

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

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Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 3, 1909

No. 893



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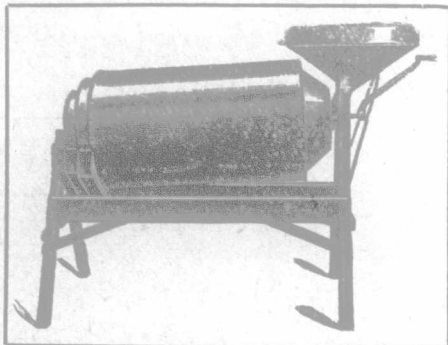
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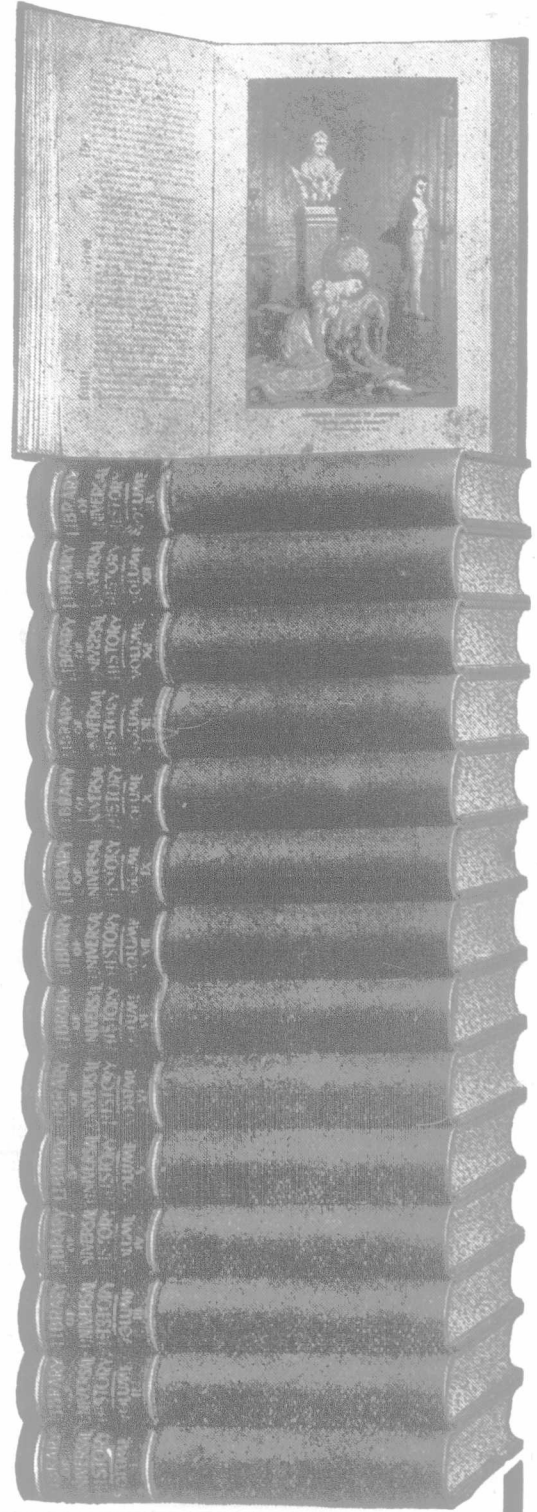
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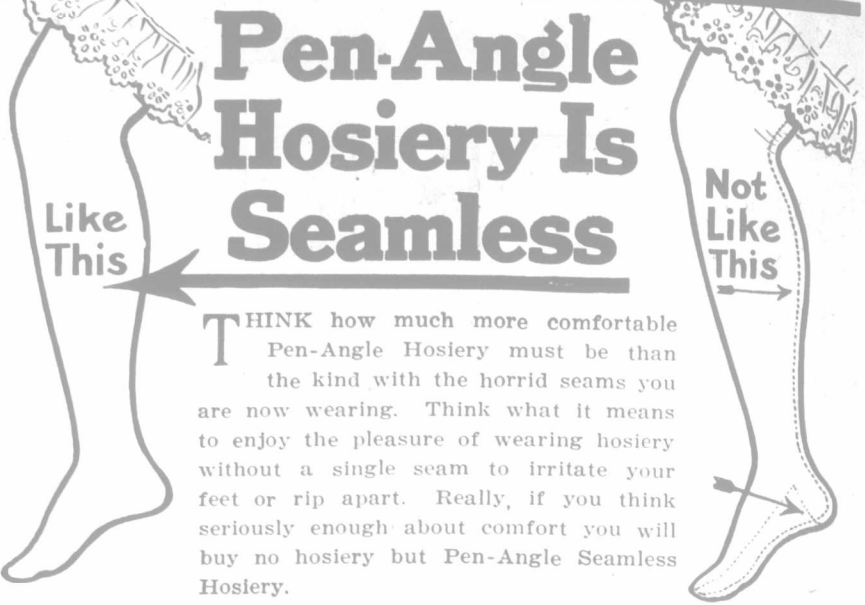
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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No. 895

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

An Important Report

The report of the operating assistant to the railway commission on the conditions of the stockyards and the facilities generally for handling and shipping live stock, is published in another part of this issue. Mr. Dillinger was commissioned last March by the railway board to make a thorough investigation into all the charges made by live stock shippers against the various railways and to look into the whole question of live stock transportation in Western Canada. He has lost no time in dealing with the subject, and we are informed that the railways in some instances have already carried out his recommendations, especially with regard to the improvement of yarding accommodation at shipping points, and that other suggested improvements in the service will be undertaken as quickly as it is possible to carry them out.

Want Higher Quality Wheat

The grain dealers of the United States say that something should be done to improve the quality of American wheat. They say it is becoming less valuable for milling, that the flour from a given quantity of the wheat grown in 1909 makes fewer loaves of bread than were made from a similar quantity of wheat grown in 1889, and that the product of two decades ago made less bread per bushel than the wheat grown when the farmers began first to tickle the surface of the western prairies and garner in the grain.

It is proposed, therefore, by the grain dealers to form a kind of international board of trade to encourage better tillage of the soil and educate farmers to the use of fertilizers that will properly balance the plant food elements in the soil. Exactly how the work of education is to

be carried on has not yet been disclosed. Probably as good a way as any to encourage the growing of better quality wheat in this country would be to pay for the grain on the basis of its milling value. So long as a man can sell wheat with an 8 or 10 per cent. gluten content for the same price as wheat running 12 or 14 per cent. he will not readily see the necessity of trying very hard to improve the quality of his product. At the same time there is something in the argument that it pays to farm better and use more fertilizer in the soil than we do, purely as a business proposition under existing conditions.

Find the Profitable Lines and Develop them

Two years ago a farmer in Manitoba began keeping farm accounts. He made an estimate of the capital invested in each department of his farm, kept track of the receipts and expenditures and the cost of the labor devoted to each branch of his business. When he balanced up at the end of the year and estimated the value of his stock on hand, it was found that more profit had been made on poultry than on any line of farming in which he was engaged. The bookkeeping opened his eyes to some facts in connection with his business that he never knew before. Last year he enlarged his poultry department and intends to keep on increasing in the poultry business until that branch has reached the maximum in profitable production.

This is a practical example of the value of farm bookkeeping. Every farmer would not find poultry the most profitable branch of his business, but everyone by keeping a proper set of books would find out what was paying him and what was not. That is the largest reason for keeping accounts anyway: to find out what pays and what does not. Think the matter over. Why wouldn't it pay every farmer to start a set of farm books about the first of the new year?

Sell Finished Hogs

In this issue some important matter is published on finishing bacon hogs, contributed by practical men. One of the criticisms offered by Winnipeg buyers on the hogs offering in this market is that they are not properly finished, and on account of lack of condition in a large proportion of the hogs received the average price is lower than it otherwise would be. The hogs have been sold by the feeder before they were "finished," or they were kept in the feed lot after the proper size and finish had been reached. Neither of these practices pay. It is rarely profitable to sell live stock of any kind out of condition and it seldom pays to hold it after marketable condition has been reached, not unless values promise to make remarkable advances.

Reliable Tests a Great Aid

Nothing can be of more telling value than reliable tests of practical operations. In agriculture, results of actual tests have always been a factor in bringing about much needed changes in system or practice. Tests of varieties of common farm crops have shown conclusively that it is well to change varieties; tests of methods of cultivation or of the order of cropping have proven that one system or one rotation under conditions that exist year after year have much to do with increasing the annual yields; tests of cows in the dairy herd have revealed the fact that some cows give large returns with handsome profits while others do not give enough milk in a year to pay for their keep.

To the average farmer with much work to do and little help, attention to details seems out of the question. Perhaps he realizes that it would pay to perform actual tests. But a start is not made. Now when the rush is about over is a good time to undertake some special work that will give definite data regarding the profits from some particular line of farming. It may be cow-testing for milk production, it may be egg returns from a flock of hens, or it may be food consumed and gain in weights made by hogs or steers. Whatever it is there is no doubt about the opportunity for securing something that will be of great value in future operations on the farm.

Agricultural Education

Once more the interest of Western agriculturists in education that is destined to equip them for making greater profits out of and taking more pleasure in their life work, is demonstrated by an increased attendance at Manitoba Agricultural College. Those who, a few years ago, claimed that the West did not need such an institution must now admit they misinterpreted the feeling of prairie farmers and the signs of the times. It is most gratifying to all interested in rural advancement to find increased attendance at the farmers' college each year. Nothing gives more glowing augury for future development.

Crop returns and business activity show clearly that prosperity depends on the crops harvested. Anything that helps the farmer to master details of soils or crops so that he can increase the annual returns means prosperity in greater measure. When the farmer is satisfied all others are happier in their work. Poor crops naturally put a brake on general business. The training at the agricultural college cannot guarantee big yields, even to the diligent and thoughtful student, but it at least calls attention to particulars of system or practice that ensures greater success in some line. In short the nation is benefited.

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How Shall We Market Our Grain?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In the several letters which have appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on this subject, I have not noticed what seems to me the most important of all considerations. Your correspondents invariably take the personal and individual vein. It is which method will give me the best return.

There is no question that grain that is hurried into the market on the first movement after harvest will, in the nature of things, stand a reasonable chance of being sold before the rush of grain reaches the market, and consequently, will make a higher price than if sold a little later when the flush of grain forces the price down. This is the reason for the remark often made that it pays best to catch the first market. But this does not in any way affect the wisdom or unwisdom of holding grain over. There cannot, I should imagine, be any doubt in the mind of a thinking man that if the wheat is rushed upon the market in excess of the trade demand it must go into the hands of men who hold it on speculation, and this class of man will only bid for it at a price that is pretty certain to give him a profit, and to make sure his profit will be good. The speculator's price is naturally low, and his low bid fixes the price that men who want the wheat for immediate use, also have to give.

The result is that our wheat doesn't get the price to which its intrinsic quality is entitled. This is evident right now, as inferior Russian wheat is to-day making several more cents a bushel on the British market than our higher quality grain is making at the present time. This fact leads me to, and makes plain the point I wished to make, viz., that the farmers who are holding grain, and so preventing the market from being flooded, are holding up the price for those farmers who are marketing their grain now. So true is it that every unit in the farming industry is part of a common interest, and are under a law which injures or helps them all at the same time.

The question of holding grain is receiving much greater prominence this year than ever before and cannot fail to give emphasis to the important question of storage for the convenience of the large and growing number of farmers who are disposed to feed the grain market in a manner that will help to eliminate the speculator, and so ensure to the farmer who grows the wheat, the full price paid for it by the consumer. There is no doubt that great advantage would result if storage was provided in the West, as that would result in our transportation facilities being more evenly employed, and not as now strained to a breaking point at one season and left without occupation at another. But whatever may be the result in this respect, the fact that so many farmers are thinking and acting on this grain marketing question in the way they are, is one more proof that the farmer in the future is not going to be the tool of the plausible middlemen who have so successfully fooled him in the past.

Sask.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Demonstration Farms are Needed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have read with interest your plea for the establishment of demonstration farms throughout Canada, and am constrained to add a word or two in commendation. As secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association I have had special opportunities to observe and study the effects of practical demonstration upon those who draw their livelihood from the soil and I thoroughly agree with your contention re the force of this method of education. The farmer of to-day is a busy man with comparatively little time to read, but endowed with keen powers of observation. Within the past few years he has become exceedingly alert and open to conviction and is anxious to acquire the latest and best information available regarding his business.

The educational system in Canada is improving rapidly, and is becoming founded on a better and sounder basis. Our statesmen have taken time to carefully analyze the industrial situation of this country, and have learned the pre-eminence of agriculture among the varied industries, and have come to realize something of its possibilities. We now have several institutions of learning dealing thoroughly with the various problems associated with agriculture and enunciating principles upon which to base the general

methods of procedure. Our present need is for more effective means of demonstrating those principles nearer home. Any great principle effectively demonstrated in a locality is apt to have a far-reaching influence; unproven it is not likely to become of any great economic importance.

In Germany we are told that the State has established in each city a school designed to give instruction in the art which is most largely practiced there. The success of the Germans in the various lines of human endeavor is a matter of common knowledge. In Canada we have a great variety of conditions of soil and climate and an equally varied agriculture. In the East this diversity is most marked, there being scores of districts in each province each of which presents its own problems. In the West the industry is more constant, although quality of soil, amount of precipitation and danger from frost are factors which even here are exceedingly variable.

Owing to this fact the system of farming followed in Canada cannot be a stereotyped one. Each district must have its own system devised so as to successfully cope with the conditions with which it has to deal. The one great principle of "rotation in crops" must be recognized as fully as possible in practically all

might be produced each year on these farms and made available at a nominal price to the residents of the district. In the production of this seed the Canadian Seed Growers' Association would be in a position to give considerable assistance by way of systematizing the work, keeping the records of seed produced and issuing certificates for all seed grown and improved in accordance with its rules.

To be effective this scheme should be worked out in close co-operation with the farmers in the respective districts. The possibilities should first be discussed, and the leading problems of the community enumerated. A plan should then be devised whereby these problems might be solved to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Every farmer has his own peculiar difficulties. Time and expense, however, often prevent him from carrying into effect experiments which he knows would be worth money to him. It should not be difficult to arrange a simple and comparatively inexpensive scheme whereby the difficulties and problems of scores of farmers might be worked out on the one farm.

This is a large subject full of opportunities and one which opens up as one progresses. It is a question that should be kept constantly before the farming fraternity, as it is their business to take the initial steps leading up to a system to which the state would doubtless contribute and of which it might be induced to assume the responsibility.

L. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary C. S. C. A., Ottawa.

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cases. The best rotation in one district, however, need not necessarily be the most profitable to follow in another; likewise the methods of tillage practiced in any one locality might be quite at fault in an adjoining one. These problems which must be settled locally, and their solution is a matter of great importance to the community as a whole. The value of using seed that is well adapted to the conditions in which it is grown is another matter deserving the greatest consideration. One cannot travel around the country long and not find a great many evidences of lack of adaptation in the seed that is being used. Both adaptability and quality of seed are, therefore, matters which can only be satisfactorily settled by local endeavor.

The special seed plots of members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are proving useful in demonstrating the value of system and selection in the securing of highly-productive strains of seed. Unfortunately, these plots are kept too much in the background, and are regarded strictly as private property—something to be respected by keeping away from.

What seems necessary to fill up the gaps of our present system is a small area of land purchased or, better, rented from one of the very best farmers in each community and operated so as to clearly demonstrate the proper system of rotation for the district and the best methods of tillage and fertilization. In addition to this, a few trial or demonstration plots of the leading varieties or the different crops, including those grown at present in the district, should be operated while the most practical system of maintaining the standard of the best strains of seed should be in actual operation just as it should on the average farm. A supply of high-class seed

HORSE

Horse Driving Hints

How many farmers or horsemen really understand driving or use intelligence in handling horses under line or rein? With the object of giving some suggestions that will be worth following A. Douglas Cameron writes the following to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.:

The reports of auction sales prove beyond doubt that the horse is still in demand, in spite of predictions as to how soon the "horseless age" is to arrive. It stands to reason that, as long as automobiles keep breaking down on the road, we will need the dray horse to draw the machines to the repair shop; and, while they are being overhauled there, their owners will need the road horse to drive. The draft horse is also very much in evidence. Does this useful animal not deserve better attention from his driver than he usually receives?

The driver is the man who controls the motion of his horse. He does this by word of mouth, by movement of reins and bit, and also by the whip. This last article may be needed at times with any horse; therefore, its use (not the misuse usually made of it) demands that it have a place in the driver's outfit. The use of the reins is to guide the direction of the horse's movements, to stop his movements at times, and to be a continual guard against wrong actions of the horse, due to fright, high-spirit, etc. I have never been able to find any sane explanation for the habit of continually jerking the reins, as some drivers do. It may at times serve to stop a bad runaway, as some horses will stop for jerking or "sawing," when they will not stop for the steady pull of two men. But the jerking to start a horse, or to increase his speed, seems to be a most absurd action, which can only make the animal bewildered as to whether he is required to stop, or to go forward. Besides this, how unpleasant it must feel. I once heard a doctor say, "He won't start unless I jerk him, he is so lazy." If he is lazy, use a whip. If it is his lack of energy that is the cause, feed more oats, and quit the silly habit. It is more reasonable to carry a sharp stick, and keep poking him behind, instead of jerking his mouth backwards and expecting him to move forward.

No matter how gentle and quiet a horse usually is, something may startle him; so it is wise to keep a fairly close hold on the reins, which lose their usefulness and gracefulness when allowed to hang over the dashboard, or perhaps below the level of the shafts. And in the show-rings, many capable judges give credit to the horsemanship of the driver who changes the position of his hands on the reins each time he turns his horse.

In speaking commands to a horse, for a long

time, the recognized words of command have been as follows:

1. Full stop — "Whoa!"
2. To move backwards — "Back!"
3. To move forward — The simple, unspellable "click" of the blackbird; the audible kiss (used also in calling the dog); and the plain English "Go on!"
4. To go slower — "Steady!"
5. To turn to the right — "Gee!"
6. To turn to the left — "Haw!"

Instead of these, what we might almost call "regulation" words, how often we hear a man who pretends to be capable of driving a horse saying words like the following:

1. Full stop — "Whoa-back!" "Back!" "Back Up!" "Bike!" and a few others just as meaningless, and as much out of place. Perhaps the word "whoa" in some freak pronunciation, as "hoo-oo!" "how!" "ho!" "huh!"
2. To move backwards — Just the same as No. 1, often said in a louder tone, and repeated.
3. To move forward — "Ged epp!" "Get up!" "Jee up!" "Hi on!" or, perhaps, no word at all, but just a few ugly jerks on the rein. Maybe no more warning than just a cut of the whip.
4. To move slower — Same as No. 1, or perhaps continually repeated "whoa" in one of its varied pronunciations, or continually repeated "back."
5. To turn to the right — "Whoa, Gee!" "Back, Gee!" "Whoa, Back, Gee!" "Gee off!" "Gee over!" etc.
6. To turn to the left — Same as number 5, only "haw" in place of word "gee."

Now, let us examine one or two of these. What can any man understand by the conflicting order, "Whoa, back!" or how can he both stand still and move backwards at the same time? Then, how is a horse to understand what to do? Try another: What does it mean to "Back up!" if the horse is backing down a steep gangway? Now this one: "Whoa back up here haw!" Where is the juggler who can do all these things at once, much less a horse? And because the animal does not always do what the man wants it to do, it is often cruelly punished by a brutal driver. Why? Because the horse cannot know what one of the three things to do, or because he has been accustomed to such commands, and does not know any meaning for any of them. It is just as easy to say exactly what you mean, and always use the same term. Then your horse knows what is expected of him, and if you insist on commanding just once, instead of saying "whoa," etc., about three or four times, each time louder than the previous time, you will be surprised to find once is all that is required, and the horse will obey at once. There are very few horses that will not respond at once if driven according to the plan above, if the driver drives like a horseman, instead of like a huckster.

With regard to the terms "Gee!" and "Haw!" they are used generally with work horses, and not roadsters. Still, it is often very convenient for the driver if his horse knows these terms. On a cold day, when one's driving mitts are frozen, or if they are wet and slippery, the word "Gee" or "Haw!" is a valuable aid to the reins.

In giving any of these commands, it is well to keep in mind that the horse is not a deaf animal. On the contrary, he hears better than man does. It is, therefore, quite unnecessary to yell our commands. Besides a quiet tone is easier heard than a harsh, loud one. More than this, many horses, like many people, are nervous, and especially is this the case with light horses.

While it is a fact that many horses are near-sighted, and, therefore, often frightened by a piece of moving paper, or something similar, thus making it necessary for the driver to be on the lookout for such things, it is also a fact that most horses can see better at night than we can. No doubt, their hearing, which is so acute, aids them in knowing what is in front of them or around them after dark. Owing to this fact, it is generally quite safe, on a dark night, to let down the horse's check and let the reins hang a little more loosely than usual (unless the horse is vicious or treacherous), and leave the task of finding the road to him. Give him a chance to see and hear what is ahead and give you warning of the other rig which you are going to meet, or the water which is running over the road or the gully where the bridge is washed away in flood-time, or the many other things which he may encounter. Do not ask for great speed on such occasions. Give the useful, intelligent, and faithful, horse fair play.

Colt Breaking Device

A good device for breaking colts where one has a number to train, is the rotating stall. It is formed of two heavy poles thirty feet long and six or eight inches in diameter at the butt radiate from a central post. The outer ends work in old wagon wheels and the poles are separated just the right distance for the horse to be tied to the front pole and to be hitched to the rear pole. Side rails hold the animal as in a little stall. He can go forward or backward as much and as fast as he pleases without injury to himself or anything else. The poles are heavy enough to make a good load for him to pull around the large circle. The new horse can get plenty of work in this track, and the driver has every advantage in the matter of bringing the animal under proper control.



HEAVY DRAFT GENERAL PURPOSE AND FOUR HORSE TEAMS CLYDESDALES LOCALLY BRED. First prize winners at Moose Jaw Fair, owned by John Logan, Westview, Sask.

Syndicating Stallions

The syndicate system of stallion buying has many advantages to commend it. It is only because this method of stallion selling has been resorted to so frequently by fakirs and swindlers and operated for the robbery of farmers, that it is looked upon with disfavor by the public generally. As a matter of fact the buying of a stallion by a number of farmers who form a company to do so, enables them to purchase and secure the services of a better horse than one of them buying for himself could have afforded to procure. But this kind of syndicate buying is somewhat different from the kind of "syndicating" that has been done by unscrupulous dealers. When the seller of the stallion is left to form the syndicate something is liable to go wrong, but where ten or a dozen farmers form a syndicate for the purchase of a high-class stallion, and set about the purchasing of the horse in a business-like way, dealing with a breeder who is known and who cannot afford to besmirch his reputation by stooping to fraudulent practices, then there is little danger of the syndicate paying three or four thousand dollars for a stallion that is worth less than one-tenth that figure and getting "done" on every point in the game.

Farmers need not be afraid of forming a syndicate for the purchase of a stallion, providing they keep control of their own organization and buy from a breeder who is large enough and well enough known to vouch for the character and quality of the horse the syndicate is trading its money for. The scheme is all right properly carried out, and a good way to get a high-class stallion. But beware of the stallion vendor who forms the syndicates as he moves along.

STOCK

Finishing Hogs

A number of interesting contributions are published herewith on the question of finishing hogs, and the feeding and breeding of bacon hogs generally. A. B. Potter, one of the best known swine breeders in the West, explains his feeding methods and the type of hogs preferred for the market. W. J. Falconer, a Manitoba farmer, outlines something of his feeding methods, and Geo. Z. Smith, Manitoba, discusses the hog question in general. First and second awards go in the order given.

Get Right Type of Hogs and Feed to 200 Pounds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the finishing of hogs for market it is necessary to start at the beginning and breed the right kind of hogs—that is, the long type of Berkshire, Yorkshire or Tamworth. While I raise two litters per year from a sow, there is no doubt that the spring litter can be raised the cheaper. I breed to have the litter dropped in March or April, and when the pigs are weaned at six weeks of age, I feed some shorts with milk to get them growing, and let them out for sunshine and exercise and to develop bone and muscle. Give them a run of brome pasture, or some yards sown with a mixture of wheat, oats and barley, along with some grain ration, as the sooner you get the pig to a marketable size the more profit there is liable to be.

As to finishing for the market: When these young hogs get to about 150 pounds weight, with good bone, long and lean, I put them in and feed mostly a grain ration of barley or in some years frozen wheat (but the farmer should plan to grow barley for his hogs, as it is no doubt the cheaper feed to grow). This I supplement in the fall with rape, cut and fed in the pens, and the best green oat straw for bedding, a lot of which they eat. Some alfalfa hay would be good for bulk feed, and the grain must be ground to give the best results. The pigs are rushed up to the 200-pound mark, and you should then have what the market demands, the bacon hog, and get the highest market price.

A good many men think a hog is not fit for market till it weighs 300 lbs. or more, and then are forced to take a cent less per pound live weight, and the cost of putting on the last 100 pounds takes all the profit out of growing of the hog.

A good many farmers raise one litter from a sow, and then put the sow on the market before she is properly fitted, so that the udder or belly meat is almost useless, and the balance is not anywhere near first-class. Any farmer who raises hogs is bound to have some sows and an odd stag to put on the market, and these, if fat, can and will be handled by most any of the packers at a fair price.

To sum up, grow the young hogs of the bacon type; grow your own feed, mostly barley for the grain; give plenty of exercise when young; sell at the 200-pound weight, and the best market you can secure, and if you have a car lot of that class a premium on the market price may be secured. A. B. POTTER.

Fattens on Barley Meal

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As soon as hogs weigh from 130 to 140 pounds it is time to confine them in a well-lighted, clean, dry pen, and to begin giving them food that will produce fat. Previous to this point the aim of the feeder should be to develop a robust, well-built and husky pig and do it as cheaply as possible. This is done by having the hogs run on rape or other green food, and

supplementing this with a little milk and a small amount of grain. When confined for fattening the bulkier foods are materially reduced and the more concentrated foods are gradually increased. I find barley meal the very best kind of food for fattening hogs. It is best fed dry in a square, deep trough, and should be spread all over the bottom of the trough so that the hogs cannot get too much in their mouths at once. They must not be fed too much at a time, but just as much as they will clean up nicely. After the barley chop is eaten up give them a small amount of milk, and, after this, as much water as they want to drink. Occasionally the barley meal should be discarded and a meal of middlings, bran or oat chop given. It is also well to give them a little green food now and again, and a sod or two thrown into the pen, say once a week, is beneficial. During the fattening period it is necessary to give fat-producing food, but it is equally necessary to give the hogs a variety of food.

I think a hog should be fed till he weighs from 180 to 200 pounds. After he is slaughtered his carcass cuts up into very much nicer parts than if he were killed at any other weight. After he goes past 200 pounds it costs more to produce a pound of pork than it does under the 200 pounds, so that it does not pay, from an economical standpoint, to go on making thick, fat, heavy bacon. The hog should reach this weight before he is seven months old. If he does not there is something wrong with the hog, the feeder, or both.

Man.

W. J. FALCONER.

Coyote Proof Sheep Fencing

One of the most encouraging signs of a tendency towards more diversified methods in the agriculture of the Middle West, and more particularly in those sections where noxious weeds are becoming a serious menace to successful cereal growing, is the awakening interest in sheep breeding.

Reasons for this are easily seen. Unlike some other branches of live stock husbandry, there has for many years been little fluctuation in the prevailing high market values for mutton sheep. A flock of sheep calls for practically no increase of labor on the farm—a most important factor in these days. Sheep may be marketed at almost any season of the year, at good prices, in small numbers—less than car lots and with little trouble. There is a good local demand for mutton in every town. Sheep and lambs can be killed and utilized on the farmer's own table more conveniently than any other class of fresh meat.

As farm scavengers sheep surpass all other kinds of stock and can be profitably utilized in cleaning dirty weed infested land, as they will eat with avidity almost every species of noxious weed with which our prairie lands are becoming cursed.

The few breeders of pure-bred sheep who have persevered through all these years of little appreciation, now report greatly increased demand and are taking courage, feeling that at last their favorite hobby is coming to its own.

The one thing that prevents hundreds of farmers in Manitoba, Eastern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta from immediately establishing small breeding flocks is the coyote.

How can sheep be protected from the ravages of this pestiferous sneak thief of the prairies is the deterring question.

Enquiry has recently been instituted by George H. Greig, western representative of the Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Govern-

ment, as to how best such protection may be provided at reasonable expense.

Nearly all experienced sheepmen agree that any of the ordinary woven wire fences now on the market, if properly erected, will suffice to keep sheep in and coyotes out. The most satisfactory fence, when cost is considered, is a strip of the regular sheep fencing about 30" high, placed close to the ground on posts from 16½ to 25 feet apart, with one or two strands of barbed wire stretched above, at intervals of 6, 8 or 10 inches. Such a fence, if properly built, care being taken that no holes are left underneath the woven strip to allow the coyotes to crawl under, makes a good and lasting fence for all classes of farm stock. Horses or cattle are seldom or ever injured by barbed wire when used as described, as long as it is kept tight. The use of it above the woven wire prevents stock reaching over and bearing down the top of the woven fence, and, further, the barbed wire helps to save the woven fence from being crushed down in the spring of the year by the weight of crusted snow drifts, the barbed wire in most cases cutting its way through the drifts.

Good woven wire fencing, from 25 to 30 inches high, suitable for sheep, can be got at from 40 to 50 cents per rod, and on most farms there is plenty of old barbed wire to complete the job.

Permanent line fences built as above described help towards clean farming by preventing stock wandering about and indiscriminately scattering weed seeds, encourage seeding down to grasses and clovers and make possible the pasturing of such land. Cheaper inside division fences would suffice to hold sheep on temporary pastures, rape or fallows.

As already said sheep eat readily most weeds, but they are particularly fond of the perennial sow thistle, which has now got such a hold on parts of the Red River Valley. Seeding down land infested with this pest and pasturing it with sheep would enable the farmers to get their land under control more thoroughly and with less outlay than probably any other plan.

Type of Feeding Steer to Select

The feeder steer should have a low-down, blocky form. He should be deep in front and thick through the heart, with a wide spring of rib, giving a wide back on which to carry high-priced meat. The rib should be round and deep, giving the steer a roomy middle. If there is one thing to avoid in a feeder steer it is that of a small, tucked-up abdomen. He must have sufficient room for large digestive organs. The loin should be wide and deeply laid on with muscles. The hooks should be wide apart,

but should lack any undue prominence. A long, level rump, with heavily-muscled, wide, thick hindquarters and, a low twist; a short, broad head, with large, mild, bright eye, large muzzle and mouth, a heavily-muscled under jaw, thick, smoothly blended neck, a big heart girth and roomy chest and low-down hind flank all go with a good, vigorous feeder. With this form he should possess general refinement, which is indicated by a clean-cut head free from meatiness and puffiness, a fine flat horn, rather than one that is round and stubby; smoothly laid shoulders without either sharpness about the bones or joints of the legs. In addition to this he should be a superior "handler"—i. e., his skin should be loose, mellow and pliable to the touch, and he should be thickly clad with a soft, silky, furry coat of hair. He should have an abundance of natural flesh or muscle along the back and loin, about the hindquarters, over the shoulders and down the ribs, and this should be mellow to the touch.

There is a leggy sort of steer, possessing some general roughness, which will make a fair feeder. He will do away with large quantities of feed, and will always be up at the rack, but he will not make such economical gains, nor will he finish up at such an early age, and when he goes to market he cannot command the highest price because he is off on general quality. A steer of this kind is a loser all around.

Never select a long-headed, long, slim-necked peaked shouldered, narrow backed, slab sided, thin quartered, cat hammed harsh handling steer to put into a feed lot. Avoid steers that are weak in constitution. They will always be a source of annoyance by going off feed.

Iowa.

PROF. W. J. KENNEDY.

Cures Bacon at Home

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I never breed sows, but buy young pigs every spring and early summer, a few pairs from the earliest and most thriving litters that I can come across. These generally average in cost \$5 per pair and are about two months old when I get them. As a general rule I manage to procure as many as I want and the pigs give good satisfaction, but I am sometimes forced to take inferior and late pigs which are not profitable.

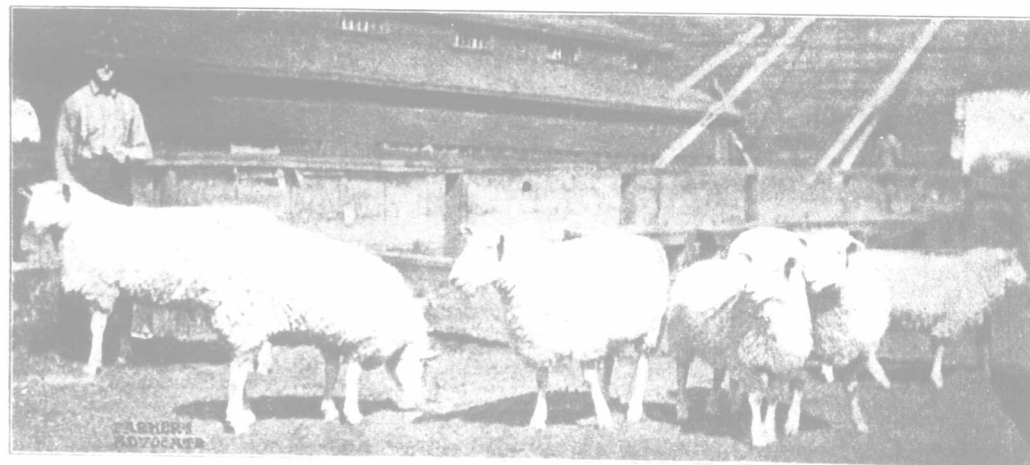
My aim is to have the pigs average according to age from 175 pounds to 200 before the cold weather comes in November. But when this month is mild, as it has been for some years past, I run them on a few weeks till they weigh from 250 to 300 pounds. As I have never made a practice of keeping many hogs, owing to lack of watering facilities, I never sell either on foot or dressed. But what I have to spare, which is usually very little, I sell the following spring or summer in cured meat which brings me from 15c. to 22c. per pound. Each season I could sell a great deal more if I had it. But I do not think that this would be a profitable business on a larger scale for the ordinary farmer, and I would rather take chances with the hog on foot when it comes to growing hogs in numbers.

I would like to keep more hogs than I do, as I think they are good moneymakers; but they have to be kept light. Just at present I have not a good water system and supply, and plenty of water handy for use is an absolute necessity to make hog raising a success.

As to finishing my hogs my aim is to have nice flavored bacon that is not too fat, and, in my opinion, we have nothing so suitable or cheaper than barley meal and chop. I use two troughs through the summer, one for drinking



VIEW OF STOCK YARDS, WINNIPEG.



PART OF A. J. MCKAY'S FLOCK OF LEICESTERS THAT WON SO MANY PRIZES AT THE LEADING SUMMER FAIRS.

and the other for the meal or chop, which I generally feed dry, up to the end of September or the first cool spell in October. After preparing warmer quarters with lots of bedding, from this out I mix the meal or chop to the consistency of a corn meal mash, feeding four times a day, morning, noon, at five o'clock and the last feed after doing up the stables for the night, usually about 8 o'clock. The pigs get just what they will clean up and no more. I give them a separate drink of water or swill every noon, and twice if the day is warmer than usual. For a change of food, boiled potatoes mashed up with the chop, any old vegetables cooked, and now and again a portion of oat chop and shorts. When the nights begin to get cold I always warm the feed slightly and never feed anything in the morning or night feeds unless it is off the chill.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

Some Ideas on Hog Question

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In feeding hogs I aim to have them ready for market at 225 pounds live weight. So long as 5 pounds of grain costs less than one pound of live pork will sell for at market prices, and the profit margin is sufficient to pay for the labor involved in feeding and handling the hogs, and providing the market looks like going higher, I continue feeding over the 225-pound mark, bringing the weight up to about 265 pounds. By selling at this weight at home my hogs land in Winnipeg at about 250 pounds, and bring the best prices. I try to keep the hogs in a finished condition, ready to market on short notice if the price looks shaky.

The only way I can see to feed hogs profitably is to knock the squeal out of them with feed and keep them in a snooze in comfortable quarters. If the pen is cold more grain is required to make gain. In warm weather a place to bathe and waller in is a great aid to a hog's growth, as is also shelter from the sun.

Summer pasture should be provided, and later in the season sugar beets, mangolds, potatoes, a patch of peas, rape, or a few drills of cabbage or carrots make excellent green feed. Hogs like to have a share in the harvesting of any of these crops, and profit can be made out of any of the aforementioned crops, providing the hogs are allowed to do the harvesting.

Barley chop makes an excellent grain food, but is better if mixed with wheat or good screenings. All kinds of damaged grain may be used to advantage in hog feeding.

I estimate that 5 pounds of the above grains will make 1 pound gain in the hog. This is the way the hog business was figured out last spring:

500 pounds chop, at \$1.65 per cwt.	\$8.25
100 pounds gain in weight at \$5.50	5.50

Loss per 100 pounds to farmer	\$2.75
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Later in the summer hogs were bringing \$8.00 per cwt., but with feed the same price a loss of 25 cents per hundred was still borne by the feeder.

If farmers received for live hogs the price they should, according to demand, there would be no cause for a kick. But farmers are about the easiest bunch on earth or we would find a market that would pay us, before we produced the stuff. It is easier to put a price on our stock than it is to produce it. There are too many middlemen at present soaking both the producer and consumer to their utmost. What the farmers ought to do is to organize a co-operative company, through which farm produce could be marketed.

When hog prices are low, and grain fairly high, it is poor business feeding hogs. The farmer does not receive what it costs to feed the stock. It is not long since 4 cents was a big price for hogs, and farmers then rushed their hogs off to market, and when there were only a few hogs left in the country the price went up again. The poorest class of hogs have been sold the consumer during the past three months for 18 cents per pound. It is this kind of manipulation of values that plays hob with the hog business.

In feeding either pork or beef a farmer should use the scales and lead pencil and know what his stock gains and what the gain is costing. Any time the price of the gain in live weight does not equal the cost of feed consumed, my policy is to sell the stock.

Man.

GEO. Z. SMITH.

Feeding Hogs in Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Hogs seven or eight months old should weigh dressed from 180 lbs. to 210 lbs., if they are well finished and healthy. What I mean by healthy hogs is a bacon hog. That is a hog that will put on the most meat for the amount of food consumed.

I find a great number of farmers who market their hogs lacking the last 25 lbs. That last 25 lbs. is what puts on the finish. It is a mistake not to finish a hog, for what food he eats at the finishing period gives the greatest amount of gain. It never pays to crowd too many hogs together in a pen at finishing time, for hogs are a warm thing in themselves.

The kind of feed I use to get the results I speak of is grown on the farm. I put the pigs in a pen and feed for three weeks on ground feed, barley, wheat and oats mixed and soaked in a barrel. It is best not to let the feed sour. I also use what milk there is to spare. Milk is a good factor in the pork production. Hogs relish a feed of mangolds, and also a mixture of feed.

A house for hogs to live in need not be expensive and it should not be too warm, but well ventilated and dry.

Sask.

MAT. BRENNAN.

Dual-Purpose Cows Impossible

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

No one questions the advisability of breeding heavy horses for dray work, or race horses for racing. They are special purposes, and great weight and tractive power are required from the one, speed and staying power in the other. To cross-breed a strain of racers with one of roadsters would surely be condemned, as the result would be a nondescript—a misfit anywhere.

Cattle are exactly similar in this regard. Art applied to nature has produced cows suitable for special purposes: The Channel Island breeds cream cows; Holstein-Friesian, and some strains of Shorthorn, heavy milk cows; the beef animal in the Hereford and Scotch Shorthorn, and farmers following either milk or beef will find what they want in these breeds, and, moreover, be able to maintain and improve these qualities by selection and breeding. Any other line of breeding could only succeed in producing what already exists, and would be a waste of time and effort, if it did not utterly fail in the purpose proposed. I maintain that in attempting to breed dual-purpose cows, a man is attempting the impossible. For such animals are to be had now, but they cannot be bred. They are an accident.

For profit in the dairy, the cow must be a special purpose animal. The line between profit and loss is very sharply drawn, and the trifle extra percentage of butter-fat in one cow over another, or a month's extra milking, may make the difference between the profitable cow and the boarder.

Practical, up-to-date dairymen realizing this, have gone to expense to enable them to weigh and test each cow's milk, so as to weed out the non-profitable ones, and the longer and further this is carried the more special purpose does the herd become, just as in the hands of Cruickshank the special-purpose beef animal took on its familiar square shape and easy feeding qualities. It is undoubtedly a mistake to hope for profit from milk and beef in one animal. It is dropping the substance to grasp the shadow, and losing both.

Man.

J. H. FARTHING.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length. November 10.—*What is your opinion of the herd laws now in force in various parts of the West? Briefly outline the one in force in your district, and suggest particulars in which it can be improved.*

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

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

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

Some Suggestions on Prairie Fires and Fire Guards

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Since a number of your correspondents have written with a view to giving a few pointers to homesteaders, the reports of recent prairie fires has induced me to offer a few ideas along the line of fire protection. One of the first things a homesteader, or anyone moving on to wild land, should do is to locate the four corners of his land, set stakes, and run the lines. If he has neighbors on any of the adjoining quarters, it would be advisable to invite them to assist in determining the lines.

The next move is to get out the plow and team, and plow, say, fourteen rounds right around the quarter; this will make a good fire guard and will stop most fires. It will also denote possession. A second or inside guard should now be plowed around the space allotted for the yard and buildings. Again set stakes and get your lines the square, for, as one of your recent correspondents has said, "it pays to do things on the square," and be sure to leave space enough for the yard and buildings, as it is better to have too much room than too little.

For the inside guard a space 20 feet wide will be none too much, and if two guards, each 10 feet wide, the one within the other, and a space of 15 feet between be left to be burned off occasionally, on some calm day the guard will be better still. Having taken these precautions, the homesteader or farmer may feel reasonably safe from prairie fires, if he is himself careful about throwing down matches and setting fires in windy weather.

Every up-to-date business man, whether he be merchant or farmer, carries insurance on his property; and although it may not be generally known the ordinary policy does not insure against loss by prairie fire. An extra premium is demanded if this risk is assumed. Now the best and safest policy for the homesteader to take out is the one whereby he pays his premium with his plow.

But there are more reasons for fire guarding his land than to protect his buildings, although that in itself would be quite sufficient. In a prairie fire there is danger of life and limb, and besides that in many parts of the country prairie wool or high land hay constitute the bulk of the hay, and if the land is over-run by fire it requires from three to five years before it will produce a good stand of hay again. There is no doubt that fires are the cause of baldness of the prairie complained of by the ranchers, as it injures the plants and destroys the seed.

And yet another reason: Land with a good coat of grass (the accumulation of several years), will retain moisture longer than burn over land, making it easier to break and causing it to rot quickly and better when it is broken. This alone is worth considering, as, if towards the end of June, when a dry spell sets in, you can keep breaking when your neighbors who have been careless in this matter are compelled to quit or put on additional power. Should the grass interfere with the point of the plows, I would advise burning it off but only burning off one land at a time just as you are ready for it.

H. B. DONEY.

Buying Farm with Perennial Sow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have been looking at a farm with the idea of purchasing it, but there are a few small patches of perennial sow thistle on it. Do you think I could get rid of these? If not, I will not buy.

Man. R. A.

Perennial sow thistle is by far the worst weed I know of, and if the farm were badly infested with it I would strongly advise you to leave it alone. But a few small spots may be gotten rid of by covering the infested spots with tar paper fastened down with soil, or by covering with a straw stack at least six feet thick and leaving the covering on all summer.

But remember that the seed will fly for many miles, and if the adjoining farms are badly infested with this weed you will continue to have trouble with plants of sow thistle springing up here and there on your farm.

From a series of tests I find that an average plant of this weed bears 3,500 seeds, and I have counted 100 plants in a space 3 by 3 feet; nearly every seed germinates so that its rapid spread is easily accounted for.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Rape for Calves and Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I would very much like to see the question of what feeding value is rape for young calves and hogs discussed in your paper.

Alta. F. W. P.

Dwarf Essex rape is the only variety suitable for this country. This plant greatly resembles turnips when young, but soon grows more upright and is without the usual bulbous root found on turnips.

Dwarf Essex rape makes excellent soiling food for cows, swine and sheep, and if fed in limited quantities is also suitable for calves. It must not, however, be fed too liberally to calves or it will produce the scours.

A rich black loam is the most suitable soil for rape. The seed is small, and therefore the land must be brought into good tilth before seeding. Properly prepared summer-fallow being always moist gives quick germination and a large return. It is usual to sow the seed in drills from two to three feet apart, but in this country of limited rainfall level culture is better than raised drills. About two pounds of seed is required for an acre. The Planet Jr. and Iron Age drill are suitable for seeding.

Seeding may take place any time between May 15th and June 15th. Early sowing usually gives the largest return and also permits of the plant being consumed during warm weather, at a time when it is most acceptable to the stock. It is not necessary to thin or hand-hoe this crop, but for best results it should be cultivated between the rows.

If pigs are turned into tall rape when it is

wet with rain or dew, particularly during cool weather, it causes painful cracks in the skin which are difficult to heal. White pigs are much more subject to this than black ones. For this reason swine should be turned into the crop when the plants are only eight or nine inches high.

If intended for horned stock the plants can be left until quite large. If not eaten down too close or tramped out the rape plants will repeatedly grow up again until winter sets in, thus furnishing an immense amount of succulent herbage greatly relished by stock and productive of rapid growth in the animal.

Dwarf Essex rape is often used as a pasture plant on land in course of being summer-fallowed. The land is plowed early and harrowed at once to retain the moisture. In a week's time, when weeds have started to grow, three pounds of rape seed are sown broadcast by hand, using a thumb and two fingers for this purpose, and the land cross-harrowed to cover the seed and kill any weeds that may have started. After the rape has reached a height of six inches or so, the stock is turned into the field. They appear to relish the pasture and at the same time pack the land better than any subsoil packer.

It must be remembered that rape like all members of the Brassica genus will taint the milk of cows fed on it. This is the great and only objection to the more general use of rape for milch cows.

In no case should horned stock or sheep be turned into a field of rape early in the morning on an empty stomach, or severe bloating may result. It is advisable to feed some dry food early in the day and wait until the sun has had time to dry off the rape before turning in the stock.

Pigs, however, can be kept hurdled on rape without any risk of injury whatever, and if the enclosures are moved frequently the crop will continue to grow until severe frost. It has not been found advisable to feed pigs on rape alone, but combined with mill feed, crushed grain and dairy products they can be fed at the minimum cost.

S. A. BEDFORD.
M. A. C.

Gasoline Engines for Farm Work

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Do you consider it feasible to harvest grain and do all kinds of farm work with gasoline engines? I have 2,000 acres of land which I have been handling with horses. Would like to use gasoline, as I believe it a cheaper source of power than horseflesh.

Sask. J. M. C.

A forty horse-power gasoline engine will easily draw four or five 12-foot binders. If the fields are large, say not less than 100 acres there will be very little trouble in turning at the corners, either with seeders or binders. Fields can be finished off with horse power.

In calculating the power of a gasoline engine

be careful not to overestimate it. In all kinds of farm work there are times when extra power is required, such as when damp sheaves are passing through a separator, or when a plow strikes a dry, tough spot in the field. If steam is used it is possible for the engine to exert for a short time considerable above her normal power; not so with a gasoline engine. It will do only so much and nothing more. While this is true, I think a gasoline engine is much more convenient for the average farmer.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Relation of Seed per Acre to yield and Early Maturity

Commencing at one bushel of seed per acre and increasing to four and one-half bushels, tests were made at the Lacombe Experimental Farm last season, using two varieties, Banner and Thousand Dollar, to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the proper amount of oats to sow per acre. It must be remembered that with every extra one-half bushel of seed a gain of about two days is made in time required to mature. Hence, while this year's figures would indicate that about two and one-half bushels of seed is the best, this is believed to be largely so because the heavier sown grain was riper at time of the storm of August 1st. In other years from 3 to 3½ bushels per acre gave heaviest yields, these rates of seeding gave promise of largest yields again this year.

Similar experiments were made with wheat and barley, one variety of wheat and two varieties of barley being used in the tests. The results are:

OATS				
Variety.	Quantity of seed.	Days maturing.	Yields per acre.	Lbs.
Banner.	1	114	33	18
"	1½	114	43	23
"	2	113	56	16
"	2½	112	50	25
"	3	111	51	21
"	3½	107	46	26
"	4	107	45	30
"	4½	105	42	12
Thousand Dollar.	1	114	36	6
"	1½	111	38	13
"	2	111	38	28
"	2½	10	39	9
"	3	107	33	3
"	3½	107	30	15
"	4	107	26	16
"	4½	105	23	28

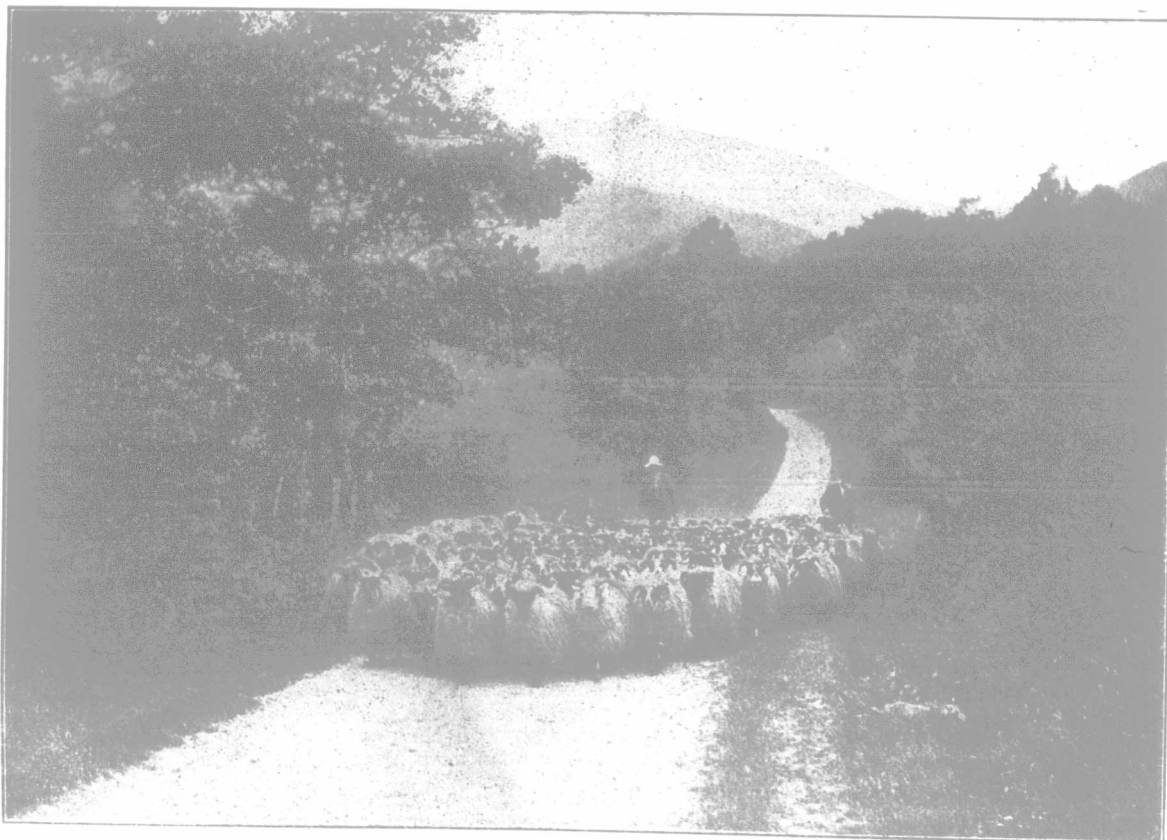
SPRING WHEAT				
Variety.	Quantity of seed.	Days maturing.	Yield per acre.	Lbs.
Chelsea	1	142	28	39½
"	1½	140	29	11½
"	2	138	29	26½
"	2½	138	36	50½
"	3	136	33	46½

BARLEY				
Variety.	Quantity of seed.	Days maturing.	Yields per acre.	Lbs.
Mensury	1	29	18	
"	1½	25	35	
"	2	28	6	
"	2½	21	12	
"	3	18	36	
Invincible.	1	28	6	
"	1½	30		
"	2	22	24	
"	2½	29	33	
"	3	40	30	

Why Some Farm Returns are Low

Many a farmer fails to get adequate returns from his farm because he stays at home too closely, puts in too many hours a day following the plow, and does not often enough visit good farmers in his neighborhood or other sections of the country where good farming is done. Furthermore, a man physically exhausted from a long hard day's work is in no condition to follow and get much out of the literature of his business as reported in farm papers, agricultural bulletins, reports and books, and without the advantage of all the information available from every possible source he will find awkward situations, times when some particular problem arises that cannot be solved from his own experiences.

Success in farming calls for the very best effort in a man along all lines. The farmer who is dissatisfied with his income from the farm needs to think seriously as to whether or not his farm is planned right for the largest returns, remembering that good farming calls for keeping up the productiveness of the farm while getting maximum crops economically from the soil.



BLACKFACES AT ROWARDENNAN, SCOTLAND.

DAIRY

Cleanliness the Important Point

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

We have never experienced any trouble in the keeping of butter, and in regard to the keeping qualities of butter made in the West we should say that with reasonable care butter can be kept as well in the prairie provinces as any place in the Dominion.

The reason that so much butter has a very undesirable flavor after being made up is as follows:

In many parts of Canada it is hard to get good water. I think this is especially the case in the western part, and cows cannot be expected to give good flavored cream without pure water. I also think the food the cows get has a lot to do with the class of butter obtained, also uncleanness, such as filthy milking or the pails and other utensils used not properly washed. At the time of separating this undesirable taste, as a rule, cannot be noticed but a little later it becomes very apparent. Then, again, butter should not be kept in a cellar that is not properly stoned inside as the earth imparts to the butter a very undesirable flavor. A cellar that is used to store roots, or is damp, affects butter.

These faults might easily be overcome by these methods:

1. Employ good, clean milkers.
2. Keep pails and other articles clean.
3. Churn at least every eight days.
4. Do not allow the butter to stand for any time after it is churned before the last of the butter milk is worked out.
5. Do not keep the cream or butter in a cellar at all, but in a milk house. A milk house is cheaper and more convenient than a cellar.

Sask. E. R. CLARK.

Why Butter Does Not Keep Well

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My own experience is that excellent butter can be made here in Western Canada, and, provided it is properly made and kept in a suitable place, will keep indefinitely. I have made butter in June and July, packed it into crocks, and the following spring have taken it for use and found it in good condition—in flavor the same as if freshly made.

The principal reason that so much butter goes off flavor, particularly in summer, is that the buttermilk is not properly drained off. The buttermilk should be drawn while the butter is in the "hayseed" condition.

Other reasons are: That the cream is often kept in unsuitable places: the pantry, where the cooking odors can reach it; or an ill-ventilated cellar, where vegetables are kept, etc; in tins that are worn and a little rusty with age, although perfectly clean otherwise. These produce a sort of fishy taste to the butter; utensils insufficiently sterilized.

In this country lack of water or enough good water often cannot be had on an otherwise good farm, in winter more especially, to freely use for anything, when, of course, the washing of the butter is less than it should be. I do not say always, but often.

My opinion, briefly, is that the important details that would overcome the difficulty are: (1) the thorough draining off of the buttermilk; (2) thorough washing (I wash three times, once with salted water while in hayseed condition); (3) the use of pure water. I put these three first, because no matter how carefully the cream is attended to, if not properly drained and washed, the butter will not keep. (4) Keep the cows clean; those appointed to milk should be quiet and clean themselves and everything in the milking place quite sanitary; (5) cows should have free access to salt and pure water; (6) cream should be kept in a clean, airy position, cool and not allowed to sour until wanted to prepare; (7) all utensils handled from first to finish should be unquestionably clean; (8) if a separator be used, each lot of cream should cool before being stirred into the stock.

If all this is carefully observed there will be very little trouble in working, "bricking up," and crocking good butter that will keep its flavor providing salt is not used to excess, which, to my thinking, takes away the delicate flavor.

Man. MRS. M. B. BARKER.

Home Pasteurization of Milk

Milk in the summer months frequently contains bacteria in such large numbers that it is not a safe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk.

Under such circumstances it is advisable to pasteurize all milk consumed by small children. The pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances are destroyed without at the same time injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple improvised outfit.

Milk may be conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, and if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150 degrees, nor more than 155 degrees F. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cup.

After the milk has been held as directed it should be cooled as quickly and as much as possible by setting in water. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle by too sudden change of temperature, this water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary uses. It should be remembered, however, that pasteurization does not destroy all bacteria in milk, and after pasteurization it should be kept cold and used as soon as possible. Cream does not rise as rapidly or separate as completely in pasteurized milk as in raw milk.

Milk Ration for Alberta Wanted

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

What plan of feeding do you think the most satisfactory for milch cows in winter to get the most return in milk and have them in best condition?

Alta. H. P. Even the richest milk is largely composed of water, and for the best results milch cows require abundance of succulent food. This is not difficult to provide during the summer months, when pasture is usually abundant, but during winter to supply it requires considerable planning in advance.

I have not obtained very satisfactory results from feeding native hay. When fed alone it appears to dry off the cows, and their coats are generally dry and harsh. Oat sheaves, cut just as the top grain is turning brown, have proved highly satisfactory. The sheaves should be small and bound loosely. They can be fed in the sheaf, but there is less waste if they run through a cutting box, moistened and mixed with bran or crushed grain.

Properly cured fodder corn, all things considered, is the best winter feed for milch cows. The yield per acre is very large. It seldom if ever fails in this country, and all horned stock relish it and keep in good condition. Corn fodder is excellent for milk production, and if early ripening sorts are grown cows never tire of it. They are not so fond of the coarse and late horse-tooth varieties. Longfellow, North Dakota Flint and Compton's Early are all suitable kinds. Although cows will usually consume the corn stalks of the smaller varieties, an unusually coarse crop can be more economically fed if run through a cutting box. A still better way is to make it into ensilage, when it takes very little room for storage and makes the best of feed.

S. A. BEDFORD, M. A. C.

HORTICULTURE

B. C. Fruit Growing Notes

M. S. Middleton, provincial fruit inspector for the Kootenay district with headquarters at Nelson, is emphatically in favor of summer instead of winter pruning. Mr. Middleton's duties are to visit the various orchards and as well as seeing that they are free from disease to make a study of fruit conditions in general with a view to introducing new methods and arriving at some conclusion as to the best varieties to plant.

With reference to pruning, when interviewed he said that he was advising the ranchers to prune their trees in the fall—from August first to September 15th was the best time—instead of cutting back their trees in winter. Up to the present it has been the practice of Kootenay growers to do almost all their pruning in winter, and while this method was not without its advantages it had a tendency to promote a too exuberant growth of wood. On the other hand summer pruning had the effect of producing fruit carrying spurs. By nipping back the twigs according to their strength the sap was forced into the lower buds and energy was stored up in them in preparation for the spring blossoms.

If the cutting off of the terminal growth were left until the late fall or winter all the energy of the trees was taken up by these terminal shoots and the lower buds lay dormant and unproductive. The result was that long lanky trees, producing fruit only at their extremities, were far too general throughout the province. There were some varieties of apple, such as the Northern Spy, to which this applied particularly, but his experience and training had taught him that summer pruning is the most advantageous in every case, no matter what kind of apple was under cultivation.

Another advantage of summer pruning was that the ingrowing shoots could be more easily and successfully cut back so that they too became fruit producers. These shoots should be pruned to about four inches in length. If this plan were adhered to, the trees after they would reach the age of five years would need very little attention with the knife, apart from cutting back the ingrowing branches.

In making a tour of the district Mr. Middleton had stated that he had found the green aphid was somewhat prevalent. This could be done away with to a very large extent by summer pruning as the fly was to be found in almost every instance on the terminal and ingrowing branches, generally on the former. If the pruner when doing his work carried a sack with him he could throw the tips of the branches into and then burn them, aphid included. In very bad cases the trees should be sprayed with Blackleaf mixture, one part to seventy of water, or with the ordinary whale oil quassia mixture.

Mr. Middleton is in favor of fall spraying with full strength lime and sulphur solution or double strength Bordeaux mixture, in preference to winter or spring spraying owing to the prevalence of black spot or Oregon canker, the spores of which mature and start to grow in the fall.

E. W. D.

Asparagus and Rhubarb

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

How should rhubarb roots be cared for? Should they be covered with manure during winter? How should asparagus be cared for in winter? Should it be covered with manure? Some say salt should be spread on asparagus beds? Is this so?

Man. M. B. B.

Give the rhubarb a good coating of barnyard manure in the fall. The soil should be kept strong and rich.

Cut out and remove the tops and cultivate the bed thoroughly without regard to the rows to a depth of three or four inches. Apply manure to asparagus after the cutting season is over, say in July. Well-rotted barnyard manure is the best fertilizer to use. Salt is no use as a fertilizer, though it is sometimes used on asparagus beds to keep down weeds in the rows. It will not injure the asparagus. If salt is used it should be applied about June.

In all kinds extra power is es are passing plow strikes steam is used rt for a short al power: not ll do only so his is true, I re convenient A. BEDFORD.

yield and seed per acre half bushels, Experimental aties, Banner some definite of oats to sow d that with ed a gain of required to gures would -half bushels to be largely was riper at n other years ave heaviest promise of

with wheat two varieties e results are:

33	18
43	23
56	16
50	25
51	21
46	26
45	30
42	12
36	6
38	13
38	28
39	9
33	3
30	15
26	16
23	28

28	39 1/2
29	11 1/2
29	26 1/2
36	50 1/2
33	46 1/2
29	18
25	35
28	6
21	12
18	36
28	6
30	..
22	24
29	33
40	30

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very best he farmer from the hether or e largest ning calls the farm cally from

Suggestions on Growing Apples in Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our experience with standard apples is limited. The variety we have been fruiting is the Hibernial, and this is only the second season it has borne. However, we will give a few suggestions that may be of interest to the novice.

Buy only stock grown in Manitoba or the two provinces to the west. The Siberian crab (*pyrus baccata*) is the hardiest thing in the apple line. The seed of this is sown, and this root is used to graft on scions taken from trees grown in the province. All trees, whether crabs or Standards, should be so propagated. Not all the stock sold as western grown are so produced.

Blushed Calville, Simbrisk and Hibernial, summer, fall and winter apples respectively, are perhaps the best varieties to grow here. The Duchess has been much spoken of as a most suitable variety for the West, but we were informed by A. P. Stevenson, who is a recognized authority on this subject, that he had never succeeded in fruiting it.

Plant the trees eighteen to twenty feet apart each way and give clean cultivation. Do not mulch with strawy manure; it encourages mice. If you manure at all, use rotted manure that can be worked into the soil with the cultivator. A good wind-break on the south and west at least is necessary.

Let the trees branch low, about eighteen inches or two feet from the ground. Prune only sufficient to keep cross limbs out that will be liable to chafe one another. Before winter sets in hill the trees up around the bottom with earth to keep mice away, and wrap the trunk and main branches with old sacking to prevent sunscald in the spring.

Man.

J. B. KING.

Forcing Rhubarb in Cellar

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have heard that rhubarb may be grown in cellars in winter. Is this true? If so, how should I proceed to produce a crop?

Man.

J. H. D.

Rhubarb can be easily forced in the farmhouse cellar in winter, and the stalks had six weeks to two months earlier than usual. Experiments at the Rhode Island Station show that for this purpose rhubarb roots should be dug late in the fall and allowed to freeze. They should then be removed to a frost-proof cellar and buried three or four inches deep in moist sand. Light is not essential to their growth. In fact, in the station experiments the plants grow better in darkness than in light. It is very essential that the plants should be frozen. If the room occupied by the roots is small, a lighted lantern kept near them will give out heat enough to considerably hasten their growth. Rhubarb is also forced to a considerable extent for market in special houses, cold frames, or under the benches in greenhouses.

Growing Potatoes from Seed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This year my potatoes had a considerable number of small balls in clusters of from about two to five or six, resembling a small green tomato. These little potato apples, as I call them, are full of seeds. I have saved all I could find. Are they of any value? I am told they originated new seed. Also, which is the better way to plant potatoes, whole or cut in the usual way with two or more eyes in each set?

Sask.

W. A. R.

What you refer to as "potato apples" are the seed balls of the plant. All varieties of potatoes produce seed to some extent, or may be made to bloom and fruit, but it is hardly worth an amateur's while attempting to produce new varieties from the seed grown. The seed is no use for growing a commercial crop of potatoes, and is of value only in producing new varieties. If you wish to be an originator of new varieties you might plant the seed next spring in a hot-bed or out of doors in plots, and transplant to a well-prepared piece of ground later. Set the plants about sixteen inches apart each way, and the shoots from the first leaves will turn downward into the soil and produce tubers. The tubers are likely to be inferior in size, though it is related of the Burbank potato that it was full size the first year from seed. The tubers

from each plant must be kept separate, and the best selected are planted again. After four or five years' planting an idea will be gained of the productivity and quality of the variety. As a rule, it is best to leave the production of new varieties to experts who have made a life study of the business, but you might be interested in the work.

Experiments in planting whole and cut potatoes show that there is an increasing yield from planting whole tubers, the increase being fairly gradual from one eye sets up to the whole tuber; but the increase in yield from using whole potatoes is not sufficient to pay for the greater amount of seed required. A good practice to follow is to plant halves or even whole potatoes when seed is cheap, and quarters, or smaller pieces, when it is high in price.

FIELD NOTES

Our Scottish Letter

September is always a very crowded month, and this year it appears to have been unusually so. Harvest in many places was completed early. An unusual event is recorded from not a few farms—the whole crop threshed right out of the stook, and the grain and straw despatched right away, without trouble or delay. In other places the harvest has been almost unduly prolonged. The weather has broken down; heavy, soaking rains have fallen, and even where there has been no rain, the atmosphere has been moist, and there have been thick fogs. It was bad weather for the potatoes; being so close and warm and moist, disease was almost inevitable, but so far no deadly complaints have reached us. The truth is the crop was so abundant that growers are not at all sorry to see the bulk reduced. It pays better to have a moderate crop and high prices. Last year's prices ruled so low that even the bumper crop, with little or no disease, failed to yield an adequate profit. Brother Jonathan's charitable policy of preventing his own people from getting plenty of food at a low rate hit our potato-growers badly. They had plenty to spare, but Jonathan said, "You won't send them here." A good many were sent, and both the American and the Briton were pleased. But the American would have been better pleased had he purchased his potatoes less the duty, and the Briton could have sold more. Free trade in foodstuffs helps everybody and harms nobody. It is foolishness to hurt oneself in order to maintain a fiscal policy.

Many would no doubt be tariff reformers here if they could see how they are to hit the foreign and colonial preference holder, and at the same time not hit themselves. In the meantime, we are having political discussion ad nauseam. The big battle is about the Finance Bill, land tax, road improvement, agricultural development, and all the rest of it. As an outsider in political affairs, what impresses me is the apparent absence of any definite ideas in the minds of the Government as to how their policy is to be carried out. What they mean to do is excellent, but how it is to be done is a thing upon which they have no sort of fixed notions. The Finance Bill today bears little resemblance to the bill which the Chancellor introduced, and somehow one gets the impression that the Government is riding for a fall.

THE ROAD PROBLEM

Roads in this country were never made for motor traffic. The rapid development of that kind of traffic has wrought havoc upon our highways, and now we are face to face with a proposal on the part of the Treasury to set aside £50,000 per annum for road maintenance and improvement. Strange to say, those in authority are determined that the making of new roads will have priority in the matter, and the Parliamentary proposal so far is that these new roads will be for motor traffic only. This is a novel proposition. Such a suggestion has never before been made in the interests of one section of the community, and that section a minority. A railway company has power to acquire land compulsorily, but such land is to be used for a purpose in which the whole community shares. Under the road policy of the Government public money is to be expended and land compulsorily acquired under legal sanction, for the accommodation and benefit of a small proportion of the community. This is unfair to agriculture, and to the vast body of the public who do not use motors, and probably would not care to use them if they could. What is really wanted here is the straightening and levelling of existing roads; their treatment in some way which will obviate the dust and the mud nuisance; the making of new road sections so as to avoid carrying motor traffic through congested areas, and the abolition of dangerous bridges and corners at bridges, with the fencing and embanking of dangerous roads along hillsides. At present, motorists ruin roads, and do nothing for their maintenance. What is wanted is a system whereby they will be compelled to maintain and repair the highways which they

so greatly abuse. Unfortunately, so many of our legislators are themselves motorists that the interests of the general public are in this rather likely to be sacrificed.

The Government among other things, has introduced a bill for the creation of a Department of Agriculture for Scotland. So the thing is termed. But, as a matter of fact, what is proposed is not a Department of Agriculture at all, but the transference of certain duties relating to Scotland, resting on the Board of Agriculture at present, to a subsection of the Scotch office, under the control of the Secretary for Scotland. And we are expected to become enthusiastic about this! Nobody is so, and it is hardly likely anybody will ever become so. To transfer the care of Scottish agriculture from a board whose primary duty it is to look after agriculture from a board whose primary duty it is to look after agriculture, to a department of State which is already overburdened, and does very badly what should be its chief care, is the sort of proposal one expects to hear from men who are graduating for Bedlam. There is no more overburdened department than the Scots office, and the existing Secretary of State for Scotland is commonplace to a degree. But for the accident of his position, he is the sort of person whom men might expect to see occupying a secondary position among the subordinates in a mercantile office. It is truly deplorable to see agriculture trifled with in Parliament.

DREADNOUGHTS AND WASTE FIELDS

There is something melancholy in witnessing the resemblance between ancient Rome and modern Britain. She was busy importing corn from Africa while the Goths were thundering at her gates. We are busy building dreadnoughts while our wheat areas are lying waste, and land is going out of cultivation all round. One could see the folly of driving people off the land, but it might be greater folly to attempt now to resettle people on that same land. The great question is, Would it pay to do so? In many cases it would not, but in likely circumstances something practical could be done, and both individuals and the nation, in its corporate capacity, would benefit.

STOCK SALES

Stock matters have been very busy. We have had the autumn ram sales, the autumn Aberdeen-Angus sales, the sales of several herds of Short-horns, and one of two public sales of various kinds of horses. Clydesdales are in great demand for export purposes, and since the beginning of the year we have had about 1,000 head through our hands for export pedigree purposes. Shipments have been made almost weekly by both the Donaldson and the Allan line to Montreal. Canada has been by far the biggest customer. Rams have been selling remarkably well, considering the low prices ruling for mutton and wool. The latter is hardening all the time, and not much complaint can be made regarding its price at present. But so far as mutton is concerned, one is almost driven to the conclusion that people have ceased to eat it. Still, rams of all breeds met a profitable trade, and the extraordinary figure of £250 was reached at Lanark for a Blackface shearing ram. He was bred in the north of Ireland by H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim, and his purchaser is Charles Howatson, of Glenbuck, who was the first man in Scotland to pay £100 for a Blackface ram. The sheep on that occasion was Reformer, bred by the late John Fleming, Low Ploughland, Darvel, Lanarkshire. This time Ireland provides the animal, but the ancestry is wholly Scots. The sheep's sire was bred on Crossflatt, the next farm to Glenbuck, and up to a few years ago, in Mr. Howatson's hands, also. The dam of the ram was bred by Mr. Barton, and was got by a high-priced ram bred by Messrs. Cadgow, Borland, Biggar. Five shearlings bred by this firm, at Lanark sale this year, made an average of £80 each. Another lot from M. G. Hamilton's farm of Woolfords, made £49 8s.; and five from Glenbuck made £40 8s. apiece. The other mountain breed of Scotland, the Cheviots, have their headquarters at Hawick, at the foot of the Cheviots. The Cheviot is not so hardy as the Blackface, but is a splendid sheep, with the class of wool which makes up into the very best sort of tweed for gentlemen's wear. The highest price made by rams of this breed this season was £46, at which figure both the great four-year-old champion sheep Humble and his son, The White Knight, were sold out of the Hindhope lot. Curiously enough, while Blackfaces for breeding purposes find a market as lambs (at Lanark this year fully as many lambs were sold as shearlings), Cheviots are not popular when sold as dimmons—that is, one-year-olds. The reason of this may be found in the necessity for acclimatizing Blackfaces; and, therefore, the younger they are when put upon strange grazings, the better.

The great crossing breed of Scotland is the Border-Leicester. This year, fancy prices were not in evidence at Kelso. The highest prices were £110 and £100, and the highest average was £25 16s., made by a comparatively young flock, that of Mr. Forsyth, at New Smailholm, Kelso. Other averages were: £24 2s., made by Mr. Mark, Sunnyside, and £22, made by Alex. Cross, of Knockon, a West-of-Scotland breeder, and also a great breeder of Ayrshire cattle. In days past, the Shropshire seemed likely to contest the position of the Border-Leicester as a crossing sheep, but now that phase has passed

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is the Border- were not in ere £110 and 25 10s., made Mr. Forsyth, erages were: de, and £22, a West-of- sider of Ayr- shire seemed der-Leicester se has passed

away, and were it not for the zeal and pertinacity of Tom L. Buttar, Corston, Coupar-Angus, few Shropshires would now be seen north of the Tweed. This year he sold 35 shearlings at an average of £10 14s. 2d. each, which is pretty good, although short of what has sometimes been obtained in the past. The Oxford Down is the conquering southerner these days. He has pushed far north, and is extensively used for mating with half-bred ewes; that is, ewes got by a Border-Leicester sire, out of a Cheviot ewe. This is a most profitable type of lamb to rear.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES

At the Aberdeen-Angus sales, conducted in Scotland and England during the month, good trade was experienced, but prices were not at all sensational. Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, Buchin, a very old breeder, sold five heifers at an average of £44 14s. each; Careston Castle herd in the same district, had an average of £42 15s. 1d. for 32 head. Mr. Bainbridge, in the North of England, had an average of £32 16s. 5d. for 29 head; and away down in Buckingham, Mr. Bolden, at Preston, Bissett, got £30 1s. 6d. for 38 head. The Auchnaguie herd, up in the Perthshire hills, was dispersed, and there 55 head made £31 18s. of an average.

We have also had a great sale of Shetland ponies at Earlshall, in Perthshire, where 89 of these small creatures made the splendid average of £23 2s. 1d. each.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Trade Returns Satisfactory

Trade and commerce returns indicate that total Canadian trade for the first half of the current fiscal year has been \$304,390,088, an increase of \$43,221,436, or about 17 per cent. as compared with the corresponding six months of 1908. The imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, totalled \$172,373,148, an increase of \$35,727,931 or over 20 per cent. The increase in the customs revenue has been \$5,827,658.

The total of the exports of domestic products for the half-year has been \$120,484,255, an increase of \$10,375,204, and the exports of foreign produce has totalled \$9,187,371, an increase of \$1,683,464. Last year, during the six months from April to September inclusive, Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of \$5,816,437. This year for the same period the amount was only \$827,284.

Destruction By Prairie Fires

Reports from various parts of the West indicate that prairie fires have destroyed considerable property in many districts. Between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba serious fires have occurred during the past fortnight, settlers in some cases losing their crops and buildings, and everybody is out fighting fire to the neglect of their fall work. In Alberta damage has also resulted. From the location of the districts in which fires have occurred most frequently it would seem that the chief cause is careless land seekers starting fires for cooking and not putting them properly out. The dry weather that has prevailed for some weeks is very conducive to serious fires and makes the controlling of them extremely difficult.

New National Park

The Government has set aside a vast mountainous region, stretching from north of the Yellowhead Pass to the watershed of the Saskatchewan, and from the foothills of the Rockies to their summit, to be preserved in perpetuity as a national park. The area set aside comprises nearly five thousand square miles. The park is said to be rich in minerals, including coal, galena, iron and mica. It is well forested over a large part of its area; contains some magnificent mountain scenery, and has numerous sulphur hot springs. Jasper Park is the name given the region. It will be accessible when the C. N. R. and G. T. P. build west into the Yellowhead.

British Live-Stock Exports

During the eight months ended Aug. 31, the number of cattle exported from England was 2,785, against 2,436 last year. Of these 634 went to the Argentine Republic, 405 to the United States, 216 to Canada, 90 to Uruguay, 16 to Australia, and 266 to "other countries." Of sheep, 5,319 were exported, against 3,647 last year. Canada took 2,836, Argentine Republic 1,042, Germany 476, the United States 474, Uruguay 67, Australia 41, New Zealand 8, and other countries 375. Of pigs 512 were exported, against 516, the Argentine Republic taking 30, Canada 5, and other countries 467.

Change in Department Staff at Regina

F. H. Auld, who has been in charge of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Information and Statistics, has been appointed Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, and A. F. Mantle, of Winnipeg, will take charge of the Information and Statistics Bureau. John Bracken, who has been Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for the past two years, becomes professor of agronomy in the agricultural college at Saskatoon, and in preparation for that work will spend some months studying the courses of instruction and teaching methods in various American agricultural colleges.

Government to Control Wireless Telegraphs

It is announced from Ottawa that the federal government will retain control of wireless communication in the Dominion, and that no licenses or charters will be issued to private companies. Recently a company just organized applied for license to build a station at Port Arthur, but right to do so was refused. The government intends next season to extend the wireless service on Lake Superior and ultimately for the whole of Canada.

Farming in Alaska

United States Government returns of agriculture and immigration in Alaska indicate that considerable progress is being made in the opening up of that section for farming purposes. Farmers are said to have had a prosperous year, turnips and potatoes being an excellent crop. It is estimated that in the Kenai Peninsula and Susitna Basin there are approximately 6,000 square miles of unoccupied farm lands. The crops grown are vegetables, roots and hay, for which a fair market exists in the mining centers. It is doubtful, however, if agriculture will develop much in Alaska, so long as such large areas of lands remain unoccupied in the wheat belt. Turnips and potatoes may be all right as a farm crop in Alaska, but they do not hold the money-making possibilities that wheat farming on the prairies does.

Patten Takes a Flyer in Cotton

James A. Patten, who engineered the most successful corner in wheat ever pulled off in America and cleaned up something like five million dollars from his operations in the May option last spring, is giving his attention this year to cotton. The American cotton crop this year is short. Government estimates of the yield decreased by 3,000,000 bales in September, and cotton has been advancing steadily in the market. Patten owns 200,000 bales, most of it bought at 9 cents per pound. Cotton is selling now at 14½ cents, and likely to go higher. Every point it advances, the cotton bull makes \$10,000. It is estimated that Patten's operation in 1909 will net him \$12,000,000, which seems to show that large sums of money can be made by speculation, that is if one happens to be on the right side. Cotton is expected this year to sell higher than it has in a long time.

Want Western Barley

Dealers in western grains are noticing already the tendency on the part of the Ontario maltsters to reach out for the Manitoba barley more eagerly than in past years. There are a couple of reasons for such an inclination this season. In the first place the quality of the barley in most parts of Ontario is poor, owing to the handicap under which the crop was sown last spring, and grain buyers argue that it is not worth the high prices the farmer is asking for it. And, secondly, if the manufacturer of malt can secure a distinctly higher grade of raw material from western Canada for less money, or even for the same cost, he will undoubtedly take every available bushel. As to what will be the outcome of this unique situation in the grain business this year, opinions seem to differ. Those who believe in the wisdom of the Ontario farmer say that as long as he does out the contents of his granaries in sufficient quantities to barely supply existing demands prices will remain high and steady. On the other hand, there is the belief that the law of substitution will apply itself and that so long as Ontario grain keeps too expensive the superior products of the prairie soil will be more extensively used.



HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, M.L.A. Recently selected as Minister of Agriculture for Alberta to succeed Hon. W. T. Finlay.

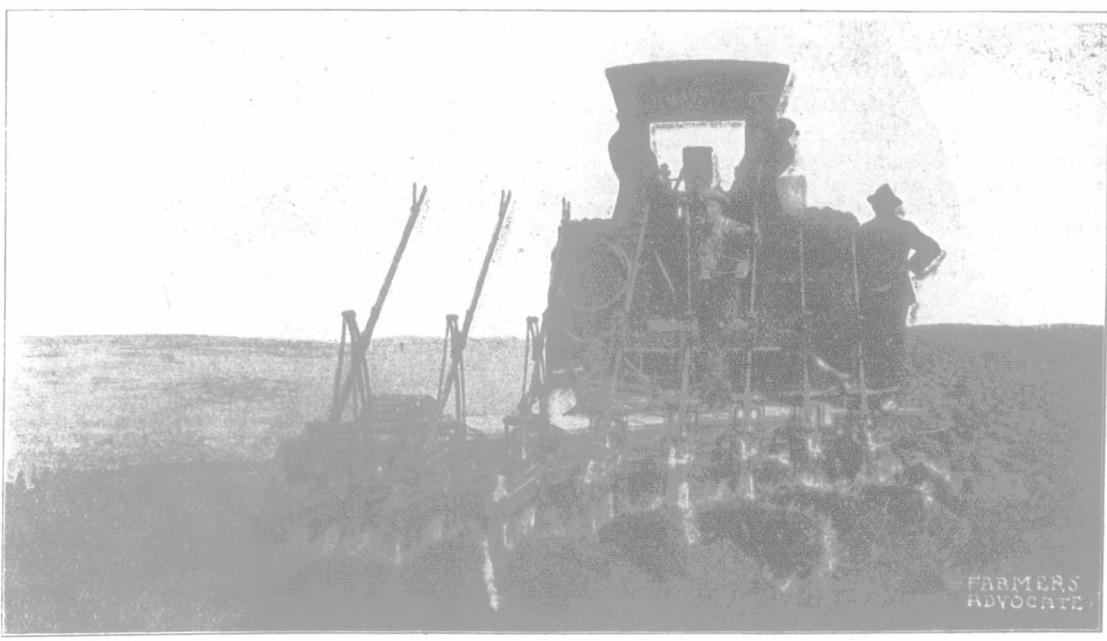
Alberta's Minister of Agriculture

As announced in last week's issue Hon. W. T. Finlay has resigned the portfolio of agriculture in the Alberta Government and is succeeded by Hon. Duncan Marshall, M. L. A., Olds. We present herewith a photo-engraving of the new head of the agricultural department.

Mr. Marshall is a comparatively young man, a journalist by profession and favorably known throughout Alberta. For some time he has been business manager of the Edmonton Bulletin and proprietor of the Olds Gazette. He was born and raised on an Ontario farm, and at present owns and operates a large farm near Olds. He is reputed to be one of the best public speakers in the Alberta Legislature.

Manitoba University Report

Some time ago the government of Manitoba commissioned a number of gentlemen to inquire into the question of university education in the province. A majority report of the commission is now ready to be issued. A number of changes in the university are recommended. It is advised that a new and larger site be found for the institution, that the supreme power of the institution be vested in a president and board of twelve governors appointed by the provincial government, the complete administration of the university being left to a senate elected from the faculties of the affiliated colleges, that the medical and agricultural colleges have advisory boards of their own, the deans of these boards subject only to the control of the governors, and that the university be entirely free in the matter of teaching as to time, subject and method.



BREAKING BY STEAM POWER ON TIGHNDUIN STOCK FARM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Swindler to Return Plunder

It is reported that Myron A. Moore, held by the Winnipeg police on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, in connection with his scheme to loan money at low interest rates, is willing to make restitution, and will return money received from such of his victims as can establish their claims. It is expected that Moore will be sent back to Seattle to face a charge of the same kind there. From the number of letters and inquiries being received at Winnipeg, it appears that the loaning offer in this scheme attracted a good deal of attention in Western Canada. Certainly there were plenty of property owners anxious to secure loans at seven per cent.

Caught Smuggling Wheat

A farmer near the Manitoba border in North Dakota who has been suspected for some time of smuggling Canadian wheat across the line, was captured the other day and fined \$950, which, unless he was into the smuggling game in a rather wholesale way, will pretty nearly wipe out all the profits that have accrued from the business. He was indicted about a year ago by the United States courts for the same offence, but when the officers tried to affect arrest their man stepped over the border into Manitoba and pelted the defeated American officers with clods of earth. The agents bided their time and succeeded finally in catching their man in Uncle Sam's domain.

Post-Office Returns

Returns from the Dominion Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1909, have been issued.

The total number of letters posted during the year was 414,301,000, and of these 91,108 were sent to the dead-letter office, or one in every 4,547. The proportion of unpaid letters sent to the dead-letter office is steadily decreasing. In 1876 it was one in every 364 letters mailed.

Toronto is the banner Canadian city in the matter of gross postal revenue, the total for the year being \$1,513,310. Montreal second with receipts of \$963,729. Winnipeg takes third place with a gross income of \$580,385. The figures for other well-known Canadian cities are: Port Arthur, \$21,650; Fort William, \$24,679; Brandon, \$48,307; Portage la Prairie, \$18,257; Moose Jaw, \$25,601; Regina, \$71,662; Saskatoon, \$25,344; Calgary, \$99,075; Edmonton, \$67,716; Vancouver, \$205,935; Victoria, \$88,895; New Westminster, \$22,595; Nelson, \$24,127; Cranbrook, \$10,117.

Alberta Farmers Convention

The United Farmers of Alberta will meet at Edmonton, January 19 and 20, 1910. It is expected that the time of the annual convention will be completely occupied in the discussion of questions of importance to the farmers of the province, and that another day may be added to the program. The subject of government ownership of terminal elevators will be one of the leading questions to be dealt with. Petitions are being circulated at present in the province, requesting the Federal Government to take over terminal storage facilities, and these will be presented to the House of Commons at the coming session.

It is expected also that some definite action will be taken on the question of government pork-packing plants, the report of the pork commission some time ago presented to the provincial government favoring such a step.

The work of organization in all parts of the province is being vigorously carried on, and the executive have every confidence that the coming annual convention will be one of the largest gatherings of farmers yet held in Alberta.

Summary of the World's Wheat Situation

Following our report of crop conditions in Canada up to October 1, published in our last issue, the following summary of wheat supplies and crop conditions in the various wheat-growing countries in the world are of interest. These reports cover conditions up to October 12. Winter wheat in the United States is reported to have been seeded under favorable conditions. In the southwest drought has retarded the work to some extent, but the early-sown grain in most parts is showing a good stand. Taking the country generally, the seed was sown under good conditions, the crop has made a good start, and, so far, everything seems favorable.

The yield of spring wheat is officially estimated at 15.9 bushels per acre, which is the highest figure since 1901, when a yield of 16.1 bushels was returned. The total out-turn of spring wheat is 292,000,000 bushels, compared with 226,000,000 last year, and the combined crop of the winter and spring territories stands at 725,000,000 bushels, compared with 664,000,000 last year. The present crop was surpassed in 1906 and in 1901, but none the less it is one of the biggest ever raised.

Cable advices from Sydney Australia, October 12, are that general rains have fallen in the Common-

wealth and crop prospects are bright. New South Wales is expected to reap for grain 500,000 acres more than in 1908, and the report adds that taking Australia as a whole there has never been any such brilliant harvest outlook during the first week of September. The writer goes on to say: Of course, very critical months are still ahead, and either too much moisture or hot, scorching winds would cause serious damage, the former by bringing rust, which is at all times very troublesome in this land. Assuming, however, that all goes well between now and harvest, New South Wales alone may have an exportable surplus of 16,000,000 bushels, and this State is always the smallest exporter of the three chief wheat growers.

From the Argentine most news is favorable. Wheat is making good progress. Locusts have done some damage, but nothing serious. In the extreme south of the Republic wheat got a bad start at seeding and will not average up very well, but in the remainder of wheat-growing Argentina a favorable outlook prevailed. Like Australia, however, the critical months for the wheat crop were still ahead when this estimate of conditions was formed. Wheat shipments from The Argentine have practically ceased.

Russia has been the surprise of the wheat world this season. She is displaying an unexpected ability to deliver wheat, and has been the heaviest world's shipper for weeks without any apparent falling away in supplies. The crop is estimated around 640,000,000 bushels, and the exportable surplus at 160,000,000 should the price now current remain steady. In ten weeks past Russia has shipped 49,316,000 bushels, or at the rate of 4,936,000 bushels per week. If during the remainder of the season shipments proceed at half that rate the total for the season would amount to 152,000,000 bushels.

It is claimed in some quarters that heavy Russian shipments are being drawn out by the attractive prices and the needs of wheat growers who have been impoverished by bad harvests in 1906, 1907, and that as soon as the first flush of post harvest deliveries has taken place that the movement will subside as suddenly as it rose, and for the remainder of the season we shall receive no more cheap offers from the Black Sea. There is a faint chance that this theory may be a sound one, but as we have already said, the evidence is so strongly in favor of Russia having raised an unusually large crop this year that most operators will be content to believe that the current heavy shipments are the natural result of a good season, and will moreover look for a further large supply during the remainder of the cereal year.

In the southeastern European States, conditions as regards the fall-sown crop are none too favorable. Roumania and Hungary have each harvested large wheat crops, but in some sections the winter crop recently sown has failed on account of drought. In the remainder of Europe and the British Isles there is little new in the situation. France is expected to be a more liberal buyer in North America than she usually is. Germany is selling little wheat, but is bringing in enormous quantities of the cereal from Russia. Reports from India indicate that the outlook is favorable.

Immigration in September

The immigration to Canada for September was 15,343, an increase of 52 per cent. over September of 1908. The total immigration for the first six months of the present fiscal year was 120,933, as compared with 100,477 for the same period of last year, an increase of 20 per cent.

The immigration for the six months from the United States was 56,486, as compared with 34,259 for same period of last year, an increase of 65 per cent. The immigration via ocean ports was 64,447, as compared with 66,218 for the same period last year, a decrease of 3 per cent.

Convention in February

The annual convention of delegates from the agricultural societies of Manitoba will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College during the week of February 14. Lectures are being arranged to cover stock and grain judging, handling farm machinery, dairy subjects, veterinary questions and general farm topics.

Students at College

Manitoba Agricultural College once more finds its halls and class-rooms filled with students in sufficient numbers to show that Western farmers appreciate the establishment of that institution. On October 26 applications for admission totalled over 160. Already there are about 150 students attending lectures regularly. This number will be increased by late-comers who find it impossible to get away from home before freeze-up.

Last week's classes included seven students in fourth year, three in third year, forty-two in second year, and ninety-two in first year. Of this number the majority are from Manitoba, though many have come from Saskatchewan and Alberta. The increase in attendance since the college opened is shown by the following figures: 85 students in 1906-07; 142 students in 1907-08; 173 students in 1908-09.

Stockmen Approve of Report

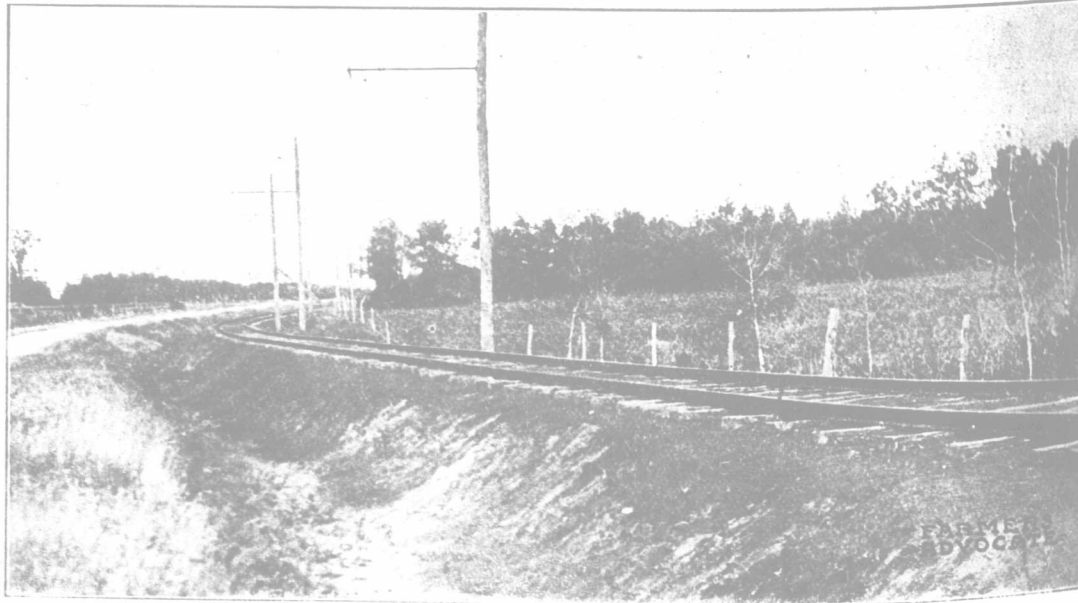
Prominent stock shippers and farmers of the West, who have had an opportunity of considering the recommendations and suggestions embodied in Mr. Dillinger's report, published in this issue, are unanimous in the opinion that if the recommendations are carried out by the railways, most of the grievances now complained of will be removed. One of the most objectionable features of live-stock shipping in the West is the accommodation, or, rather, lack of accommodation, for live stock at the C. P. R. stock yards at Winnipeg. As was pointed out in a recent editorial in this journal, the C. P. R. is responsible for the condition of these yards, and should long ago have made improvements in them. At the same time it is not a part of a railway company's business to maintain live-stock yards as the C. P. R. has maintained Winnipeg yards for years, but, at the same time, since these yards were in the railway's charge, and the company undoubtedly profiting from their maintenance, the charges of inadequacies so frequently made are justifiable.

Live-stock shippers are subjected to no end of inconvenience at the existing yards. Cars stand unloaded for hours because pens are not available into which the stock may be unloaded and fed. Stock arriving from a long run, without feed, obliged to stand for hours on arrival, lose weight, the loss of which has to be borne by the shipper, and indirectly comes out of the producer. In addition the stock suffer a good deal from hunger, so that the complaints of shippers reach sometimes to the humane society, whose business is to protect animals from unnecessary cruelty and abuse.

Certainly Winnipeg is in need of larger yarding accommodation. Little progress has been made yet with the St. Boniface yards, due, it is said, to the difficulty of getting sewer connection. But, in the meantime, shippers and others have ample reason to criticize existing accommodations.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller has given a million dollars to fight the hook worm, the bane of the poor whites and negroes of the South. A commission will be appointed of some of the leading scientists of America to plan the campaign to be carried on against one of the worst parasites of humanity in the new world.



BY-PRODUCT FROM WINNIPEG GAS PLANT THROWN ALONG THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRACKS IN KILDONAN, HAS KILLED ALL PLANT GROWTH. WHERE THIS SUBSTANCE WAS NOT SCATTERED THERE WAS A FAIR STAND OF NOXIOUS WEEDS GOING TO SEED DURING LATE SUMMER.

Corn Belt Moving Northward

Minnesota farmers have harvested the largest and best crop of corn in the history of that state. This means much for Minnesota. For many years small grains dominated. It was impossible to practice a satisfactory rotation. Minnesota was considered outside of the corn belt. True, a limited acreage was grown from year to year, but corn was not considered one of the big crops. When the careful study of the great American crop was systematically taken up, something like ten years ago, the possibility of extending the corn growing area soon became apparent. It was found that certain varieties were adapted to northern conditions, and that careful selection and breeding would make it possible to successfully grow corn as far north as the southern boundary of Canada.

Growers were at first skeptical, but a number of progressive men, including a few experiment station agronomists, had a sublime faith, and persistently experimented. Their work is now bearing fruit, so that this year Minnesota has an immense crop of corn of good quality. The same is true of North and South Dakota. The varieties adapted to these northern conditions are considerably different from those so successfully grown in the old corn belt states. The stalks do not grow so tall, the ears are smaller, and the crop must mature in fewer days. It has been found, however, that corn of this type produces a larger number of ears, so that yields ranging from 40 to 75 bushels per acre are not unusual. In this region the price is always satisfactory if there is any to sell, and the quality of the corn especially pleasing when it is fed to stock. The growing of corn in Minnesota and the Dakotas makes it possible to change the land, to increase number of farm animals, to maintain the fertility of the soil, and is in every way beneficial and satisfactory.

Alberta Seed Fairs

Arrangements have already been made by W. C. McKillican, representing the Dominion Seed Branch in Calgary, to hold several seed fairs in the province of Alberta this season. There are quite a number of others for which arrangements are being made, and which will be announced later.

The dates definitely arranged are: Magrath, November 16th and 17th; Raymond, November 18th; Gleichen, November 20th; Innisfail, November 22nd and 23rd; Lloydminster, December 1st; Red Deer, December 4th; Edmonton and Strathcona, December 8th and 9th; Leduc, December 21st.

Events of the Week

The steamer, Hestia, was wrecked last week in the Bay of Fundy and thirty-four lives lost.

Herbert Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone, will be raised to the peerage and become the first governor-general of the union of South Africa.

A good deal of excitement was created in England last week over the loss of the drawings for the new battleship, Indomitable. It is feared that the theft of the plans was carried out by the agents of a foreign power and revival of the German war scare is expected.

Another session of the Russian parliament has been convened. A number of important measures are scheduled for discussion, but it would not be surprising if, as on former occasions, the Czar dismissed the Douma before it could accomplish any reform movement.

Dr. F. A. Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, has concluded his lecture tour and announces that he is ready to submit the scientific data of his polar expedition. The doctor also announces that he will again ascend Mount McKinley to demonstrate to unbelievers that he accomplished that feat before. In the meantime Commander Peary is saying nothing.

Astronomers last week were much concerned as to what was happening on Mars. Observations showed that changes of an extraordinary nature were taking place. The planet was covered by a yellow veil, and the inference was that a catastrophe had occurred which would end life if any existed. Leading astronomers, however, doubt whether anything serious has occurred.

Prince Ito, the leading statesman of Japan, framer of the Japanese constitution, leader in the great movement that has raised his country from barbarism to the condition of a first-class civilized power, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese cabinet, was assassinated the other day whilst on a visit to Corea.

At a recent meeting of the North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners at Grand Forks, the Board took action establishing the grade of North Dakota No. 1 hard wheat. The Board provide that such a wheat shall be at least 75 per cent. of the Scottish varieties of wheat and must weigh 59 pounds to the measured bushel.

Report of Investigations of Live Stock Transportation

A. F. Dillinger, operating expert to the Railway Commission, reported last week on the condition of the live stock yards and shipping facilities in the West. Mr. Dillinger made a careful study of the whole question of live stock shipping and travelled over the principal lines of railway in the three provinces. He offers a number of suggestions for the improvement of existing facilities, among which are that section foreman shall be responsible for the condition of the yards in his section, that all yards except where there are gravel bottoms shall be floored with old ties and covered with cinders, that the practice of building stock yards in connection with grain loading platforms be discontinued, that where railway water tanks are located pipe connection shall be made at the bottom of the tank, allowing shippers to obtain water which they can haul to the stockyards, that the two pen yards be remodelled, as they are unsatisfactory and inconvenient, that the railways establish a stock shipping day at least once a week on branch lines suitable to stock shippers, and that the trains be run twenty per cent. light tonnage and as far as possible the way freight of the day be cut out in order to make faster time.

Mr. Dillinger's report is one of most comprehensive reviews of the live stock shipping business in the West ever published, elaborate in detail and covering fully all phases of yarding and transportation of stock. The report follows herewith:

In accordance with personal instruction received from the chief commissioner on March 25 last, re the above, I immediately arranged with the C.P.R., G.T.P. and C.N.R. as well as the Stock Shippers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, through their solicitor, Mr. Manning, at Winnipeg, and the Alberta Stock Shippers' Association, through Live Stock Commissioner, W. F. Stevens of Edmonton, to meet me at Winnipeg, on May 10, for the purpose of discussing ways and means and arranging an itinerary. All of the parties above mentioned met me at the appointed time, with the exception of Mr. Stevens who, unfortunately, did not receive my letter. Arrangements were made to inspect the Winnipeg yard during the afternoon of the 10th of May and to start out on the C. P. R. through southern Manitoba and continue the inspection on that road until finished, when the C.N.R. would be taken up. The G.T.P. advised that they had as yet erected no stock yards, and, of course, no inspection was made on that line.

Mr. Martin Nicoll of Darlingford, Manitoba, was appointed the representative of the Stock Shippers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to accompany me through Manitoba and Saskatchewan and H. S. McMullen, general live stock agent of the C.P.R. to represent the C.P.R.

WINNIPEG YARDS

During the afternoon of May 10 Mr. McMullen, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. John Baird, president of the association and myself inspected the Winnipeg yard and all but Mr. Baird left Winnipeg on the morning of May 11, over the Lariviere section of the C.P.R. and continued up to June 3 on the Wolseley-Reston section, where Mr. Nicoll left us and returned home after having completed the C.P.R. in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and to again join me in Winnipeg when making the C. N. R. inspection, which he did on June 24.

Also wish to state that on June 11 I was joined at Innisfail by Mr. James F. Robb, inspector veterinary department, Dominion department of agriculture, at Ottawa, and who accompanied me throughout my inspection on the C.P.R., A.I.&R., and C.N.R. lines.

ALBERTA LINES

I might explain that as I had personal instructions from the chairman of the board to make a general inspection of the A. I & R., and as they handle quite a lot of stock I thought it right and proper to inspect the stock yards on the line as well, which I did, and Mr. Naismith, general manager of that line, accompanied me on part of the trip, and Mr. J. H. Jeliff of Spring Coulee, representing the stock shippers, on the whole of the trip.

Re facilities said to be inadequate: I am of the opinion that this complaint was due largely on account of lack of attention to detail and neglect of small matters in connection with maintenance of

yards in proper order and repair and you will note in the itemized report attached the large number of small things that were neglected. These not only caused annoyance to shippers, but considerable expense through shrinkage to cattle and hogs by having to worry them in the loading. One of the grounds for complaint was the lack of water in the yards as well as proper troughs. In many instances shippers asked to have yards piped for water. The piping of yards I would recommend, only at the large terminal yards where stock is unloaded and fed and reloaded, and where yards are properly floored and a man appointed who specially looks after it, for the reason that shippers as well as others in many instances do not exercise ordinary care in handling this kind of service and allow the water to run and flood the yard, with the result that the next shipper finds the yard a sea of mud and next to impossible to handle his stock. This was demonstrated by actual observation in quite a number of cases on my inspection where yards have already been piped.

WATER RECOMMENDATIONS

I adopted the principle that where wells and pumps could be installed where water was from 25 to 30 feet in depth to ask for a well and pump to be installed. This would cost between \$100 to \$125, as wells must be from 4 to 5 feet square and sheeted all around with heavy planking to avoid caving in and a good iron pump supplied. This I considered reasonable and the shippers' representative was of the same opinion, and satisfied.

You will also note in the itemized statement that in many instances at the smaller shipping points water can be had from nearby wells, and as water is used principally by hogs, and shipments not large, it can hardly be considered a hardship to haul a barrel or two of water which in most cases is all they require.

I have also asked and am of the opinion that this recommendation should be general that where railway water tanks are located at towns having stock yards that the railways should make a water connection inside of the tank at the bottom to the outside of the wall of the tank with a valve inside under lock, when on application to agent or section foreman a shipper may secure what water he needs to haul to stock yards.

SHELTER AND FEED

Where the regular train service which is provided is in the morning, and up to noon, I am asking for shelter sheds and hay racks, for the reason that stock must be brought into yards the night before, and an accommodation should be provided for, but where the service is in the afternoon all stock can be brought in during the morning and the same necessity for such accommodation does not exist.

In regard to additional facilities my report recommends the following be supplied: Additional pens, 33; chutes, 8; sheds, 37; troughs, 41; racks, 22; wells and pumps, 20.

HOG PENS AT WINNIPEG

In addition to above, at the Winnipeg terminal yard, 10 one-car hog pens and five large cattle pens should be put in two, making five additional pens, half their present size, to accommodate more shippers at once. This arrangement at Winnipeg was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Baird, president of the Stock Shippers' Association, and also Mr. Nicoll.

I might add the new joint yard to be erected at St. Boniface, has not yet been started, on account of some hitch in the sewerage system, to be put in and arrangements between the company and the city are not yet complete, but was informed that they expect to have the yards completed within two years. There have been no blue prints made as yet of this yard, so I could not secure one.

I also wish specially to call your attention to the fact of there being on the C. P. R. a great many modern yards, in good repair and sanitary condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS BEING CARRIED OUT

I am attaching an itemized list, divided into divisions, districts, sections and branches, giving in each case the condition I found the yards in, and my recommendations, if any, with the date inspection was made.

All of my recommendations were agreed to by the C. P. R., and about 40 or 50 per cent. of the work has already been completed. Mr. Nicoll, who represented the Stock Shippers' Association, expressed himself to me as being very well pleased with all my recommendations, and the manner in which the C. P. R. have gone ahead with the improvements.

You will note I inspected a large number of yards, on both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. that were not down on the list filed with the board, but as these yards were on the lines over which I was travelling and train travelled or stopped at all stations, I thought proper to complete the job, and again I received verbally a number of complaints at various points re yards, other than those on list.

(Continued on page 1483.)

February

Agates from the will be held at during the week being arranged to handling farm manding questions and

age

Once more finds with students in Western farmers that institution. Mission totalled at 150 students number will be it impossible to up.

Even students in ty-two in second Of this number ough many have lberta. The in-ollege opened is 85 students in ; 173 students in

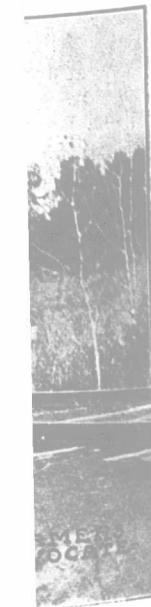
Report

ners of the West, considering the s embodied in n this issue, are the recommenda-ays, most of the e removed. One ve-stock shipping , or, rather, lack at the C. P. R. s pointed out in the C. P. R. is these yards, and ements in them. f a railway com-ck yards as the yards for years, yards were in the ny undoubtedly the charges of e justifiable.

ed to no end of rds. Cars stand e not available loaded and fed. out feed, obliged weight, the loss shipper, and in-er. In addition anger, so that the times to the hu-protect animals

of larger yarding has been made , it is said, to the on. But, in the ve ample reason is.

a million dollars f the poor whites nmission will be ientists of Amer-urried on against anity in the new



IN KILDONAN, A FAIR STAND

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The market situation in grain and live stock shows little change. The cereals have had a rather quiet week. Wheat is in active demand and prices gave little during the week, despite bearish reports from nearly all quarters of the world. Flax continues the highest-priced grain product. Oats have weakened a trifle. There was a heavy run all week at the Winnipeg yards. At Chicago deliveries are reported heavy, and quality of the average, none too high. British cattle markets show an averaged improvement of half a cent per pound in rancher and Canadian steers.

Grain

The week opened with a good export demand for wheat. Monday being Thanksgiving Day, Winnipeg market was closed. European cables were stronger, but American markets went lower. World shipments were heavy, but a million below the week before. Reports from all quarters were favorable. Conditions seemed shaping for a decline, but prices continued firm all week.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	CANADIAN		AMERICAN		EUROPEAN	
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.			
Wheat.....	10,546,262	10,350,104	6,215,948	25,650,000	25,070,000	39,558,000
Oats.....	2,175,157	2,106,787	1,449,141	14,013,000	13,380,000	9,305,000
Barley.....	847,679	700,889	645,624			

European visible wheat this week 83,416,000, against 77,140,000 last week, showing increase 6,276,000 bushels. Last week there was an increase of 5,414,000 bushels. Last year there was an increase of 1,100,000, when total was 71,200,000 bushels.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

America.....	4,696,000	5,080,000	5,840,000
Russia.....	6,152,000	6,712,000	2,048,000
Danube.....	2,464,000	2,230,000	1,040,000
Indian.....	256,000	256,000	600,000
Argentina.....	88,000	344,000	1,184,000
Australia.....	440,000	224,000	112,000
Various.....	208,000	168,000	152,000

RECEIPTS AT WINNIPEG

Wheat is pouring through inspection at Winnipeg at an unprecedented rate, this market leading the continent by a large margin in receipts. A good proportion of this wheat is being held in terminal storage by consignees. Receipts some days run nearly twice what they were the same date last year. At American centers wheat is coming in more slowly, American farmers holding back large quantities on the farms.

WORLD CONDITIONS SEEM BEARISH

In another column of this issue a world-wide summary is made of wheat conditions. On the whole, the world outlook is favorable. That is, there seems to be enough wheat in sight, or likely soon to become visible, to supply all requirements with a comfortable margin over. Russia continues to sell in unlooked for volume and seems able to continue selling as long as prices remain high. Europe requires to import heavily, and increased inquiry is developing for wheat in Germany and France, so that despite a rather bearish outlook, prices are expected to remain firm.

FLAX CONTINUES STRONG

The flurry in flax which occurred some weeks ago and regarded at the time as only temporary in nature promises to be maintained. Flax continues remarkably high, with no indication at present that any serious slump is likely to occur.

OPTION CLOSING PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat.....	96½	97½	98½	98½	97½
Oct.....	96½	97½	98½	98½	97½
Nov.....	93½	94½	94½	95½	94½
Dec.....	98½	99	99½	99½	98½
May.....					
Oats —					
Oct.....	34½	35	35½	35½	33½
Nov.....	34	34½	34½	34½	33½
Dec.....	32½	33½	33½	33½	32½
May.....	35½	35½	36½	35½	35½
Flax —					
Oct.....	153½	156½	156	156	156
Nov.....	150½	153	154	154	155
Dec.....	144	144½	146½	146½	145½

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat.....	96½	97½	97½	98½	97½
No. 1 Northern.....	94½	95½	96	96	95½
No. 2 Northern.....	93	94	94½	94½	93½
No. 3 Northern.....	90	91	92	92	91½
No. 4.....	82	83	81	81	83½
No. 5.....		76½	77½	77½	78
No. 6.....		93	93½	94½	94
Rej. 1 — 1 Nor.....	91½	92	93½	93½	92
Rej. 1 — 2 Nor.....	91½	92	93½	93½	92
Rej. 2 — 1 Nor.....					93

Rej. 2 — 2 Nor.....	89½	90	91½	91½	91
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	91	91½	92	92½	92
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	89½	90	90½	91	90½
Oats —					
No. 2 White.....	33½	34½	34½	34½	33½
No. 3 White.....	33	33½	33½	33½	33½
Barley —					
No. 3.....	46½	46½	46½	47½	47½
No. 4.....	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½
Flax —					
No. 1 N. W.....	153	156½	155	154	155
No. 1 Man.....	151	154½	153	152	153

Liverpool Prices per 100 Pounds

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor. Spot	7s 11½d	7s 11½d	7s 11½d	8s 1d	8s ½d
No. 2 Nor. Spot	7s 10½d	7s 10½d	7s 10½d	7s 11½d	7s 11d
No. 3 Nor. Spot	7s 10d	7s 10d	7s 9½d	7s 10½d	7s 10d
Dec.....	7s 9½d	7s 9½d	7s 9½d	7s 11½d	7s 10½d
Mar.....	7s 7½d	7s 7½d	7s 8½d	7s 9½d	7s 9½d
May.....	7s 7d	7s 7½d	7s 7½d	7s 8½d	7s 7½d

Live-Stock

Demand for cattle in the principal outside markets was stronger last week than for the week before. In the Old Country Canadian cattle were up a quarter to half a cent in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. In Chicago there was little change in price. Reports from that center indicate that there is an oversupply of common stuff offering and an active demand for stock of all kinds of quality.

GOOD RUN OF EXPORTERS

At Winnipeg the movement of exporters has been steady. During the week several large consignments arrived or were made up at the yards. On the whole the export stuff was fair in quality. Prices freight assumed at shipping points, are unchanged from last week, approximately \$4.25 per cwt.

POOR LOT OF BUTCHERS

It looked as if farmers were making a clean-up before feeding started. Bunches of low-grade killing stuff was arriving at the yards, old cows, thin heifers, calves of various ages from a month to a year, poor-type steers, bulls and so on. There was a fair demand for the stock, however, from killers, almost anything being saleable at some price. Values on butcher stock is practically the same.

SOME GOOD FEEDING CATTLE

Each week one could cull out some first-class bunches of feeding stock from butcher deliveries at Winnipeg, and it is surprising why more of these cattle are not picked up in the fall by feeders when they usually sell cheap, and fed over winter for the spring market. One reason is said to be the freight rates which are against this kind of business badly, but it would seem that Western feeders could assume freight charges for the short haul necessary in their case if Ontario feeders can afford to freight the same stock a thousand miles. At any rate a lot of good feeding stock on which money could be made have their throats cut during the season, and are turned into a poor kind of beef, which if given some feed would increase in value nearly twice over by spring.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.00 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.....	3.25 3.50
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered.....	2.75* 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle.....	2.25 to 2.75
Choice hogs.....	7.25 to 7.50
Choice lambs.....	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep.....	5.00 to 5.25
Choice calves.....	3.75 to 4.00
Medium calves.....	3.00 to 3.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES, WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

HOGS —	No.	Ave. Wt. Lbs.	Price.
211 Medium hogs.....		200	\$7.50
17 " ".....		207	7.25
41 " ".....		145	7.75
6 " ".....		71	5.00
CATTLE —			
89 Steers.....		1269	\$4.25
2 " ".....		1862	4.10
33 " ".....		1208	4.00
18 " ".....		958	3.25
7 " ".....		1097	2.90
1 " ".....		825	2.80
3 " ".....		800	2.75
11 " ".....		1043	2.50
26 Steers and cows.....		1026	3.00
22 " ".....		1025	2.95
43 " ".....		915	2.85
43 " ".....		910	2.85
16 " ".....		916	2.80

25 Steers and heifers.....	925	3.50
24 " ".....	1039	3.40
11 " ".....	989	3.30
19 " ".....	809	3.00
43 Heifers.....	1109	4.00
15 " ".....	1038	3.30
29 " ".....	939	3.10
18 Cows.....	919	3.10
17 " ".....	990	3.00
20 " ".....	987	2.75
11 " ".....	1042	2.60
12 " ".....	1063	2.50
4 " ".....	937	2.25
2 " ".....	980	2.00
47 Cows and heifers.....	1046	3.40
10 " ".....	1666	3.35
65 " ".....	1027	3.25
22 " ".....	907	2.75
2 Bulls.....	1440	3.00
10 " ".....	1298	2.50
7 " ".....	1207	2.25
2 " ".....	1385	1.50
2 Oxen.....	1525	3.00
156 Calves.....	297	4.00
6 " ".....	263	3.75
6 " ".....	275	3.50
1 " ".....	400	3.40
1 " ".....	300	1.70
SHEEP AND LAMBS —		
8 Sheep and lambs.....	103	5.50
90 Sheep.....	119	5.35

Toronto Markets

Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.60; choice butcher, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50; feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.75; sheep, ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.90; hogs, \$7.60 to \$8.10.

Chicago Live-Stock

Beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$9.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.10; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; westerners, \$4.35 to \$7.60; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.90.

British Markets

Latest quotations from Liverpool quote Canadian steers at 11c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 10½c. to 12c. At Glasgow, Canadian steers are quoted at 11c. to 13c.; ranchers, 10½c. to 11½c., and bulls, 10c. to 10½c. per pound. London prices are: Canadians, 11½c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 11c. to 12c.; top prices for native steers, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Winnipeg Produce Prices

Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts, per ton.....	20.00
Barley, chopped.....	22.00
Oats, chopped.....	25.00
Barley and oats, chopped.....	24.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled).....	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy.....	12.00 to 14.00
Red top.....	12.00
Baled straw.....	5.00 to 5.00
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.....	.23 to .24
Fresh made bricks.....	.30
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade.....	.19
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, Sept., per lb.....	.12½
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling.....	.24 to .26
POTATOES —	
Potatoes, per bushel.....	.35 to .40
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native cauliflower, per doz.....	.75 to 1.25
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.....	.75
Red cabbage, per doz.....	.50
Native celery, per doz.....	.30 to 1.00
Native carrots, per bus.....	.75
Native beets, per 100 lbs.....	.40
Dry onions, per bu.....	1.75
Pumpkins, per lb.....	.01
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	.10 to .10½
No. 1 tallow.....	.04
No. 2 tallow.....	.45
Sheepskins.....	.30 to .45
Wool, Manitoba, July clip.....	.9½ to .10
POULTRY — LIVE WEIGHT	
F. O. B. Winnipeg.....	14
Turkeys, per lb.....	11½
Spring chicken, per lb.....	7
Boiling fowl, per lb.....	4
Old roosters.....	8
Young Ducks, per lb.....	9
Geese, per lb.....	

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The almost universal disturbance that followed the execution of Prof. Ferrer in Spain showed itself in Pisa, Italy, in a riotous crowd which wrecked and burned the magnificent cathedral, one of the architectural wonders of Italy. The famous leaning tower was a part of it, and was once used as a belfry. The cathedral was begun in 1063, and finished in 1113.

The largest communion service ever known among Protestants was held in Pittsburg on Sunday, August 17th. The service took place on Forbes' Field, Pittsburg's big athletic grounds. The occasion was the centennial celebration of the founding of the body known as Disciples of Christ, whose chief plea is the union of all Christians on the Bible alone. The big grandstands were filled with people, over 25,000 taking part in the solemn sacrament. It required one hundred elders and five hundred deacons to do the work, and 1,500 loaves of bread were necessary.

All Saints' Day

Sons and daughters of the morning,
Greet we you this All Saints' Day.
Annals of this world adorning
Are you very far away
Or beside us? All our homage
To your hallowed shrines we pay.
Every household has its altars
Lit with an undying flame;
When our courage quails and falters,
Murmur we each well-loved name.
They are calling past the shadows—
Past the anguish and the blame.
Rosemary we lay in fancy
On your shrines, and herb of grace,
Many a lily and a pansy—
Could we see you face to face!
O, our Saints, do you remember
Love, that Death cannot efface?

The Woman at the Head of Chicago's Public Schools

John Evans in N. Y. Outlook: Chicago has turned over the management of her \$50,000,000 school system to a woman. She is, of course, an unusual woman, but all the same she is a woman, and she has displaced man.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was elected Superintendent of Schools in that city July 28. Her salary was placed at \$10,000, while that of her assistant, John D. Shoop, was made half that amount. There were unusual circumstances about this remarkable selection. In the first place, the office of the superintendent in Chicago has been a customary scene of turbulence for many months, and yet a woman was chosen to subdue the unruly factions. In the second place, Mrs. Young is sixty-four years old. She is vigorous and alert, but it is quite certain that no man at that age would have been elected. And, in the third place, Mrs. Young was the one woman in a list of sixty educators selected by a special committee as fitted for the place.
Mrs. Young is a Chicago woman. She was born in Buffalo, New York, January 15, 1845. She was brought to Chicago a few years later by her parents, and there she has stayed since. Her education was received in the schools she will now rule, and some of the pupils she taught in the lower grades are now her associates on the Board of Education. Advocates of woman suffrage thought at first that this very definite proof of woman's progress in the world of affairs would strengthen it, but the disillusionment followed soon. Mrs. Young believes in woman and in her work, but she believes more in the

home, and she has the courage to say so. It was the striking personality of the woman and her genuine power that won for her the place at the head of the second largest school system in the country.

On the day of the election Mrs. Young and five men were summoned before the Board singly. The five men were called first. Each of them was given twenty minutes to discuss some topic of education. It was dinner-time when Mrs. Young was called, and the Board members were frankly tired. Yet they felt they must listen to the woman as they had to the men. Mrs. Young talked, not twenty minutes, but two hours, and when she finished there was not a bored man among the fifteen listeners. When she left the room, she was unanimously elected at the official head of the Chicago schools.

For Kipling Lovers

Kipling has a new book of short stories, interspersed with verse, some of it in his very best vein and all of it entirely different from any other writer's work. Some of our old Indian friends appear in "Actions and Reactions," as the new book is titled, and we are joyed to meet again with Terence Mulvaney and Strickland. His knowledge of technical mechanism appears

My Creed

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.

I would be friend to all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.
—HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER, in *Harpers' Bazar*.

in "With the Night Mail," which somebody has called a "master piece of poetic foreknowledge." It is the story of aerial navigation, written several years ago. The opening story is one for every Britisher who has felt the lure of the land of his fathers and the poem placed with it is the keynote to the tale:

"I am the land of their fathers,
In me the virtue stays;
I will bring back my children
After certain days.
"Under the feet in the grasses
My clinging magic runs.
They shall return as strangers,
They shall remain as sons.
"Over their heads in the branches
Of their new-bought ancient trees
I weave an incantation,
And draw them to my knees.
"Scent of smoke in the evening,
Smell of rain in the night,
The hours, the days and the seasons,
Order their souls aright;
"Till I make plain the meaning
Of all my thousand years—
Till I fill their hearts with knowledge,
While I fill their eyes with tears."

The Origin of Woman

According to a Hindu legend this is the proper origin of woman: Twashtri, the god Vulcan of the Hindu mythology, created the world, but on his commencing to create woman he discovered that for man he had exhausted all his creative materials, and that not one solid element had been left. This, of course, greatly perplexed Twashtri, and caused him to fall into a profound meditation. When he arose from it he proceeded as follows. He took:

- The roundness of the moon.
- The undulating curve of the serpent.
- The graceful twist of the creeping plant.
- The light shivering of the grassblade and the slenderness of the willow.
- The velvet of the flowers.
- The lightness of the feather.
- The gentle gaze of the doe.
- The frolicsomeness of the dancing sunbeam.
- The tears of the cloud.
- The inconsistency of the wind.
- The timidity of the hare.
- The vanity of the peacock.
- The hardness of the diamond.
- The cruelty of the tiger.
- The chill of the snow.
- The cackling of the parrot.
- The cooing of the turtle-dove.
- All these he mixed together and formed a woman.

A Shot Heard Round the World

The King of Spain has added one more thorn to the crown to make an uneasy head uneasy still. In searching out the leaders of the revolutionary party which in August became so riotous in Barcelona, Professor Francisco Ferrer, of Barcelona University, was arrested and charged with having incited the people to lawlessness. He was tried by court martial, and though the evidence was anything but complete, he was condemned to death and the King, following advice, signed the death warrant without according the privilege of a trial before the civil court. Ferrer's daughter, who since her father's arrest has been earning her living in a biscuit factory, made a personal appeal to King Alfonso to save her father's life, but the execution was not even delayed. He was led out before the firing party, and protested against having his eyes bandaged, and refused to kneel. As the rifles were aimed, he cried: "Aim straight! Long live the modern schools!"

No event for many years has caused such wide-spread indignation and excitement. In Italy, Austria, France and even in North America the Socialist party has been roused to demonstrations of disapproval. Professor Ferrer was a cultured man, public-spirited to an extent that made him fight against tyranny and oppression, and he stood for all that was best in his party. Aside from the injustice of his trial and execution, it did more harm than good. His life was less powerful to incite men to violence than his death. He was to Spain what Tolstoy is to Russia; and the Russian government has learned sufficient wisdom to leave Tolstoy alone, no matter what political heresies he speaks and writes. Anarchism has gained by Ferrer's death, and monarchy as an institution has lost immeasurably.

William Sidis, of Brookline, Mass., is the youngest and smallest student to matriculate at Harvard. He is entered at the university as a special student this year at the advanced age of eleven. Poor little kid!

It has given lovers of James M. Barrie's books and plays a genuine pang of regret that his private life should be dragged into the publicity of the divorce court. It helps some to know that it was a last resort and that he has done all that a man can for the wife who is leaving him.

925	3.50
1039	3.40
989	3.30
809	3.00
1109	4.00
1038	3.30
939	3.10
919	3.10
990	3.00
987	2.75
1042	2.60
1063	2.50
937	2.25
980	2.00
1046	3.40
1666	3.35
1027	3.25
907	2.75
1440	3.00
1298	2.50
1207	2.25
1385	1.50
1525	3.00
297	4.00
263	3.75
275	3.50
400	3.40
300	1.70
103	5.50
119	5.35

choice butcher, \$3.00 to \$6.50; s, \$3.00 to \$6.50; i, \$3.50 to \$3.90; \$8.10.

and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.10; Texans, \$7.60; sheep, \$3.00 to \$7.00 to \$7.90.

quote Canadian 10¢ to 12¢. At ed at 11¢ to 13¢; lls, 10¢ to 10½¢. anadians, 11½¢ to prices for native

Prices 18.00 20.00 22.00 25.00 24.00

8.00 to 9.00 12.00 to 14.00 12.00 5.00 to 5.00

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.19 .12½

.24 to .26 .35 to .40

.75 to 1.25 1.00 .75 .50 .30 to 1.00 .75 .40 1.75 .01

.10 to .10½ .5 .04 .45 .9½ to .10

14 11½ 7 4 8 9

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

BEWARE THAT YOU FORGET NOT THE LORD YOUR GOD

When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which he hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God.—Deut. viii., 10-11.

In the clipping given below, called "A Startling Change," it is suggested that interest in religious matters is declining among our Canadian farmers. I have been asked to lay the matter before you, requesting you to express your opinion on the subject. I don't expect to be able to find room for all you have to say regarding it, but hope that you will strongly object to the insinuation that you care less about religion than your fathers did. The drive to church may no longer be the most exciting social event in the week. Times have changed in that respect, but "going to church"—important as that duty certainly is—cannot be a proof of a man's religious state, though it may be an indication. Only God knows which members of a congregation are really worshippers in spirit and in truth.

As for the statement that religious books are not greatly in demand, that proves nothing at all. Even though we may not quite agree with the cynic who said: "We know that those are the ways of theologians, that many write books, few read them, and none buy them," we know that religious books are not likely to be read by more than a very small proportion of religious people. Farmers are not the only people of whom this might be said. A great many earnest Christians are too busy to read much, and a taste for reading requires to be cultivated. It will not be worth much if it is allowed to wander recklessly. I got a letter the other day from a lady who is about fifty years old, and who is naturally endowed with great mental ability. She used to read everything that came within reach. Now she writes: "I read nothing but novels." For my part, I would rather injure my body by eating nothing but candy, than stunt and starve my mind and spirit by reading "nothing but novels."

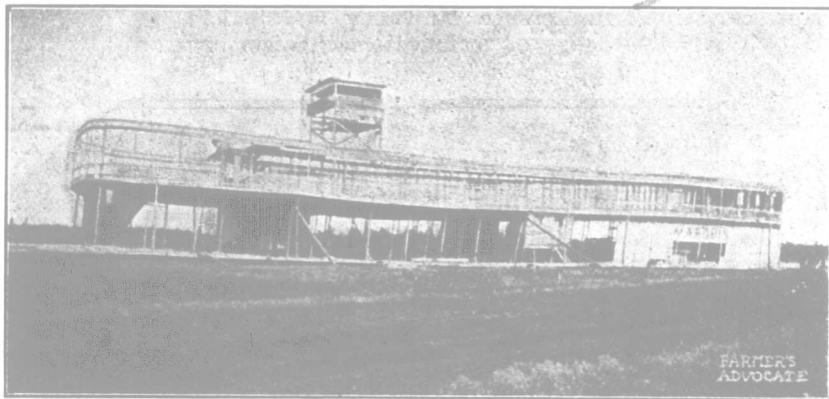
But people do read, even though they may not cultivate the habit of reading religious books. They read newspapers, at least; and the fact that religious questions are discussed in almost every newspaper in our land, proves that people are vitally interested in religion.

"But what has all this to do with Thanksgiving Day?" you may ask. It has a great deal to do with it, in my opinion. The chapter from which our text is taken, warns God's people that when He has brought them "into a good land . . . a land of wheat, and barley, and vines . . . a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it," then God must not be forgotten. Thanks must be rendered to Him from Whom all good things have come, "Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein; and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied; then thine heart be lighted up, and thou forget the LORD thy God. . . . and thou say in thine heart, my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. But thou shalt remember the LORD thy God; for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth."

I believe in my friends, the farmers. I want you to declare enthusiastically that you do care about religion, and yet we all are only too apt to allow God's good gifts to blind us to the Giver. When He sends bad seasons, we know—especially a farmer knows—that we are helpless unless suitable weather is given for the crops. Then we remember God, and look to Him for the help that no one but God can give. But after many years of health and prosperity, we may begin to fancy that, as Moses

says, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth." Perhaps our wise Father may find it necessary to check the multiplication of our possessions so that we may remember that it is He—and He only—"that giveth the power to get wealth." The most up-to-date farmer could never cause one grain to multiply unless God worked with him. He may look proudly at his wheat and vegetables and fruits. He may think himself very clever because he has to pull down his barns and build greater, in order to find room for all his overflowing possessions. But, let God leave him to farm ALONE for one season, and all his cleverness will avail him nothing—and even his cleverness is God's gift, which a blow in the head or an attack of brain fever might destroy.

Warren, in "Among the Forces"—a book which I have quoted often of late—describes how a man had a big field of wheat which stopped growing for want of moisture. To water it properly he would need thousands of teams, each drawing a ton of water. The horses would trample down the grain and, besides, the nearest water in sufficient quantity was the ocean. It would take months to get the water, and then it would be salt, and would ruin the crop. What could he do? He asked the sun to help him, and the sun cheerfully responded, drawing fresh water out of the salt sea, carry-



The old steamer, "Marquis," which has been lying on the river bank at Prince Albert ever since 1885 was entirely burned on Sept. 29th, 1909. The steamer, of which the above is a good presentation just prior to the fire, was used to carry troops from Battleford to Prince Albert during the rebellion of '85. She was built in Grand Forks and brought up the Saskatchewan by Major Swinford.

ing it thousands of miles and—with the help of wind and gravitation—spraying it on the wheat so gently that not a stalk was bruised. "Then the farmer stopped weeping for laughter, and in his joy he remembered to thank, not the sun, nor the wind, but the great One who made them both." Are you, like that farmer, thanking your Great Partner—Who has worked for you and with you ceaselessly, by night as well as by day—or are you like another man who called the sun and gravitation to work for him, and then said proudly, "How smart I am?"

Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, who has given thee power to get wealth! Why has he entrusted you with wealth, when others of His dear children are tried with the test of poverty? Does He love you more than they? Or has He made you one of His stewards, expecting you to lay out His property under His directions? We are passing swiftly through this earth's journey. What are we going to take out of it? Is God's good gift of prosperity making us hard and cold? Is it being permitted to crowd out the remembrance of Him from Monday morning to Saturday night, and even preventing us from seeing His Face clearly on Sunday? Is prosperity making us selfish, careful for our own comfort, and careless about the comfort of others? Are our souls growing poorer as we fancy we are growing richer? Then let us heed the warning cry: "Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God! . . . And it shall be, if thou do at all forget, the LORD thy God, and walk after other Gods, and serve them, and worship

them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish."—Deut. viii., 19.

If our Father should pour His harvest gifts directly and visibly from His hands into ours, we should not forget to thank Him. Why should we forget that He has worked beside us all summer? We know that His command: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread!" was a crown of blessing. Work is itself a blessing, and men only prize wealth of any kind to the full when they have toiled to win it. But work may be magnified until it becomes a god, and its votaries walk after WORK or walk after MONEY and serve them and worship them, forgetting the Lord who desires to give them the real and lasting riches of a strong and noble character. If we pass through this life—from birth to death—and step through the Veil to begin the next stage of our existence, without this treasure of Character, then we shall have failed indeed. Heaped up millions will look very paltry from the other side of Death.

It is so easy to forget God. I have met many people in many places, and I never yet knew a man or woman who seemed to me to be wicked, but I have met many who apparently forget God. More than that, I find it is very easy to forget Him myself. The warning hits home, or probably I should not think you needed it. We usually remember God when times are hard, but too often we forget Him in the excitement of harvesting His gifts. Don't let us crowd the remembrance of His Presence out of our Thanksgiving Day.

"God gives us light and love, and all good things."

Richly for joy, and power, to use aright; But then we may forget Him in His gifts:— We cannot well forget the hand that holds, And pierces us, and will not let us go, However much we strive under it."

If man is athirst for God, surely much more is God athirst for man. He will try every possible means to win our hearts. He wants to give us prosperity, but may find it necessary to take away His gifts if they draw our hearts away from the Giver—and He never makes mistakes in His husbandry.

DORA FARNCOMB.

A STARTLING CHANGE

Two striking contrasts have been presented in two recent issues of The Sun. In one, a description was attempted of the religious fervor of the early days in North Ontario, when, from a distance of thirty miles, people drove in lumber wagons to attend services in the old stone church at Beaverton. In the other, the statement was made that there is to-day at Manilla, not very far from Beaverton, a library containing 4,000 volumes, and that only seven of the works on religion were taken out by subscribers during the whole of last year.

Here is a situation calling for serious thought. In one generation, a typical Ontario community seems, on the face of the facts as stated, to have passed from the most rigid Puritanism to a condition of comparative neglect of those things which were placed above all others by the men and women who are

now sleeping their last sleep under the shadow of the place of worship built by the labor of their hands. What of the future? What is to be the outcome of the tendency so obstinately presented? This is, perhaps, scarcely a subject for a lay journal to deal with exclusively, but it is one to which serious attention should certainly be given by someone. If the old moorings are lost, will safer moorings be found instead? Or are we likely to drift like a ship at sea without rudder or compass?—Farmers' Sun.

VISITS OF ROYALTY

The year 1909 will be memorable for its numerous meetings of crowned heads. Already, although little more than half over, it has seen an exceptional number of kingly meetings and more are in the immediate programme. King Edward is this year in person greeting a record number of monarchs, and the fact is universally hailed as a promise of peace. The meetings of monarchs up to the present date are shown in the following table:

Feb. 8.—King Edward's visit to the German Emperor at Berlin.

March 6.—King Edward meets the French President in Paris.

March 31.—King Edward meets the King of Spain at Biarritz.

April 17.—The German Emperor meets the King of Greece at Corfu.

April 29.—King Edward meets the King of Italy at Bain.

May 15.—The German Emperor meets the Austrian Emperor.

June 15.—The Czar meets the German Emperor at Bjoerkoe.

June 26.—The Czar meets the King of Sweden at Stockholm.

July 31.—The Czar meets the French President at Cherbourg.

Aug. 2.—King Edward meets the Czar at Cowes.

August 7.—The Czar meets the German emperor at Kiel.

Other notable events have been the tour of the Japanese crown prince, during which he visited St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London and Madrid; the tour of the Czar, during which he visited Finland and Denmark, and the meeting between the king of Italy and President Roosevelt in April. Before the year is out it is highly probable that King Edward will meet the Emperor of Austria, and that the Czar will meet the Sultan at Sebastopol. The Czar met the King of Italy on October 25 in Italy.

Already, it will be seen, King Edward has this year met five European monarchs. Since his majesty's accession he has not met more than six kings in any one year.

OUR KING

At court no Royal splendor rules, No ermine mantles robe the King— His crown is made of mother's spools Encircled on a gaudy string.

With rattle-box for scepter he Makes ready for his kingly nap, And summons each to bend a knee Before the throne on mother's lap.

For we the monarch's subjects be— In servitude, abject, we kneel; A weak and humble legion, we, Oppressed beneath his rosy heel.

And I am Jester to the King! I put aside my tricks and wiles— A jumping-jack upon a string, It takes to coax the monarch's smiles.

I shake my jester's bell and strings— The monarch shouts in childish glee— His laughter through the nursery rings Far sweeter than a king's could be.

But, hold, we bore the King, I own; "We pray the Lord his soul to keep." Tread lightly here around the throne— The King's asleep—the King's asleep.

—JOHN D. WELLS.

THE INGLE NOOK

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION

At present there are in the shelter of the Children's Aid Society at Regina these children:

Clarence, aged 10½, a bright, business head; does errands correctly and promptly; a healthy, active lad who would do good service on a farm.

Cyril, 8 years, scholarly, quick, demonstrative.

Edwin, 8½ years, thoughtful, mechanical.

Arthur, 10½ years, small, quick, active, fond of farm life and horses, lovable and affectionate.

Archie, 6½ years, a fine-grained boy, intellectual head, quiet, happy nature and very observant.

Leslie, 2½ years, exceedingly clever in his speech, bright and healthy.

Applications made to the Secretary, Children's Aid Home, Regina, Sask., will receive prompt replies.

A BIT OF GOOD NEWS

Our good friend H.M.S., of Pilot Mound, who wrote the delightful Wild Flower articles we had this summer, sends a note to say that a new book, "Field Book of American Wild Flowers," written by F. Schuyler Mathews, has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Its cost is \$2.50, but he says that it is better and handier than any book of the kind yet published. He closes with: "Will you let your Ingle Nook readers know this so that they can make Christmas presents of this book to their husbands so that the latter cannot possibly object to the expenditure."

Many thanks, good friend.

INDIAN SUMMER

The trees are leafless, and the grass is dead
Beneath the feet. The summer flowers sleep
(Except a truant rose), the low skies weep
At dawn, because the summer's fled;
And yet within the gardens (gold and red)
The brave chrysanthemums their vigil keep
In colors of the summer; light winds heap
The fallen leaves; the sun from overhead
With warmth and cheer sends down his golden light
Through the bare trees, or at the casement gleams.
Through rosy twilight draws the quiet night—
Anon the bird note falters, and the streams
Of traffic cease, and in the softened light
The soul of summer lingers still and dreams.

—ANNIE KATE BARNES in N. Y. Outlook.

HAPPY EITHER WAY

Dear Dame Durden:—It is nearly two years since I wrote to our corner, but hope my seat is still vacant for me. I see Egyptian Queen asking for a recipe for chocolate candy, so am sending one for chocolate caramels: One pint of granulated sugar, one teacup of Baker's chocolate, one-half cup of butter, three-quarter cup of cream, one-half cup of baking molasses.

You ask us our idea about giving Christmas presents, so I will tell you what I have often thought about it. I think it is a goodly spirit and should be kept up as much as possible. I believe in giving according to our means, for you know it is not so much the gift as the giving. Another thing—let us all try to give something useful. How much nicer a good book is than some gaudy trinket that is neither useful or ornamental.

Have any of the members ever noticed people who have two friends, the one wealthy, the other poor? To the one that is wealthy she will give some costly present, while on the other hand the poorer friend will perhaps get a card or a little useless thing that only cost a few cents and is of no earthly use.

I have seen this thing happen quite often.

I will tell you what I am doing for Christmas. I am making a lot of clothes for the mission hall. I have some skirts and men's underclothes. Out of the skirts I am making some children's bonnets. I put two thicknesses of the cloth, put a thin layer of woolen in between and line the whole thing with print. For underclothes I am going to make some little shirts and

THE NEXT BEST THING

Dear Dame Durden:—I am bringing a few suggestions for a Christmas dinner without a turkey which may help someone. If you wish, Dame Durden, to hold my letter over, as probably someone can offer something more suitable, which will make up for the missing turkey, I will not mind in the least to have mine omitted.

Secure a tender beef roast, lay a piece of suet on top of meat and two or three pieces here and there in the pan that the beef is to be roasted in and put all in a very hot oven. One hour before time to serve, take out of oven, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add a dressing made after the following recipe and

folk get their rest and are in bright spirits all through the happy day. When Santa comes in the evening they are excited over all and can't bear to leave the dollies and go to bed. We buy very few candies for the little folk and prefer fruit for them; it may be only bright red apples and some oranges. Children would think there was something very important missing, as would everyone, but I never care to give them poor quality, highly-colored candies at any time.

Probably it would have been wiser on my part to start churning this morning instead of writing this, but as Dame Durden will know by now where it best ought to go, I will leave it all in her hands.

SNOWFLAKE.

(Perhaps it would have been better for your day's work to have done the churning, but it wouldn't have been half so good for us, and we hope you got some pleasure, too, out of sending a helpful message. Many thanks for your prompt response.—D. D.)

THE CLOTHES PROBLEM

My Dear Dame Durden:—I am enclosing the address of the music club for "Mother of Four" and hope she will find it quite satisfactory. I do, indeed, and mean to be a member as long as I can scratch up the necessary dollar.

We had our first snow yesterday, and oh, it does look bleak to-day. We are not going to complain, however, for the autumn has been so glorious.

I wonder if you will mind giving me some advice on some winter clothes, Dame Durden? We seem so far away from everything here, and the fashion books are so impossible, at least any I have seen. I had a long muskrat coat in view, but have changed my mind, and now want anything but muskrat. Are Russian pony coats pretty, and what sort of muffs are generally worn with them? Would pony make up into a pretty toque, or would you have the toque made to match the muff? I am having a brown eolienne dress made, over taffeta, for a house dress. Would you have it made with a sweep? I am in my twenty-first year and am considered "out", although I have never really come out. Would a cream mull over cream China silk, made princess style, or a la mode for evening wear? One more question: Would black broadtail pony be pretty with a black lynx collar and muff and what is the difference between Russian pony and broadtail pony? You will place yourself under great obligation to me by giving me your advice. I hope I am not outstepping the bounds of the Ingle Nook.

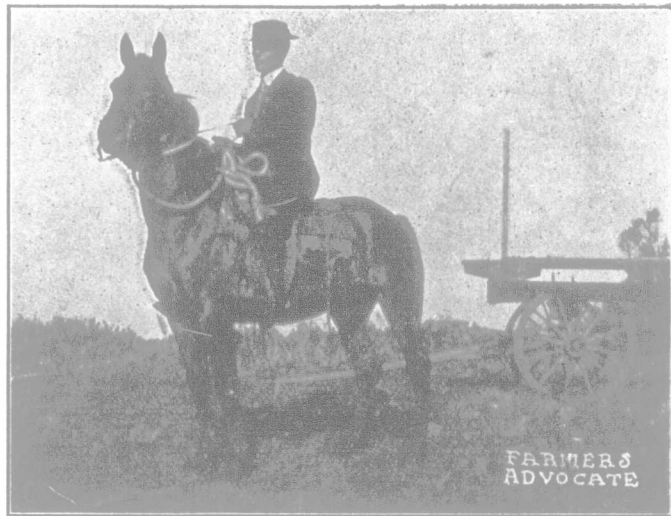
One day, when driven to our wits' end for a pudding, we made a sponge cake—I think I once sent the recipe of it to the Nook—in a rather large pan, cut it in half and put between a lemon filling made as for lemon pie, pouring over the whole cake the remaining filling. You have no idea how good it was. Try it, Chatterers. I make my lemon filling with flour and milk, and find it much richer.

I see Dame Durden looking weary, so adieu,

MADELEINE.

(In one sense there are no bounds to the Ingle Nook to be outstepped, though there are narrow limitations to the wisdom of the hostess thereof. But what I can't answer someone else always knows and is willing to tell, so I do no worrying on that score.

Russian pony coats are pretty—when they are new, but the dealers won't guarantee them to wear, and they become rough and ugly after a short time. They seem to be just a fad among furs, with not much but the style to recommend them. In fact the imitation pony cloth gives better service than the real thing. Toques and hats can be got in that fur as well as muffs. The former, of course, being only worn for a season or two does not need to depend on the durability, but the muff would not be a very good investment. The lynx furs are lovely when you get a good quality in black and they would go well with any coat you decided to get except rat. Broadtail is not pony at all; it is lamb and is fairly durable. Would you like a good fur-lined coat? They seem very satisfactory, especially



THE TEACHER OFF FOR A SATURDAY'S RIDE.

drawers for some little tots. Of course there is nothing stylish about them but they are warm, and I am sure in this cold country there are a lot of poor children who would sooner have a coat or bonnet than a picture card.

I will tell you of the way a family on a homestead spent their Christmas without turkey or the other fixings. They had no butter or potatoes either. They had some roast meat and made some dressing and cooked with it; also cooked a few turnips and made a pudding without currants or raisins, just a plain suet pudding with a little syrup on it. I know for a fact that it was one of the best Christmas dinners that was ever eaten on a homestead, so you see it is not the turkey and plum pudding that makes the success, for if you haven't the Christmas spirit no amount of good things will make up for it.

pack it at one end of pan and replace in oven:—Stale bread crumbs, chopped apples, raisins and currants or prunes, sugar, spices, salt and pepper and an onion which has cooked a minute in a tablespoon of butter. Mix all lightly.

To make a mock chicken roast, have a pork steak cut one-half inch thick. Prepare a sage dressing as for a turkey, place it on meat, roll, tie tightly and roast in oven one hour. Remove strings before sending to table. Gravy may be made with each roast. When roasting fowl instead of adding thickening to gravy, add one cup of sweet cream.

Instead of cranberries have beets boiled and sliced one-half inch thick, then with a cutter made by bending a piece of tin into a heart shape, cut all out and pickle same as usual. The trimmings may be served hot after chopping



HOME OF R. H. WINNY, NICOLA, B. C.

Well, Dame Durden, my pen just seems to fly away from me when I start to write about Christmas, for I do enjoy it so much. I have had both good turkey and pudding and have also spent the day without any and I have enjoyed it just the same. So let us all get the good spirit, and the rest is easy.

BLUE BELL.

(Two years is a long, long time between calls and I hope you will try to shorten the space between them. Many thanks for writing so promptly about Christmas doings.—D.D.)

Carrot pudding or mince pie will do if plum pudding can't be made. Will send recipe for prune loaf if a light dessert is desired. Canned fruit may be used if allowed to heat, then add to it a dissolved jelly powder.

As to fixings, we have none but a tree. We aim to have the children in bed early on Christmas Eve; then we decorate the tree and cover a basket with bright tissue paper into which the presents are put. In the morning Santa Claus rises early and waits for the patter of little feet, when he pretends to be going, but comes back when he sees little folk. Then you all know what happens. We like this mode better, as the little

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if you do much driving. If you are getting a muff don't get one of the fashionable fantastic cut — they will not stay in long and do not look so well as the plain ones that are built on generous lines.

Now for the dresses. I like the idea of the brown eolienne, but I wouldn't have it sweep. House dresses are worn mostly just to the floor and the same all the way round. Another thing in favor of no excess in length is that eolienne tears across very easily. I had a black one once made long and it was a scene of darns and patches. Then I had it made shorter and lived happy ever after.

Waist lines are going to be in evidence again, and that means the gradual disappearance of the princess gown, though it will linger longest in evening dresses. Silks are temporarily relegated

to a back seat for this winter too, but some of the woollen goods shown for evening wear are beautiful. I'd like to see you in a cream crepe or crepe de chine made with a draped skirt and a V-shaped throat, with the edge of the drapery and of the yoke outlined with a band trimming about an inch and a half wide and showing silver in it, with perhaps a touch of rose or pale blue. The draped skirt is new and a favorite; some are pointed back and front and some start from each side of the front panel about six inches from the bottom of the skirt and go the same length all the way round. The skirt fits into the waist band without fullness.

Have I been any help to you at all? I'm a "duffer" when it comes to describing clothes in detail. — D.D.)



The Western Wigwam

A GOOD GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—The picture of my wild rabbits in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was fine. I kept the rabbits all summer, but, as they did not have any baby rabbits, I turned them loose a month ago, and let them go to their native woods, where I hope they are enjoying their freedom.

I have a piece of ground every year for a garden. This year I planted water melons, musk melons and pumpkins. I also had ten rows of potatoes 140 yards long in the orchard. I dug my potatoes on the thirteenth day of July, and got \$33.25 for them. Some were shipped to Phoenix, and some to Rossland. It's easy raising potatoes, as Dad and Uncle do the harrowing and cultivating with the horses, and it only took me two hours to hoe the weeds out of my ten rows. But it's different with my melons and pumpkins, as I cultivated them with a hand cultivator after every rain before the ground got dry, and that makes one sweat. I have picked over 200 ripe musk melons, and eighteen water melons and twenty-two pumpkins. Do you like musk melons and pumpkin pie, Cousin Dorothy? I do.

I would like to have a button and enclose a two-cent stamp.

Do you think the photo of the Kettle River on a maple leaf pretty?

B.C. (a) CHARLIE COOPER.

(Do I like musk melons? Do I like pumpkin pie? I'm hungry at the very thought of them, and, here it is only four o'clock. I was snowbound once for twenty hours on the Dakota prairie and the men in our car spent their time thinking of what they would order for dinner when they could get to where there was any dinner. It was tantalizing to hear them talk of steaks and chicken and other good things miles away. I'm using one photo you sent, and the men have taken two for their part of the paper. The maple leaf may not make a good cut, but I'm trying it. Thanks for sending them.

C.D.

HAS ELEVEN PUPPIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to school every day. We will have a new teacher soon. We will have school till Christmas. I am nine years old, and I am in the fourth grade. We have eleven little collie puppies. I will enclose a two-cent stamp to get a button. I will close with best wishes to the Western Wigwam.

DANIELSON.

Sask (a).

PRESSING HAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been going to write for a long time, and all the time forgot it until now. I have not much to tell you. I am going to school every day. We are all done haying now, and some farmers out here are pressing hay and selling to Winnipeg. I would like to get a button, if you please.

JOHN MAGNUSON.

A BAD FIRE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to Western Wigwam. I am nine years old. My uncle had a fire and lost his barn and his crop; even the apples were roasted. It was started by a spark from the threshing machine. My papa is threshing now, and will be about done in two days.

RUTH SAWYER.

FRANK IS CROSS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. I like very much to read the letters of the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and we all like it very much. I live on a farm of six hundred and forty acres with my mother and father and two sisters. We have four little colts this year, and their names are Bess, Jeff, Queen and Frank. They are all quiet, but Frank, and he will not let you near him. We will be starting to thresh in about two weeks now. Our grain is ready, and we are waiting on the threshing machine to come around. I am going to school, and am in the sixth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss S—. She taught here a year or two ago. Our studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, drawing and grammar. I have an air rifle which shoots only one shot at a time. I took it out to shoot gophers in the spring, but it would not kill them. We live four miles east of Lumsden.

IVAN BURROWS.

Sask. (a).

HAD THE WHOOPING COUGH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have not written to you for a long time I thought I would write. I passed the examination and so did my brother. I am enclosing a two-cent stamp for a button. I have moved into town since I wrote last. We have an automobile. I have had the whooping cough all holidays and so did not have much of a time. I went to the fair here and had a good time. My brother has been taking music lessons, and I am going to take them soon. We are going to have a

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Sask. (a).

RED WING.

A SECOND LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—How are all the Wigs getting on these times? I was glad to see my last letter in the paper. We are going to start to thresh

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One cup granulated sugar, two-thirds cup sour milk, four tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful baking powder, pinch of salt sifted in flour to make a stiff batter.

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in two days, if the weather is fine. Most of the people are threshing around here. We are stacking now till we get a machine. We had about four hundred acres of crop in this year. I like to read the letters in the paper. All the letters are fine to read. There is a new railroad through our town; it came through last year. It is the C. N. R. We have three men just now. I am going to put some puzzles in: 1. What comes once a minute, twice a moment, and not once in a hundred years? Ans.—The letter M. I think I will close, with all good luck to the club.

Man. (a).

NIGHT OWL.

I have a quarter of a mile to go to school. I am in the sixth grade. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, grammar, history, geography. I am twelve years old. We have four horses, ten calves and eleven cows. I enclose a two-cent stamp, hoping to receive a button.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Man. (a).

THE ORPHAN'S HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to write my first letter to the Wigwam. I think it is such a nice little corner. My papa takes the *ADVOCATE*, and we always read the Wigwam letters. I am thirteen years old, and I go to



CHARLIE COOPER'S PUMPKIN PATCH IN GRAND FORKS, B. C.

A FINE DOG

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I would like to join your club, and would like a button. Will you please send me one. We have finished threshing. I have a fine dog named Jip, four pigeons and a cow. We have four cats. I go to school every day. I am in grade four. My father has thirty head of cattle, and ten horses. I must close and leave room for others.

Man. (a).

GRAHAM DAVIDSON.

TWELVE YEARS OLD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I like to read the letters of the Western Wigwam.

school every day. I am in the fifth book. I go to school to Midnapore. It is ten miles south of Calgary, and there is a railway station here. There is an orphan's home being built, in which Father Lacombe is concerned. He was staying at Midnapore for a while this summer, but is away at Quebec at present. We have a nice pair of little ponies we drive. We can ride them too, they are so quiet. We have twenty-two head of horses all together, and about thirty head of cattle. I am enclosing a stamp for a button. I will close, wishing both you and the Western Wigwam the best of success.

Alta. (a).

PRAIRIE CHICKEN

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorp.

CHAPTER XXXVIII—Continued.

That she would not marry Le Gardeur was plain enough to De Pean, who knew her ambitious views regarding the Intendant; and that the Intendant would not marry her was equally a certainty to him, although it did not prevent De Pean's entertaining an intense jealousy of Bigot.

Despite discouraging prospects, he found a consolation in the reflection that, failing his own vain efforts to please Amelie de Repentigny for sake of her wealth, the woman he most loved for sake of her beauty and spirit would yet drop like a golden fleece into his arms, either through spite at her false lover or through love of himself. De Pean cared little which, for it was the person, not the inclination of Angelique, that carried away captive the admiration of the Chevalier de Pean.

The better to accomplish his crafty design of abducting Le Gardeur, De Pean had taken up his lodging at the village inn. He knew that in the polite hospitalities of the Manor House he could find few opportunities to work upon the susceptible nature of Le Gardeur; that too many loving eyes would there watch over his safety, and that he was himself suspected, and his presence only tolerated on account of the business which had ostensibly brought him there. At the inn he would be free to work out his schemes sure of success if by any

means and on any pretence he could draw Le Gardeur thither and rouse into life and fury the sleeping serpents of his old propensities,—the love of gaming, the love of wine, and the love of Angelique.

Could Le Gardeur be persuaded to drink a full measure to the bright eyes of Angelique des Meloises, and could he, when the fire was kindled, be tempted once more to take in hand the box more fatal than that of Pandora and place fortune on the turn of a die, De Pean knew well that no power on earth could stop the conflagration of every good resolution and every virtuous principle in his mind. Neither aunt nor sister nor friends could withhold him then! He would return to the city, where the Grand Company had a use to make of him which he would never understand until it was too late for aught but repentance.

De Pean pondered long upon a few words he had one day heard drop from the lips of Bigot, which meant more, much more, than they seemed to imply, and they flitted long through his memory like bats in a room seeking an outlet into the night, ominous of some deed of darkness.

De Pean imagined that he had found a way to revenge himself on Le Gardeur and Amelie—each for thwarting him in a scheme of love or fortune. He brooded long and malignantly how to

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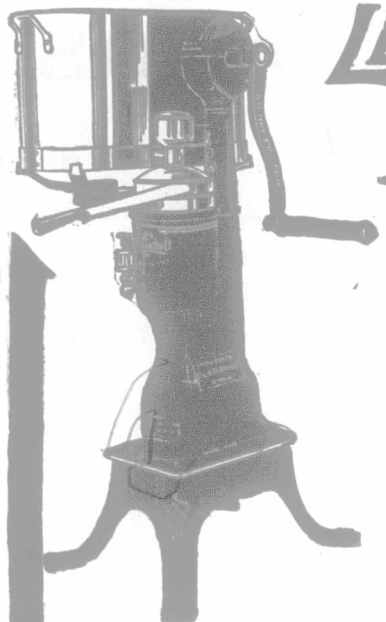
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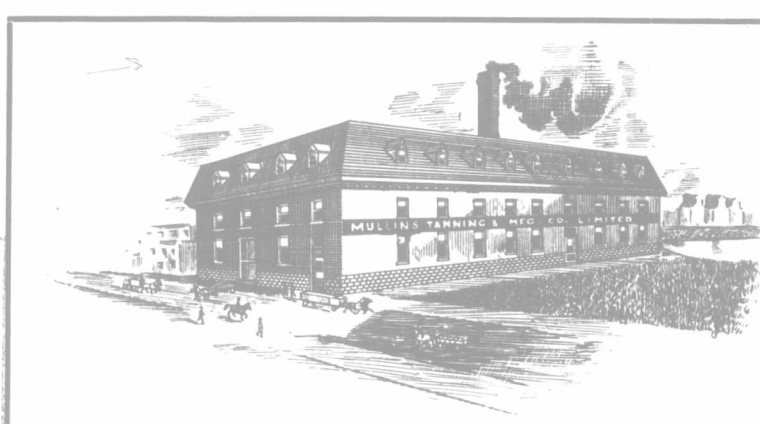
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hatch the plot which he fancied was his own, but which had really been conceived in the deeper brain of Bigot, whose few seemingly harmless words had dropped into the ear of De Pean, casually as it were, but which Bigot knew would take root and grow in the congenial soul of his secretary and one day bring forth terrible fruit.

The next day was wet and autumnal, with a sweeping east wind which blew raw and gustily over the dark grass and drooping trees that edged the muddy lane of the village of Tilly.

At the few houses in the village everything was quiet, except at the old-fashioned inn, with its low, covered gallery and swinging sign of the Tilly Arms.

There, flitting round the door, or occasionally peering through the windows of the tap-room, with pipes in their mouths and perchance a tankard in their hands, were seen the elders of the village, boatmen, and habitans, making use, or good excuse, of a rainy day for a social gathering in the dry, snug chimney-corner of the Tilly Arms.

In the warmest corner of all, his face aglow with fire-light and good liquor, sat Master Pothier dit Robin, with his gown tucked up to his waist as he toasted his legs and old gamashes in the genial warmth of a bright fire.

He leaned back his head and twirled his thumbs for a few minutes without speaking or listening to the babble a-

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round him, which had now turned upon the war and the latest sweep of the royal commissaries for corn and cattle. "Did you say, Jean La Marche," said he, "that Le Gardeur de Repentigny was playing dice and drinking hot wine with the Chevalier de Pean and two big dogs of the Friponne?"

"I did." Jean spoke with a choking sensation. "Our young Seigneur has broken out again wilder than ever, and is neither to hold or bind any longer!"

"Ay!" replied Master Pothier reflectively, "the best bond I could draw would not bind him more than a spider's thread! They are stiff-necked as bulls, these De Repentignys, and will bear no yoke but what they put on themselves! Poor lad! Do they know at the Manor House that he is here drinking and dicing with the Chevalier de Pean?"

"No! Else all the rain in heaven would not have prevented his being looked after by Mademoiselle Amelie

and my Lady," answered Jean. "His friend, Pierre Philibert, who is now a great officer of the King, went last night to Batiscan, on some matter of the army, as his groom told me. Had he been here, Le Gardeur would not have spent the day at the Tilly Arms, as we poor habitans do when it is washing-day at home."

"Pierre Philibert!" Master Pothier rubbed his hands at this reminder, "I remember him, Jean! A hero like St. Denis! It was he who walked into the Chateau of the Intendant and brought off young De Repentigny as a cat does her kitten."

"What, in his mouth, Master Pothier?" "None of your quips, Jean; keep cool!" Master Pothier's own face grew red. "Never ring the coin that is a gift, and do not stretch my comparisons like your own wit to a bare thread. If I had said in his mouth, what then? It was by word of mouth, I warrant you, that he carried him away from Beau-

manoir. Pity he is not here to take him away from the Tilly Arms!"

The sound of voices, the rattle and clash of the dice box in the distant parlor, reached his ear amidst the laughter and gabble of the common room. The night was a hard one in the little inn.

In proportion as the common room of the inn grew quiet by the departure of its guests, the parlor occupied by the gentlemen became more noisy and distinct in its confusion. The song, the laugh, the jest, and jingle of glasses mingled with the perpetual rattle of dice or the thumps which accompanied the play of successful cards.

Paul Gaillard, the host, a timid little fellow not used to such high imperious guests, only ventured to look into the parlor when summoned for more wine. He was a born censitaire of the house of Tilly, and felt shame and pity as he beheld the dishevelled figure of his young Seigneur shaking the dice-box and defying one and all to another cast for love, liquor, or whole handfuls of uncounted coin.

Paul Gaillard had ventured once to whisper something to Le Gardeur about sending his caleche to the Manor House, hoping that his youthful master would consent to be driven home. But his proposal was met by a wild laugh from Le Gardeur and a good-humored expulsion from the room.

He dared not again interfere, but contented himself with waiting until break of day to send a message to the Lady de Tilly informing her of the sad plight of his young master.

De Pean, with a great object in view, had summoned Le Mercier and Emeric de Lantagnac from the city,—potent toppers and hard players,—to assist him in his desperate game for the soul, body, and fortune of Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

They came willingly. The Intendant had laughingly wished them bon voyage and a speedy return with his friend Le Gardeur, giving them no other intimation of his wishes; nor could they surmise that he had any other object in view than the pleasure of again meeting a pleasant companion of his table and a sharer of their pleasures.

De Pean had no difficulty in enticing Le Gardeur down to the village inn, where he had arranged that he should meet, by mere accident, as it were, his old city friends.

The bold, generous nature of Le Gardeur, who neither suspected nor feared any evil, greeted them with warmth. They were jovial fellows, he knew, who would be affronted if he refused to drink a cup of wine with them. They talked of the gossip of the city, its coteries and pleasant scandals, and of the beauty and splendor of the Queen of society—Angelique des Meloises.

Le Gardeur, with a painful sense of his last interview with Angelique, and never for a moment forgetting her reiterated words, "I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you," kept silent whenever she was named, but talked with an air of cheerfulness on every other topic.

His one glass of wine was soon followed by another. He was pressed with such cordiality that he could not refuse. The fire was rekindled, at first with a faint glow upon his cheek and a sparkle in his eye; but the table soon overflowed with wine, mirth and laughter. He drank without reflection, and soon spoke with warmth and looseness from all restraint.

De Pean, resolved to excite Le Gardeur to the utmost, would not cease alluding to Angelique. He recurred again and again to the splendor of her charms and the fascination of her ways. He watched the effect of his speech upon the countenance of Le Gardeur, keenly observant of every expression of interest excited by the mention of her.

"We will drink to her bright eyes," exclaimed De Pean, filling his glass until it ran over, "first in beauty and worthy to be first in place in New France—yea, or Old France either! and he is a heathen who will not drink this toast!"

"Le Gardeur will not drink it! Neither would I, in his place," replied Emeric de Lantagnac, too drunk now to mind what he said. "I would drink to the bright eyes of no woman who had played me the trick Angelique has played upon Le Gardeur!"

"What trick has she played upon me?" repeated Le Gardeur, with a touch of anger.

"Why, she has jilted you, and now flies at higher game, and nothing but a prince of the blood will satisfy her!"

"Does she say that, or do you invent it?" Le Gardeur was almost choking with angry feelings. Emeric cared little what he said, drunk or sober. He replied gravely.

"Oh, all the women in the city say she said it! But you know, Le Gardeur, women will lie of one another faster than a man can count a hundred by tens."

De Pean, while enjoying the vexation of Le Gardeur, feared that the banter of Emeric might have an ill effect on his scheme. "I do not believe it, Le Gardeur," said he. "Angelique is too true a woman to say what she means to every jealous rival. The women hope she has jilted you. That counts one more chance for them, you know! Is not that feminine arithmetic, Le Mercier?" asked he.

"It is at the Friponne," replied Le Mercier, laughing. "But the man who becomes debtor to Angelique des Meloises will never, if I know her, be discharged out of her books, even if he pay his debt."

"Ay, they say she never lets go a lover, or a friend either," replied De Pean. "I have proof to convince Le Gardeur that Angelique has not jilted him. Emeric reports women's tattle, nothing more."

Le Gardeur was thoroughly roused. "Par Dieu!" exclaimed he, "my affairs are well talked over in the city, I think! Who gave man or woman the right to talk of me thus?"

"No one gave them the right. But the women claim it indefeasibly from Eve, who commenced talking of Adam's affair with Satan the first time her man's back was turned."

"Pshaw! Angelique des Meloises is as sensible as she is beautiful: she never said that! No, par Dieu! she never said to a man or woman that she had jilted me, or gave reason for others to say so!"

Le Gardeur in his vexation poured out with nervous hand a large glass of pure brandy and drank it down. It had an instant effect. His forehead flushed, and his eyes dilated with fresh fire. "She never said that!" repeated he fiercely. "I would swear it on my mother's head, she never did! and would kill any man who would dare affirm it of her!"

"Right! the way to win a woman is never to give her up," answered De Pean. "Hark you, Le Gardeur, all the city knows that she favored you more than any of the rest of her legion of admirers. Why are you moping away your time here at Tilly when you ought to be running down your game in the city?"

"My Atlanta is too fleet of foot for me, De Pean," replied Le Gardeur. "I have given up the chase. I have not the luck of Hippomanes."

"That is, she is too fast!" said De Pean mockingly. "But have you thrown a golden apple at her feet to stop your runaway nymph?"

"I have thrown herself at her feet, De Pean! and in vain," said Le Gardeur, gulping down another cup of brandy.

De Pean watched the effect of the deep potations which Le Gardeur now poured down to quench the rising fires kindled in his breast. "Come here, Le Gardeur," said he. "I have a message for you which I would not deliver before, lest you might be angry."

De Pean led him into a recess of the room. "You are wanted in the city," whispered he. "Angelique sent this little note by me. She put it in my hand as I was embarking for Tilly, and blushed redder than a rose as she did so. I promised to deliver it safely to you."

It was a note quaintly folded in a style Le Gardeur recognized well, inviting him to return to the city. Its language was a mixture of light persiflage and tantalizing coquetry,— she was dying of the dullness of the city! The late ball at the Palace had been a failure lacking the presence of Le Gardeur! Her house was forlorn without the visits of her dear friend, and she wanted his trusty counsel in an affair of the last importance to her welfare and happiness!

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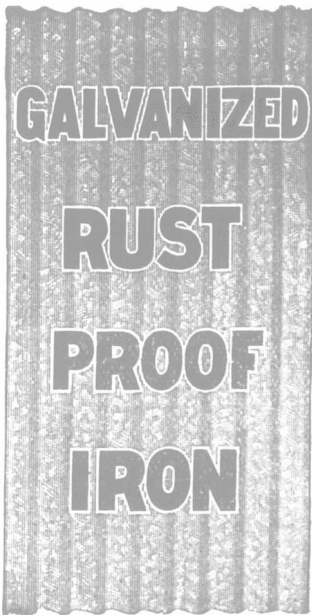
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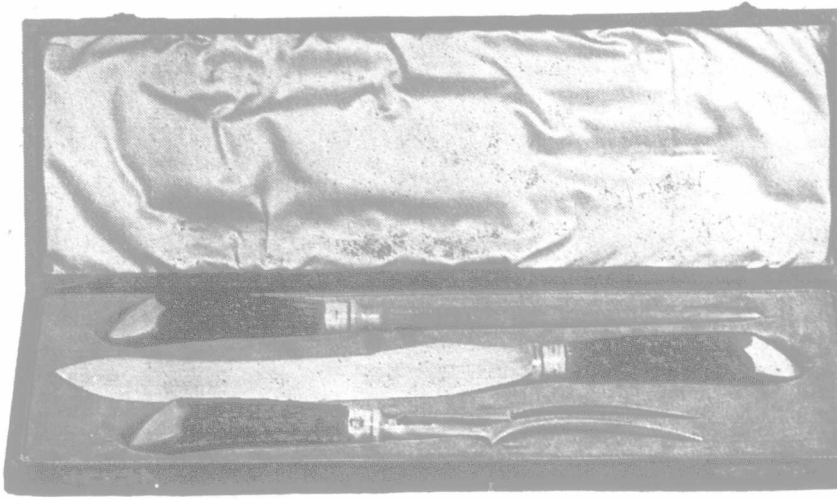
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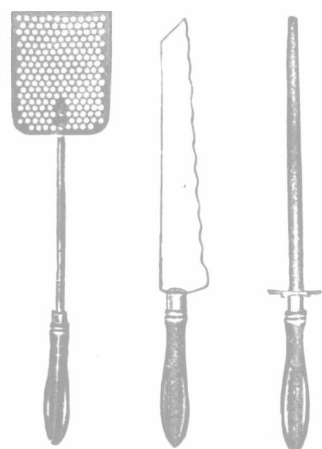
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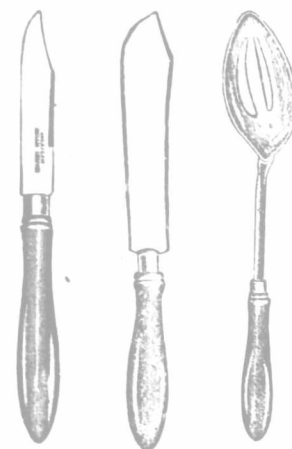
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De Pean, as Le Gardeur sat crumpling the letter up in his hand. De Pean watched his countenance with the eye of a Basilisk.
 "Do you think so?" asked Le Gardeur eagerly. "But no, I have no more faith in woman; she does not mean it!"
 "But if she does mean it, would you go, Le Gardeur?"
 "Would I go?" replied he, excitedly. "Yes, I would go to the lowest pit in hell for her! But why are you taunting me, De Pean!"
 "I taunt you? Read her note again! She wants your trusty counsel in an affair of the last importance to her welfare and happiness. You know

what is the affair of last importance to a woman! Will you refuse her now, Le Gardeur?"
 "No, par Dieu! I can refuse her nothing; no, not if she asked me for my head, although I know it is but mockery."
 "Never mind! Then you will return with us to the city? We start at day-break."
 "Yes, I will go with you, De Pean; you have made me drunk, and I am willing to stay drunk till I leave Amelie and my aunt and Heloise, up at the Manor House. Pierre Philibert, he will be angry that I leave him, but he can follow, and they can all follow! I hate myself for it, De Pean! But Angeliqne des Meloises is to me more than a creature or Creator. It is a sin to love a woman as I love her, De Pean!"

De Pean fairly writhed before the spirit he evoked. He was not so sure of his game but that it might yet be lost. He knew Angeliqne's passionate impulses, and he thought that no woman could resist such devotion as that of Le Gardeur.
 He kept down his feelings, however. He saw that Le Gardeur was ripe for ruin. They returned to the table and drank still more freely. Dice and cards were resumed; fresh challenges were thrown out; Emerie and Le Mercier were already deep in the game; money was pushed to and fro. The contagion fastened like a plague upon Le Gardeur, who sat down at the table, drew forth a full purse, and pulling up every anchor of restraint, set sail on the floodtide of drinking and gaming which lasted without ceasing until break of day.
 De Pean never for a moment lost sight of his scheme for the abduction of Le Gardeur. He got ready for departure,

and with a drunken rush and a broken song the four gallants, with unwashed faces and disordered clothes, staggered into their canoe and with a shout bade the boatmen start.

The hardy canotiers were ready for departure. They headed their long canoes down the flowing river, dashed their paddles into the water just silvered with the rays of the rising sun, and shot down stream towards the city of Quebec.

De Pean, elated with his success, did not let the gaily of the party flag for a moment during their return. They drank, sang, and talked balderdash and in a way to bring a look of disgust upon the cheeks of the rough boatmen.

Much less sober than when they left Tilly, the riotous party reached the capital.

De Pean landed quietly, few caring to turn their heads too often towards him. Le Gardeur, wholly under his control, staggered out of the canoe, and, taking his arm, was dragged rather than led up to the Palace, where Bigot greeted the party with loud welcome. Apartments were assigned to Le Gardeur, as to a most honored guest in the Palace. Le Gardeur de Repentigny was finally and wholly in the power of the Intendant.

Bigot looked triumphant, and congratulated De Pean on the success of his mission. "We will keep him now!" said he. "Le Gardeur must never draw a sober breath again until we have done with him!"

De Pean looked knowingly at Bigot; "I understand," said he; "Emerie and Le Mercier will drink him blind, and Cadet, Varin, and the rest of us will rattle the dice like hail. We must pluck the pigeon to his last feather

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before he will feel desperate enough to play your game, Chevalier."
 "As you like, De Pean, about that," replied Bigot; "only mind that he does not leave the Palace. His friends will run after him. That accursed Philibert will be here; on your life, do not let him see him! Hark you! When he comes, make Le Gardeur affront him by some offensive reply to his inquiry. You can do it."
 De Pean took the hint, and acted upon it by forging that infamous card in the name of Le Gardeur, and sending it as his reply to Pierre Philibert.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
 MERE MALHEUR

La Corriveau, eager to commence her work of wickedness, took up her abode at the house of her ancient friend, Mere Malheur, whither she went on the night of her first interview with Angelique.

It was a small house, built of uncut stones, with rough stone steps and lintels, a peaked roof, and low overhanging eaves, hiding itself under the shadow of the cliff, so closely that it seemed to form a part of the rock itself.

Its sole inmate, an old crone who had reached the last degree of woman's ugliness and woman's heartlessness,—Mere Malheur—sold fair winds to superstitious sailors and good luck to hunters and voyageurs. She was not a little suspected of dabbling in other forbidden things. Half believing in her own impostures, she regarded La Corriveau with a feeling akin to worship, who in return for this devotion imparted to her a few secrets of minor importance in her diabolic arts.

La Corriveau was ever a welcome guest at the house of Mere Malheur, who feasted her lavishly, and served her obsequiously, but did not press with undue curiosity to learn her business in the city. The two women understood one another well enough not to pry too closely into each other's secrets.

On this occasion La Corriveau was more than usually reserved, and while Mere Malheur eagerly detailed to her all the doings and undoings that had happened in her circle of acquaintance, she got little information in return. She shrewdly concluded that La Corriveau had business on hand which would not bear to be spoken of.

"When you need my help, ask for it without scruple, Dame Dodier," said the old crone. "I see you have something on hand that may need my aid. I would go into the fire to serve you, although I would not burn my finger for any other woman in the world, and you know it."

"Yes, I know it, Mere Malheur," La Corriveau spoke with an air of superiority, "and you say rightly. I have something on hand which I cannot accomplish alone, and I need your help, although I cannot tell you yet how or against whom."

"Is it a woman or a man? I will only ask that question, Dame Dodier," said the crone, turning upon her a pair of green, inquisitive eyes.

"It is a woman, and so of course you will help me. Our sex for the bottom of all mischief, Mere Malheur! I do not know what women are made for except to plague one another for the sake of worthless men!"

The old crone laughed a hideous laugh, and playfully pushed her long fingers into the ribs of La Corriveau. "Made for! quotha! men's temptation, to be sure, and the beginning of all mischief!"

"Pretty temptations you and I are, Mere Malheur!" replied La Corriveau, with a scornful laugh.

"Well, we were pretty temptations once! I will never give up that! You must own, Dame Dodier, we were both pretty temptations once!"

"Pshaw! I wish I had been a man, for my part," replied La Corriveau, impetuously. "It was a spiteful cross of fate to make me a woman!"

"But, Dame Dodier, I like to be a woman, I do. A man cannot be half as wicked as a woman, especially if she be young and pretty," said the old woman, laughing till the tears ran out of her bleared eyes.

"Nay, that is true, Mere Malheur; the fairest women in the world are ever

the worst! fair and false! fair and false! they are always so. Not one better than another. Satan's mark is upon all of us!" La Corriveau looked an incarnation of Hecate as she uttered this calumny upon her sex.

"Ay, I have his mark on my knee, Dame Dodier," replied the crone. "See here! It was pricked once in the high court of Arras, but the fool judge decided that it was a mole, and not a witch-mark! I escaped a red gown that time, however. I laughed at his stupidity, and bewitched him for it in earnest. I was young and pretty then!"

He died in a year, and Satan sat on his grave in the shape of a black cat until his friends set a cross over it. I like to be a woman, I do, it is so easy to be wicked, and so nice! I always tell the girls that, and they give me twice as much as if I had told them to be good and nice, as they call it! Pshaw! Nice! If only men knew us as we really are!"

"Well, I do not like women, Mere Malheur," replied La Corriveau; "they sneer at you and me and call us witch and sorceress, and they will lie, steal, kill, and do worse themselves for the sake of one man to-day, and cast him off for the sake of another to-morrow! Wise Solomon found only one good woman in a thousand; the wisest man now finds not one in a worldful! It were better all of us were dead, Mere Malheur; but pour me out a glass of wine, for I am tired of tramping in the dark to the house of that gay lady I told you of."

Mere Malheur poured out a glass of choice Beame from a dame-jeanne which she had received from a roguish sailor, who had stolen it from his ship.

"But you have not told me who she is, Dame Dodier," replied Mere Malheur, refilling the glass of La Corriveau.

"Nor will I yet. She is fit to be your mistress and mine, whoever she is; but I shall not go again to see her."

And La Corriveau did not again visit the house of Angelique. She had received from her precise information respecting the movements of the Intendant. He had gone to the Trois Rivieres on urgent affairs, and might be absent for a week.

Angelique had received from Varin, in reply to her eager question for news, a short, falsified account of the proceedings in the Council relative to Caroline and of Bigot's indignant denial of all knowledge of her.

(To be continued.)

TRADE NOTES

A NEW MAGAZINE

Volume one, number one, of *The Harvester Word*, published by The International Harvester Company, of America, Chicago, U. S. A., has just been issued. The magazine is intended as a link between the company and the sales force, as well as a publication of interest to the public identified with agriculture or in the development of agricultural methods. The magazine will be issued monthly. The initial number contains some articles of general interest to the trade and to the farm machine industry. The publishers inform us that matter of this kind as well as interesting photos of scenes agricultural from different parts of the world will be published monthly. The publication is a step in advance and indicates something of the go-ahead methods that have built up the world-wide business of the I. H. C. The magazine will be sent free to all employees who send their names and addresses to the advertising department.

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S. C. BROWN Leghorns for sale. Good healthy Cockerels, \$1.50 each during November. No pullets. First orders get first choice. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man.

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

FOR SALE — White Wyandotte Roosters, one year old. Fine birds on free range, \$2.00 each. Spring cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements

fused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

A NEW TANNERY

Winnipeg now boasts of one of the largest and most modern tanneries in Canada. It is operated by Mullins Tanning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and is located at 382 Nairn Ave. They manufacture leather of all kinds, raw-hide halters, Galloway coats and robes, and the finished product certainly shows the result of excellent workmanship. Custom tanning is done by modern methods, and hides bought. Our readers are requested to note their advertisement in this issue, and when writing kindly mention the ADVOCATE.

MASSEY-HARRIS CATALOG

A new catalog has been received from the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto, illustrating and describing the various farm implements and machines which this company manufacture. In addition to the usual run of cuts illustrating machines and parts thereof, some half-tone reproductions from such masters as Breton, Millet, Robert Bonheur, Jacques and others give a most pleasing make-up to the catalog.

The business of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., continues to show good progress from year to year, not only in the Dominion, but in the British Isles, Europe, South America, Australia, South Africa and Asia. Farmers interested in the latest productions in labor-saving farm machinery should write for this catalog.

BIG MONEY FOR HIDES AND FURS

Andersch Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn., created a sensation by announcing their decision to buy hides and furs direct from the farmer and trapper, paying them 10 to 50 per cent. more money than local buyers. That they have verified their announcement is proven by their 100,000 regular customers, scattered throughout the U. S. and Canada, and who, by their continued patronage, testify to their satisfaction. The firm has been in the hide and fur business for twenty-five years.

Most readers will remember the remarkable success of their "10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide," a 150-page book, the acknowledged encyclopedia of hunting and trapping, which, with its many illustrations, secrets, interesting articles on skunk, fox and mink farming, lighting methods of skinning, etc., has revolutionized the trapping world.

'NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT'

That sounds good from the start, doesn't it? And it is good, too, for it is the expression of a satisfied customer. In a letter to Mr. Young, Springfield, Mass., under date of August 4th, 1909, Steven Laland, Escanaba, Mich., writes as follows: "I thought I would write you and tell you what I think of your Absorbine. I have used several bottles of it and never saw anything like it, and I have advertised it well among my friends and around the vicinity. I thought perhaps you would like to hear from someone who has used it and to know how well I liked it."

Write for free pamphlet giving detailed information with regard to treating your horses. Mr. Young is always glad to give special instructions in any particular case, and in any way help his customers. Absorbine, \$2.00 a bottle at druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. O. F., 218 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

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of keeping the good will and patronage of our customers is by giving

Personal Attention

to their wants. If you want a bid ask us. If you want service ship us. If you want information write us.

Continental Grain Company

223 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Sir A. Conan Doyle, speaking at a bazaar on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Tunbridge Wells, suggested the establishment of agricultural colleges for poor boys, and that instead of lads being sent away from England hundreds of boys should be placed on the thousands of acres of uncultivated land, and receive a sound farm training, to the great benefit to themselves and the country.

Badly Hurt In Thresher BLOOD POISON SETIN

Healed in one place, broke out in another—Cure effected by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Truth is often stranger than fiction and many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are more like miracles than anything else.

You generally hear of this great ointment as a cure for eczema or piles. In the case we report to-day the trouble was blood poison. You know how dreadfully dangerous this is. You know how helpless doctors are in its treatment. Read about this cure brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. C. Hopkins, St. George, Ont., writes: "I feel like shouting the praises of Dr. Chase's Ointment. While threshing grain, my son got badly hurt. One of the men who was pitching sheaves, missed the sheaf and ran the prongs of the fork into my son's leg. He did not take much notice of it and in a day or two it got sore and very itchy and blood poison set in. We did everything for it, but it would heal one place and break out at another and kept on this way for three months.

Finally I thought of Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a week's time we noticed a wonderful change. By the use of three boxes he was completely cured and the wounds healed up. There has not been a sign of a spot on him since.

"I might also state that my husband was cured of a very bad case of piles by the use of two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a wonderful ointment."

Wherever there is itching or irritation of the skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with every assurance that the results will be prompt and satisfactory.

60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF LIVE-STOCK TRANSPORTATION

(Continued from page 1471)

MUNICIPAL SCALES

The shippers in western Alberta expressed the desire to install municipal scales at stock yards, for weighing cattle and hogs at various points in Alberta, to be decided upon, provided the C. P. R. would give the permission and arrange a proper entrance from scales into the yards. Thi Mr. McMullen agreed to do, provided formal application was made in each case, and the usual lease arrangement drawn up. I can see no reason why this permission should not be granted.

CONDITIONS ON C. N. R.

"In compliance with instructions received re above I inspected the stock yards on the C. N. R., commencing at Winnipeg on June 24th, going south to Virden. I was accompanied on my inspection throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan by Mr. James P. Robb, inspector of the veterinary branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Martin Nicoll, representative of the Stock Shippers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and by various officials at various times of the C. N. R., and from Lloydminster to Edmonton and Stony Plains by Mr. W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner of Alberta, and Mr. W. A. Brown, of the C. N. R.

NEGLECT OF DETAILS

Re facilities said to be inadequate. I am of the opinion that this complaint was largely on account of lack of attention to details and neglect of small matters in connection with maintenance of yards in proper order and repair and duly note in the itemized report attached, a large number of small things that were neglected, such as gang planks and gates never having been hung, being tied up with rope, hay wire, etc., and another cause so many of the yards not having been properly constructed, making it a positive hardship to load cattle or hogs, to say nothing of the expense to shippers from loss by shrinkage through worrying animals when loading them.

LACK OF WATER IN YARDS

Another cause of complaint was the lack of water in the yard, as well as proper water troughs, and in many instances shippers asked to have the yards piped for water. The piping of yards, I would not recommend, for the reason that shippers as well as others in many instances do not exercise ordinary care in handling this kind of service and allow the water to run and flood the yard with the result that the next shipper finds the yards a sea of mud and next to impossible to handle his stock. This was demonstrated by actual observation in a number of cases on my inspection where yards have already been piped. I adopted the principle that where well and pumps could be installed where water was from 25 to 30 feet deep to ask that well and pump be installed. This will cost from \$100 to \$125, as wells must be from 4 to 5 feet square and sheeted all round with heavy planking to avoid caving in, and a good pump supplied. This I considered reasonable and the shippers' representatives were satisfied. You will note in the itemized statement attached that in many instances at the smaller shipping points water can be had from nearby wells and as water is used principally for hogs and shipments not large it can hardly be considered a hardship to haul a barrel or two of water occasionally, which in most cases is all they require. I have also asked and am of the opinion that this should be general that where railway water tanks are located at towns having stock yards, that the railways should make a water connection from inside of tank at the bottom to outside of wall with a scales at stock yards for weighing valve inside under lock when on application to the agent or section foreman a shipper may secure what water he needs to haul to stock yards.



Live-Stock Dividends

Why don't you, Mr. Enterprising Stock Feeder, earn a larger profit per-centage on your fat cattle? There's just one thing necessary in your system—you select good steers, give good care and sound grain, but perhaps you leave nature, *unassisted*, to do the rest. If you'll think, you'll realize that no animal can consume such a grain-feed as you give, day after day, without digestive disturbance. *You must, therefore, fit the animal to stand heavy feeding, and that's best done by giving, morning and night, a small portion of*

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC

in the grain ration. This is called by feeders "The Dr. Hess Idea," and thousands can testify that it pays big dividends on a small outlay. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a tonic. It sharpens the appetite and leaves the animal always ready to eat. It makes the digestive apparatus strong so there is no danger of overloading. It assists every organ to perform its function and it prevents and cures minor stock ailments. Dr. Hess Stock Food pays at the milk pail, in the horse stable and in the pig house. All farm animals are the better for it. Fed twice a day in small doses. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 60-page Veterinary Book free any time. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Give it to the growing chicks in the springtime; to the moulting fowls in the fall and to your laying stock

A little Poultry Pan-a-ce-a once a day in soft feed spells the difference between a *little* and a *great deal*, in the hen business. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Saves a Lot of Fuel

Sask-Alta Steel Range is built to be very, very easy on fuel as well as a perfect baker and cooker. To describe in detail the various schemes which save fuel would be too long a story for this space, so we ask you to allow the McClary agent to tell you how the following features save fuel:—

- Wide Fire Box—Double Duplex Grates—Asbestos Lined and Anti-Rust Coated Flues—
- Top and Bottom of Oven with Asbestos Lining—
- Heat Retainer at Back of Oven.

McClary's Sask-Alta

APPLY AT NEAREST AGENTS OR WRITE McCLARY'S, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The general repairs on the whole were good as well as the drainage, brought about, no doubt, from the fact that the yards are nearly new and shipments are not so large as on the C. P. R., but from observation, I am sure they will largely increase and all the facilities asked for will surely be required.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED

Both Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Stevens were well satisfied with the recommendations made. I interviewed the general manager, Canadian Northern Railway, re improvements, and he feels that they should be made. While their yards were all cleaned out, or nearly so, yet the recommendations were not gone on with while I was there, for the reason that this line was the last inspected and they had not the time to do these repairs.

The shippers in western Alberta ex-

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RELIABLE
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Get a **Manitoba Gasoline Engine**. An engine which is simple, economical and reliable. An engine which is made in the West, and sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. We also manufacture the famous **Manitoba Power Windmill**, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mill on earth. Made in the West to suit Western conditions.

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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
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Full information on application to any
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INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES

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

pressed a desire to instal municipal scales for cattle and hogs at various points to be decided on provided the railway would give the permission and give a proper entrance from scales into the yard. This permission should be granted, and alterations made upon formal application being made to the superintendent.

THREE-PEN YARDS

As a large number of the yards on the C. N. R. are one-pen yards, about 40 feet square, and in many cases large enough for the business handled, yet they were constructed without any regard to facilitating the handling of stock. They have a three-foot chute in the center of the yard and no loading wing of any kind, making it next to impossible to drive animals into the chute; in many cases hogs having to be carried into the chute, to say nothing to the delays of trains caused by stock not being loaded on arrival of trains on this account. The plan attached for a three-pen yard can be nicely adapted with these yards by cutting out the dividing fence and putting in the loading wings as shown on the plan, thus making a two-pen yard out of it. These one-pen yards in the majority of instances, are hardly large enough to be converted into three-pens. This should be done in all the yards having no loading wings.

I am attaching an itemized list, divided into different sections, giving in each case the condition I found the yard and my recommendations, if any, with the date the inspection was made.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Summing up, I desire to make some general recommendations, which, if carried out (and there is no reason why they should not be) will largely do away with this same kind of complaint in future:

First—That each section foreman be held responsible for condition of stock yards on his section.

That he be required to make such slight repairs as is necessary to keep the yard in condition.

That when repairs are required necessitating the service of bridge and building men he make requisition on the roadmaster for same.

That he be required to keep his yards clean and not allow manure to accumulate (this, of course, would not apply to terminal or feeding yards where men are specially appointed for this purpose).

Second—That all yards (except where gravel bottom) be floored with old ties and covered with cinders, providing proper drainage. This can be done more economically then, filling with ballast and will make a good bottom and will last for years.

The practice of cleaning out yards as at present handled, is costly and unsatisfactory, as every load of mud removed only provides a larger catch basin for water, constantly aggravating the trouble.

Third—That the practice of building stock yards in connection with grain loading platforms be discontinued for the reason that it is impossible for stock to be loaded at the same time as grain, and heavy machinery often unloaded and occupying the platform delays loading of stock; also grain loading platforms of standard width (18 feet) requires such large gates to form cattle chute across the platform that these are frequently broken from hinges owing to weight.

Fourth—That where railway water tanks are located pipe connection be made at the bottom of tank providing a flue outside of wall allowing shippers to obtain water which they can haul to stock yards for hogs. Keys to be in possession of the agent and section foreman.

Fifth—That in many cases the two pen yard used is badly laid out, causing great delays in loading hogs as well as wasting space and should be remodelled according to plan attached. The same area would provide an extra pen and be made more satisfactory to hog shippers and would answer for cattle shippers as well.

Sixth—That the railway establish a stock shipping day once a week on branch lines suitable to stock shippers, care being taken not to have

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THE advantage in buying Congo Roofing (3-ply) is that you can be *absolutely sure* of getting protection from sun and rain for ten years. There is no guess-work about it. With every roll of 3-ply Congo comes a blank Surety Bond Guarantee numbered and ready for our seal and signature as soon as your roof is laid. The guarantee states that if you need a new roof inside of ten years you will get it free and that the National Surety Company will see to it that you get it (or its equivalent in cash). It is a legally binding and instantly enforceable document—a real contract such as your own lawyer would draw up for you. Every possible contingency is provided for. Every fair protection is given you. It is the only such guarantee that applies to any ready roofing today! Other guarantees are mere non-enforceable statements that would prove worthless in a lawsuit. But the Congo guarantee is a re-guarantee, and it makes you absolutely sure of the amount of service you will get for your money.

When you buy other roofings you buy roofing material whose probable durability is vague and indefinite. When you buy Congo (3-ply) you buy ten years of assured protection, and the guessing does not begin till after the guarantee term expires.

Why buy a Roofing Riddle when you can (just as cheaply) buy a Congo certainty?

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Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

J. J. Sproule, Minto, Man., has recently imported an extra well bred Clydesdale mare. She is Corona (22828), sired by the noted black-horse Coroner (10532), while her mother was Missie of Duddingston (14466). She was purchased from Mr. Robert Brydon (Ltd.), Seaham Harbour, and is a specially good mare of fine quality and color.

**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PRODUCE

them all the same day, and that such trains be run 20 per cent. light of tonnage and as far as possible the way freight for that day be cut out in order to make time, and that on other than stock days shippers must understand that they cannot expect trains to be run light to accommodate one or two cars of stock. This, of course, does not apply to shipments of ten cars or over for which special trains are run. I might add in connection with recommendation No. 6, I discussed this phase of my recommendation with a large number of shippers and they were well pleased with such an arrangement, and further, I might say that this practice prevails to some extent now. Of course, it is understood that when such trains run on stock days, reach the terminal of branch that through connection is to be arranged there or a stock day would be of no benefit.

Wood-pulp, mechanically ground, imported into the United States from anywhere in Canada, except Quebec and Ontario Provinces, is free of duty until otherwise directed, according to a decision by the United States Treasury Department. If produced from pulp-wood cut on crown lands in Quebec and Ontario, it is assessable at one-twelfth of one cent per pound, and in the case of Quebec there is added a counter duty of 25 cents per cord, as the equivalent of the export tax. This announcement follows a despatch stating that steps are being taken by leading pulp and paper manufacturers of New England States to establish at La Tuque, Que., a large \$2,000,000 plant, equipped with the best machinery. Quebec need not worry about any tariff devices of the United States relative to the pulp and paper business. The Americans need her pulp-wood and its product.

Acting upon representations made by the Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General for Canada, the United States Government have agreed to remove the thirty-day embargo on sheep entering the United States for breeding purposes can now enter the United States on inspection at the boundary, as formerly, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of one of the regular-salaried veterinary inspectors of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that the sheep have been twice dipped under official supervision in one of the dips prescribed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

At an auction sale of sheep at Kensington, Australia, on August 7th, a Merino ram, four years old, was sold for 1,350 guineas, or a little over \$7,075.

CLYDESDALES FOR ALBERTA
B. Finlayson, Claresholm, Alta., shipped from Glasgow October 16, by the Donaldson liner *Cassandra* a useful lot of well-bred Clydesdale fillies and one or two stallions. Mr. Finlayson made the selection for himself, and has not been restricted to any particular line of breeding. One of the stallions is the big well-bred horse Homer's Kyle, (12178), an upstanding, clean-boned horse, of good breeding. His sire was King of Kyle (10213), and his dam was by Charmer (2014). Altogether, Mr. Finlayson has four stallions, the others being two yearlings and one two-year-old. The last was got by Republican (13840), out of a mare by the famous Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Royalist (6242); and the yearlings are by Republican and the choicely-bred Baron Gibson (12452), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Royal Ruby. He is thus off one of the very best families of Clydesdales, that of the renowned Royal Rose, a champion herself, and foundress of a race of champions. Baron Gibson was her son. Mr. Finlayson has six fillies, most of which were bought from Mr. Finlayson, Throsk, and one was from Mr. J. R. Sim, Brae of Pert, Laurence-

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Blue Steel Body. Sectional Fireback. Duplex Grates. Full Nickered Trimings. Pouch Feed. Drop Oven Door. 18x16x12 in. Oven. Write for full description.

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Blue steel body, cast leg base, encased copper reservoir, handsome high closet, Duplex grates, double shaker bars, full nickel trimmings, 4 9 inch lids, oven 20x16x13 inches. Most wonderful value. Regular price, \$50.

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Double refined blue steel body, asbestos interlined, Colonial trimmings, silver nickered, heavy Duplex grates, sectional firebacks, ventilated; encased copper reservoir, capacity 4 gallons; oven 16x20x13, also larger sizes; blue steel high closet, elaborately trimmed; oven thermometer, pouch feed, front screw draft; handsomest, best built, most economical fuel consuming range made.

41.25

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Special Notice.
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Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

kirk. Two of the fillies are three-year-olds, got by the celebrated premium-winning horse Baronson (10981), sire of the unbeaten champion Oyama, one of them being out of a mare by Lord Polwarth's stud-horse Ferguson (9526), and the other is out of a mare by the Clackmannan premium horse Harbinger (10565). Of the two-year-olds two are also by Baronson, one being out of a mare by Botanist (7511), and another out of a mare by Boy in Blue (5578), whose mares bred very well. A third filly is by the celebrated Glasgow and Highland Society champion horse Royal Chattan (11489), and her dam is by that good breeding son of Hiawatha, Mercurio (11431). The fourth is by the Harviestoun stud horse Royal Edward (11495), a horse which left good prize stock in every district in which he travelled. He and Baronson were sons of the champion Baron's Pride, and successful breeding horses.

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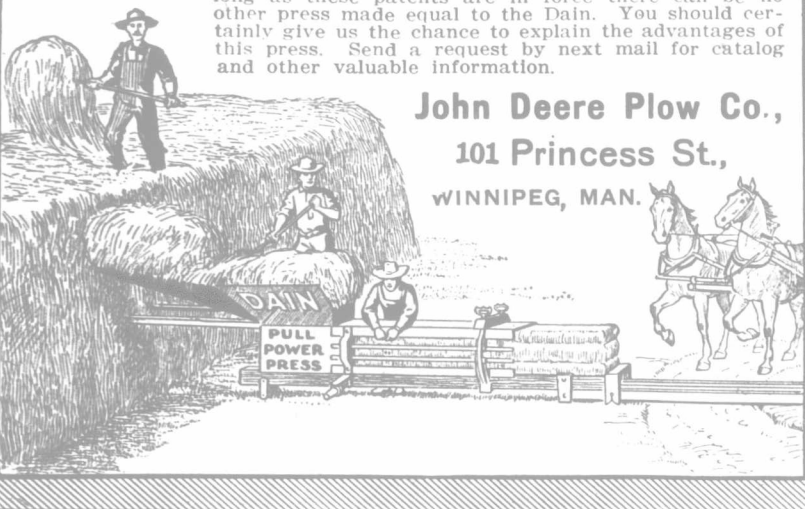
Dain Pull Power Press

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

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

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

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



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

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

SANTONIN

How much santonin should be given a horse or colt for worms? Would you advise using this drug for this purpose? How should it be given, and for how long? F. T. H. Alta.

Ans.—Santonin is the active principle of the "artanisia maritima" (worm seed). It is a very active vermicide, particularly destructive to round and thread worms but having little effect on the tapeworm. It is less effective in the horse than in the pig, dog and man. The dose for the adult horse is from 1 to 2 drams, followed by a dose of raw linseed oil. The santonin and oil should be given after the horse has fasted for twelve hours. Santonin may be administered mixed with damp flaxseed meal and made into a ball, or mixed with a handful of wet bran, which the horse will eat, or it may be shaken up in the dose of oil and given as a drench. The following table will guide you as to the dose of almost any medicine for young animals, from three years upwards, 1 part, or adult dose; 1 1/2 to 3 years, 1/2 part; 9 to 18 months, 1/4 part; 4 1/2 to 9 months, 1/8 part; 1 to 4 1/2 months, 1-12 part. These doses apply to horses.

LOSS OF PIGMENT IN HAIR

Sorrel horse lost hair in stables about the size of a ten-cent piece; now when the hair grows it comes out white. That is to say, horse was a straight sorrel but now he is a sorrel ticked with white. Will you let me know what was wrong with him? S. J. P. S.

Ans.—Your horse had some disease of the skin, possibly "urticaria." On account of the inflammation set up in the hair bulbs, or roots, the shafts of the hairs became separated from the roots and fell out. The bulbs did not entirely recover from the inflammatory condition; they became somewhat changed in structure, and their pigment selecting function was impaired, consequently the hair roots grew hairs lacking pigment or color.

BLEEDING FROM THE UTERUS

Have a mare eleven years old, supposed to be in foal. About two weeks ago she passed some blood every two or three days. I haven't worked her any harder than other years. I am not working her at present. She is in good condition; feeds well, and looks all right. I have three colts from her, the last eighteen months old. R. H. Sask.

Ans.—"Metrorrhagia," hemorrhage from the uterus during pregnancy, is a somewhat rare disease. It is a very serious condition and usually consists of a spontaneous separation, more or less extensive, of the placental capillaries—small blood vessels. In some cases the symptoms are quite alarming, the mare will cease to eat, has a staggering gait, if down, has considerable difficulty in getting up; when standing, mares have been noticed to alternately lift the hind legs (padding). The pulse is slow

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

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

Name

Address

PRAIRIE FIRE SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

Having lost my feed by fire I will sell my entire herd of Shorthorns at auction in REGINA, NOV. 9th
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms cash.
H. C. GRAHAM LEA PARK, ALTA.
See page 1383, October 13 issue

A PERFECT CINCH

The poet tribe should not repine
About the good year 1909.

For it were easy, I divine,
To find a rhyme for 1909.

A bard may reel off line on line
Upon the theme of 1909.

I want no better snap for mine
Than such a year as 1909.

And other bards will doubtless sign
A vote of thanks to 1909.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEWFOUNDLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Among the fishermen here, who through exposure to wet and cold are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism vanishes before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:—

"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for Backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes and they cured me of Backache I had had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all Kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself ask your neighbors.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



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

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

DAVIDSON & CO.

Cor. 11th and Princess Brandon, Man.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE. 2d Edition. \$10,000 Book about Trappers' Secrets, Deceits, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Andersch Bros., Dept. 55 Minneapolis, Minn.

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**FOR OUT DOOR WORK
IN THE WETTEST WEATHER
NOTHING EQUALS**




**TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF
OILED
GARMENTS
THEY LOOK WELL
WEAR WELL AND
WILL NOT LEAK**

*SOLD BY BEST
DEALERS EVERYWHERE*

TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO. LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

**CANCER
CAN BE CURED**



I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my **Mild Combination Treatment** does cure Cancer.

The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City. I have received scores of testimonials from grateful people who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my **Mild Combination Treatment** saved their lives.

I will also furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried.

DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE

but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509 KANSAS CITY, MO.

"PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT"

'When I was a boy,' said the elderly person, 'I walked five miles to school every day.' 'Too bad,' answered the flippant youth; 'with proper training you might have qualified for a Marathon race.' — Washington 'Star.'

"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and when neglected will become chronic.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Pabos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

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

and weak, the heart beats loud and respiration is hurried. These symptoms are due to the severe hemorrhage into the uterus. In less dangerous cases, where the lesions are slight, these symptoms are not present. In fact, the only thing noticed to be wrong is the occasional slight discharge of blood from the vagina. In the more serious cases, if the mare lives, she is almost sure to abort. She may even then die from hemorrhage. In mild cases mares have been known to carry the foal full term, and the foal live and do well. Your mare should not be worked, or be excited for at least two months after all signs of the trouble have disappeared. Beyond this nothing can be done.

SICK HENS

A few weeks ago I noticed one of my hens had, what seemed to be, a kind of cataract over its right eye, and yesterday I observed the same had formed into a large red growth, about the size and shape of a marble and much resembling the appearance of a boil. On going through my stock of poultry to-day I find quite a number of the hens have the same trouble. Can you enlighten me as to what particular malady this is and tell me what remedy there is, if any?

Sask. S. W. C.

Ans.—The trouble arises probably from the birds being exposed to cold or dampness. The symptoms indicate some disease of this nature. Place the affected hens in comfortable quarters, where they will be warm and free from foul air, filthy food and water. Sunshine and pure air are correctives of these disorders. Give good food and plenty of fresh, green stuff. Anoint the swellings on the head with carbolated vaseline. Separate the diseased from the healthy fowls.

SELLING SWEDE TURNIPS

Have one acre of Swede turnips which I judge will amount to fifty tons. I was figuring on buying some milk cows next winter, but will not before spring. Would you please let me know the best way to dispose of these turnips this fall so as to make the crop pay? What would be a reasonable price by quantity? Would it pay to ship them, and do you know of any big feedhouses that would buy them?

O. N. W.

Ans.—It is doubtful if you will find a market for your turnip crop. When a man grows roots, he generally does so with the object of feeding on the farm. You might write to some of the produce dealers advertising in this paper, but they are unlikely to be in a position to handle them. Your best course, if you can do so, is to get the cows before spring. Pit your turnips now, or store them in a cellar if you have one, and let the cows transform them into milk.

BAD QUARTER OF UDDER

Cow just calved seems to be in good health in every way, but one-quarter of her udder has gone wrong. Can get only about one-half a cup of liquid from it, and the liquid is composed of a bloody substance, but not pure blood. The quarter does not appear to be sore, and nearly all the swelling has gone out of it. The cow has been in about eleven days, and is in good condition.

E. R.

Ans.—The best way to overcome the trouble is to use a milk tube (teat syphon). The tube will drain away the liquid, but that quarter should be milked every three hours. In this way you may get rid of any pus that may form. An abscess may occur, and it may be necessary to lance it. The abscess should be opened at the most prominent part of the swelling, at the spot which has become soft. The cavity should then be syringed out several times daily with carbolic solution one part carbolic acid to sixty parts clean water. This may be a tubercular quarter. If so, the milk is unfit for use, either for animals or man.

How Old Do You Feel?

It's all a matter of keeping the bodily tissues in good condition. You have the same chance as others to feel perennially young and to enjoy a long, happy, contented life, if you will live rationally and avoid sickness. The air is filled with countless germs ready to pounce upon a body that is in a condition to receive them. The healthy body throws them off and renders them harmless. There is no better medicine to keep the system in proper condition than

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

They begin by cleansing out the poisons that accumulate through a congested stomach or sluggish liver. They act upon the blood and purify it. They energize the nerves and through them, tone up every muscle. They strengthen each cell and make it immune against the germs from without. They prevent disease by making the body strong enough to repel it. For three generations they have been an infallible family remedy, ever at hand, pleasant and efficacious. Take them regularly to guard against constipation and they

Will Keep You Young

In boxes, with full directions, 25c.

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

BIG MONEY FOR HIDES AND FURS

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

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

Send for our quotations.

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

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BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

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BAWLF	INNISFAIL	PROVOST
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GRANUM	NANTON	VERMILION
HARDISTY	PINCHER CREEK	WETASKIWIN
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BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

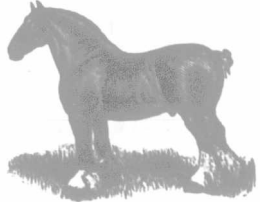
A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal. Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding easy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices.

Also three imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices. Several splendid Berkshire boars for sale. Correspondence solicited.

James M. Ewens
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM BETHANY, MANITOBA
Bethany, C. N. E. Minnedosa, C. P. E.



FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS


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

J. F. MITCHELL Burlington, Ont

Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 26, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp. in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.


Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

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

J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

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

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

This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.

A chance to buy at your own price.

R. W. CASWELL,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER
Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.


Mr. A. I. Hinkman, Court Lodge

Stratton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

A Snap for a Start in PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

I have a large number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock ready for immediate shipment. Prices reasonable. Shorthorns also for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.



Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs



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

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.
Glenalmond Stock Farm



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

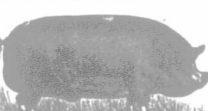
Breeder and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs, Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

Mountain View Berkshires

Sows bred and ready to breed. Prime young pigs of both sexes and all ages from prize-winning stock for sale. Prices right.

H. B. MOORE, INNISFAIL, ALTA.



Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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



STOCK EAR LABELS

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day

G. JAMES Bowmanville, Ontario




Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD


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

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



MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorner, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago



D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

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

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

GOSSIP

"In the annals of harness racing," says the Horse World, "no occurrence has ever been more sensational than the record-breaking performance of the two-year-old filly, Native Belle, by Moko, in trotting a second heat of her race in the two-year-old division of the Kentucky Futurity last month, in 2.07 1/2, three full seconds faster than the previous record for the age, and four and one-half seconds faster than the previous race record for the age. It was 37 years ago that 2.45 was first beaten by the two-year-old trotter, Doble. It took eight year longer to see the mark placed below 2.30, and another eight years to develop a trotter of this age to beat 2.20. Three years later Arion astonished the horse world by trotting to a two-year-old record of 2.10 1/2, a record that endured for 18 years, and until Native Belle's performance last week, thought by many to be a record that would never be lowered. To appreciate fully the full merit of the new champion's performance, one should go back and take a look over the list of two-year-old champions, noting the gradual dropping down to the present extreme speed rate. The wonder with which Native Belle's performance is regarded by horsemen is well shown by the statement of many who saw it that they never expect to see another trotter of this age duplicate her fate. This does not mean that these men believe that no two-year-old will ever equal the new record, but rather that when the feat is performed again, most of the horsemen of the present day will have passed away. When it is remembered that it has taken 18 years to bring out a two-year-old good enough to beat Arion's record made at that age, in 1891, it does not appear that this view is likely to be proved wrong.

WHITEWASHING THE STABLE

Whitewashing the stable should be one of the regular chores every fall on farms where cows are milked. In the neighborhood of some cities, milkmen who supply milk are required to have their stables whitewashed with lime each year. What they are compelled to do it would be well for other farmers to perform of their own free will. Whitewashing with lime sweetens the stable and adds to the satisfaction and self-respect of the farmer. The following directions for preparing whitewash are taken from a bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station:

"Take a half bushel unslaked lime of good quality, slake it with boiling water (cold will do), cover during the process to keep in steam, and add water as the process goes on. To do this, the lime should be placed in a tight barrel and water enough added to partly cover the lime. Never cover the lime entirely with water, else the slaking process will go on too slowly. Soon after the water is added, the lumps of lime which are exposed to both air and water begin to crumble, and soon the whole mass begins to steam. More water should be added and the barrel kept covered. After the slaking process is over, several pails of water should be added, and the whole thoroughly stirred. This mixture should be strained through a fine sieve before placing in the barrel to which the pump is attached, and, if necessary, more water may be added to secure a mixture which the nozzle will deliver well. The contents of the barrel or bucket must be kept well agitated, for the lime tends to settle upon the bottom. The spray must be fine, and not allowed to play upon one place until the wash begins to run. When applied with brushes, a slightly heavier wash can be used, as it is generally well rubbed down. Light coats frequently applied are better than heavy ones, as the latter are more apt to scale off. While still wet a light coat seems to have failed in its object, but when dry the whole becomes perfectly white. One bushel of lime will make thirty gallons of whitewash. Many formulas for making whitewash are published, involving the use of salt, oil, grease, glue, rice, etc., together with the boiling of the material at different stages of its preparation. There are too much involved for the ordinary man, besides taking too much time. The addition of a small quantity of salt and oil is said

NO LONGER TORTURED

A Sergt.-Wheeler in R.C.A. Finds Cure from Agonizing Skin Disease

Sergt. Wheeler Thos. P. Bennett, R. C. A., who lives at 705 Albert St., Ottawa, describes the relief which he got from D. D. D. Prescriptions:

"It gives me pleasure to commend D.D.D. to sufferers from skin diseases. For three years I suffered intensely from a skin disease which I developed on the back of my neck. It grew continually and sometimes cast off scales. Neighbors' advice, prescriptions, salves and expensive blood medicines were lavishly used. At last I found relief in D. D. D., used according to directions. It required just one bottle to effect a cure. I am no longer tortured so I have no hesitancy in acknowledging to the world the worth and great virtue of D. D. D.

Blood medicines cannot kill the germs in the skin which cause eczema and other skin diseases. Salves fail because they cannot penetrate. D. D. D. goes right into the pores, kills the germs and cures.

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

For sale by all druggists.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.50 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for man and horse. Reduces Strained Tera Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—always pain. Book Free.

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
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Established 1866



Mark Twain was talking about the famous robbery in his beautiful country house.

"Had I been living in Hartford," he said, whimsically, "some of my Hartford friends would certainly have accused me of robbing myself. They had a poor opinion of me in that town. 'Marshall Jewell, the ex-governor, used to take up the collection in our Hartford church. They never asked me to take it up. I fretted a good deal over this matter.

"'See here, Jewell,' I said, one day. 'they let you take up the collection every Sunday, but they would never let me do it.'

"'Oh, yes they would,' said Jewell—that is, with a bell punch like the horse car conductors use."

"His Death was Due to Pneumonia Following a Neglected Cold"

This is a sad story repeated daily in our public papers.

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MATHIEU'S SYRUP of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

It resists the cold from the outset—drives it from the system and restores the affected parts to health. At the same time the patient is made stronger and better fitted to resist other attacks.

Price: Large Bottle, 35 cents.

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Thos. P. Bennett, writes at 705 Albert describes the relief D. D. D. Prescrip-

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cannot kill the rich cause eczema eases. Salves fail ot penetrate. D. to the pores, kills s.

ottle of D. D. D. to the D. D. D. tment J, 23 Jor-

uggests.

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Inflamed, strained, ndons, Ligaments, Bruises, Cure the id Stop pain from a lone or lone spavin air gone. Horse can be ook 2 D free. \$2.50 a s or delivered. (E. J. R., for mangled, l. ed Torn Ligaments, k- etina or muscles—beals afn. Book Free. iple St., Springfield, Mass. i, Canadian Agents. & Wynne Co., Winnie- s., Winnipeg and Calgary; ancover.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
 and it remains today the standard treat-
 ment, with years of success back of it,
 known to be a cure and guaranteed to
 cure. Don't experiment with substitutes
 or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or
 bad the case or what else you may have
 tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump
 Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling,
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 and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 65 Church St., Toronto, Ontario**

"What is the price of this, please?"
 inquired the woman, peering critically at
 the 'wave and feeling a coin between
 her thumb and first finger.
 The new salesman hurriedly con-
 sulted the tag.
 "Fifteen," he replied, with cheer-
 ful vagueness.
 "Fifteen," murmured the woman,
 thoughtfully. "Um. It isn't very
 wide."
 The new salesman surveyed the goods
 a moment with a frown. Then his face
 brightened.
 "Madam, it isn't," he exclaimed, in
 a burst of candor, "but look at the
 length of it."

Had Weak Back.
Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B.,
 writes:—"For years I was troubled with
 weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in
 bed for days, being scarcely able to turn
 myself, and I have also been a great
 sufferer while trying to perform my
 household duties. I had doctors attend-
 ing me without avail and tried liniments
 and plasters, but nothing seemed to do
 me any good. I was about to give up in
 despair when my husband induced me to
 try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using
 two boxes I am now well and able to do
 my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney
 Pills are all that you claim for them, and I
 would advise all kidney sufferers to give
 them a fair trial."
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely
 vegetable medicine, realizing quick, per-
 manent relief, without any after ill effects.
 A medicine that will absolutely cure Back-
 ache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder
 Disease.
 Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25,
 at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Lim-
 ited, Toronto, Ont.
 In ordering specify "Doan's."

to increase the life of the whitewash. If
 convenient, they should be added, but
 boiling is not essential where light
 coats are put on often as indicated
 above. When once understood,
 whitewash can be made and applied
 with little trouble, yielding a large re-
 turn in the improved condition of the
 stable. Best satisfaction is obtained
 by keeping the mixture well agitated
 and making light applications."
 Notwithstanding the author's criti-
 cism of more elaborate whitewash
 mixtures, we venture to suggest, on
 the strength of our experience, that a
 much better whitewash, one that will
 stick and not rub off, and that is very
 easily brushed on, even over rough-
 board surfaces, is prepared as follows:
 Take one-half bushel of lime, slake
 with boiling water, make into a milk
 and strain through a fine sieve. Add
 to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm
 water; three pounds ground rice, boiled
 to a paste and stirred in while hot;
 half a pound of whiting, and one pound
 of glue, previously dissolved in a glue
 pot over a slow fire. To this mixture
 add five gallons of hot water, stir it
 well, cover, and let stand for a few
 days. This mixture is best applied
 hot, with a brush, and a pint will cover
 a square yard.

PRESENT TRAPPING VS. PIONEER TRAPPING

Contrary to the general belief there
 are more fur-bearing animals in Can-
 ada and North America now than
 there were a hundred years ago. And
 with the increased number of animals
 has come an increased number of ad-
 vantages for their capture. While
 the march of civilization has taken
 away many of the hardships and dan-
 gers of pioneer trapping, it has greatly
 increased the profits of the business.


In the early days the trapper started
 out usually with a pack horse loaded
 with traps and supplies. He made
 his long tedious pilgrimage in the wilds
 to his trapping grounds to stay for a
 year or more. Sometimes he was suc-
 cessful in bringing in a good catch, other
 times his luck was bad; and many,
 many times he never returned from
 these lonely, treacherous expeditions.
 In those days the trapper and hunter
 was usually out for the bigger game,
 such as the bear, buffalo and similar
 kinds. The smaller animals, such as
 the mink, coon, muskrat and skunk
 were not sought for in most sections.

There is more trapping done now
 than in the pioneer days for several re-
 asons: Strange as it may seem, there
 are more fur-bearing animals to-day
 than there were a hundred years ago.
 It is a fact well known in the fur trade
 that fur-bearing animals of certain
 kinds increase with civilization up to a
 certain point. The principal reason
 is on account of the increased food
 supply for these animals, as they live on
 products of the farmer and ranchman
 and have cunning means of protecting
 themselves by keeping under cover in
 holes and otherwise.

Another reason for the increased
 interest in trapping is that the trapper
 of to-day has improved methods, such
 as perfected traps and irresistible baits
 and scents that draw animals to their
 traps in spite of all their wiles and cunning.
 Then, too, the high prices that
 furs bring nowadays makes the occupa-
 tion of trapping a very profitable one,
 even for the man who devotes only
 part of his time to the business.
 Many people not familiar with trap-
 ping are of the opinion that there are
 only a few kinds of furs that have a
 value. While the facts are, all kinds
 of furs and skins have a market value—
 and in most cases they bring high
 values. The skins from the raccoon,
 mink, skunk, opossum, beaver, otter,
 muskrat, foxes, wolves, lynx, marten
 and even the pelt of the humble
 domestic house cat is in demand and
 at better prices than they have ever
 been known to reach.

With the increased number of fur-
 bearing animals, the added facilities
 for their capture and the alluring
 prices paid for their skins, the trapping
 business to-day is not to be compared
 with the trapping business in pioneer
 days. Instead of trapping being a
 trade of the past, as many people be-
 lieve it is, it's a trade of the present
 and the future.

SOME OF
Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings




Sunnyside Inez, champion fe-
 male at Winnipeg, Brandon,
 Regina, Portage and Carberry.
 Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam,
 grand champion over all breeds
 at Portage also champion An-
 gus at Winnipeg, Brandon,
 Regina, Portage and Carberry.
**Champion Senior Herd at
 all Above Shows**

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.
ROBT. BROWN Herdsman **JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.**

PRIZE-WINNING
SHORTHORNS FOR SALE at prices that will
 interest intending purchasers I will sell young cows
 bred or with calves at foot. Also young heifers
 that will make a start for a herd second to none.
 Sales must be made to make room. James Wilson.
 Innisfail, Alberta.

Here Is Strength



With strength and health as the sole foundation, many a man has built fame and
 fortune. For lack of it, many a budding genius has passed into oblivion, many high hopes
 have been shattered, many hours of misery spent.
 The world is full of half-sick, half-well, half-successful men, any one of whom could
 become a power in life with vigorous strength as a fundamental asset—could find happiness
 where he now sees nothing but gloom.

I CAN RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH

There is no medicine, no mystery, no magic in my treatment. It is founded on the
 great basic truth that electricity is the motive power of the human body, and that effort
 causes an expenditure of this power.
 Success is possible in this world to any man who has the energy to strive for what
 he wants. A man without strength has no inclination to work. The vital energy of the
 human body is electricity. This has been proven. The way to become strong, to keep
 strong, and to stimulate ambition is to give your body a charge of electricity every day
 giving you a good reserve fund of vitality to draw on.
 The newest device for electrifying the human body is the Dr. Sanden Hercules Body
 Battery, composed of series of cells arranged in the form of a girdle, to be worn comfortably
 about the body at night while you sleep. It is the most convenient, most comfortable,
 and most effective means of applying galvanic electricity for curative purposes.
FREE UNTIL CURED
 In order that every sufferer may have a chance to prove its merits I now offer this
 famous Appliance on trial for two months, not to be paid for unless you are cured. Or, if
 you prefer to deal for cash you get a discount.
 This Belt cures to stay cured, Weakness of any kind, whether in the nerves, Stomach,
 Heart, Liver, or Kidneys; also Rheumatism, pains in the Back and Shoulders, Sciatica,
 Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, and all troubles where new life and strength is needed.
 Call at my office if you can. If you cannot call, write to me
 and I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information
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EVERY PAIR
51

FINE
Elmira
FELT SHOES

THE
BEST
MADE

ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR "ELMIRAS"

MEN! I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME



Let any man who is weak, broken-down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him, and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay a cent until I cure him.

The proposition I make to you is a fair one. It is an easy one for you to accept. All I ask is give me security that I will get my pay, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

I don't want money that I don't earn; I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest. And I don't want it at all until I have cured you, if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll cure you first and then you can pay me. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success, from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Never mind waiting until you use the last dose out of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk over you case with me, or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over twenty-four years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT stands the world over as the most correct—the most perfect method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS, HEADACHES AND GENERAL DEBILITY CURED

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—As you see by my address, I have not left for the Old Country as I had intended. My main object in going was on account of my health, but your Belt has fixed me up so completely, and in so short a time, that I do not need the trip. Your Belt cannot be praised too highly, for it has certainly made me feel like a new man. I was surprisingly pleased when I received your Belt and instructions, for I expected a list of most exacting instructions for use, but they are so simple and efficient that a man in any station of life can follow them without any inconvenience whatever. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing you every success, I remain,
WILLIAM PIERCE.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Liver and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica; overcomes the effects of exhaustive habits—every sign of weakness in men or women. It puts new Life and Energy into the Nervous System. Ginger up! Use this Belt and become a Man!

Call at my office, or send me this coupon and I will mail you my 80-page FREE BOOK. It points the way to Health and Prosperity.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has been a great benefit to me, as four years ago I was unable to do any kind of work. I used your Belt for about two months, and have used it several times since. It is as good as ever. It did more for me than all the doctors or medicine I ever took. I have worked at carpenter work here for several months, and have not lost one day on account of ill-health.

W. A. HENDERSON, Port Haney, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I now feel like a new man altogether. I can travel all day, and my legs do not bother me. It used to be that when I went about a half a mile, if I sat down, I could hardly start again. I was bothered with Dyspepsia. I always had pains, and was afraid to eat too much, but it does not bother me now. I feel so good now that I cannot praise the Belt too much.

JOHN HARPER, Roden, Man.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Please send me your book free.

NAME

ADDRESS

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

TURNER'S CLYDESDALE IMPOR- TATION

John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., who left recently for Scotland to purchase Clydesdales, sailed from Glasgow, Oct. 2nd, with a selection of twenty-five and is now well on his way to Balgreggan Farm.

He has in his selection some individuals that are particularly well thought of by Scottish Clydesdale critics, as comments on the shipment show. He has the exceptionally well bred horse Victor Hugo (15031), by Sir Hugo (10924), out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110). The larger proportion of Mr. Turner's horses were bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. Prominent among them is May King (13098), a five-year-old son of Baron's Pride, and own brother to the celebrated champion mare Topsy Pride, winner of many first prizes at all the leading shows. The well-bred three-year-old Royal Kelvin (14339) was got by the champion horse Royal Chattan (11489), out of a mare of Royal Chief (10876), a son of the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Gartly (9844), and his gr.-dam was by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Darnley's Last (6663). Mr. Turner had eight two-year-old colts from the Kirkcudbright firm. An exceptionally well-bred one is by Everlasting (11331), which was three times first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows; and the dam of this colt was by the celebrated Royal Gartly (9844). It is seldom one finds a colt of this combination. Another good thick colt is by Baron Hood (11260), out of a mare by Maceo; and a third gr.-son of Baron's Pride (9122) was by Baronson (10981), out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince of Kyle (7155). The others of this age are by Flash Sturdy (11710); the Lanark premium horse Earl of Angus (12134), out of a mare by the £3000 Prince of Albion (6178); Gartley Cashier (11719); Dunure Freeman (11693); and the Kirkcudbright prize horse Ajax (12416). A notably-bred three-year-old was got by Montrave Ronald (11121), out of a mare by the champion Hiawatha (10067). Two yearling colts were got respectively by Up to Time (10475) and the champion Benedict (10315). Mr. Turner has six fillies, of which four are two-year-olds, by Baron's Voucher (12041); Craigen-callie (12539), a son of the champion Prince Thomas (10262); the well-bred Baron St. Clair (11609); Baron Miller (12836); and Marmion (11429). A yearling filly is wonderfully well bred. She is by Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), out of a mare by Goldfinder (6807), with gr.-dam by Prince of Carruchan (8151). The first-named of these three horses was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, and is the best breeding horse among young sires to-day. The second was champion in his time at Aberdeen; and the third won the Cawdor Cup oftener than any other horse. He was never placed second to any horse in his life. This is a first-rate bunch of fillies, and so well-bred that as breeding mares their success is assured. From other breeders Mr. Turner purchased other fillies. He has a three-year-old filly and a two-year-old filly, got by Crown Derby (10726), out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince Alexander (8899), and own sisters. He has two three-year-old fillies and one yearling filly. The older fillies are by Urieside (11569) and Look Out (12213), and the yearling is by Golden Crown (14146). The Urieside filly is very well bred on the dam's side. Her dam was by Knight of Lothian (4489), and the gr.-dam by Dandy Jim (221). The Look Out filly is out of a mare by Baron's Pride.

A goddess has fallen from grace. She is, or was, the diety of a Kun In Temple at Canton. Fire took place there not long ago, and the unfortunate goddess, being made of wood, was unable to save herself. The Nam Hol magistrate in his wisdom has decreed that she shall be worshipped no more, as the fact of her being burned is proof of her inability to perform a miracle.

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
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Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

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below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the "American" Coring Machine which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—FREE.

The American Well Works, Oils & Works, Aurora, Ill.
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
R. E. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

Johnny Cake.—Beat well one large egg and one-half cupful of brown sugar. Add one-half cupful of sour cream into which has been stirred a teaspoonful of soda. Thicken with a cupful of yellow meal and flour enough to make a thick batter. Pour into a pan and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot, with butter, honey or maple syrup.

FOR economy in the table expenses increase the amount of Quaker Oats; eat it at least twice a day. It does more than other foods and costs only a fraction as much.

Miscellaneous

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty—
A mother starved for her brood—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

—WILLIAM H. CARRUTH.

Young Van Stymie was so elated at the honor of being matched to play the best ball of the three ablest women players at the Far-and-Sure Golf Club that he resolved to give a cup to the lady who should make the best score. What should be inscribed upon it? He cudgled the concordance until he found this text: "Even today is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning."

Every golfer will recognize the aptness of the quotation and join in the groaning. Van Stymie hastened to the silversmith's and bought a nice little cup. Carefully verifying the text, he asked to have the following inscription engraved in one line on the cup:
Job: xxiii., 2.

But when the nice little cup was sent home he was horrified to find that the engraver had seen fit to improve the inscription. And this is what was on the cup:

J. O. B.
XXIII., 2.

When, fuming, he took the cup back to have the inscription corrected, he was recompensed for his disappointment and suffering by the engraver's ingenuous explanation:

"It's all right," said that artist. "I'll letter it on any way you say. Y' see, the reason why I done it that way was I thought it was some kind of a horse on Jack O'Brien with 'XXIII., 2,' in it meaning that he'd have to skiddoo twice."

"Horace," remarked Mrs. Figtree, "we are going to have company at dinner, and I do wish you would brighten up and look less like an honorary pallbearer. Say something humorous."

The company came, and, with a few preliminary coughs and winks, which were intended to announce to his wife that the witticism was about to be perpetrated, Mr. Figtree said timidly, "Mary!"

"Yes, dear; what is it?" asked Mrs. Figtree, graciously.

"Have you got all of your hair on this evening?"

A CERTAIN BOY

He doesn't like to go to bed,
And getting up is worse;
To washing, too, I've heard it said,
He's just as much averse.

And as for school and studying,
When he would rather roam,
He hates it more than anything
But doing jobs at home.

I do suppose that if he chose
What he should do all day,
He'd play and eat awhile, and then
He'd eat awhile and play.

The Horror of It

Vigorous, healthy folks simply cannot imagine what a horror, what a death-in-life, Indigestion really is. They speak lightly of it and say, poor Mrs. So-and-So has some trouble with her stomach. "Some trouble," forsooth! Of all the ills that afflict humanity none causes more misery than Indigestion. It destroys annually more lives than consumption, cancer and cholera combined. If you cannot digest your food—as a steam engine burns coal—your heat, power, energy, must run down. Continue this condition and your engines will stop!

Food that lies in your stomach undigested distils poisons that are carried by your blood all through your system. This poison clogs the brain, inflames the nerves, muscles and joints, and stagnates all the natural functions. Constipation, headaches, sleeplessness, pains and wind in the stomach; dizziness and other wretched feelings, follow. Mother Seigel's Syrup cures Indigestion by toning up, strengthening, aiding the digestive organs to do their natural work.

Mr. Burton Shortliffe, of Central Grove, Digby County, N. B., writes:—"I was troubled with Indigestion a long time and found no medicine to give such immediate relief as your preparation, Mother Seigel's Syrup. For Indigestion, or Stomach Trouble, it must be a boon to those who use it."

Madame Elvira Nowe, of Cherry Hill, Lunenburg Co., N. S., says:—"I have been troubled with Dyspepsia two years and my food would rise as soon as I had eaten it. Nothing relieved me until, at last, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and by taking one bottle and a half I was cured."

Allan Macfarlane, of Rockland Farm, Vale Perkins, P. Q., writes:—"I used your well-known remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, while suffering from Indigestion, with excellent results. Previous to taking it I always suffered sharp pains after eating—so violent that I dreaded my meals. I was completely cured by taking the contents of two bottles."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made of roots, barks and leaves, which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. That is why it so surely cures indigestion.

This little letter from M'me John B. Landry, Blair Athol, P. O., Restigouche County, New Brunswick, is dated January 12, 1909. It tells an important story in a few words—that she was a great sufferer from Indigestion and that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured her.

"For a long time I suffered with Dyspepsia which afflicted me terribly and made me exceptionally nervous. I decided to try some of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it worked wonderful results. It restored my health and brought back my nerves to their natural healthy condition."

INDIGESTION

MEANS:—

TORTURING PAIN. WRETCHED DAYS.
CHRONIC WEARINESS. WAKEFUL NIGHTS.

It means being "done up," "played out," "bowled over," "good for nothing," all the day and every day. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means ruined health and a broken-down system unless you root it out without delay.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the standard remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by nearly forty years' unbroken success in curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, and has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. This is the testimony of tens of thousands of persons whom it has cured after all other medicines had miserably failed. Here is a case in point:—"Five years ago I began to feel out of sorts; felt weakness and lack of energy I had never felt before. I lost my appetite, and when I did eat a little I always had pains in my back and chest. I had headaches, giddiness, unpleasant breath and coated tongue. I began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup and in one month was completely cured."—George Morris, 18, Cathedral Street, Montreal. 28.6.09.

GIVES

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK. ENERGY TO THE LANGUID. COMFORT TO THE DYSPEPTIC.

GOOD DIGESTION TO ALL

Sold everywhere. A. J. WHITE & Co., LTD., MONTREAL.

Tell your Dealer you want to know about the Gray Sleigh



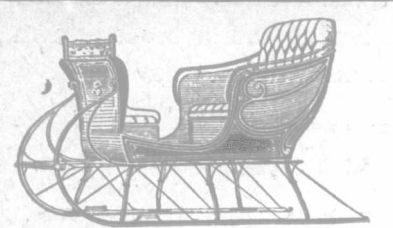
No. 34—Winnipeg Special

This is a gentleman's road sleigh, is built strong, natty and roomy and allows the horse to be hitched close without striking and runs level over crossings and rough, uneven grounds. Painted body black and gearing carmine or green—cloth trimming. It is a splendid sleigh for speeding.



No. 36—Covered Kenora Beauty

The Kenora Beauty is a fine, commodious, covered sleigh with plenty of leg room in front. Built with high side panels and an especially high back, it is painted in black, walnut or mahogany with the gear in carmine or green. It is constructed on its merits in every particular.



No. 76 1/2—Tecumseh Belle

No effort has been spared to make this the most popular and comfortable sleigh on the market. This cutter is one of our best styles and is to be strongly recommended to our patrons. It is built low down and strongly braced and is equipped with an especially high back with a deep and wide seat and high sides. It has channel shoes and nickle arm rails and line rail.

TELL him you want to know why Gray Sleighs are different—and if he doesn't sell them and doesn't know, tell us. We will tell you.

Let your dealer know that *this* time you intend to buy a sleigh on a common sense basis. Let him know that *this* time you mean to get your money's worth and that you are going to have it.

Then if you find that you cannot get the facts as you would like to have them, in your own town, write me personally telling me what you want and I will give you the full particulars in detail.

I have some facts to give you—some real facts—facts that you ought to know before you buy a sleigh—even whether it is my sleigh you buy or not.

And I want to give you these facts.

For You WANT To Know

I am really anxious that before you buy, you should have at your finger ends every detail of the sturdy material and careful construction of Gray Sleighs, so when you go to your dealer you can give him something to think over.

All I want to do is to put the bare facts before you—the facts that you owe it to yourself to know—and then I am perfectly willing to leave the rest—the decision—to your own common sense and good judgment.

Merely write my nearest office. By return mail, you will get the whole story with all the information about our specially low freight rates and prompt deliveries.

Don't put it off—write to me to-day—now.

GRAY SLEIGHS

like Gray Carriages, are built from robust, full-grown woods, properly seasoned. They are constructed for actual service on all kinds of roads. The finish of Gray Sleighs is a feature to which attention can hardly be too strongly drawn. In some cases as many as from twelve to twenty-four coats of the finest leads, colors and varnish are applied. Between each the work is rubbed smooth and flat with pumice and fine sand-paper, the final polish being attained in some instances by rubbing with the palm of the hand. With this care properly appreciated, it is easy to comprehend why Gray Sleighs are not excelled for honest workmanship, graceful lines and beautiful finish.



Robert Gray

If You Farm for Profit—you need one of my scales



Manson Campbell, President

I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy—

You can't farm right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL President

Only my scales are the one Canadian scale that has made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.

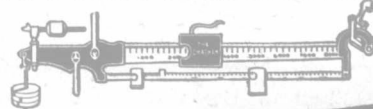
EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy. There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

This Scale is COMPLETE Can't Get Out of Order

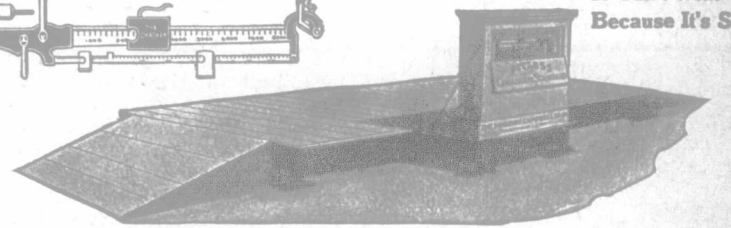
Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong—built so well, tested so carefully.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel



CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Big Enough for Any Scale Use

The Chatham's Platform is 8x14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, on easy terms, and fully warranted in every way.

Your Farm Needs Such a Scale

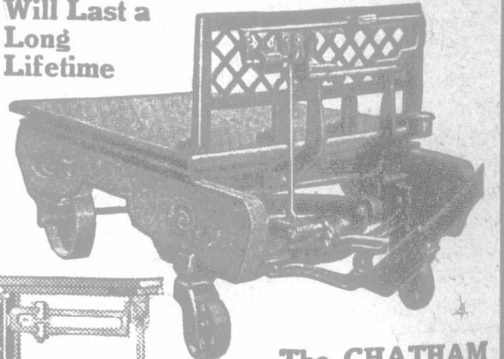
You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

The Scale Every Farm Needs

Weights Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately Will Last a Long Lifetime



The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, especially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc., of All Our Scales

Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World

NOTICE TO DEALERS We want dealers to handle our products wherever we are not already represented, and offer exclusive privileges in each place. We are running a large advertising campaign and all orders received by us direct are referred to the dealer from whose territory they come. If you are not selling our products, write us for territory and terms.

GRAY-CAMPBELL Ltd. of Moosejaw

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Western Canada Sales Agents for The Wm. Gray & Sons Co. Ltd. and The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd. of Chatham, Ontario

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