeated disappointments, are seeking a remedy for their ailments, hesitate to adopt any untried treatment for fear it will fail, like the others they have tried. To such we say, ask your neighbors what Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has done for them; or if you don't want to advertise your troubles too freely, write us and we will send you a list of persons cured by this grand electrical appliance, and you can write to them about it. Maybe we can refer you to someone you know in your own neighborhood, because there is hardly a village, city or township in which cannot be found persons cured by this wonderful Belt, who are glad to make known its great merits.

**Call and Test It Today!**

**If You Can't Call Send for My Book--Free!**

FREE BOOK.—Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book, showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from rheumatism, pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailment of that kind that unmans you, this book contains information that you should know. It explains my method thoroughly. I send it closely sealed without marks, free upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be, call or write at once. CONSULTATION FREE.

**I Have a Book Especially for Women Also.**

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

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

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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

# This is the Homan Automatic Stooker

We want grain growers to read about this automatic stooker. You will agree that a workable, dependable automatic stooker is an implement of great value to a farmer.

We have that valuable, helpful, labor-saving, expense-saving implement in the Homan Automatic Stooker. We want you to assure yourself about this.

Don't be skeptical about it. But if you do doubt, at least write to us for the proof we have to show you.

A successful automatic stooker has been a long time coming. We admit that. But the binder was a long time coming. So was the engine gang, and the power outfits. They came, though. So, too, the automatic stooker has come.

When a big want exists human ingenuity can be depended upon to satisfy that want.

And note this, Mr. Farmer, we do not make a single claim for the Homan Automatic Stooker that has not been proved by practical men like yourselves by actual operations in the field.

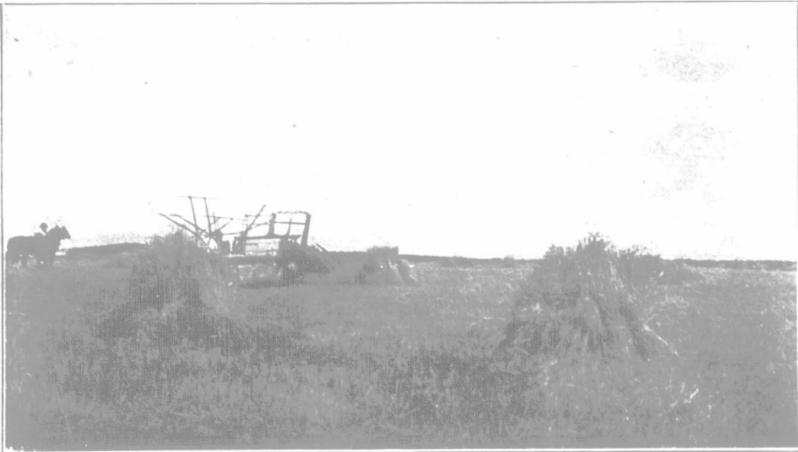
### Easy to Handle-- No Weak or Delicate Parts

The "Homan Automatic Stooker" has only two foot trips to operate. It stooks the grain direct from the binder without the aid of an extra man. The driver of the binder performs the whole operation. The stooker does its work in clean, rapid style. The stooks are all well set up. All loose sheaves and broken heads are packed into the receptacle and set up with the stook, thus effecting a distinct saving. All grain threshed by the packers on the deck is caught and saved in a steel pan placed under the conveyer. There is no side draft on the horses. The machine does not derive its power from the binder, but generates its own power and is absolutely self-supporting, excepting for the direct draft. It is made of steel and is practically indestructible. There are no weak or delicate parts.

Read what John L. Swales says about Stooker:

The following is an extract from a letter written by John L. Swales, a prominent farmer in the Portage Plains district, who operated this stooker on the farm of W. F. Miller, another well known farmer living north of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Swales used the "Homan Automatic Stooker" in the harvest of 1910.

He says: "I drove this machine on the farm of W. F. Miller, three miles north of Portage la Prairie. It was attached to an eight-foot Massey-Harris binder, drawn by four horses and did not appear to add any extra draft. The field was



View of Stooks Set by the Automatic Stooker

a very heavy piece of wheat, somewhat lodged and overly ripe. The sheaves were light and puffy and hard to stook by hand, but the stooker placed the stooks well. They were well planted and hugged together close and

### A Practical Farmer Invented This Stooker and Other Farmers Have Proved its Value in the Field

The Homan Automatic Stooker was invented by a farmer, James Homan, of Grandview, Manitoba. It is not the product of a theorist, but of a grain grower, who knew the needs of farmers respecting a stooker.

It was first tested in the harvest of 1909. During the year that followed it was brought to its present state of perfection, and was again put through most exacting and complete tests in the harvest of 1910.

These tests were made by well known men in the presence of other farmers and expert implement men.

The Homan Automatic Stooker convinced these men that it actually performs its work, and that it saves time, labor and the expense of a man.

Many of these men, realizing the huge and profitable demand there would be for this stooker when placed on the market, have since become shareholders in the National Grain Stooker Company, which owns the patents and will manufacture the stooker this year.

**THIS MACHINE WAS SHOWN AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND BRANDON EXHIBITIONS THIS YEAR**

### Farmers and Western Business Men are Becoming Shareholders in This Company

Every farmer in the West knows that this stooker will have an enormous sale if it is all we say it is.

A large number of farmers and business men who have actually seen it work know that what we say about it is exactly true. These men have become shareholders in the company.

If only 1,000 machines a year are sold this will provide a good dividend on the capital stock. We anticipate a very much larger sale every year.

Our output for the first year will be somewhat limited. Therefore, we want every Western grain grower who is interested to write to us at once and make a reservation for a machine.

We will be glad also to give full information respecting the company's plans and how you may become a shareholder in this company. Write today. Fill out the attached coupon.

### Further Evidence Can be Given You—Write for it

Further evidence can be given from widely known reputable farmers of the Gilbert and Portage Plains districts and other Manitoba districts, who have either used the machine or have seen it work, all to the effect that it does the work it was designed for; does it in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and does it without the necessity of an extra man. What does this mean? It means that just as soon as the "Homan Automatic Stooker" is put upon the market thousands of farmers will want it. It is an assured thing that the demand will exceed the greatest possible supply for many years to come. There are a few primary reasons for this. The farmers of Canada have long been waiting for just such a stooker as the "Homan Automatic Stooker" is. They would have been glad to get a stooker that would perform the actual work of stooking as the "Homan" does it, even if it required a man to attend to it. Much greater naturally will be the demand for this machine, which does the work and does it automatically, thus saving the expense of an extra man.

What this latter feature means to Western Canada is well known to men conversant with Western conditions. Men are the great need and, often the great lack of the West at harvest time. The "Homan" machine therefore, which does away with the necessity of one or more men during that crucial time will be widely welcomed for this reason.

### The Officers of The National Grain Stooker Company Are:

President, W. H. Hastings, Esq., Crown Prosecutor and Right-of-Way Solicitor.  
Vice-President, Arthur Meighen, Esq., LL.B., M.P., Barrister, etc.  
Sec.-Treasurer, Arthur H. Dawson, Esq., Accountant the Martel-Stewart Company Western, Ltd.

#### DIRECTORS:

W. H. Hastings, Crown Prosecutor and Right-of-Way Solicitor.  
Arthur Meighen, Esq., LL.B., M.P., Barrister-at-law.  
Isaac Riley, Esq., M.P.P., Lumber Merchant.  
Samuel Mitchell, Esq., Hardware Merchant.  
William Wishart, Esq., Retired Farmer.  
J. W. MacDonaid, Esq., Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited.  
R. A. Bruce, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-law.

Write to any of the above gentlemen or direct to the company for further particulars.

We will be glad to have the fullest investigation into the merits of the Homan Stooker.

# The National Grain Stooker Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**National Grain Stooker Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg Man.

Please send me further information about the Homan Automatic Stooker.

Name.....

Address.....

If information is wanted about cost of stock in company mention here:

.....  
.....  
.....  
E.A.

**No Load Too Heavy**

**No Road Too Rough**

FOR

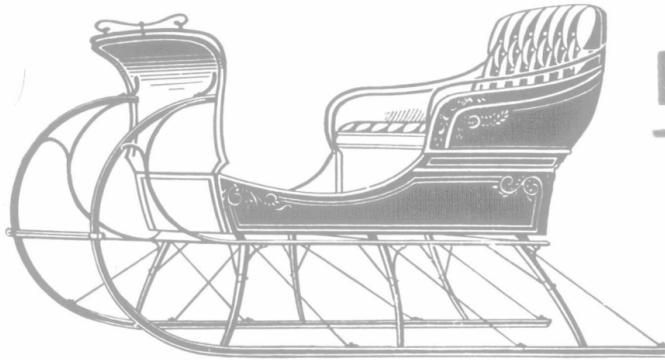
# Adams' Farm Sleighs



**ADAMS' FARM SLEIGH**

These sleighs have Camel Backed White Oak Runners, 6 inches deep and 6 feet long. The front bench is well reinforced and there is a block on the pole to raise the doubletree from the horses' heels. The runners are protected by long, wide steel nose plates, and there are also heavy stark pins. The 2-inch runners have  $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch spring steel shoes, or 2 inch cast shoes; and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch runners have  $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$  inch spring steel shoes, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch cast shoes.

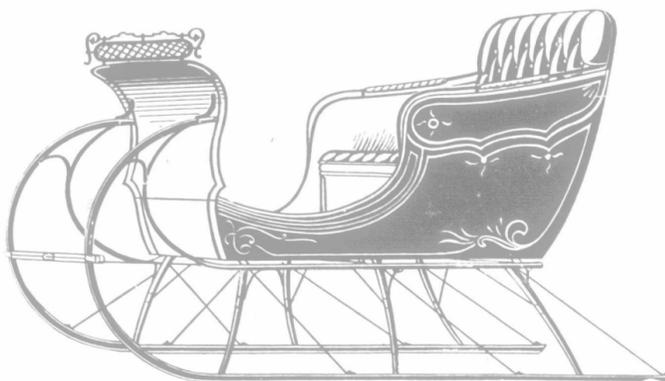
Adams' Farm Sleighs are made extra strong and are well re-inforced throughout. They are specially suitable to the West, where rough and uneven roads are often encountered with. The job illustrated here is very solid and substantial. It represents the biggest sleigh value in Canada today. See it at our nearest dealer.



**No. 27—Brant Special.** This cutter has second growth Hickory Beams and Knees, Rock Elm Runners and XXX Shafts. There are steel braces throughout;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch channel steel shoeing on  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch runner; shifting bar shafts, unless otherwise ordered. Removable back and seat cushions.

**Brantford**

**Cutters**



**No. 31—Eastern Queen.** This cutter also has removable back and seat cushions, and is constructed of high quality materials throughout. All Brantford Cutters are painted in a variety of fancy colors and striping, and represent workmanship of the highest character. Write us for further details, or see our nearest dealer.

Here is another line that does credit to Canadian manufactures. No matter what price you are prepared to pay you will get much more for your money if you buy a Brantford Cutter. For quality of material, construction, style and finish, they are easily the leaders. All Brantford Cutters are furnished with removable back and seat cushions.

**Call and See**

our nearest dealer, or

**WRITE US FOR CATALOG TODAY**

**COCKSHUTT** BLOW COMPANY **WINNIPEG**

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON