

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY
REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 2, 1910

No. 945

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long; almost thrice the length of the C. P. R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

**THEY KEEP ON
SELLING BECAUSE
THEY MAKE GOOD**

They are good for 100 years.

Cover Canadian Roofs To-day

A DVERTISING alone never sold the vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

**THEY DO ALL WE
SAY THEY WILL AND
MORE TOO**



This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs Six Times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain- and -snow- and -wet-proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. **WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?**

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to proofs of theirs 25 years in service. **BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE** their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book & Sample Shingles Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

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

The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

O SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. H. Pedlar

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, sidewalls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

Get Seventy-Eight Pounds of Steel to the Square

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA



OSHAWA, ONTARIO
 HALIFAX, N.S. ST. JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC, P.Q. MONTREAL, Que. OTTAWA, Ont. TORONTO, Ont.
 LONDON, Ont. CHATHAM, Ont. PORT ARTHUR, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. REGINA, Sask.
 CALGARY, Alta. EDMONTON, Alta. VANCOUVER, B.C. VICTORIA, B.C.

1910
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DO YOU WANT THIS PONY SHIPPED TO YOU?

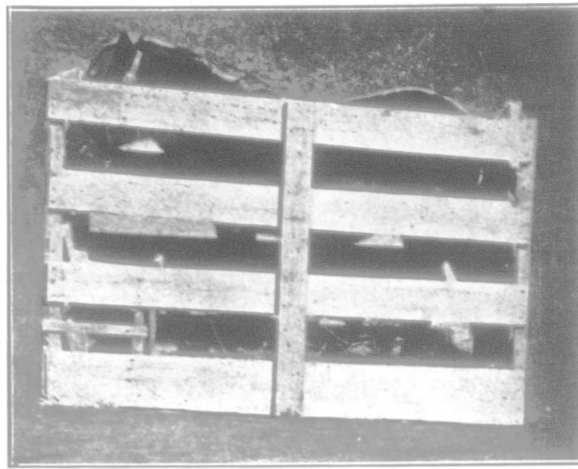
How to Win

Candidates in a Contest Should Use Their Friends

All boys and girls have friends and thousands of people who have votes do not know any candidates personally. They will be friends of your friends, however, and if not friends of your friend's friends. See how easy it will be to win if you get subscriptions from them all. Tell them your story in your own way, how they can help you by giving you their subscriptions to The Telegram, and, as this is the season for renewing subscriptions, they will not refuse. Try hard for yearly subscriptions, they count the most.

Two Thousand Votes in Every Home

Any boy or girl in Western Canada can be a candidate with two thousand votes to their credit with but little effort, for a subscription from your father will nominate you as a candidate and with your nomination goes two thousand votes. Once you get started and tell your friends you have two thousand votes they will all give you their subscriptions, and it will only be a short time before you are up among the topnotchers. Do not be satisfied with your father's subscription, for there are two thousand votes in every home and you can get them just as easy as you did your father's. Your neighbors will be pleased to see you the owner of a nice Shetland pony and will give you their subscriptions if you tell them what you are after.



"CORPORAL" CRATED FOR SHIPMENT.

Pony and Pony Buggy

"Corporal." The Telegram Pony, is a registered three-year-old standard-bred Shetland, by the celebrated "Don," out of "Poppy." Both his sire and dam were imported from the Shetland Islands and have won many prizes in the show ring. Corporal weighs 250 pounds, stands thirty-nine inches high. He is coal-black, with a heavy mane and tail. In harness Corporal performs like a Hackney and can step fast for a pony of his inches. Although kind and gentle he has plenty of life. In short, Corporal is as nearly perfect as a pony could be.

With the pony goes wagon, harness, saddle, bridle, all brand new and ordered specially for Corporal. A better or more complete outfit could not be found in the West, for money has not been spared in the purchase of this splendid pony and outfit.

Contest does not close until December 15

Nine Additional Grand Prizes

The next nine highest contestants will receive other grand prizes, consisting of a \$60.00 boy's or girl's coon coat, a \$48.00 Brantford bicycle, boy's or girl's; a \$40.00 Singer sewing machine, a \$35.00 boy's or girl's diamond ring, a \$32.00 Columbia gramophone with 16 records, an Eastman kodak and developing outfit valued at \$30.00, an Edison phonograph with 24 records, worth \$25.00, a boy's or girl's gold watch and chain, fully guaranteed and valued at \$20.00, and a \$15.00, boy's or girl's writing desk.

How To Get Started

Before we can register your name as a contestant, we require you to send in:

A two-years' subscription to the Weekly Telegram, at a special price of 75 cents a year, or \$1.50.

Or four months' subscription to the Daily Telegram, to be sent to a Manitoba address. Price \$1.00.

Or Six months' subscription to the Daily Telegram to be sent to an address outside of Manitoba. Price \$1.00.

Send in any of the subscriptions mentioned and you will be entered regularly as a contestant for the Pony Outfit and other prizes, and will be credited with 2,000 votes.

Mail Subscription Rates

	One year.	Two years.
Farmer's Weekly Telegram	\$1.00	\$2.00
Daily Telegram in Manitoba	4.00	8.00
Outside Manitoba	2.00	4.00

How Votes Count

For	No. votes
\$1.00 paid on single subscription	500
2.00 " " " " " "	1,500
3.00 " " " " " "	2,000
4.00 " " " " " "	2,500
5.00 " " " " " "	3,500
6.00 " " " " " "	4,500

Merit Thrice Vindicated



LOUDEN'S BARN AND STABLE EQUIPMENTS WON HIGHEST AWARDS and GOLD and SILVER MEDALS at St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and Royal Cornwall show, England, at exhibitions just closed. The medal won at Cornwall was DONATED BY THE KING and was the only one given for agricultural implements.

DON'T YOU THINK that it would pay you better to install PRIZE-WINNERS rather than unknown and untried goods? Let us show you why IT PAYS to have your barns and stables equipped with LOUDEN'S PERFECT EQUIPMENTS. OUR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS ARE FREE.

WRITE FOR THEM TO-DAY.
LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY COMPANY
937 Logan Avenue
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP

HYPOCHLORITE TREATMENT OF WATER

The attention of the public, as well as health and municipal authorities has been directed during the past few months to the purification of water by means of the addition of small, very small quantities of hypochlorite of calcium, otherwise known as chloride of lime. We have been led to believe the process is a very simple one; indeed so simple that a child might almost direct the treatment. It is true that in case of emergency, municipal and health authorities may, under the direction of a sanitary engineer, improvise the means for the application of the hypochlorite and thus prevent outbreaks of typhoid fever when the water

is sewage polluted; but for the proper and scientific installation, as well as for the oversight and management, expert services give the best results, and where a municipality will pay for the services of an expert, the expenditure is more than compensated for by the results obtained. These facts are clearly shown by the work and operation of what is known as the Bubbly Creek Water Purification Plant of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. at Chicago, which has been in operation for nearly two years.

The following information, descriptive of it is taken from the report of C. A. Jennings, chief chemist and superintendent of filtration.

First, as the class of water, Bubbly Creek receives the sewage of some 350,000 people. The normal size of the creek is not given, but the bacterial results for a period of twelve months show the maximum to have been 2,350,000

bacteria per cubic centimeter (about 18 drops), while the minimum was 30,000, the average being 354,000 per cubic centimeter.

Without entering into the details, it may be said that the plant consists of pumps, a canal, now part of the sedimentation system, three pairs of settling basins and mechanical filters. From these latter the TREATED water flows into the clear-water well and from thence it is supplied to the stock yards.

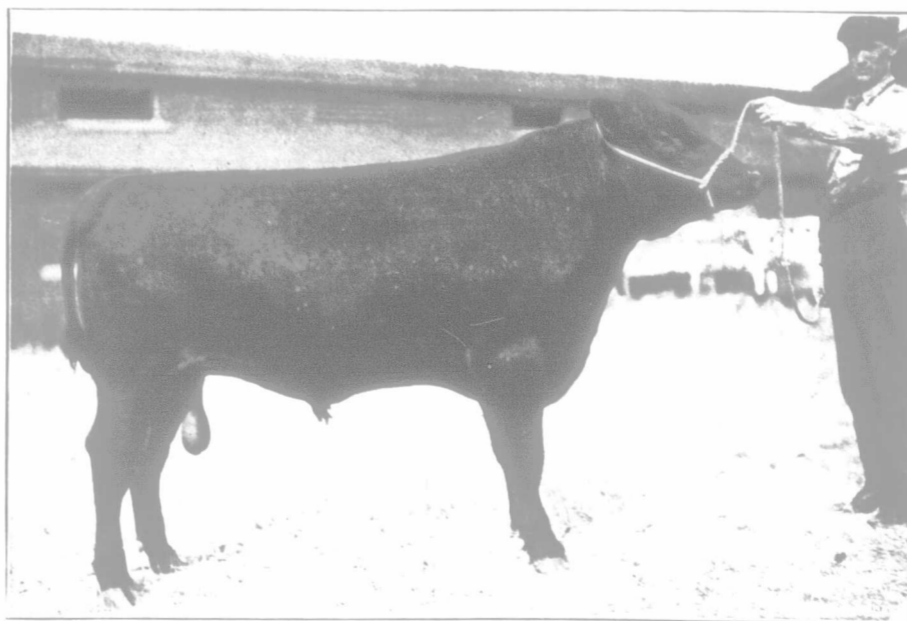
Consequent upon the close and intelligent oversight maintained, various changes have been made both in the operation of the plant and in the chemicals used in the treatment of the water.

At present, the coagulant used is sulphate of alumina, a solution of a strength of 3.3 per cent. being used. Subsequently hypochlorite solution of the strength of 1.2 per cent. is added, after which the water passes through the filters and is then ready for use.

As regards the cost of operating this particular plant, the contract guarantee called for nothing in excess of twenty dollars per million gallons, this to include cost of chemicals, labor and power for pumping, but not depreciation charges and interest on investment. The cost of operation has averaged only \$10.54 per million gallons, and a still further reduction in cost of operation will be shown, as, since the use of hypochlorite, a total reduction of some 65 per cent. has been made in respect to chemicals alone.

Too much credit cannot be given to C. A. Jennings for this practical demonstration of how water strongly polluted with sewage may be converted into a potable water of a high quality. The reporter states it was drunk by himself and his assistants in preference to the city water, and he significantly adds: "There has never been a single case of sickness or intestinal disorder caused by doing so."

Undoubtedly, municipalities having water supplies liable to contamination by sewage hereafter for serving out to the public a sewage-polluted water.



GEN. ARNOCK KING, ONE OF J. D. ALGREGOR'S YOUNG ABERDEEN ANGUS WINNERS



Break Ground Next Spring In the Southwest

- ☐ You don't have to wait for the frost to leave the ground—when you are ready the soil is ready. In fact it's growing weather all the time in the southwestern section of the United States.
- ☐ Nature has spread her favors with lavish hand throughout this favored section.
- ☐ No long cold winters that eat up the summers' profits—the climate is delightful all year 'round. The winters are open and mild—no need of building expensive shelters for live stock.
- ☐ No breaks or long distances between neighbors—farmers in the Southwest have telephones, rural free delivery, convenient schools and churches. They are provided with all the comforts and conveniences of the older settled communities.
- ☐ In this section good fertile land can be had cheap—so cheap that the returns from one crop usually pays for the land. This land is very productive—two and sometimes three crops a year can be grown. Think what it means to have your land producing all year 'round.
- ☐ This is one of the greatest opportunities of the age. If you grasp it now, it will mean, with energy and thrift, an independency in a few short years. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It's a pointer that points out the pathway to success.



L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
Rock Island Lines
300 LaSalle Station, Chicago

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time. Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An automatic-locking flame spreader prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

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



The Imperial Oil Company,
Limited.

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

Granite Harvester Oil

For Reapers, Threshers,
Plows, Harrows



Insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion.

Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene
and
Kerosene
Engines

Standard Gas Engine Oil

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction
Engines
and
Steam Plants

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

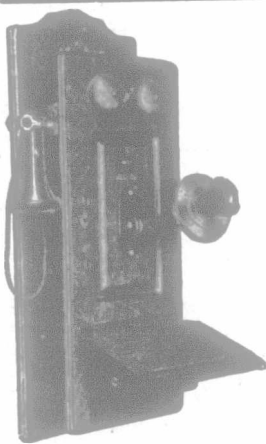
Traction Engines,
Wagons, Etc.

Mica Axle Grease

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited



TELEPHONES AND SWITCHBOARDS

FOR RURAL LINES A SPECIALTY
Made in Canada by Canadian Experts

IT WILL PAY YOU

to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order.

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire and everything necessary to construct a Telephone system of any size. If you are interested let us send you our 112 page Rural Book, giving complete information how to organize, construct and operate rural telephone systems. Will be sent you Free for the asking.

WRITE US NOW.

DOMINION TELEPHONE MFG. CO. LIMITED
Dept. "Q" WATERFORD, ONT.

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board
and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster
Write for Booklet

Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Get out of the rut

Give your buildings the benefit of progress—same as you give the farm itself. Cover every building on the farm with Genasco Ready Roofing—the economical roofing that protects and lasts.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—Nature's everlasting waterproofer. It prevents cracks, breaks, and leaks, and does away with damage and repairs. Easily applied without experienced help.

The Kant-leak Kleet does away entirely with cement and large-headed nails. Keeps seams absolutely watertight. Saves time in laying. Makes a beautiful finish. Ask for Genasco rolls with the Kleet packed in them.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Be sure you see the hemisphere trade mark. A written guarantee, if you want it. Gold medal (highest award) Seattle, 1909. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready-Roofing

Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt

F. H. MCGAVIN CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN EXPORTERS

Wire us for net track offers when you have your grain loaded. We are always in the market for every kind of grain at top prices. We have a separate commission department for handling consignments to be sold highest bidder. Careful attention given to grading at every car. Large advances and prompt adjustments. Do not overlook writing for further particulars before shipping. All inquiries have our prompt attention.

WESTERN OFFICES

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Calgary

!! GRAIN GROWERS !!

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

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

223 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMERS!

IF YOU WANT to get the best results get our prices before selling your Oats and Barley. We give you the same government weights and grades as you get at Fort William, and

YOU GET QUICKER RETURNS

Our long established connection in the East is the very best, insuring the very highest price. We give liberal cash advance on receipt of bill of lading.

Write us for information and particulars.

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

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

If You are Not at Your Best

don't worry about it—there's no good in worry. Get better! If your stomach is wrong, your liver and bowels inactive—your nerves are sure to be on edge and your blood impure. Be cheerful and hopeful. As they have helped in thousands of cases,

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will help you and will give your system the natural help it needs. A few doses will make a great difference in your feelings and your looks. They will help you all along the line—to a clear head, free from aches—to bright eyes—to healthy active organs. This sure, quick and tonic family remedy will help Nature to

Restore Your Full Vigor

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

The Range With A Reputation

You don't want to buy a range every day, or every year, but when you do, the **Great Majestic Range** is worthy of your most careful consideration. It is a range with a reputation, built on honor of the best materials, and while the first cost may be more than some others, it *outpaces three ordinary ranges*; this, and its fuel saving, baking and water heating qualities make it the cheapest in the end.

The *Majestic* is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like Steel—Malleable iron can't break. *Majestic* Ranges have absolutely air tight joints like an engine boiler, because they are put together with rivets, and they stay air tight, because neither heat or cold can open them.

The *Majestic* is lined with pure asbestos board, 1/4 inch thick, covered with an iron grate and it's put there to stay—you can see it. This assures a steady, even, perfect baking heat and saves fully one-half your fuel.

A Perfect Baker

A Fuel Saver

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC RANGE

Malleable and Charcoal Iron

The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the frame—and reservoir—move away from the fire. This feature is patented and is used only in the *Majestic*.

All doors drop down and form perfect and rigid shelves. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding anything they contain. The open end ash pan does away with the shoveling of ashes out of ash pit. The ventilated ash pit prevents the floor from catching on fire and the ash cup catches the ashes that would otherwise fall to the floor.

No springs anywhere to weaken, or get out of order. It is the best range at any price—a range with a reputation and it should be in your kitchen. It is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in forty states. If you don't know who sells them in your vicinity, write us and we will send you our book, *Range Comparison*. Everyone who is thinking of buying a new range should first read this booklet.

Majestic Manufacturing Co., Dept. 37 St. Louis, Mo.

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR

Are you requiring a Cream Separator? Then the everlasting, easy turning "MELOTTE" will meet your every demand.

See our local agent or write us direct for our special cash offer on new and used machines.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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AND HOME JOURNAL

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Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Farm Implements in Winter

No farmer can afford to throw away valuable products grown on his farm; neither can he afford to shorten the period of usefulness of that for which he has paid cash. One of the most serious leaks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. As soon as the season is over binders and other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleaned; the grease and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts greased, to prevent rusting. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts.

If time does not permit of all this, make a memorandum to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next harvesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machines at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that when wanted next spring they will scour and save the time so many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

The Winter's Fuel

In the Canadian West the supply of fuel on the farm is a part of the farmer's business that needs study. Too many delay this purchase until the frigid weather conditions demand it. By ordering fuel early the dealer is permitted to refill his sheds, railways can haul it when opportunity affords, and the consumer has done his part to avoid having a shortage when severe weather has come.

Generally speaking, mine operators, railway companies and retail dealers have done a great deal to forward the movement of large stocks of coal to the consumer's door in readi-

ness for winter, but the consuming public, rural and urban alike, has not done as much as it easily might have done to avert the possibility of a fuel famine, with its attendant evils in the form of suffering, higher prices and hard feelings. Some have predicted that the coming winter will be a severe one. In view of this possibility are there not too many empty coal bins, and too many empty wagons leaving town these days? Take home a load when you can.

National Advertising for Breeds

The president of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, speaking the other day in Toronto, stated that the national organization for this breed in the United States had expended last year \$50,000 in advertising to farmers and milk consumers the merits of the Dutchman's mild-eyed black and white cow. He was satisfied that results warranted continuation of the advertising. City milk consumers were asking their milkmen if the lactic fluid peddled came from Holstein cows, and milk retailers in some cases were finding it to their advantage to have this breed.

All of which goes to show that national advertising will popularize a breed of live stock and create demand for it, just as the same kind of advertising will make people ask for the things the merits of which are proclaimed week after week in the columns of newspapers and magazines. The discovery, however, that such is the case has only recently been added to our knowledge of the possibilities of advertising. The fact is suggestive for live stock associations other than the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders.

Community Breeders' Associations

In 1906 in a small district in Wisconsin a few men interested in breeding Guernsey cattle got together and formed a local organization for that breed. Wisconsin has a state organization for the breed and there is a national Guernsey association, but the breeders in point figured that these associations were too far removed from their particular community to meet the needs of local breeders. The object of the community breeders' association was the same as the state and national organizations: to promote the interests of the Guernsey breed and establish cordial relations and co-operation between its members in the practice of such methods of care and management as would ensure the most successful and economical results. The members got together at frequent intervals and discussed ways and means of furthering the breeders' interest locally and methods of breeding, feeding and selection that would produce better milkers and better strains of Guernsey cows. They

went in for advertising their community and got out sale lists, giving the number, kind and sex of the stock each member had for sale. They advertised their district and its Guernseys in the farm papers of their own and neighboring states; and the venture paid. Wisconsin has now thirty community breeders' associations, and the number is increasing.

There is a field for work along similar lines right here in the West; if not with Guernseys, then with other breeds of live stock. The community that contains six or ten men interested in Shorthorn cattle or Clydesdale horses, or any breed of stock, that will make this fact known to the public, that will let prospective buyers know that in that district there are several herds, studs or flocks to be looked over and selected from, makes the strongest bid that can be made for the business of the man who wants to buy. If for nothing else, the opportunity afforded for exchanging ideas in the particular branch in which its members are interested makes the existence of community breeders' associations worth while.

What About Poultry?

Best export steers at Winnipeg are worth five cents per pound; prime bacon hogs, nine cents, and live chickens, per pound twelve to thirteen cents. Remarks a correspondent in a recent letter to this paper: "Last season I made eighty per cent. profit on the cost of raising chickens. I charged only the cost of incubating and the food consumed, but I do not know of any farm live stock that pays anything like these profits." Strangely this man concludes his letter by saying that he is curtailing his chicken raising operations. It is a regrettable fact that many farmers are doing likewise.

In the face of the comparison of values above given it seems difficult to see what other line of animal husbandry they can go into that will return anything like the profits possible from raising chickens; and chicken raising, by the way, is only one end of the poultry business. Egg production is generally rated the most profitable. We would advise any owner of a farm flock of poultry to do some thinking and figuring this fall before he wields the axe too freely among his feathered possessions. There is money in poultry, just as there is money in wheat raising or horse breeding, and the exercise of intelligence in management is required in the one as much as in the others. Losses in farming are more often due to careless methods than to any other cause, but the man who can successfully produce wheat or oats or flax, and keep within the production cost margin that means profits, can as easily produce chickens or eggs at profit where the margin that means profit is

larger. Poultry raising and egg production are lines of farming that should receive more attention at the hands of Western farmers. The market is sufficient, feed as cheap as anywhere on the continent, and prices in comparison than any point in the Dominion. What's the matter with the poultry business anyway?

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 20

WHY SHOULD HARSH TREATMENT BE HANDED OUT TO FOREIGNERS?

As a man who considers that fair treatment should be tendered to all humans, no matter what their parentage or their birthplace, provided only that they do not act too unseemly, I regret the severity of some in authority when dealing with foreigners. All, of course, must admit that in Canada with her various peoples from all corners of the earth a few will have crept in from foreign shores who are altogether undesirable. But there are also many Britishers, or even those who are home-born, who are just as undesirable from the standpoint of general behavior. When it comes to judicial punishment I maintain that the same treatment should be handed out when a culprit is known to be guilty of an offence.

I sometimes read the reports of proceedings in the police courts in cities of the great West. Among cases that came to my notice I recall one in which a Chinaman was fined \$4.00 and costs for using profane language. The evidence indicated he had used four oaths—one dollar per oath and the costs tacked on. Perhaps this punishment is reasonable. I think it is. However, is this treatment of a Chinaman, who lost his temper perhaps, going to make the inhabitants of a city refrain from the use of profane language? Further, could not the magistrate who officiated go down street any hour in the day and get direct evidence sufficient, to convict several of his personal acquaintances who stand high in social and business circles? Why fine the one and allow the other to go unnoticed? If the Chinaman should be fined, so should the Canadian, the Britisher and all the other fellows who go about using profane language, when common terms would do as well and sound much better.

Another case I remember constituted a fine of \$40.00 and costs against a man with a rather foreign name who lost his temper and abused a horse that he did not own. The abuse evidently was quite clear to the eye of an ordinary man. No doubt he deserved the severe treatment. But would the same magistrate have dared to make the fine so big had the man been a Canadian? Go back further. Would the offender

ever have appeared before the magistrate had he been a Canadian or an Englishman of any standing in the community? Again I say such punishment is all right, but it should be handed out to all citizens alike.

There is nothing more objectionable than to see a brainless teamster abusing a pair of dumb brutes that know more than he does. No refined man of intelligence cares to listen to profanity. If fines can put a stop to either or both our authorities should haul all offenders before the magistrates and see that they get the same punishment that these foreigners had to submit to.

In rural parts of the West also there is a tendency to impose upon that class referred to in a general way as foreigners. I have known men who seemed to think such humans, when engaged as hired men, were intended only for slavish and disagreeable jobs, and that civil treatment should not be expected. In some cases at least the hired help had considerably more common sense than the man who happened to be in position to style himself boss. I have had experience with hired men of all kinds, including foreigners, and am satisfied that most of them are about as good as their bosses allow them to be. Kind treatment has an influence for good in every man. If he is treated kindly and as an individual of some intelligence he will respond. For every man who does not respond there are a hundred who do.

Human nature is a big study. Even magistrates in a thoughtless moment make mistakes. However, we all should endeavor to be considerate.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

[Hydro-Electric Power for Farmers

The proposal to supply a number of towns throughout Manitoba with electric power and light from a common source is, if warily gone about, worthy of serious consideration. If rates are reasonable consumers will not probably trouble themselves about the ethics of the project, but it might be well to take a look forward, while there is yet time.

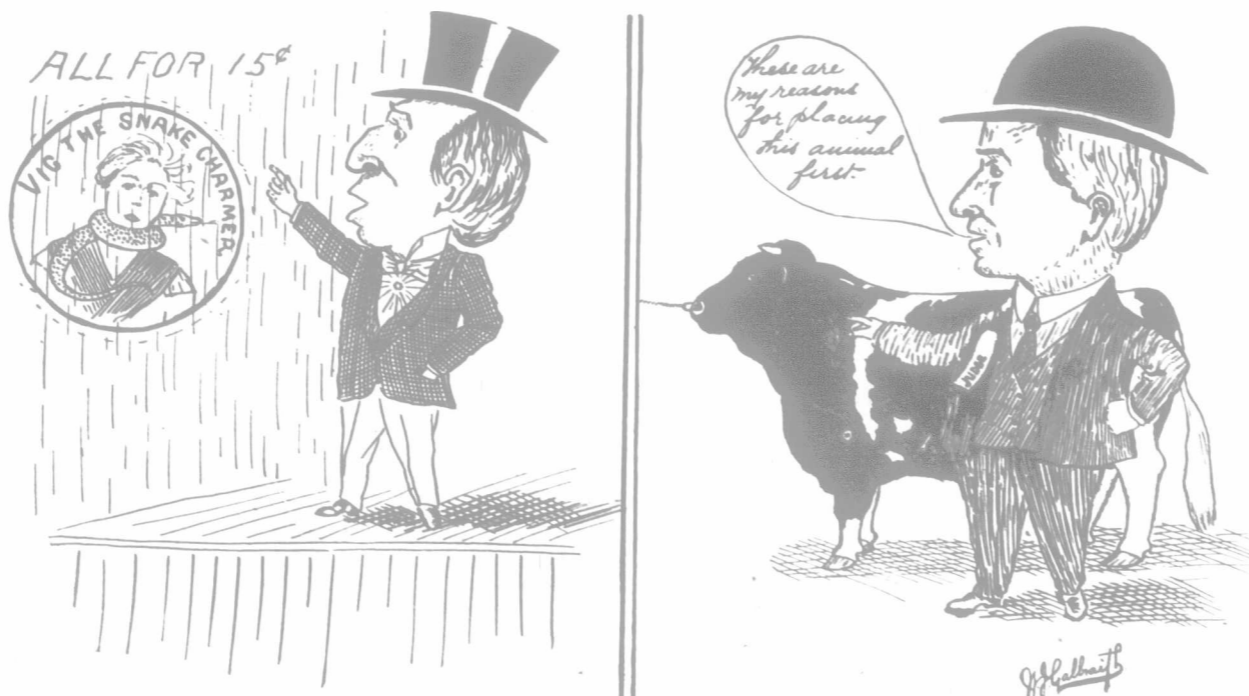
The farmer of to-day is so much accustomed to the use of labor-saving devices of all kinds, and makes such good use of them, that he must often wish for some of the excellent electric motors he sees in cities driving all descriptions of machinery. And why should not he be able to have such power at his command, in due time? The transmission of electric power from far distant generating plants has become an every-day affair, so that, if we have a power cable within reasonable distance, we may set our machinery in motion by simply turning a switch, and the inconvenience and expense of steam-raising, or even the transportation and handling of the handy, if perhaps somewhat dangerous, gasoline be avoided. Farmers in Manitoba and elsewhere are realizing the enormous benefits of the telephone, whatever they may think of the

tolls which they have to pay; and now they are looking forward to the still greater services of the telephone's big brother to brighten their homes and to ease the labors of their wives, their workmen and their beasts of burden.

To ensure that an electric service will benefit the consumer as it should it is advisable that we should start right and consider the means to be employed and the methods of using them. Canada is so abundantly blessed with water-power, mostly running to waste, that we are apt to regard their gradual absorption by individuals and corporations with indifference. But, ever since such valuable properties have been the objects of these speculators some of them have been handled in undesirable ways. The suggestion that the government of Manitoba should take a hand in this important undertaking is both timely and wise. Even if the government should not be able to handle the project directly, it can see to it that the interests of the province are safeguarded against any unfair dealing on the part of the promoters. It is clearly enough the duty of any government to protect the public interests, and no government can fairly sell or alienate natural forces, either actual or potential, which may have enormous prospective values. No water-power or water right should be sold or put wholly into the hands of any individual or corporation. Should any reputable company desire to develop power from any such source the privilege should be given to them on fair and reasonable, nay, even on nominal terms, but only on lease, and on unmistakable conditions as to serving the public, always leaving ample margin for fair profits to the operators, whose rights must also be protected. It seems almost absurd that this aspect of the question should require to be discussed at all, considering the warnings we have received in the Dominion, and still more in the United States. Nevertheless the danger is a very real one, and, unless the people interested (which means practically everyone) speak very plainly, the old game of grab will surely be played at their expense. There is plenty of money in the hydro-electric power business without any crooked work, and if the public desire power and light service they will get it on making it distinctly clear that they are not going to be taxed for more than they receive. The prospective consumers have the matter in their own hands, but they cannot expect to get what they desire without taking action.

The example of the Ontario government, who purchase power from the Ontario Power Company and are supplying a territory of about 300 miles in length by about 60 miles wide, at rates from \$12.00 per horse-power per annum upwards, according to distance from point of generation, is well worth our attention at this time as showing that, even without owning the generating plant, power may be provided at reasonable rates. The selling price of power and light to Manitoba consumers will, of course, depend on the cost of the works, plant and outfit, and the distance from the source, but the above information, culled from a recent issue of World's Work, should be of some service to those interested in the scheme now before the province, or any similar project.

The progress of such a comparatively new business as the transmission of power and light is so rapid that we may confidently anticipate great improvements, and the farmer may before long obtain his power, light and telephone service all from the same wire. We are told, indeed, that we shall soon be able to dispense with wires even! But, meantime, the farmer will be well content to obtain the services of such a trusty servant on existing lines, if it will serve his purpose at fairly reasonable rates. When the contrivances for storing and distributing power are sufficiently improved the farmer will be able to charge his motor batteries for the day's plowing, harrowing, reaping, threshing or travelling by simply connecting with his farm installation, or by hitching on to the nearest automatic supply station on the transmission line, and dropping a quarter into the slot! Mr. Edison claims that his storage battery is already so perfect that it is being extensively used for trac-



THE SEASON'S SHOWS ARE AGAIN AT AN END
Which of these Features should be Encouraged at Agricultural Exhibitions?

tion machinery at cheaper rates than the trolley lines, so that steel tracks may, where desired, be eliminated—an enormous saving.

Whatever the result of the present movement may be the ball has been set rolling, and it is to be hoped that some organized action among towns too small to undertake costly works of their own will develop a scheme by which farmers, as well as incorporated communities, may secure the benefits of the latest types of mechanical power.

When our farmers have had sufficient opportunities of testing the value of electro-motors they will specially become good customers to the power companies, who will probably be kept busy extending their transmission lines to meet the demands of their ever-increasing consumers. The progress of this new departure in our agricultural industries should afford an interesting study.

Man. L. S. LITTLE.

HORSE

Winters Outside and In

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a sort of combination method of wintering farm horses. As soon as the fall work is done and winter sets in the horses are eased off in their heavy work feeding. They are stabled at night, and on very stormy days, and turned out to rustle during the daytime. They are fed nothing in the morning. At night their mangers are well filled with barley, oat or wheat straw, which they pick over. A small feed of grain of some sort is given in the evening. It is fed boiling hot as soon as the horses are stabled. I have a galvanized iron bucket that holds enough when boiled to give each horse about two quarts. I use rough feed such as screenings, and if possible let one-fourth be weed seed, any kind of small seeds and wild oats. Talk of "stock foods"; this mess is called the "Climax Food" by the boys and beats anything I have ever used. The horses never fail to return to the stable in the evening.

Thus fed the horses seem to keep healthy and full of vim and reach spring in fine shape for the summer's hard work. During the whole season's

hard labor they do not have that down-eared and tired appearance that so many show after a few weeks' work, and the horses on this farm do as much work as any in this country. Ten days to two weeks before work begins in spring the horses are fed up and prepared for their labors. I do not leave out at nights, as I think it takes too much of a horse's reserve energy to fight cold night and day. Observations lead me to the conclusion that night and day rustled as well as night and day stabled or yarded horse is not in it when put to work side by side with the above combination wintered horse.

I think a great deal depends upon the proper care of horses during winter to secure the maximum amount of endurance during the working seasons. Feed must be of such a nature as to sustain the normal conditions of muscle and energy. Exercising must be moderate and regular, the best is what the horse takes himself. An open field, stables and yards are unnatural environment for a horse, and they must be used with care and intelligent judgment, or the horse will come to grief. Grooming, well, it is all right, but the horse that gets a sufficient amount of freedom in an open field knocks hand-grooming into the shade as far as health or energies are concerned.

I think that large numbers of horses are made

unfit for the summer's hardships by open neglect on the one hand and unwise indulgence on the other. There were more sick and ailing horses in this vicinity a year ago during the winter from being kept in ill-ventilated new stables than from all other causes combined. Many fine, comfortable stables have been built, but the ventilation principles have been left out. Improper food and over-feeding are also responsible for much unsatisfactory wintering of horses in this country. The exercise of a little common sense, the furnishing of a little supplementary food, with plenty of outdoor air and sunshine and a well-ventilated dry stable at night will make a horse healthy, frisky and strong.

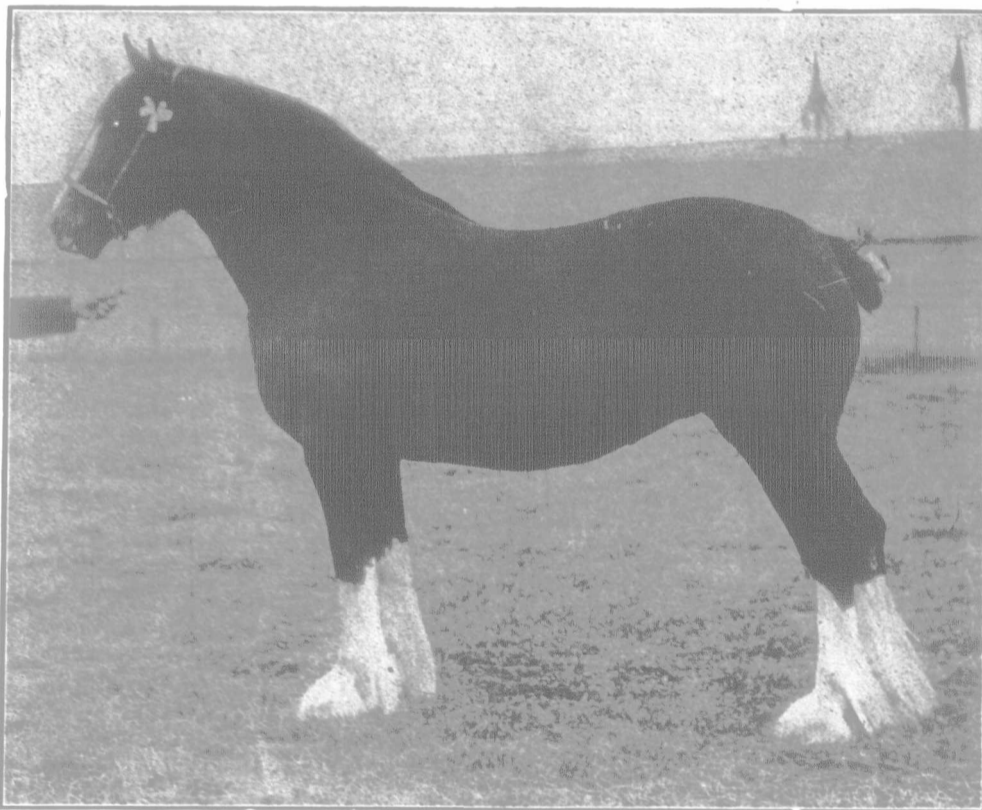
Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

Horses Imported for Breeding in 1909

The report of the Canadian Department of Customs gives the following information regarding the number and value of the purebred horses imported into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, together with country of origin:

	Number.	Value.
Great Britain.....	1215	\$508,693
United States	634	378,153
France.....	80	60,350
Belgium	13	8,400
Germany.....	1	100
Total	1943	955,696



CLYDESDALE MARE, BOQUHAN LADY PEGGY, A CHAMPION AT OLD COUNTRY SHOWS

Administering a Ball

There is no real difficulty in giving a ball, and very little risk to the administrator, if he has a small hand and is active and plucky. Old horses that have been balled many times sometimes get artful and refuse, and vicious animals may strike the operator unless a foot is held up by an assistant; but generally a horse that is approached in a quiet manner may be served with a ball before he understands what has happened to him. There has been invented a good deal of elaborate machinery for balling horses in the shape of guns and gags, but the expert has no need of any such appliances, except, perhaps, in the case of really vicious horses or small ponies. In most cases the real difficulty, if any, that exists is caused by the elaborate preparations made for giving the ball, by which the horse is rendered suspicious or frightened. In ordinary cases it needs just one man to give a ball, and the best way to do it is to walk quietly up to the horse, or turn him in his stall, if the stable is a dark one and lighted only from one side, as many stables are, take a stand on the off-side of the animal a little to the front, insert the fingers of the left hand into the mouth behind the incisors, grasp and draw out the tongue, and turn its point upwards. The mouth is now open, and closing it would hurt the

tongue, so that all that remains is to deliver the ball, previously held by the first three fingers and thumb of the right hand, well over the root of the tongue, and, at the same time as the hand is withdrawn release the tongue and throw up the head. When the tongue is drawn back the ball is carried into the fauces, and generally the animal is so surprised at the liberty taken, or the suddenness of the whole thing, that the ball is immediately swallowed. The head, however, should be kept elevated, and the eye directed to the channel of the neck on the near side until the ball is seen to pass down the gullet, when it will be certain that it will reach its destination in the stomach. The chief precautions are to keep the hand narrowed when passing between the molar teeth, and quite straight when negotiating this channel, and to deliver the ball end on and well back on the tongue.

If it is badly delivered, it will not be readily swallowed, and the horse, after breaking it up among his grinders, will drop it from his mouth.

Before administering a ball that is wrapped in paper, the ends should be opened or torn off, so as to admit of its more ready solution in the stomach, but this is not necessary where capsuled balls are supplied. If a mistake is made, and the ball is dropped or ejected from the mouth in a slimy, shapeless mass, it need not be discarded, but can be re-rolled into proper shape, and wrapped in thin paper.

Old horses with rough molars, and narrow-jawed animals or diminutive ponies, are the most difficult to ball, especially for the inexpert with a large hand. In the interests of proper mastication and digestion of the food no horse should be allowed to have rough grinders, for the sharp prominences should be rasped off; but there are a good many old horses who do not receive this attention, and it may not be realized how sharp they are until there is occasion to give a ball. To prevent nasty and sometimes dangerous scratches when the mouth is in this undesirable condition, an old kid glove, with the finger tips cut off so as not to dull the sense of touch, may be worn. The scratches are invariably received on the knuckles, which the glove suffices to protect, especially if the hand is not kept as narrow as possible in delivering the ball.

Balls should never be given on the end of a pointed stick, as is sometimes done by the attendant when medicine is provided in this form. There is a distinct risk of wounding the palate or the delicate structures at the back of the mouth, and some other means should be found of administering it.

What Is a Standard-bred?

A reader asks for more information concerning the standard-bred horse than was given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of October 26, under the heading "Canadian Record for Standard-bred Horses."

The Standard-bred horse is of American origin. The breed started from a Thoroughbred stallion called Messenger, imported to the United States in 1788, and could probably be best described as an offshoot of the Thoroughbred produced from the latter by breeding and selection for the possession of a trotting or pacing gait. The first noted trotter was a mare called Lady Suffolk that in 1845 first negotiated the mile in less than 2.30. Breeding along speed lines, and the rapid popularization of harness racing in America in the past fifty years, has resulted in a wonderful reduction in this time, the standing record for the mile being held now by Dan Patch, 1.56.

The Standard-bred may either pace or trot. The difference between the trot and the pace

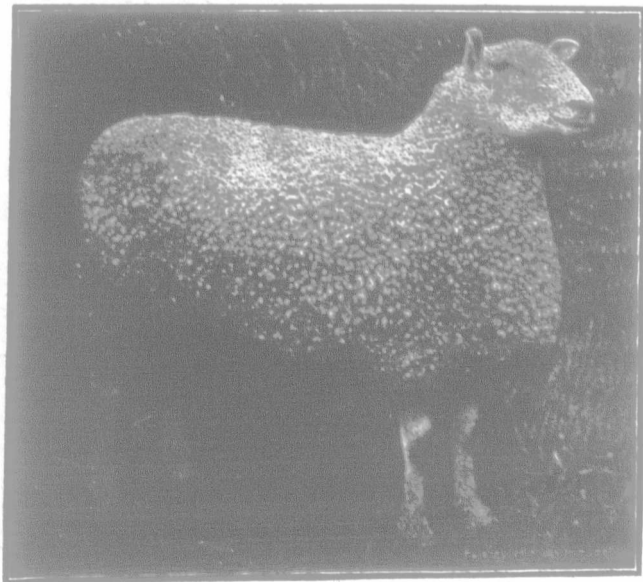
is that the trotter advances the fore foot on one side and the hind on the other at the same time, while the pacer advances the feet on the same side at the same time. The pacer in motion strikes the ground with both left or both right feet at the same time, while the trotter at full speed has no two feet on the ground at once. The pacer can cover the mile some seconds faster than the trotter, but for general use is rather less desirable. It might be mentioned here that pacers are born to the gait as well as developed to it, though it is possible with some horses to change the gait from trot to pace, or vice versa, by changing the weight of the shoe by an ounce or two either way, or lengthening or shortening the check rein.

Describing what he considered the ideal type, form and weight of the Standard-bred, Dr. Routledge, one of the foremost Canadian authorities on the breed, says:

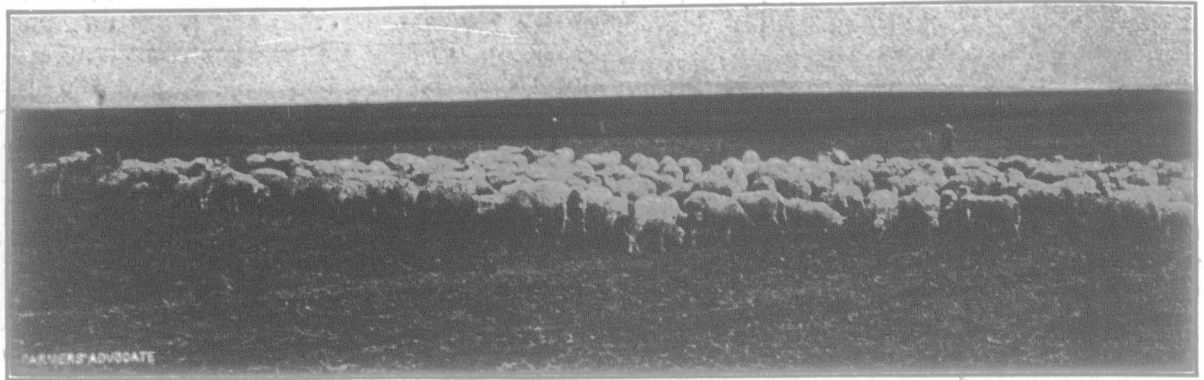
"The Standard-bred should have good feet and legs. It is very important to have good front legs. A horse that is out-toed is a bad one for the road. In the first place he is liable to hit his ankles and shins and cause splints and become lame. We want a good shoulder, running well back. I like to see them full over the loin, and I would rather have them a little roached with a long hip. Some horses can go with a short toe, while others cannot. Some others can go with four ounces on in front, while others have to have a pound and a half. These things vary according to the horse we are handling and according to their way of going. I decidedly object to a docked tail. The longer and thicker the tail the better on a road horse, as long as he carries it up out of the way, and does not allow it to switch between his legs. Color is a matter of taste. I prefer a dark chestnut, a seal brown or a blood bay. I have no objection to a dapple gray. I do not like a faded seal, or a white horse, or a chestnut with a light tail and mane. I like extended action, not an action that is up and down as if the horse were travelling in a bushel basket. I like a horse to use its feet as well as its knees, and I like the action to come from the shoulder. The height of a road horse should be from 15.1 to 15.3, weighing from 900 to 1,100. My favorite height is 15.2, weighing from 1,050 to 1,100. I must admit that the stallions in this country are, as a rule, too small; they are recognized from 15.1 to 15.3. I have known some go as high as 16 hands, and weighing 1,200 pounds, but I would not consider that a typical road horse for this country."

* * *

The executive officers of the states that have laws governing the licensing of stallions have formed an organization named the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards, with the object of unifying the laws of the various states, urging more careful supervision of horse registry associations, and encouraging the more general use of purebred, sound stallions by the farmers of the country.



LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES ARE TRYING TO ENCOURAGE THE RAISING OF HIGH CLASS SHEEP IN THE WEST.



SHEEP HELP TO KEEP DOWN WEEDS ON THE SUMMERFALLOW
This flock comprising over 300 head pastured on summerfallows near Indian Head on A. E. Wilson's farms. They had cleaned Joseph Williamson's field and were photographed when on the farm managed by Robt. Williamson

STOCK

Fencing in of Sheep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read so much in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and other agricultural papers in regard to the above subject, that I take this opportunity of giving my advice in the matter. I am entirely opposed to the new patent fences for enclosing sheep, unless for newcomers, and they are not

very likely to go into sheep in haste. The man who is likely to have any idea of starting into sheep, has already a good deal of barbed wire fencing upon his land, and why should he be put to the prohibitive expense of building one of these new patent fences? Why should he not get sheep wire netting as used in Scotland and tack it on to his barbed fence. In Scotland such netting is put up in 50-yard rolls that a shepherd can shoulder when wanting to shift it from one part of a field to another. As for coyotes, I think they would sooner tackle the smooth horizontal wire of the patent fence than the angular sharper-cutting wire of the net, and then there is the barbed wire already up, which could be used for protection along the ground and at the top to keep off cattle, horses and along the center to strengthen and help generally.

If a man wants to make the most of sheep, he will grow rape, which I have done successfully in what is known as the semi-arid belt. He will give a portion of this only to his sheep at a time, probably (with most advantage) in connection with some rough prairie. In feeding this way he requires wire netting that can be set up satisfactorily with light stakes, easily set and moved at any time, no permanent fixtures, such as heavy posts, especially heavy posts as are required for the patent wire fencing. Now, the only difficulty is the obtaining this wire netting 4-inch mesh, and 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches high at its own value. In order to do this I, for one, would take a car load. It is hardly necessary to state how incomparably well sheep do running at large as opposed to being herded all the time.

Alta.

ALEX. SHAW.

Our Scottish Letter

September is the great month for selling rams. In Scotland the rams are put with the ewes in November, and, in order to have them acclimatized to their new surroundings, it is found necessary to have the sales of rams in September. That gives about two months to get the rams into working order, to free them of superfluous wool on the under part of the body, and generally inure them to the surroundings in which they are to find themselves. Trade in the main has been brisk, although at Perth the bottom went out of the trade at the finish of the day, because of the superabundance of shearing Blackface rams provided. The highest prices and averages this year in each of the principal breeds in Scotland have been these: Blackface rams sold up to the top figure of £170, which was paid at Perth for a shearing bred by Mr. McNaughton, Creegan, Strathyre. This sheep was bought by another breeder, M. G. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Carnwath, who was himself realizing good prices. The highest average was £45, 10s., realized also by Mr. McNaughton for eight head. Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck, sold one ram at £160, and made an average of £32 8s. 6d. for 21. Five of the best of his sold for the astonishing average of £95 each. These five formed a first prize group at Lanark, and the figure is unprecedented. It is noteworthy that the sire of the £160 sheep was a ram bred at Woolfords, which, at four years old, was bought at public auction for £90. He was thought dear when purchased, but he has proved a splendid investment. The highest prices made for Border-Leicester rams have been £160, £125,

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



A. B. POTTER, PRESIDENT OF SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. Potter was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, in 1855, and came West in 1881. He homesteaded in what until recently was known as the Montgomery district in Saskatchewan, now called Langbank, Brandon, in '81, was at the end of the C. P. R. steel. To reach Montgomery in those days one had to drive a matter of a few hundred miles. The original homestead and pre-emption of '82 was added to in 1889 by a second homestead, and purchases since have brought Maple Leaf farm up to 960 acres.

Mixed farming has been followed for quite a number of years, and results substantiate the claim that this type of farming is not only the most profitable under present conditions, but that it is the only system that makes for a permanent agriculture. Mr. Potter keeps from 20 to 24 Holsteins, 30 Leicester sheep and from 40 to 80 Yorkshire hogs, all purebred. He has been a successful exhibitor of these breeds for the past seventeen years, in that time exhibiting at all the principal shows from Winnipeg to New Westminster.

A. B. Potter is well known in Saskatchewan as a live stock judge at local fairs. Of recent years the department of agriculture has availed itself of his services to preach the doctrine of stock raising and mixed farming at Farmers' Institute meetings in the province. He has been closely identified with institute and live-stock organization, served seventeen years as secretary-treasurer of the local school board, has been president and director of three different local agricultural societies, and councillor of the municipality. Two years ago Mr. Potter was elected president of the Provincial Swine Breeders' Association, and was re-elected to the position at the Winter Fair of 1910. He is optimistic of the future for purebred livestock in Western Canada, and holds that there is opening for the breeders of this country an era of prosperity such as some of them have hitherto not experienced. And he is giving material evidence of his faith.

£105 and £100, and the highest average has been £29 15s. 2d., realized by Messrs. Templeton, Sandyknowe, Kelso, for 25. The Blackface is purely a home sheep; he is rarely purchased for exportation. Hence, his high value is in no way stimulated by foreign competition. It is otherwise with the Border Leicester. He is our great crossing sheep, and is in demand for the New Zealand market. Several of the highest prices have in recent years been paid by colonial buyers. The highest price this year has been paid by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the late prime minister. He farms extensively in East Lothian. A notable variety of sheep is the half-bred. He is not exactly a purebred. He is the product of a Border Leicester ram and a Cheviot ewe, and breeders are in the habit of going to the next cross, and putting the half-bred ram to the Half-bred ewe, but the cross is never carried further. It is a debatable point whether, for the production of fat lambs, the first cross or the second is the more satisfactory. However the question be regarded it is noteworthy that the half-bred, the result of the Border Leicester-Cheviot cross, sets all the Mendelian theories at defiance. That may be because the Border Leicester and the Cheviot are not really distinct breeds. It is always a moot point how the modern Border Leicester was evolved from the English Leicester. He has small resemblance to the latter to-day, and possibly the Cheviot, which is indigenous to his native hills, may have been an element in effecting the change of type. Be that as it may, the half-bred, so called, is a most useful variety. He was sold in large numbers at Kelso. The highest price reached by a ram of this type was £37, and the highest average was £18 15s., for 20 sold by John Mark, Sunnyside, Prestonkirk.

Oxford Down rams are in high favor in Scotland for crossing purposes. They are mated with Half-bred ewes, and the lambs come early to maturity. Hence, the use of Oxfords has rapidly extended throughout Scotland, and at Kelso almost as many representatives of this breed are sold as there are of Border Leicesters. The highest price paid for an Oxford Down ram this year was £30, and the highest average was £13 4s. 3d., for a small lot of seven from Mr. Usher, Court-hill, Hawick. Cheviots are sold at Hawick, and are a popular breed. The rams of this breed are usually sold when two years old. This year, the highest price made by a Cheviot was £74, and the highest average was £20 15s. 8d., realized by Andrew Douglas, Riccalton, Hawick, for 15. The next best prices were £65, £57 and £34. The second best average was £18 6s. 8d., made by the celebrated Hindhope flock for 30. Shropshires have receded in popular favor in Scotland. The day was when many rams of this breed were sold at Kelso. This year, and for several years past, they have been unrepresented on the ground. The highest price made by a Shropshire ram in Scotland this year was 25gs., the figure at which the first-prize shearing ram at the Highland was sold at Tom Buttar's sale at Corston, in August. Mr. Buttar does a big foreign trade, selling the larger number of his rams and surplus ewes for export purposes.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTATIONS

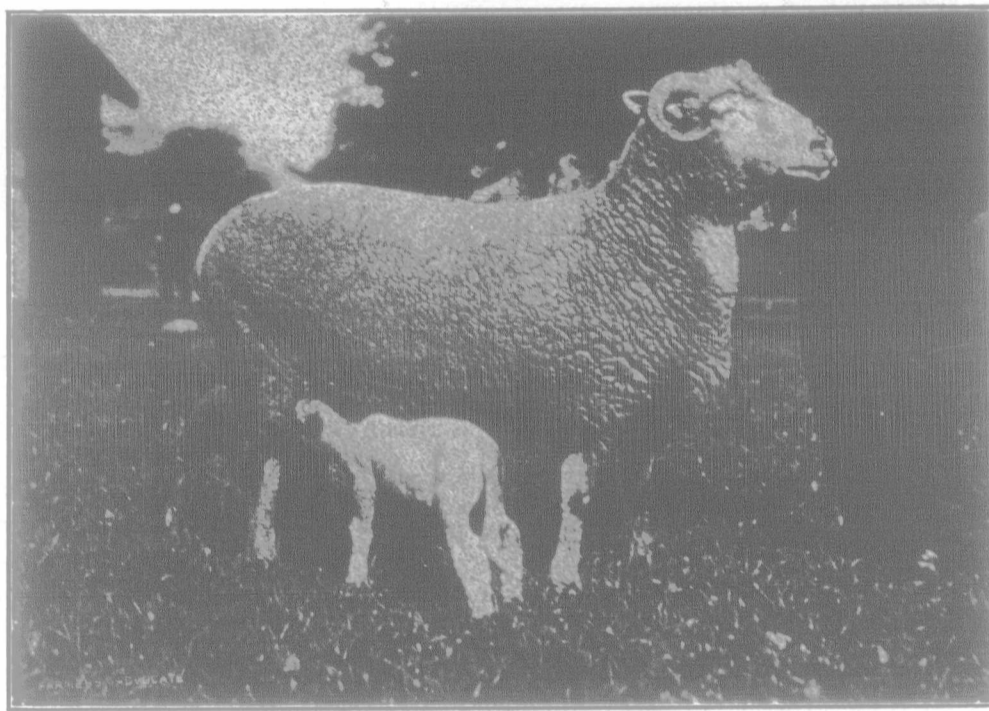
Clydesdales have been exported in large numbers all through this year. The home trade has also been brisk. In the beginning of September there was a big auction sale of pedigree Clydesdales at Perth. The highest price was £168, for a two-year-old colt, and a like figure for a mare. Another mare made £157 10s., and 57 head made an average of £51 each. A filly foal sold for £105. She was got by Revelanta, a horse which breeds very good stock. Stephen Mitchell sold four mares at an average price of £67 19s. 9d. Mr. Bonella, a Fifeshire farmer, who is retiring from his farm, sold seven, three good working

mares and their followers, at an average of £50 5s. for the seven. These figures may help your readers to estimate current prices for good, well-bred commercial Clydesdales, not show stock.

PUREBRED CATTLE SALES

We have also had a series of autumn sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. W. S. Ferguson has dispersed his noted Kinochtry herd, one of the oldest. He got an average of £24 17s. 3d. for 83 head, comprising cows and heifers of all ages, including calves. At Inverness joint sale of black cattle, 19 head made an average of £21 18s. 10d. These figures again will enable readers to gauge the market value of good, sound, commercial black cattle. The Shorthorn sales will begin a fortnight hence. A notable figure will this year be missed, viz., George Rodger, of Bridge-land, Selkirk. He died a few days ago. He it was who largely "made" the great Uppermill dispersion sale, by his heavy purchases for the South American market. He was an enthusiastic patron of the Clydesdale in other days, and twenty-five years ago or more bred some quite notable, high-class animals which won high honors at the principal shows. He was a Manchester merchant and did a big business with South America. Hence his interest in the Shorthorn trade there.

"SCOTLAND YRT."



FIRST PRIZE TWO-YEAR-OLD DORSET HORN EWE AND HER OFFSPRING AT TORONTO EXHIBITION—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SEPT. 5

Raising Early or Fall Lambs

Sheep-raising is destined to become popular in the Canadian West before very long. Climatic conditions very likely will lead those who have flocks to stay with spring months as the preferable time to have lambs come. Nevertheless, early or fall lambs are very much more profitable if facilities are at hand for properly taking care of them when weather is severe.

There are a few sheepmen in Canada who pay attention to the rearing of early lambs. At the Toronto Exhibition, in September, R. H. Harding, of Middlesex county, Ontario, had an exhibit of Dorset Horn sheep, and in the flock were young lambs. A letter to Mr. Harding brought the following reply:

"The production of early lambs is characteristic almost, if not altogether, of but one breed of sheep, the Dorset; and for the benefit of your readers who have never seen them, let me say the Dorset is a horned breed, both male and female having horns. They all have pure white faces, with pink noses, white legs and pure white wool, medium in fineness and strong, elastic fibre, one of the best Canadian wools. They are a very hardy active sheep, that will adapt themselves to varying conditions of climate and surroundings remarkably well. They will breed at almost any season of the year. I have had lambs dropped every month in the year, and many ewes have given birth to lambs twice a

year; but I do not advocate this practice, excepting when a ewe loses her lambs. In this case I let her breed again, and avoid losing a whole year. Ewes lambing in early fall are almost sure to breed again before winter (even while suckling), if opportunity affords itself.

"The ideal plan of handling Dorsets, as I see it, is to select out the older ewes of the flock and put them on fresh pasture in June. About July 1 put a good, vigorous ram with them, and thereby get most of them to lamb in December and early in January. Rush those lambs until they weigh 40 to 60 pounds, which they should do at seven to ten weeks old. These lambs are then in keen demand in our large cities at 20c. to 30c. per pound, or \$8.00 to \$15.00 per head, chiefly because it is a toothsome luxury. The old ewes that should be superannuated can then be got ready for the market early in the spring at very little expense. The younger members of the flock can be bred to lamb in March, selecting the best of the ewe lambs to fill the place made vacant by drafting the old ewes. If this course is followed the flock will gradually improve and the bank account increase as well.

"The Dorset ram has proved himself second to none as a producer of choice butcher's lambs. While I do not claim that the Dorset sheep is absolutely dog-proof, they are practically so, for dogs are seldom known to attack a flock of

Dorsets. I have had no experience with coyotes or prairie wolves, but I would expect a flock of Dorsets to defend themselves pretty well against the attacks of such. If so, they would be a great boon to the Canadian West, not only as a money-maker, but as a weed destroyer, as sheep are the greatest scavengers among our domesticated live stock, there being scarcely a weed that they will not eat."

Our English Correspondence

The scarcity and high price of meat in continental countries is causing widespread unrest and revolt against tariffs on food products. Austria seems to have suffered most severely, and the Vienna Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a delegation to investigate the free system of supply in Britain. In welcoming the delegates a speaker for the London Chamber of Commerce stated that "England had made

a greater study of the frozen meat problem than any other importing country in the world. By our special system of importation the great private meat companies have made almost perfect arrangements for the importation of frozen meat. Last year's supply was of the value of £41,000,000. Not only is the question one of great commercial importance, but a great national asset in providing cheap and wholesome food for the people of this country."

Liverpool has also fine facilities for handling frozen meat, and the delegates inspected the various storages, etc. In an address to the delegates the chairman of the meat trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce strongly supported free importation of food, because of its vast and enormous advantage to the people.

In returning thanks on behalf of the deputation a delegate stated that "when it became necessary for Austria, on account of its growing population, to study the question of meat imports, they looked first to England, the country known all over the world as providing the best for its population. The English people were the best fed in the world, and it was possible to provide the people with cheap food without doing harm to anybody."

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

The Board of Agriculture has issued the preliminary statement of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1910. The total acreage

under all crops and grass on June 4th was 32,144,095, a decrease of .1% on the 1909 figures. The area devoted to hay was 5,004,914 acres, an increase of 4.8%.

In spite of current ideas that wheat area had increased the return at 1,808,821 acres was less by .8%. Barley and oats were more favored by farmers, probably because the prices yielded more profit than wheat. The areas were 1,728,690 acres, and 3,020,618 acres, respectively, an increase of 3.9% for barley, and of 1.3% for oats. Vetches showed the biggest percentage increase of any field crop, being 23.3% more.

In the section devoted to live-stock returns, horses are first dealt with. Horses used for agricultural purposes showed a slight decrease, but there was an encouraging increase of 4.2% in the number of unbroken horses over a year old. The total number of cattle was 7,037,298, a trifling decrease on 1909. Popular opinion expected a big decrease, owing to recent higher beef prices. Sheep totalled 27,101,140, an increase of 1.9%.

Pigs last year were decidedly fewer, but the return now shows an upward tendency. The number of June 4th was 2,349,897, an increase of 1.3%. Sows for breeding show a greater increase, being 4.7% more in number.

PRICES NOT FAVORABLE

Not so very long ago we were crying out for the rain to stop, so that the crops might be harvested. A long fine spell enabled this to be done in good shape, and now farmers are calling for rain to soften the hardened soil so that plowing may proceed more rapidly and easily.

Root crops need rain and are suffering, but the promise is for an over average crop. Threshing is proceeding rapidly, and plenty of grain could be marketed if prices were more favorable. Many growers are holding for higher prices. An unusual feature of the wheat market is the demand from France for English wheat, and a number of cargoes have been shipped from east coast ports at slightly over current prices.

F. DEWHIRST.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

November 9.—*What is your opinion of winter dairying? Would you advise shipping the cream to a big creamery or making butter at home? Compare returns.*

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

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

November 30.—*What house plants can be used*

to best advantage in making the farm home a place worth living in? Discuss care and attention needed with a few of the best plants.

Should Fall-plowed Land be Harrowed?

This is the question for discussion in this issue. The letters received indicate that opinion among farmers is practically unanimous that fall-plowed land should be harrowed: 1. Because harrowing conserves the moisture already in the soil. 2. Harrowed land retains as much of the snow received as does plowed land left in the furrow. 3. Harrowed land does not lose so much moisture by evaporation in the spring. 4. Fall harrowing kills weeds. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Harrow While You Plow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On the wind-swept prairie farms of the West, it is extremely doubtful whether the rough surface of a plowed field will retain any more snow than will lie on the same ground if it has been well harrowed. In fact, my experience has been that the opposite is the case, though such a statement smacks somewhat of obstruseness. In the spring possibly more of the moisture caused by melting snow will sink into the soil of a field on which the harrowing has been neglected than will occur on the smoother surface

The modern implement manufacturer has anticipated his wants and can fit the plow with a device which gives the right treatment at the best possible time. A well-horsed plow, equipped with a harrow attachment, and controlled by an intelligent driver, is essential in conducting the primary operation of preparing a seed bed. The fundamental rules of dry farming demand that close attention be paid to every detail which will help to save what moisture is already present, and at the same time create a penetrative condition of the surface which will entice subsequent rains to the lowest possible depths.

The winter's snow can no more be depended on than the following summer's rain; but, should the snow be deep, it seldom lies evenly on plowing whether rough or smooth, and experience has proved that a partial crop failure may follow a winter of abnormally excessive snowfall.

For the average prairie loams of medium weight the requirements of dry farming indicate a need for better methods of handling fall plowing than have hitherto been employed. No cast iron rule can be laid down for this or any farm work; but it is expedient to get away from old-fashioned traditions, notions and prejudices which hinder the progress of truth and knowledge, and choose some plan which is in the direction of all-round conservation. Usually an ideal system would be to disk the field intended for fall plowing immediately behind the binder. Granting that moisture is present at cutting time,



BOTH PUMPKINS AND CORN ARE TOO SCARCE IN THE CANADIAN WEST

of a well worked field, owing to the open and porous condition of the rough ground, a porosity which is due to the fact that soil left as plowed is likely to be too dry to freeze hard enough to prevent melting snow from being absorbed.

On the other hand, every observant farmer knows that precipitation in the form of rain will be absorbed and retained to a much greater extent on land that is in good tilth than on rough and cloddy ground. Therefore it is important to use every possible means to conserve this moisture, and, if the soil is damp at the time of plowing the prompt use of the harrow immediately behind the plow will check evaporation. This is such old and time-honored advice that reiteration seems superfluous.

It must be admitted that a moist furrow fresh from the moldboard will respond more kindly to the stroke of a harrow promptly applied than if this operation is delayed only a few hours. Why then should there be any doubt as to which course to pursue? Why be imprudent and speculate as to whether precipitation in the form of snow will lie where required, and supply some of the moisture which has been carelessly lost in the anxiety to turn over a big acreage of stubble? The forehanded farmer need not stop his plow to apply the necessary tillage for the purpose of intercepting capillary movement,

and that there is a reasonable chance of a good shower falling before the plow can be started, this operation will effect a dual purpose, one being the prevention of evaporation and the other an aid to the germination of weed seeds.

Then, if the plow, with harrow attachment, is started as soon as the stooks are removed, and the whole field cross-harrowed as a finishing touch, everything possible will have been done to enable that field to respond to the limit of its capacity.

At this stage of cultivation the use of the packer is recommended by dry farming doctrinaires, but I consider that a texture of ample firmness has been obtained by using the implements already mentioned, and prefer to postpone the packing until after sowing.

It is good practice to disk all stubble land in the fall, but it may be well to bear in mind that stubble is a good snow holder. Disking will break it down to some extent and lessen its snow catching capacity, the inference being that it may be advisable to defer the disking till spring if a maximum snow content is the object in view. In fact, assuming that the land is light and harvest frosts are not feared, better yields will usually result if the plowing is delayed till spring, especially if the ground is quite dry in the fall and the season for advance.

No doubt in my soils are improved by being

left rough during the winter. Frost has a mellowing effect on difficult clay loams, such as one finds in the Red River valley, and it may be advisable in those districts to leave Nature to do her work in her own way. Under these circumstances the conservation of snow is a secondary consideration.

Man.

A. COOPER.

Rough Surface Aids Evaporation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After twenty-two years of farming in Manitoba I am convinced that it is a mistake not to harrow the fall plowing, thinking the rough surface will better hold the snow. It may hold a little snow, a very little, but I find the March winds evaporate most of the moisture from the rough land. If I had a wet willow swale that I wanted to dry up I would plow it deep in fall and leave it as rough as possible and disk it well in spring, as I find disking in spring is one of the best means to dry up the land. I would advise any newcomers not to use the disk in the spring, as it dries the land out too much.

I harrow all fall plowing twice, once each way. I find land that is not harrowed in fall has more weeds the following year, as the harrowing in the fall tends to make weed seeds sprout before seeding commences, and the cultivation necessary to put in the seed kills them. We are all convinced that it is very necessary

recommending a beginner to undertake a large acreage such as you mention. In the first place, the seed is very expensive, and to make a success of the crop, the land must be suitable and well prepared. I would advise you to try a small area, say ten or fifteen acres, and if successful with that the experience you have gained will prove of great assistance in making a success of the larger crop. There is also another consideration which enters into the growing of alfalfa, which you apparently have overlooked: Unless your soil contains the necessary bacteria your alfalfa growing will not prove a success. Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, can supply sufficient inoculated soil for ten acres. Then in future you can obtain all you require from that field.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Advantages of Farmers' Clubs

C. R. Barnes, of the extension department of the Minnesota Agricultural College, writes as follows on the question of farmers' clubs:

Like all other instrumentalities intended for the betterment of human conditions the farmers' club depends for its success upon the manner in which it is used. Given a group of families all anxious for the mutual improvement which comes from the attrition of mind with mind, each individual eager to contribute something to the general advancement—yet each as willing to listen as to hear; to applaud as to criti-

in sending his report to the extension division: "The club has not accomplished anything in the line of business; but it has brought neighbors together that did not hitch before." Now is that not the very best of beginnings? Does it not indicate that these neighbors, now "hitched," will ere long find the strength of unity, and accomplish before undreamed of and impossible things "in the line of business"?

The following list is suggestive of the nature and variety of subjects that may be discussed at club meetings:

Making Hay; Killing Quack Grass; Dairying; Co-operative Breeding; Consolidation of Rural Schools; A Depot Site; Farm Buildings; Shipping Produce; "Would it be beneficial for the Farmers to Organize?" Preparation of Soil; Potato Culture; Cheese-Making; Destruction of Weeds; Crop Rotation; The Training of Children; Good Roads; The House Fly; Co-operation in Buying; Surface Cultivation; Silos; The Fireless Cooker; The Split-Log Drag; Incorporation of Clubs; Co-operative Storehouses; Local Corn-Growing; Kitchen Conveniences; Cruelty to Animals; Gardening; Clover-Raising; Stock-Rearing; Cows and Bulls; Good and Bad Seeds; Spring Work; "One Kind of Stock and Two Kinds of Potatoes;" Co-operative Marketing; Poultry; Flax Culture; Improving Home Surroundings; The Cultivation of Root Crops as Forage and for Market; The Co-operative Market Association and the Shipping of Eggs; The Benefits of Getting Together; Handling Milk and Cream; Sheep-Raising; Beet-Raising; Binding-Twine; Fences; Tile Drains; The Pure-bred Hog vs. the Scrub; The Influence of Home Surroundings in Keeping Boys and Girls on the Farm; Making a Living Off the Land; Farmers' Elevators; The Minnesota Conservation Congress; Fraternal Development; Seed Corn Testing; Getting a Rural Telephone.

Commercial Fertilizers

Few farmers have concluded that fertilizers of any kind are needed in Western Canada. All are, however, more or less interested in a study of commercial fertilizers and their sources. Following are some of the common sources of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash:

Nitrogen.—Nitrate of soda, about 16 per cent. nitrogen; sulphate of ammonia, about 20 per cent. nitrogen; dried blood, about 12 per cent. nitrogen.

Phosphoric Acid.—Acid phosphate, about 15 per cent. available phosphoric acid; bone meal, about 22 per cent. available phosphoric acid; basic slag, about 20 per cent. available phosphoric acid.

The raw ground phosphate rock should always be applied by mixing it with manure or sowing it on a good stand of clover or alfalfa and plowing it under, preferably in the fall for corn the next spring.

Potash.—Muriate of potash, at least 50 per cent. actual potash; sulphate of potash, at least 48 per cent. actual potash; kainit, at least 12½ per cent. actual potash.

FILLING A PRESCRIPTION.

Supposing it is desired to prepare a mixture containing approximately 3.9 and 10 per cent. nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, respectively, it can be obtained as follows:

400 lbs. nitrate of soda (16 per cent. nitrogen) equals 64 lbs. nitrogen.

1,200 lbs. acid phosphate (15 per cent. phosphoric acid) equals 180 lbs. phosphoric acid.

400 lbs. muriate of potash (50 per cent. potash) equals 200 lbs. potash.

64 lbs. in 2,000 lbs. total mixture equals 3.2 per cent. nitrogen.

180 lbs. in 2,000 lbs. total mixture equals 9 per cent. phosphoric acid.

200 lbs. in 2,000 lbs. total mixture equals 10 per cent. potash.

Pounds of ingredient in mixture, x 100 (thus: divided by total weight of mixture) equals percentage of that ingredient.

The mixing may be done on a solid, level part of the barn floor, or, if a cement floor is available, it would be preferable to the wooden one, since the shovelling and crushing could more easily be



HOW BRITISH COLUMBIA ADVERTISED HER CAPACITY TO PRODUCE FRUIT AT EXHIBITIONS IN EASTERN CANADA

to harrow our summerfallow to conserve moisture, and I see how we got the mistaken idea of leaving our fall plowing rough, as I feel satisfied all the moisture will evaporate just as readily from fall plowing as from summerfallow. Our land here used to be all bush and very wet until we put in ditches. Then I found the rougher I left my fall plowing the drier I had it in spring, but I also found that the weed seeds did not sprout until after we had harrowed it down in the spring and then came up with the crop; but harrowed in the fall many of them sprouted then, and the rest or most of them started in spring before seeding and were killed before the seed was in the ground. I would advise every newcomer or old-timer to harrow in the fall.

Man.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Alfalfa Pointers

I contemplate sowing to alfalfa about 300 acres. The land is very level, and the soil a heavy prairie loam. Never having had any experience with alfalfa I would like to find out the best methods to adopt. Has alfalfa cultivation proved itself to be sure enough in the province to risk the seeding of a large acreage?—D. A. Man.

Ans.—I have experimented largely with alfalfa for some years, and in nearly every instance succeeded in wintering it safely, and in producing a fair crop. At the same time I do not feel like

size—and we have the material for a club whose success is practically assured from the start. Given another group, most of whose members are solidly content with things as they are—who are inclined to resent any disturbance of their inertia, and to look upon the act of joining a club as a personal favor to the persuasive organizer—and the bond of union is so weak that little surprise is occasioned when some member reports, as in a recent case, that "Our club seems to run to interment instead of to discussions." The "interment" is never far off from such a club. Perhaps, however, the most beneficent work is done by a club which has a sufficient number of live, progressive members not only to make its privileges beneficial to themselves, but to so drag along the inert and unspiring as to make them contribute bulk at least to the community's advance.

One thing sure: Whenever a farmers' club is sufficiently long continued, the advantages accruing from its organization become so clear that few will consent to its abandonment. As soon give up the school or the postoffice! For it develops not only as the radiating center of advanced ideas in agriculture and household economies, or as a means of reinvigorating social intercourse, but as the nucleus of all manner of co-operative undertakings, which are to add to the wealth and prosperity of the farmer and make country life more than ever "worth living." Says the secretary of one new farmers' club,

done thereon. One ton will usually be a sufficient quantity to manipulate at one time, to insure thorough mixing. Sweep the floor clean; empty part of the phosphate fertilizer and spread it level on the floor; on this put part of the potash, then the remainder of the phosphate and of the potash. If the nitrogen, either in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, is to be mixed with the rest, empty it out by itself on the floor, and, with the aid of the wooden post and the back of the shovel reduce the lumps, for both of these materials are apt to become caked in the sacks. When the material has been reduced to sufficient fineness, spread it over the heap. Then take the shovel and turn the heap first to one side and then to the other. After doing this a couple of times, the whole heap may be put through a sieve, any lumps remaining on the sieve being thrown to one side, and afterwards reduced and added to the heap, which may then be turned a couple of times. It is not always necessary to use the sieve but it is usually a great aid to thorough mixing.

After completing the operation in this way fill the material into the empty sacks and proceed with the next batch.

PRECAUTIONS IN MIXING

Never mix sulphate of ammonia with basic slag or quick-lime, for the free lime contained in the latter materials will enter into chemical combination with the sulphate part of the former, thus setting free the ammonia as a gas.

Never mix acid sulphate with quick-lime, since the lime, by combining with the available phosphoric acid, will revert the latter to the insoluble form.

Never allow a mixture containing nitrate of soda and acid phosphate to remain for a very lengthened period in sacks, or the latter will rot away.

The potash salts may be mixed with all other fertilizers, but a mixture of basic slag (Thomas' Phosphate Powder) with kainit ought to be applied at once, as the mixture will soon become as hard as cement.

What Dry Farming Is

An exchange describes dry farming as follows: Farm operation under limited rainfall; conservation of soil moisture; conservation of soil fertility; growing drouth resistant plants; farming where irrigation is impossible or impracticable; systematic tillage; common sense farming; practical application of scientific principles to agriculture; the science of agriculture.

The basic principles of dry farming are claimed to be two in number:

1. Conservation of moisture and fertility.
2. Rational, systematic cultivation.

* * *

We would be pleased to hear reports from any farmer who has had experience in pasturing green flax or in using it as hay.

Alfalfa Growing

For the past few years farmers of the Northwest have manifested great interest in alfalfa growing. This interest has been brought about by two factors which are of vital importance to the farmer: scarcity of forage for stock and the declining fertility of the soil. Recognizing the great economic importance of this peer of forage crops the farmers have sought to supply the deficiency of forage and at the same time build up their worn-out soil by trials in growing alfalfa which have in many instances proven a failure.

The many factors which enter into successful



R. W. IRWIN, DIGGING POTATOES.

alfalfa growing, especially in the semi-arid west, make it imperative that a thorough study of the nature and requirements of the crop be made before attempting to grow it. Should these essential factors be disregarded the attempt to grow alfalfa will prove disappointing, and will result in sure failure.

Conclusions drawn from the best results in alfalfa growing at the Edgeley experiment station, and the experience of successful growers of the crop, lead to the following observations: Alfalfa will do well on nearly all well drained soils, but it thrives best on a rich sandy loam, with a permeable subsoil. The old saying, "that alfalfa will not stand wet feet," is very true, as many have found to their sorrow in attempting to grow it upon wet, soggy land. Alfalfa will stand some flooding, while the plants are in the dormant state, but sheets of ice invariably kill out the crop. Hence the desirability of making the proper selection of fields intended for alfalfa.

Land intended for alfalfa growing must be thoroughly prepared by good, reasonably deep plowing and harrowing, and should be practically free from weeds. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow alfalfa upon poor weedy land, as the young plants are very tender and a poor stand is usually the result. It is an excellent plan to prepare the land the year previous to sowing the alfalfa by growing a cultivated crop such as corn or potatoes, the latter preferred. Here is where the good plowing and

thorough tillage should be practiced. By thoroughly cultivating the land many of the weeds are destroyed and a large amount of moisture is stored in the soil to be utilized by the young alfalfa plants. Upon old land, a liberal application of well rotted manure before planting the cultivated crop will prove very beneficial in stimulating vigorous growth, while the plants are young. Before sowing the alfalfa the following spring the land should be double disced by lapping half and then thoroughly harrowed. It is highly important that the soil be put in the best possible physical condition before sowing the seed.

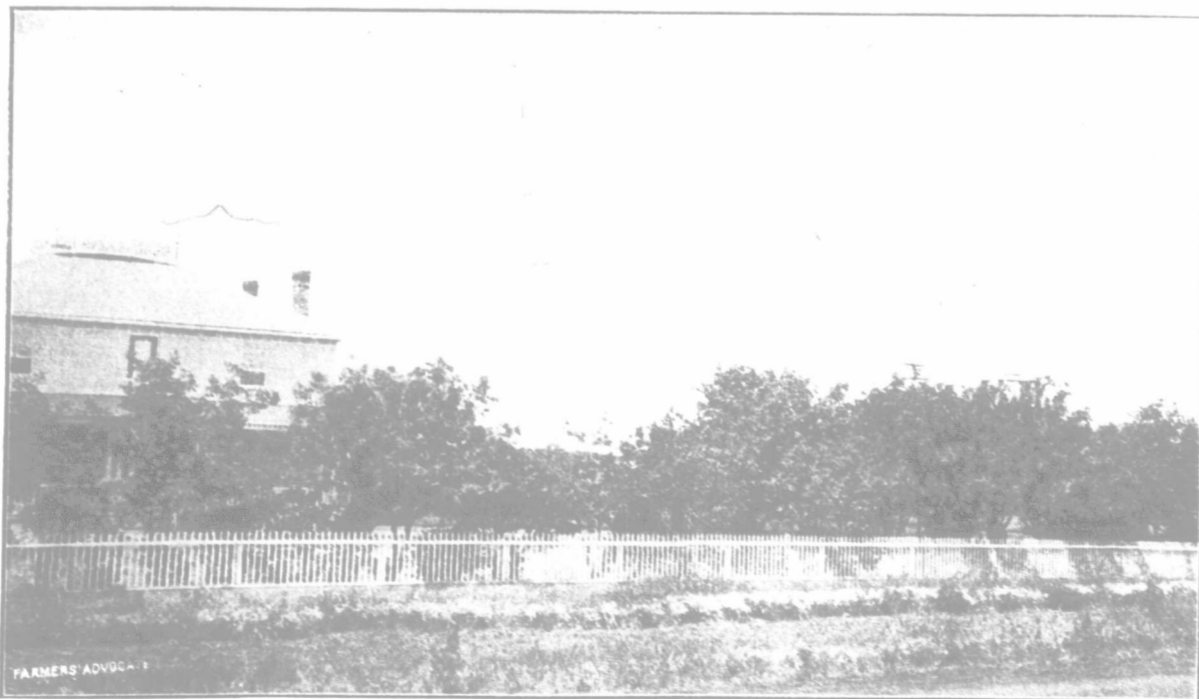
Alfalfa should be sown in the spring after the danger of heavy frost is past. In the drier sections, better stands are generally obtained when medium early seeding is practiced. Usually, better stands are obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and lightly harrowing the ground after sowing. More seed will be required for broadcasting than when a drill is used. Eighteen to twenty pounds of good seed is the usual amount of seed used when sown broadcast. Twelve to fifteen pounds of seed will be sufficient if sown with a drill. There are various makes of cheap hand seeders on the market which are very practical for sowing the seed broadcast. The seed may be sown with a common grain drill, with the discs set to sow as shallow as possible. When a grain drill is used the seed may be mixed with ground meal, using one-third of seed to two-thirds of the meal or ground barley, then sowing the resultant mixture at the rate of three and a half to four and one-half pecks per acre. Should sufficient moisture not be present in the soil for rapid germination of the seed it is best to defer planting to a more favorable time; or if need be, until the next season.

The first year is largely spent by the alfalfa crop in establishing the plants in the soil, and full crops are not secured until the second or third season. During the first season it is advisable to mow the alfalfa once or twice, with the sickle bar of the mower run high, in order to keep down weeds and prevent them from going to seed. Young plants must not be cut too late in the fall of the first year, for if allowed to form at least five or six leaves before cold weather sets in they will withstand the rigors of winter much better.

If the weather conditions in the spring are especially favorable and plenty of moisture is present, a good stand of alfalfa may be secured on land that grew a cereal crop the previous season, but as the cost of seed is great it will not usually pay to take the risk. In this case it will be best to early fall plow the stubble land, sub-surface pack in the spring, thoroughly harrow, then use a planker or a tilting drag run flat to improve the physical condition of the soil before sowing the seed. Alfalfa should not be sown with a nurse crop as all the moisture and sunshine is needed by the young plant.

When manure is applied to the land it may not be necessary to resort to artificial inoculation of the soil, which in the major portion of the state appears necessary in order to obtain healthy growth of the alfalfa. Excellent results have been obtained at the Edgeley station by inoculating the land with soil taken from an old alfalfa field, where it was known that the bacteria were present in abundance. The soil was sown broadcast by hand at the rate of one, two and three hundred pounds per acre and harrowed at once. This was done at time of sowing the seed. One hundred pounds of dirt per acre gave as good results as a greater amount. If a manure spreader is used in scattering the manure, a small amount of the dirt may be sprinkled over each load before it is hauled to the field, thereby saving additional labor in scattering.

During the first season after the young alfalfa plants have attained a height of three or four inches, it is a good practice to harrow the field in order to loosen up the soil and conserve moisture. As the crop grows older, harrowing and discing may be continued at needed intervals when the soil becomes hard and dry. Discing not only splits the crown of the plant and causes it to branch more freely, but it also stimulates a more vigorous growth.—O. A. THOMPSON, Sub-Experiment Station, Edgeley, North Dakota.



AN OLD LAND MARK NEAR INDIAN HEAD

The illustration shows the buildings on the old Bell farm which originally comprised 60,000 acres. They were erected over 25 years ago. The house is cobble stone with cement outside. The round stone barn, only the top of which can be seen to the right of the picture, presents an attractive appearance.

DAIRY

Bulletin on Cheese Making

The dairy branch of the Ontario department of agriculture, publish a bulletin on cheddar cheese-making, the work of Frank Hens and G. G. Publow, chief dairy instructors for the province. The bulletin is in the form of notes dealing with various points in the making of cheddar cheese, and gives in compact form an idea of the latest and best practices followed by cheese-makers of Ontario. The pasteurization of whey, which is a live question just now with Eastern makers is given considerable attention. Illustrations are used to show the best methods of pasteurizing. The bulletin is worth having by cheese-makers, and may be obtained free by writing the department at Toronto.

Ayrshires and Milk Records

The Ayrshire cow has been receiving much attention during the past few years. The milk record scheme has developed wonderfully, and the most skeptical are now realizing that the foreign and colonial buyer has reason on his side when he demands to know the milking pedigree of the animal he is seeking to purchase. A large number of Ayrshires have been exported during the past year, and in every case the buyers discard all theoretical merit, and purchase on the milk record of the dam and the sire's dam. This is the only rational method of building up a dairy herd. Form counts for something, constitution is indispensable, but unless both form and constitution harmonize with milk production, and are in some means an index to it, they are not of much consequence. Rather a sensation has been caused in some quarters by the assault made upon our showyard cow in milk by President Valentine from New York. Possibly the critic rather overdid his onslaught, but, on the whole his ideas commend themselves to those who seek in form and constitution only an index to value at the pail. The merciless criticism to which the American subjected some of the prize-winning cows in the in-milk section at the Highland has rather spoiled the effect of his general criticism. He is an out and out patron of the milk-record Ayrshire, and showed his practical appreciation of the work done by the societies for promoting records by leaving a handsome subscription for their support. It must not be forgotten by those who indulge in exaggerated criticisms of the showyard Ayrshire that one of the best herds in Scotland, that of Charles M. Douglas, of Auchloch, Lesmahagow, has been as distinguished in the showing as in the milk-record societies. There is no necessary antagonism between the two types, but, unfortunately there are men in both camps who exaggerate what is best in all.—"Scotland Yet," in Our Scottish Letter.

Cost of Producing Milk

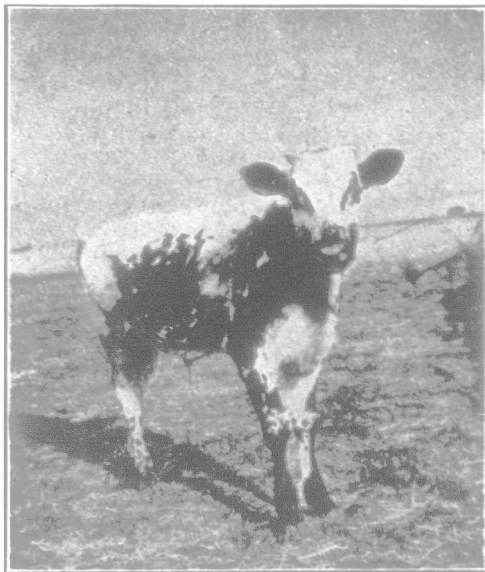
Prof. A. L. Haecker, of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, says that he can produce butterfat at an average of 15 cents a pound the year round. This would amount to about 60 cents a hundred for 4 per cent. milk for the farmer or dairyman. It is, of course, understood that he produces milk under favorable conditions, which he has devised, and which any dairyman with a little means can secure and equip the dairy similarly.

Each individual cow has her capacity for production of milk and butterfat. A herd can be made more productive by selecting calves from the best cows and bulls to replace the poor cows. It requires about 220 pounds butterfat to pay for keeping and feed of a cow for a year. A good average grade cow will produce about 250 pounds a year. Since, in such an instance, it is the last 30 pounds of butterfat which makes the profit, it pays to get the maximum capacity

from the cow and not stint her in feed and comfort. By estimating the weight and value of each feed, we can determine the cost of producing milk or other dairy products. For instance, if a cow consumes the following ration, the cost is 16 cents a day for her feed :

30 pounds silage at \$1.50 per ton	\$0.02
15 pounds alfalfa hay at \$8.00 per ton06
3 pounds bran at \$20.00 per ton03
5 pounds corn at 70c. per bushel05

Total \$0.16
Figuring on a basis of 30 days, this amounts to \$4.80. If a cow produces an average of 18 pounds of milk per day, testing 4 per cent. butterfat, the value of her products for the 30 days



AT FIVE MONTHS WHEN FED ON SEPARATOR MILK

would be 18 pounds \times 4% = .72 pound butterfat \times 30 days = 21.6 pounds butterfat at 38 cents = \$8.21, or \$3.40 profit per month. Placing the milk on a basis of 100 pounds, it amount to 460 pounds milk, costing \$4.80 to produce, or practically \$1.00 per hundred weight. If a cow, instead of giving 18 pounds of milk a day, as does the average scrub, produces 40 pounds, which is not uncommon among purebred dairy cattle, the cost of product will be as follows : The food consumption will be slightly increased, say from two to four cents, amounting to 18 or 20 cents a day. Forty pounds of milk for 30 days is 1,200 pounds. The cost of feed at 20 cents a day will be \$6.00, or 50 cents a hundred for milk production.

It would be interesting to know the actual cost of production in the Canadian West with such feeds as can be provided. Perhaps some readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can use the figures given above to aid in supplying reliable estimates as to what it has cost him per hundred weight of milk.



PRIZE-WINNING HOLSTEIN BULL

In the two-year-old class at Winnipeg last summer he won second for Jas. Herriott & Son

Choice of Holstein Families

In reply to a question regarding a choice from Pietertje, Posch, Calamity or DeKol families when selecting stock, George Rice replies as follows in the London FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

This query does not admit of an answer in the way desired, as a little consideration will show, but it raises some interesting thoughts. Pietertje 2d has been dead some fifteen or eighteen years, and her daughters and sons are also gone, but even they would not have over, as is generally said, 50 per cent. her blood. There are a great many that can trace to her, but we could hardly consider any of them closer than "42d cousins," to use an old saying. These would belong as much to other families as to the Pietertje. The blood of Pietertje was very propotent, and is highly esteemed by well informed breeders of Holsteins. DeKol 2d has been dead some years, though she lived until 21 years old, and she produced sons and daughters, and they begot or produced many others. Her descendants are almost as the "sands of the sea," but those animals sometimes called DeKols have many other strains of blood. Her blood has been also very propotent, and she is warmly remembered by all Holstein breeders. The name Posch would refer to either Aaltje Posch 4th, the oldest, or to her daughter, Aalta Posch. The latter came into prominence as she made the world record for a two-year-old, which still stands for record under three years. She met with an accident at five years ; another cow stepped on her udder, and she did not breed any more. She left three sons, which have many descendants. One was used two years in Canada, two years in New York, also in Wisconsin, and ended up in Washington Territory, which serves to show how the breeds are scattered. Aalta Posch 4th, her dam, lived to a good age, 19 years, we believe, and had many sons and daughters. It is doubtful if any are now living, but there are many descendants. Calamity Jane came on the scene at a later date than any of these. She is the only one still living (now 20 years old). She has had several sons and daughters that have in turn left many descendants that are holding up the fame of the name, but there are only two or three of her daughters living now. They are in hands that do not leave any chance that they could be purchased. One of these daughters gave, less than a year ago, 106 pounds milk in 24 hours ; 5,260 pounds of milk in 60 days. It will be seen it would not be possible to get any animal containing more than a percentage of the blood of any of these great cows. The easiest way out, if our inquirer cannot decide, is to buy animals containing the blood of all of these, and it is a fact that there are animals living that can trace to all four, and a great many can trace to two or three of them.

Cream for One Pound Butter

On the average, how many pounds of cream are required to make a pound of butter? If a man pays 20 cents a gallon for milk, and sells butter at 30 cents a pound and buttermilk at 10 cents a gallon, is he likely to make a profit?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—The number of pounds of cream required to make a pound of butter varies with the richness of the cream. One gallon of 30% cream weighs 8.34 pounds, and contains 2½ pounds of butter-fat, from which can be produced 2½ to 3 pounds of butter.

In this country cream, generally, is bought at so much per pound butter-fat. It is very doubtful whether a man can afford to pay 20 cents a gallon for milk, when butter sells for 30 cents a pound and buttermilk for 10 cents a gallon. If the milk tested 4½ to 5% it would be possible to make a small profit. The following example illustrates what could be expected from a gallon of milk testing 4% fat. The weight of a gallon of 4% milk is 8.6 pounds, and it would yield 1.14 pounds of cream, testing 30%. This would leave 7.46 pounds of skimmilk to be made into buttermilk and there would be from the cream about .8 pounds buttermilk which, added to the skimmilk, would make about 8½ pounds of buttermilk and skimmilk, or about nine cents worth of buttermilk could be obtained from a gallon of milk. There would also be the expense of manufacturing the skimmilk into buttermilk. A gallon of whole milk testing 4% contains .344 pounds of fat, which would make .4 of a pound of butter, worth 12 cents. In other words, butter at 30 cents per pound and buttermilk at 10 cents per gallon would return about 21 cents per gallon for milk and leave but a small margin for the cost of manufacturing, selling, etc.

FIELD NOTES

Dates for Convention

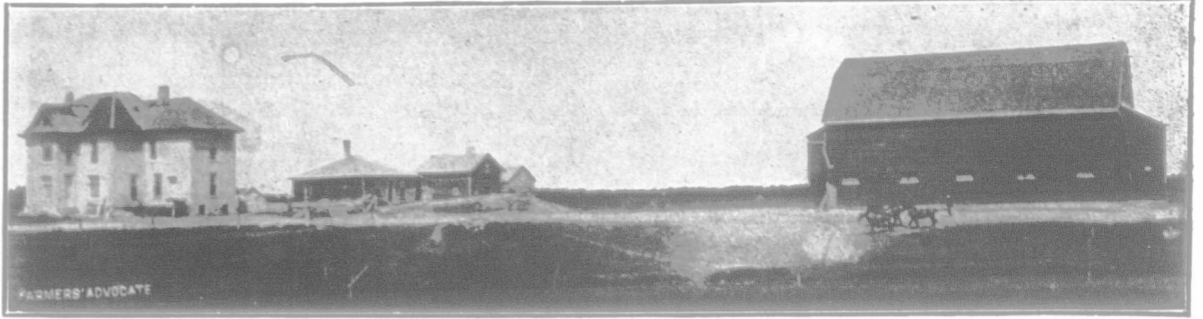
The next annual convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held at Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26. It was intended to hold the convention in December, but arrangements to meet the legislators at Ottawa caused a postponement. Interesting sessions are in store for this gathering.

G. H. Bradshaw Quits Farming

After about twenty years' success on a farm near Morden, Geo. H. Bradshaw has disposed of his half-section, and in future will be located at Regina, Sask., as manager of a loan and investment company. Mr. Bradshaw has demonstrated clearly that weedy land can be made clean by thorough cultivation; he has shown that money can be made by applying business to farming. The Morden district has lost a good citizen and a careful farmer.

Bacon Specials

In several states of the American Union departments of agriculture, railway companies and packing house establishments are co-operating to carry bacon hog information to all corners of these states. The plan is panning out well. Perhaps it would not require strenuous efforts on the part of departments of agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to induce one or more of the railway companies and a packing house or two to co-operate in doing this line of work. It is worth trying, and certainly would form a feature on which some of the people's money could be expended to advantage.



FINE FARM BUILDINGS IN THE INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT—HOME OF M. McDERMID, COTTAGE FOR HIRED HELP TO RIGHT OF RESIDENCE.

Field Day at M. A. C.

Monday, Thanksgiving Day, was field day at Manitoba Agricultural College. This was the first athletic day at the big young institution. Handsome prizes were donated by firms and individuals in Winnipeg. L. Lewis won the all-round championship. In the tug-o-war second year won, with fifth-year second. Most of the events were keenly contested, and in some of the races less than a yard separated the leaders. In the quarter-mile there was a dead heat. The hundred yards dash, for which THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE offered first, second and third prizes, was won by J. C. Smith, a senior student. Further particulars of these sports will be given next week.

Evidence Before Commission

The commission on technical education and industrial training, appointed by the Dominion government, after investigating conditions in the eastern provinces for several weeks came to Winnipeg this week, where evidence will be taken Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. Then the commission goes to Brandon and several other points in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. The chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, speaks before Winnipeg Canadian Club on Friday.

In Ontario, the evidence submitted by those connected with agriculture indicated that the educational system in no way relates itself to the practices of rural life; that the studies of the present system should be more closely related to the environment; and the course should be lengthened to keep the children in the schools a couple of years longer, thus affording the opportunity for the introduction of additional studies, and making room for practical work. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion to teachers and all who appeared before the commission that the introduction of sewing, cooking and allied domestic studies for the girls, and of manual training and shop work for the boys, with properly related nature study for all; should take place in the public schools, following closely upon the place where kindergarten work stops, and that it should be continued through the public and high school courses.

On the experimental farm at Brandon wheat averaged 22 bushels, oats 36 bushels, and barley 35 bushels per acre. The best crops of grain were on summerfallow, where wheat yielded 35 bushels per acre, and oats 65 bushels. A field of wheat on corn stubble yielded 34 bushels per acre. Corn, which was all put in the silo early in September was a good crop.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that of the area planted to spring wheat this year about 2.9 per cent. in Minnesota, 26.0 per cent. in North Dakota, and 2.4 per cent. in South Dakota was not cut for its grain. The average yield per acre from the area harvested is for Minnesota, 16.5 bushels, North Dakota, 7.4 bushels, and South Dakota, 13.1 bushels. The average yield per acre from the acreage sown is 16.0, 5.5 and 12.8 bushels respectively.

The plan to have a monster delegation of farmers from all Canada proceed to Ottawa early in the coming session of parliament, and present the farmers' request for legislation along such lines as is desired, is being actively proceeded with both in the West

and East. In Ontario the organization of the delegation is in charge of the Grange; in Western Canada the Grain Growers' Associations are making the necessary arrangements. The date the delegation will meet the government has not yet been fixed, but will probably be about December 16.

Events of the Week

In Winnipeg milk prices have advanced to 10 cents a quart.

The retail district of Victoria, B. C., was damaged by fire to the extent of two million dollars.

At a sale of school lands at Vermilion 155 quarter-sections brought a total of approximately \$260,000.

Herbert Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, has opened a two weeks' campaign in Winnipeg.

At New York last week Ralph Johnstone established a new record for high flying. He soared to an altitude of almost 10,000 feet.

The United States forest authorities place the total loss in fires in Montana and Idaho at 6,000,000,000 feet of timber. It is said that 1,250,000 acres were burned over.

The federal authorities have announced that between now and spring immigrants coming into Canada must have at least \$50 on their person, unless they can assure the officials that they are going to good positions as farm laborers.

Following the disastrous bush fires that have wiped out great areas in the Northern States and Canada come charges from the officials of the Soo Line to the effect that property owners along the railways allow fires to start so that they can collect damages.

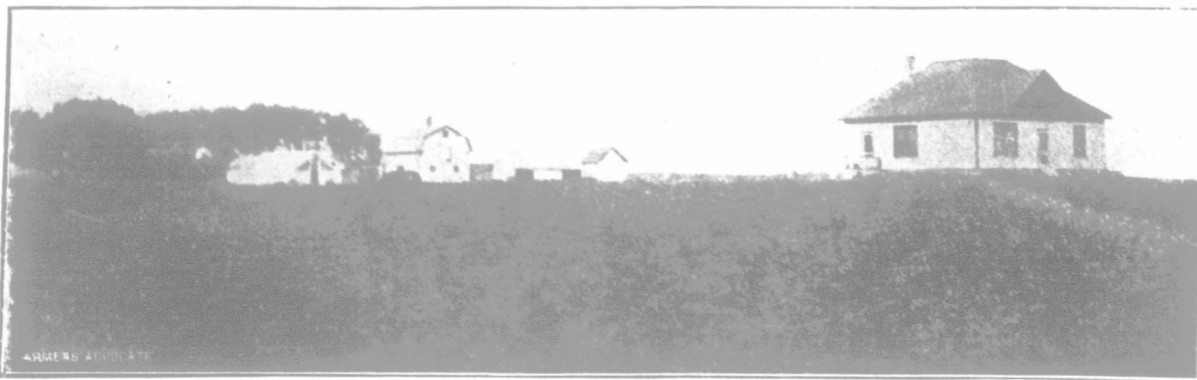
Survey parties sent out by the Dominion government in reporting the season's work, intimate that it is feasible to construct a waterway from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains by way of Saskatchewan River. The expenditure required is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Effort is being made to place the business interests of Sinaluta, Sask., on a co-operative basis, taking them out of the hands of those who own them now and placing the town on a co-operative plan, the object being to reduce prices to the consumer and make it possible for small towns to meet the mail order competition of the larger cities. E. A. Partridge is originator of the movement.

The trotting season for 1910 closed on October 24. The most sensational performance of the year, if one sensational performer can be selected from the several wonderful actors that this year's racing has developed, was the work of The Harvester. This stallion lowered the stallion trotting record to 2:01 and reduced from 4:17 to 4:15½ the record for the two miles made by the noted Cresceus in 1902.

The world's largest steamer was launched recently at Belfast. The vessel is 882 feet long and 92 feet in breadth. Her tonnage register is 45,000, and she displaces 66,000 tons. She will carry a crew of 860 men and has accommodation for 5,000 passengers. This steamer is not built for exceptional speed, but will make 21 knots per hour with ease. She has been christened the Olympic, and is by far and away the largest liner afloat.

The report of the department of railways issued last week is an important document, in that it contains the report of the engineer in charge of Hudson's Bay railway surveys, whose advice is likely to be followed in the location of the route of this railway and in the selection of the ocean terminals. The engineer strongly favors Port Nelson, for the reason that it has the best harbor on the bay and the best possibilities for local business. A fair proportion of the Port Nelson route is reported available for settlement, where as on the Churchill route there is no such probability beyond Split lake, the point where the lines to Churchill and Nelson would separate.



BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN ERECTED ON THE C. P. R. FARM IN SPRINGFIELD. To the right is the residence; next in order are ice house, driving shed, stable and green house. In the foreground is a fine patch of tomatoes. The intention is to turn this into lawn next season.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

All quotations in wheat markets dropped a few cents during the week. In Winnipeg cash prices went down over two cents and in options slightly less. On American markets similar conditions prevail. Liverpool quotations kept up well early in the week but dropped on Friday and Saturday. There was little export demand and increase in world's stocks. The live stock market continues with satisfactory prices. Hog quotations showed a slight tendency to go lower.

GRAIN

Wheat values did not change much during the week. Bear news predominated in the world's market centers and bear influence made itself felt continually in values. Fluctuations from day to day were narrow in all lines, flax included. The outlook for the present is not indicative of advancing values. It is very probable that wheat will go some lower in the next few weeks.

No further news comes from Argentina save reports from Broomhall's agent to the effect that prospects are in every way favorable. An unofficial estimate of Argentine acreage shows: Wheat, 14,496,500 acres, against 14,404,000 last year; oats, 2,470,000, against 1,415,000 last year; flax, 3,458,000 acres, against 3,547,000 last year. Australian outlook is favorably reported on.

The European situation so far as seeding for next year's crop, is not as well spoken of as in previous weeks' reports. Rain in some sections of the continent is needed, particularly in Germany and Austria. Good rains are reported in Russia. Deliveries from that quarter continue heavy. Prospects in India are rated excellent.

The United States visible supply at this date is considerably in excess of the supply in sight a year ago, indicating that farmers are marketing more freely. The effect of this will probably be reflected later in the year, for the United States have less wheat to come into sight this year than in 1909. In a less measure the same is true of this country. North American wheat growers are selling the cereal more freely this season than they did last.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canada—	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Wheat	10,414,934	9,544,934	10,546,262
Oats	8,247,275	7,885,649	2,175,175
Barley	830,678	753,527	847,679
United States—			
Wheat	37,978,000	35,573,000	25,650,000
Oats	16,989,000	17,386,000	14,613,000
Corn	2,996,000	3,976,000	3,360,000
Europe—			
Wheat	101,228,000	101,296,000	94,996,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
America	3,568,000	3,328,000	4,696,000
Russia	5,792,000	5,248,000	6,152,000
Danube	1,856,000	3,040,000	2,464,000
Argentina	840,000	784,000	88,000
India	1,032,000	592,000	256,000
Australia	624,000	560,000	440,000
Chili and Africa	144,000	240,000	208,000
Total	13,856,000	14,792,000	14,304,000
Wheat on Passage	37,448,000	40,672,000	32,248,000

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	94½	94½	93½	93½	92	91½
No. 2 Nor.	91	91½	90½	90½	89	88½
No. 3 Nor.	87	87	86½	86½	85	84½
No. 4	83	82	81½	81½	80	80
No. 5	77	76½	75½	75½	74	73½
No. 6	71	70	69½	69½	68	67½
Feed 1	64½	64½	64	64	63	63
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	89½	89	88½	88	87	86
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	86	87	86½	86	85	84
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	86	87	86½	86	85	84
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	84½	84	83½	83	82	81
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	87½	87	86½	86	85½	85
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	85½	85	84½	84	83½	83
Oats—						
No. 2 White	31½	31½	32½	32½	31½	31½
No. 3 White	29½	29½	30	30	29½	29½
Extra 1 feed	30	30	30½	30½	30	30
No. 1 feed	29½	29½	30	30	29½	29½
No. 2 feed	28½	28½	29	28½	28	28
Barley—						
No. 3	46½	46½	46½	46	46½	46
No. 4	40	40	40	40	40	39
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	239	241	244	243	241	240

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
October	94½	94½	94	93½	92½	92½
November	93½	94	93½	93½	92½	92½
December	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½	90½
May	97½	97½	97½	97½	96½	95½
Oats—						
October	31½	31½	32½	32½	31½	31½
December	32½	32½	33½	33½	33	33

May	37	36½	37½	37½	37½	37
October	241	243	244	243	242	242½
December	241	243	244	243½	241	242½
May	235	236	237	237	237	238

LIVERPOOL

	Cash—	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	Options—
October	112½	112½	112½	111
December	109½	109½	110	109½
March	102½	101½	101½	102½

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Chicago—	Minneapolis—	New York—	Duluth—
December	92½	92½	93½	92½
May	98½	99½	94½	94½
July	96½	96½	96½	96½
December	102½	102½	103½	102
May	106½	107	107½	106½
December	100½	100½	100½	100½
May	105½	105½	106	105½
December	103½	103½	104½	103½
May	107½	107½	108½	108

DULUTH FLAX

October	261	265	264½	263½	263	261½
November	258½	262	262½	263	262	261
December	255	260	259	258½	258	257

FOREIGN CROP ESTIMATES

The International Institute at Rome estimates the yield of wheat in the countries named as follows: France—263,923,000 bushels, compared with 359,178,000 last year and a ten-year average of 335,388,000.

Italy—153,339,000 bushels; 193,853,000 last year and 165,347,000 reported last month.

Roumania—110,863,000 bushels; 58,873,000 last year and 108,853,000 last month.

Great Britain and Ireland—56,075,000 bushels, against 54,250,000 last year and a ten-year average of 55,355,000.

Wheat seems likely to go some lower. It would not be surprising if No. 1 Nor. sold at Winnipeg below 90 before the end of the month. That it will advance later seems reasonably certain to assume, but whether enough to make carrying profitable that is doubtful. May wheat is now around 96. Figuring on supplies as indicated by present outlook, conditions a few months hence should make May wheat worth 7 or 8 cents per bushel more than this.

LIVESTOCK

Everything offered in Winnipeg in the line of cattle or sheep was picked up quickly during the week. Choice butcher stock was in keen demand at good prices.

The hog market is lower, the bulk of the best hogs selling at \$8.50, with a heavy cut on the roughs and stags. Packers are taking lower prices, and it will be well to use caution for a time. There is no improvement in sheep and lambs. Good, handy weight sheep are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.25, heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.75, best lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice veals, \$4.25 to \$5.00, heavy, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Rice & Whaley, commission dealers, write as follows: Receipts this week so far, 6,823 cattle, 1,758 hogs, 260 calves, 300 sheep, as compared with 2,770 cattle, 1,020 hogs, 234 sheep and 170 calves for the same days last week. The supply of cattle shows quite an increase over the corresponding days of last week, yet even with the increase there were scarcely enough for trade requirements. The demand from local and outside sources has been unusually strong and while there has not been much change in prices all have sold shortly after arrival. Common stuff has sold unusually well this week. Light stuff and common cows sold from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Anything below this figure would be the poorest kind of canners. There is a very good demand for choice butcher steers and heifers and the shipper who can market that kind is sure to go home satisfied. Buyers are discriminating to a certain extent against cattle from the range district for the reason that they must go for immediate slaughter, and we would advise shippers to buy this kind to sell at a little lower prices than the same class out of the clean territory. We quote prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.50 to 4.75
Best export heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.60 to 5.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25 to 4.50
Best fat cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.40 to 3.60
Common cows	2.50 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.75 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.40 to 4.65
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs.	4.15 to 4.35
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 to 3.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
47	Hogs	260	\$9.00
49	"	185	8.75
771	"	187	8.50
38	"	185	8.25
1	Stag Hog	420	6.00
Cattle—			
8	Cattle	913	4.25
58	"	1036	3.85
90	"	949	3.85
70	"	919	3.75
39	"	820	3.70
17	"	845	3.65
16	"	961	3.58
22	"	789	3.50
29	"	861	3.40
83	"	945	3.25
8	Cows	119	4.30
16	"	1081	3.75
13	"	1006	3.50
16	"	903	2.60
10	Steers	1277	5.00
21	"	1185	4.75
7	"	1074	4.50
1	"	1380	4.35
14	"	829	4.00
1	Stag Bull	1250	3.25
17	Bull	1118	3.00
1	"	1060	2.75
4	Calves	162	5.00
17	"	239	4.50
27	"	291	4.25
54	"	302	4.00
1	"	390	3.25
6	Sheep	83	5.50
4	"	160	5.00
3	"	181	4.75
247	Lambs	53	5.50

BRITISH

Latest cables from Liverpool give the following quotations: States cattle, 12½c. to 13c.; Canadians, 12c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 10½c. to 11½c. At Glasgow top quality steers bring 14 cents; secondary, 12c. to 12½c.; bulls, top quality, 11½c. to 12c.; secondary, 11c. per lb.

CHICAGO

Cattle—Beeves, \$4.40 to \$7.70; Texas steers, \$3.30 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.15 to \$6.20; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Hogs, \$8.35 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.55 to \$8.70; good to choice heavy, \$7.75 to \$8.70. Sheep—Native, \$2.65 to \$4.35; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.90; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.85.

TORONTO

Exported, \$5.50 to \$6.35; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.85 to \$6.00; butchers' medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.65; milkers and springers, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$4.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.15; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.60; hogs, to drovers, f. o. b., at country points, \$7.25.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	25 to 26c.
" sweet	30 to 32c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	28c.
" " " bricks	29 to 30c.
" No. 1 dairy	23c.
" No. 2 dairy	18 to 20c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13¾c.
" Manitoba make	11 to 11½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	25 to 26c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	15 to 17c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 14c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19½c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
" dry, salted, sides, per lb.	15½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6c.
" mutton, per lb.	13½c.
" pork, per lb.	15c.
" veal, per lb.	8½c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8 to 8½c.
Lamb and sheep skins	25 to 60c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$16.00 to \$17.00
" shorts, per ton	18.00 to 20.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" oats, per ton	25.00
Feed, chopped, barley and oats	24.00
Hay, No. 1	13.00
" No. 2	12.00
" No. 3	11.00
Timothy, No. 1	17.00
" No. 2	16.00
" No. 3	15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	55 to 70c.

HOME JOURNAL

Just For To-Day

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray ;
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin,
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray ;
Let me be kind in word and deed,
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey ;
Help me to sacrifice myself,
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinkingly say ;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips,
Just for to-day.

Let me in season, Lord, be grave,
In season gay ;
Let me be faithful to Thy grace,
Just for to-day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs,
I do not pray ;
But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,
Just for to-day. Amen.

—Anon., 1880.

The above poem, assigned to no known author, is found in nearly every Protestant hymn-book. At various times the authorship has been given to the late Bishop Wilberforce, but he never claimed it himself. The new Canadian Anglican hymnal includes it, and to this appearance is due the claim made for its authorship by William Huckle, formerly of London, England. Huckle lived in the States, then came to Hamilton, Ont., and getting into serious trouble there was sent two years ago to serve a seven-year sentence in Kingston penitentiary. Not long ago in using the hymnal, Huckle saw the hymn credited to an anonymous writer and wrote to the Archbishop of Ottawa presenting his claim to recognition as its writer, saying that the idea had been suggested to him in a meeting in Hyde Park in which he had taken part in July, 1878.

Politics Across the Line

There is a saying with Americans that "As Maine goes, so goes the Union." In fifty years Maine has been "in wrong" on an election only once. This year the state has gone to the Democrats, and the change is thought to presage a Democratic victory in the forthcoming elections. Other signs indicative of the same end are not wanting. The Republican party is hopelessly split up. There are conservative, or "old line" Republicans called "stand-patters"; insurgents, whose opposition to stand-patters is even more violent than is their opposition to their hereditary foes, the Democrats. Then there are "Progressive Republicans," a faction of the G. O. P. that figures it's about time the party was breaking away from the hide-bound policy of the last thirty years or so, and that wants to see "progress" and the return of the common people to power. The Democrats seem merely to be skulking around on the outskirts of the fray; but in view of the fact that their adversaries are so much taken up with the outbreak of insurgency and progressiveness in their own camp, the "grand old party of the people" may get a chance to warm the seats of government which they have been eyeing enviously for so many years.

Mr. Taft has now been president for a little more than a year and a half. In some respects

his administration has been conspicuous. It has done many excellent things in a businesslike way. It has been taking the census rapidly and accurately, without scandal and without taint of politics or spoils. It has managed to turn the board of tariff advisers into a real tariff commission, and is already laying the foundation for a proper future tariff revision. It has named a highly qualified commission to report upon the best way to regulate the issue of railroad stocks and bonds. It proposes to find out means to stop the waste of public money by bringing business methods into expenditure. It is improving the administration of the Philippines and other outlying dependencies. It is steadily and rapidly pushing the work at Panama without making any fuss about it. It is carrying on

downward to any appreciable extent. The New England oligarchy that has dictated the fiscal policy of the United States since the days of Hamilton had succeeded again, despite "insurgency," Democratic opposition and the clamor of the proletariat in framing a tariff that suited their own particular ideas of high protection. The president went out to explain the measure to the country, but he couldn't explain how it was that an administration that had bound itself to "substantially" reduce the tariff had framed up a schedule that was only four per cent. lower all round than the one it replaced. Then by some singular logic he was inspired to believe that by withholding federal patronage from such congressmen and senators as did not see eye to eye with the administration on the tariff question, he could whip the insurgents back into the fold out of their necessity to provide for office seeking friends at home. But this increased rather than calmed the storm, and now after less than two years in the presidential chair, two years spent in laying every sort of plan to ensure renomination in 1912 and a second term, it looks now as if Mr. Taft stands small chance of being renominated, and still more as if no Republicans as such could be elected in 1912. Brilliant in some respects the administration has failed in what was expected of it most.

* * *

The Comte de Lovenjoul has just presented by will to the French Academy a very valuable collection of letters written and signed by Balzac. The Comte de Lovenjoul became possessed of them in a peculiar way. One day he saw a cobbler lighting his pipe with a twisted letter. The ink on the letter was old, and the handwriting interested the comte, who asked the cobbler to let him look at it. He recognized Balzac's handwriting and signature and gave the man sixteen shillings for his letter. The cobbler told him he had got a lot of them. He had bought them in a heap of waste paper to wrap shoes in, and the sold them all to Comte de Lovenjoul, who, in his turn, has bequeathed them to the French Academy.

* * *

It is worth while to have lived so that when you are dead your employees may write about you as does one of the saleswomen of the late John S. Huyler, in a letter to The New York Times: "Apropos to the death of John S. Huyler, I would like to tell of a few of the manifold kindnesses and thoughtfulness of this great and good man to his employees. He was never too busy to have a cheerful 'Good morning!' and a kind and encouraging word for the humblest of his people. He extended this thoughtfulness even to the sending of his saleswomen to the best chiropodists to ease and treat their aching feet at his own expense. It was his custom to give his girls at the beginning of the summer two or three shirt-waists (which means a lot to a working girl), two weeks' vacation with pay every year, a turkey at Thanksgiving time, and at Christmas a week's salary and a two-pound box of candy. He offered to all membership in the Young Women's Christian Association and the privilege of taking up music or any other course they desired, free of charge or expense to them. These are only a few of the deeds of this godlike man, and there are no more sincere mourners to-day than his old employees."

COURAGE

The hardest thing to bear we never tell ;
We wear a mask to every human eye ;
We smile, and bravely answer, "All is well !"
But naught is hidden from the Diety.

How well it is that One can surely know,
And give the sympathy for which we yearn ;
Strength in our weakness, patience in our woe,
And cheer to meet the worst at every turn.

Of life's most crooked pathway. It is best
There are both hills and valleys on our way ;
The level ground gives little for a test
Of brave endurance, or a strenuous day.

Fight hard or no one wins. Tell Him, aside,
Of all the disappointments, all the fears,
The wrecks of plans, the hopes unsatisfied ;
But show the world no sign of loss nor tears.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

noteworthy inquiries as to the justice and significance of proposed advances in railroad rates. It is pushing forward the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law with an almost startling energy, and seemingly without fear or favor. It is promoting in various ways the cause of international peace and good will. In all these things the administration has lived up to its pre-election promises, but in the largest matter of all it has signally failed. The Republican party pledged itself to "revise" the tariff. To the average citizen that was the most important plank in Taft's platform. A special session of congress was called to give immediate effect to the pledge, but when revision was over, and congress and senate had agreed to the new tariff schedule, and the president had affixed his signature, the storm broke. The tariff had not been "revised"

THE GLADNESS OF ENTHUSIASTIC SERVICE

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved.—2 Cor., xiii.: 15.

"O, the rare, sweet sense of living, when one's heart leaps to his labor, And the very joy of doing is life's richest, noblest dower! Let the poor—yea, poor in spirit—crave the purple of his neighbor, Give me just the strength for serving, and the golden present hour!"

There are plenty of people in the world to be pitied—among them many miscalled "rich" people, who are finding God's great gift of time a heavy burden on their hands—but don't let us waste pity where it is entirely uncalled for. Pity, if you please, one whose "soul" is starved and dressed in rags, "a beggar, with a million bits of gold," but never think anyone who is enthusiastically devoting his life to the service of God and man is to be pitied. St. Paul's gladness was not dependent on the gratitude of those to whom he so willingly devoted himself. If he had been working for wages—even the wages of gratitude—he would not have poured out loving service so joyously when it was often met by coldness, indifference, or active opposition. Our Master, who came to be the King of servants, must have found joy in stooping to wash His disciples' feet, the joy of willing service which He calls us to share.

No one can read the wonderful story of the gentle Francis of Assisi, without feeling the childlike gladness which was the natural result of his crystal purity of soul and wholehearted devotion to his fellows for Christ's sake. It is only a very shallow critic who will dare to call him a "fanatic," just because his methods are not exactly what we approve of in this century. Though we may not feel that it is our duty to fling away all worldly possessions, and walk the earth barefoot and homeless as he did, yet all Christians are called to copy him in his life of enthusiastic service. No story of romance could be more full of intense interest than his, and if it is interesting to read about his burning zeal, how much more interesting it must have been to live such a life of active love. No wonder he drew hearts after him by thousands when he was continually drinking in the love of God, and pouring it out everywhere with a reckless prodigality that reminds one of the sun that shines alike on the evil and on the good. Each day was a true resurrection day—a day of joy and gladness—for it was crammed with opportunities of service. He saw Christ everywhere, not only recognizing Him in the persons of men, but even in birds and flowers; and to recognize Him was to spring instantly to serve Him in every possible way. His wonderful joy—a joy that rested not at all on external circumstances—has for hundreds of years been an object lesson to the world, a lesson that will never lose its effect. As the writer of "Adventure for God" boldly declares: "The Christian life is not a life of renunciation, but a life of consecration—a life that means giving up only in so far as giving up is giving upward—giving upward of the whole self, its gifts, its present and its future. It is the life of courageous freedom, the life of security in peril, the life of abundance in the midst of want, the life of peace in the midst of care, the life of large fellowship in the heart's loneliness. Let none dare pity the missionary; for that man stands exultant, with the emblem of his vocation bound to his brow as a monarch wears a diadem."

God is faithful, and the promise to those who take up the cross and follow the King is continually being fulfilled: "Whoever will save his life shall lose it; and whoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it." We cannot be happy unless we are climbing up after higher and ever higher life.

"A greater light puts out the lesser light— So be it ever!—such is God's high law— The selfsame Sun that calls the flowers from earth, Withers them soon, to give the fruit free birth;

Hope's Quiet Hour

The nobler spirit to whom much is given, Must take still more, though in that more there lie The risk of losing all: to gaze at Heaven, We blind our earthly eyes; to live we die!"

If life is not interesting to us—if we find in it more prose than poetry—let us try this plan of enthusiastic service. Then, unless the fountain of joy is choked or poisoned by some cherished sin, we too shall find life full of glad interest.

One day I was talking to a Jew who has been for fifteen years engaged in relief work among his own people. He is very enthusiastic in his plans for uplifting the poor, flinging himself into the work seven days in a week, utterly regardless of the strain on his own body, mind and spirit. I told him he was following in the steps of Christ, and was a Christian without knowing it. He replied: "I wish Christ were alive now, for He is greatly needed, and if He were alive to-day, every Jew would be a Christian."

"But," I said, "that is just where you Jews make a great mistake, for He is alive and in the world to-day." That Jew is living a life of service, and has found the secret of an interesting life, though he is not as glad as he would be if he knew the Master he is faithfully serving.

The Church is the Bride of Christ, and must rejoice in preparing for His return. "Behold, I come quickly," He says. Why, He may come today! Indeed, He surely will come today in the person of some of His brothers and sisters. Let us hurry to meet Him, let us minister to Him of our best, and gladness will certainly spring up in our hearts. Bring darkness and light together, and the light must always conquer; bring sadness and joy together, and joy will be victorious, too. And joy is not only a pleasant thing to possess, it is a positive sin to live our lives without it. If we have no joy in our hearts, then there must be something wrong with our Christianity, for we are commanded to rejoice in the Lord, "Always." That means when you are serving Him by

scrubbing His floors or washing His windows, just as much as when you are waiting on a sick person, or preparing a sermon. Holiness is health of soul, and should reveal itself by the outward signs of vigorous health—glad activity, a free, quick step, a sunny face, and cheerful voice, and a hearty interest in your everyday work, and in the people around you. Everyone is interesting if you can only get through the shell and touch the person underneath. In every soul we may see something of God. Some are like polished mirrors, reflecting His face, so that the slightest contact with them, or even the thought of them, sends one's heart upwards almost involuntarily; while in others the image of God is very dim and distorted. But even then we know it must be there, know that in serving them we are serving our Master and Lord. With this glad thought in our minds, the ordinary routine of daily work is changed to the grand and glorious sacrifice of a martyr—a true witness for Christ. Then every duty becomes an inspiring opportunity, and every day is a red-letter day—a holiday, because it is a holy day. This is the Midas-touch which can change common earthenware into bright and shining gold. I have no patience with the pessimists who tell children that youth is the happiest time in life. It is an instinct with us all to press forward to something better than we already have, and it is a true instinct. Those who consecrate their lives to God in childhood, will surely find that their path shines more and more until the Sun of Righteousness floods every day with inner sunshine—deep joy, which is infinitely more satisfying than the gay light-heartedness of childhood. Every day brings fresh opportunities of touching other lives, and of growing in the knowledge of God, which, as our Lord tells us, is "life eternal." Then there is the joy of making real progress in spiritual growth, for it is false humility to shut one's eyes to that progress when there is a steady struggle after God and holiness.

We hear a great deal in these days about a "strenuous life." Well, that is the kind of life we should live. Those who settle down to a half-hearted kind

of Christianity, are sure to find life dull and disappointing. Christianity is not just the conscientious doing of one's duty, it is enthusiastic devotion to the only Master who can fully satisfy the hungry heart. Though He is out of sight, He is not a long way off. You can find Him in the person of the dear father or mother, husband, wife or child, in the neighbor or visitor, or you may even serve Him by throwing crumbs to His birds, or watering His flowers. If all other service be denied you, there is the rich field of your own being to cultivate. The body should be tenderly cared for and kept clean and healthy, because it is God's holy temple, and the soul should be held always in the light of His Presence until it glows with the radiant beauty of holiness.

With all these doors of opportunity standing wide open, surely no one should find life narrow, commonplace or uninteresting. And no one can walk through life with the fearless, happy trust of a dearly-loved child in his own father's house, without radiating brightness. Joy is very infectious, and we can render grand service to our brothers and sisters just by being happy. It is no use pretending to be happy. The gladness must spring like a living fountain, ever fresh from the Christ within the heart, if it is to do real service. We must walk with God every day in the week if we are to be mirrors reflecting the Sun of Righteousness. The Sun is always shining, but the trouble with us is that we don't always walk with faces upturned to reflect His light. We can get to God through serving man, and we can get to man through serving God. Our duty—and privilege—towards God, and our duty—and privilege—towards our neighbor, are so intimately joined together that it is impossible to separate them. We cannot really serve God without serving man, too; we cannot really serve our neighbor without climbing ever nearer and nearer to God, where only true and living gladness is to be found.

"There's the heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof; No suns and moons, though e'er so bright, Avail to stop me; splendor-proof I keep the broods of stars aloof: For I intend to get to God, For 'tis to God I speed so fast, For in God's breast, my own abode, Those shoals of dazzling glory passed, I lay my spirit down at last."

DORA FARNCOMB.



BEFORE SUMMER WAS DONE

GOING VISITING

Dear Dame Durden,—It is such a long time since I wrote to you. Now, as we intend taking a trip to the United States this winter I wish your advice on quite a number of things, as I have never travelled and never been away long enough to know anything. It is just a week past since we threshed; got about 8,000 bushels of grain in all. But, of course, it is mostly oats and they aren't a very good price, and some of them are very light. Our wheat got frozen badly, too, so it isn't of the best.

I mustn't deal too much time on this, as I always let my pen run away with me if I don't watch out.

Well, now, I wish you, or any other kind member, to give me all the advice possible on travelling and dress and manner. I mustn't forget that part of it. How many clothes or dresses will I need to be just neat and tidy? I will be among strangers, as it is to my husband's people we are going. I want a nice suit, and will it be best to get a hat or will a cap do for travelling? I like a small turban but have never had one, and don't know if they would suit me or not. I am about 5 feet two inches tall, quite stout, dark complexion. Now, perhaps, you can give me a full list of advices.

I have a piece of navy cashmere for a dress. Would it look all right in a jumper dress? Or how would it look best to make it? I don't like these pleated skirts, so it is hard to know what to get, as they are mostly pleated skirts in all the catalogues. For a coat, will a fur-lined one be best or a fur one? I have an idea I would like a navy hat, coat and suit to match. What is best to trim a dark red dress with, and would it look better than the navy cashmere in a jumper suit? Is it all right to wear a silk fascinator or a hat, or should it be a proper veil, or is it best not to have either? I guess you will be busy for a week, so I'd better quit, but I have put these questions off for a long time now. Best wishes to all.

PRACTICAL.

(It is a long time since you wrote, but I know how full your hands are during the busy season. I'm expecting all sorts of letters from our members now.)

Am glad to answer your questions to the best of my ability, and if there is anything left out that you want to know write me again about it. It helps a lot to know your figure and complexion, as one can only guess when those details are not known.

First, the clothes. In your case the jumper style does not seem advisable. The lines in a jumper dress are all cross lines, and only tall, slim people can wear those styles to good advantage. They make poor, thin things like myself look as if there was some substance to us. Anyway, the popularity of the jumper is on the wane, and when one is having new clothes they might as well be up-to-date. Don't you think so?

You did not say whether you were going far enough south to make a fur coat or a fur-lined one unnecessary. If a good cloth coat is heavy enough, have one made long and slightly semi-fitting. A dark blue coat made that way can be worn with any dress, and if the same shade as your cashmere, will have the effect of a suit coat when worn with it. Then, if ever you wished, you could have it fur-lined. A navy or black velvet collar and narrow cuffs would look pretty, but don't have silk; it wears so quickly. Some of the turban shapes you ought to be able to wear, but don't have one that comes down too far on your head. A small navy blue or black hat in beaver or velvet, with a just fairly high crown, with a narrow turned-down brim on the right side and a high turned-up brim on the left should suit you, and it would need very little trimming. Wear with it when travelling a close-fitting blue or black veil with very little design on it.

If you want to travel in your blue dress have it made in one piece style, fastening over the left shoulder and down the front about to the knees. I saw a green one made that way and it looked very neat. The only fulness in the blouse was from two-inch wide tucks on each side, the belt fastening skirt and blouse together was not more than two inches wide, was of the same material as the dress and fitted easily,

not tightly. Of course it fastened at the left side where the opening was. The skirt was a perfectly plain, circular in the upper portion, no fulness even in the back, and the only fulness round the bottom was a pleated section set into the side gores on each side from the knees down. The only trimming was a piping of dark green satin, the full length of the opening and round the collar and sleeves. I recommend this kind of dress to travel in because it is all in one piece, belt and collar are always in place and there is no lace yoke to get soiled. Cheap tourist frilling changed every second day is good if one likes a touch of white at the throat.

Your red dress would look pretty made with a plain eight-gored skirt and the blouse made with a long V-shaped front of cream lace lined with white silk. You could have it made all fastened together, too. If you once get used to having your dresses all in one it will be hard to satisfy you with any other kind. Pippings of black silk and tiny black silk buttons would look pretty if you want more trimming.

If there is any chance of your being entertained at all you should have a black dress skirt, made plainly but with graceful curves at the bottom and coming within an inch of the ground all the way round. Voile would be a good material. To wear with it have a black silk blouse, with a small round yoke and high collar of white lace. Then for evenings, if your throat is plump, just take out the yoke altogether. For mornings have some plain neat blouses to wear with one of your present skirts that has been sponged and pressed.

When it comes to travelling have a small separate grip for the things you need on the journey. These have to be handled so often that anything else with them gets sadly tumbled. Into this grip put your comb, brush, toothbrush and soap; your long, dark kimono for use on the sleeper if you travel at night. Carry a coat hanger on which to put all the coats of the party and fasten it to the inside of the curtains of your berth. Pin your skirt to the same, and you will have no crumpled clothes to put on next morning. My own practice is to go to the dressing room with my grip, while the berth is being made up, remove all my clothes that can't be comfortably slept in, put on my kimono, fix my hair for the night—no curl papers, of course, or any startling arrangement, just a braid—pack the small things into the grip, carry dress over my arm and go to my berth. If a woman moves round quietly and takes no notice of her surroundings, the fact of her appearing in a kimono in a sleeper attracts no attention whatever. In the morning, the very early or the very late riser usually gets most comfort in the dressing room. But it is the rule of courtesy never to remain longer there than is necessary. Someone else is waiting the other side of that locked door.

Don't wear a cap on the train. It isn't needed, and it spoils the look of an otherwise smart costume. Ask the porter for a paper bag in which to keep your hat while en route. Start out with a few extra hair nets, and you needn't put on your hat at all while in the train. A net carefully put on will keep your hair tidy all day.

As for your manners. I'm sure you can be trusted in that respect. For travelling, the best rule is to be friendly and polite to people you meet, but don't be confidential. I'll never get over my amazement at the things people confide to perfect strangers in trains. It should not be hard to get on with your husband's people. Don't be too anxious to make a good impression upon them, or you are apt to spoil everything by being too self-conscious. They are prepared to welcome you for his sake and you can meet them more than half way for his sake, too. He is the mutual interest to draw you all together, and there couldn't be a better one. Just be your own natural, jolly self and everything will be right. Help

where you can, but don't interfere. Don't take sides in any family dispute. Enter heartily into all their plans for your pleasure. If you are asked which of several things you prefer to do, say so frankly if you have any preference. Love them all and have the best time of your life.

Now, my dear, I know you didn't need that last paragraph at all, but you asked for it, and perhaps it will help somebody. If you come by way of Winnipeg let me know, and perhaps we can squeeze in a visit if you have time to spare.—D. D.)

A WELCOME VISIT

Dear Dame Durden,—I am writing to tell you how my guinea fowl have warned me of the nearness of coyotes all this summer and fall, though the coyotes have had some of my young fowl, particularly some four-months-old cockerels, who would wander to the back of stables and grain stacks, and of course they were easily found and caught so far from the house.

But the guineas make an awful noise and I run off to find the cause, leaving whatever I am busy at for the time being. Once I burned a cake terribly while chasing a coyote away. I just followed the sound to where they were, and there, sure enough, was a cruel coyote with a lovely bird in his mouth—one of my incubator babies! I felt badly seeing him in such a position. That has happened twice, once on a Sunday when my husband was away or Mr. Coyote would have had a bullet in his hide, Sunday or no Sunday.

By the way, is there anything said in the game laws against shooting coyotes on a Sunday?

I have saved a good many of my fowl from going the same route by taking the guinea's call as a warning that something is wrong. I just fly when I hear them. Curiously enough the coyotes do not attempt to touch the guinea fowl. Neither do hawks, for I have watched them. The only time the coyotes got a bird was when the guineas were off in another part of the fields.

My husband set a trap—a wolf trap. He took a young poult that had accidentally been killed, and put it near the trap in a hollow place on a hill beyond the garden. He set the trap, covered it with straw, first fastening it to a large post and wedging one end of the post under an enormous rock that a team of horses found it hard to move a few feet to where it now lies in the hollow. My husband wore new mitts to handle all the things.

Two weeks passed before anything happened. Then we found the trap sprung and pulled quite a distance. He re-set it, and a neighbor came one day and said he had been taking cattle to water when she saw a coyote with the toes of one foot in a trap and pulling a post along too. It was over half a mile from the place the trap had been set. There is one chicken thief less, thank goodness! But aren't they strong?

I say to all, keep guinea fowl and fly as soon as you hear them. They are frightened by something strange, and even if it is only some one driving by, still they are good watch dogs. I have just three young ones and three old ones now.

I am just as lonely as In-the-Depths. I have no children, and only one neighbor a mile off across our land. They never come unless I invite them to dinner or for some definite time. They have only one boy and never touch cards to my knowledge, but they have lots of animals to see to, especially young stock. My husband is German-American, and he is never still nor indoors, so I am very lonely and feel at times, as In-the-Depths says, as though I should go insane. I love books, writing and walking on the hills. What a lovely country this is! I am an English woman, and have lived here six years.

Well, I must stop or this will be a resting place in that greasy old V. I'll

Love and good wishes to our Ingle Nookers and to Dame Durden, too. So glad you had a good holiday. Yours for keeps.

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(You have always written so cheerfully that it never occurred to me that your life was a lonely one. But loving books, writing and nature you can never be as desolate as those who care nothing for these. You have resources within yourself. Though that does not make up entirely for the lack of human companionship. We seem to need our own kind near us. So glad to get your big interesting letter. Write often, won't you?—D. D.)

Selected Recipes

Extra Good Fruit Cake.—One pound of butter (2 cups) one pound of sugar (2 cups), twelve yolks of eggs, two cups of molasses, one pound of flour (4 cups), one teaspoonful, each, of soda and cloves, two teaspoonfuls, each, of mace and cinnamon, whites of twelve eggs, two pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of sliced citron, two and one-half pounds of currants, one-quarter pound candied peel, chopped, one-quarter pound blanched almonds, chopped. Bake in two round sponge-cake pans with tube, about two hours and forty minutes. Each loaf weighs five pounds.

Cold Water Sponge Cake.—Beat three eggs two minutes; add one cup and a half of sugar and beat five minutes; add one cup and a half of flour, one teaspoonful, slightly rounding, of cream of tartar, and half a level teaspoonful of soda sifted together. Lastly, add half a cup of cold water and a teaspoonful of lemon extract.

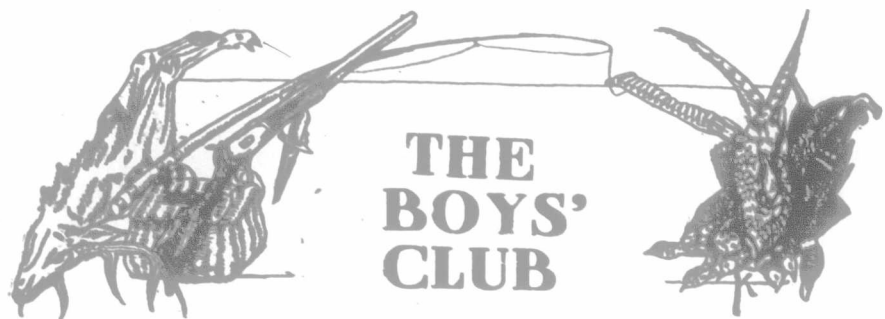
Cheese Straws.—Roll flaky or puff-paste into a rectangular sheet one-fourth an inch thick. Sprinkle one-half with grated cheese, sprinkle also with paprika or cayenne. Use paprika generously, cayenne sparingly. Fold the pastry to cover the cheese; again sprinkle one-half the paste with cheese and pepper, fold as before and roll into a rectangular sheet. Repeat the rolling, sprinkling with cheese, folding, etc., as before. Roll into a rectangular sheet, cut into narrow strips or strips and rings; let chill thoroughly, bake to a straw color. The strips may be served in the rings.

Fresh Fish Chowder.—A fish weighing about two pounds or about a pound of sliced fish, one-half an onion, two ounces of fat salt pork, one to one and a half cups of sliced potatoes, one pint of hot milk, salt and pepper.

This dish is at its best when made of a whole fish, as the broth is richer when it contains the gelatinous matter from the head and bones. Fresh water bass and pickerel, or cod and haddock from the salt water are all suitable. Skin and bones should be removed, to leave the fish in a solid piece, or pieces; cut the flesh into pieces about two inches long and set aside. Cover the head and bones with cold water, heat slowly to the boiling point, then let simmer an hour or more. Cut the pork into quarter-inch cubes, and try out the fat; add the onion, sliced, and let cook until delicately browned; strain the water from the bones over the contents of the frying pan and let simmer a few moments, then strain this over the pieces of fish. Put the potatoes over the fire in cold water to cover; let heat quickly to the boiling point and boil three minutes; drain, rinse in cold water and add to the fish; cover and let cook about ten minutes or until the potatoes are tender. Add the hot milk and seasonings.

Lady Fingers.—Beat the whites of three eggs dry and the yolks of two eggs until thick and light-colored; gradually beat one-third a cup of powdered sugar and a few grains of salt into the yolks, fold in the whites, then one-fourth a teaspoonful of vanilla and one-third a cup of sifted pastry flour. Shape in portions an inch wide and three inches long, on a paper laid on a baking sheet; dredge with granulated sugar. Bake about ten minutes.

She (on shipboard)—Shall I have your lunch brought up to you, dear? He (feeling No, love; have it thrown straight overboard. It will save time and trouble.—Tatler.



THE BOYS' CLUB

DOESN'T HIDE BEHIND EXCUSES

Dear Editor and Boys,—Ever since the club started I have been intending to write, but I kind of thought it wouldn't amount to much, and I was too lazy to help it on. Now it is in full swing anybody can write.

Well, boys, I saw something of the argument which took place a few numbers back, and though I have not kept track of the names I must say I can't help siding with the party in favor of hunting. I have been a hunter ever since I was big enough to set a gopher trap and hold a "twenty-two" rifle. I guess I am what the poets of the middle ages, would call "A lover of the Chase." One of my ambitions is to own a thoroughbred horse and a pack of hounds. But as hounds are scarce here, I went in for strychnine and a six-shooter, as most cowpunchers do. I found the latter could do nothing but frighten coyotes, but with the poison I had fairly good luck. Last winter I poisoned twelve coyotes. I also poisoned one large timber wolf, for which I got a fifty-dollar bounty.

Poor "Defender of Nature." Everybody seemed to take a dig at him, so I guess there is no need for me to do the same. Though I perfectly agree with John Burns' letter and I am sure I think he can write a good one and vindicate his cause.

Now, I had better quit or they will say, "My he's a long-winded coon."

SPORT.

(They say that honest confession is good for the soul and you were honest enough not to find excuses for your neglect of the club. Having once come in you will be one of the most enthusiastic and helpful if your first letter can be used as an indication. You are welcome.—Ed.)

COMPETITION AND INCENTIVES

I am inclined to encourage ambition of every kind among boys. I think it is an appropriate virtue for their age and temperament. It is not a Christian virtue; for it is certain that if one person succeeds in an ambitious prospect, there must be a dozen who are disappointed. But though I don't approve of it on abstract grounds, yet I think it is so tremendous a motive for activity and keenness that it seems to me that boys are the better for it. I don't believe that in education the highest motive is always the best; indeed, the most effective motive, in dealing with immature minds, is the thing which we have to discover and use.

I mean, for instance, that I think it is probably more effective to say to a boy who is disposed to be physically indolent, "You have a chance of getting your colors this half, and I should like to see you get them," than to say, "I don't want you to think about colors. I want you to play football for the glory of God, because it makes you into a stronger, more wholesome, more cheerful man." It seems to me that boys should learn for themselves that there are often better and bigger reasons for having done a thing than the reason that made them do it.

—UPTON LETTERS.

THE AUTHOR OF BEAUTIFUL JOE

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have written twice before to this interesting club, and I thank the editor for publishing my letters. I enjoy reading the letters of the Boys' Club. We have had a continuous spell of wet weather, which has put us behind in haying. However, it has cleared up now.

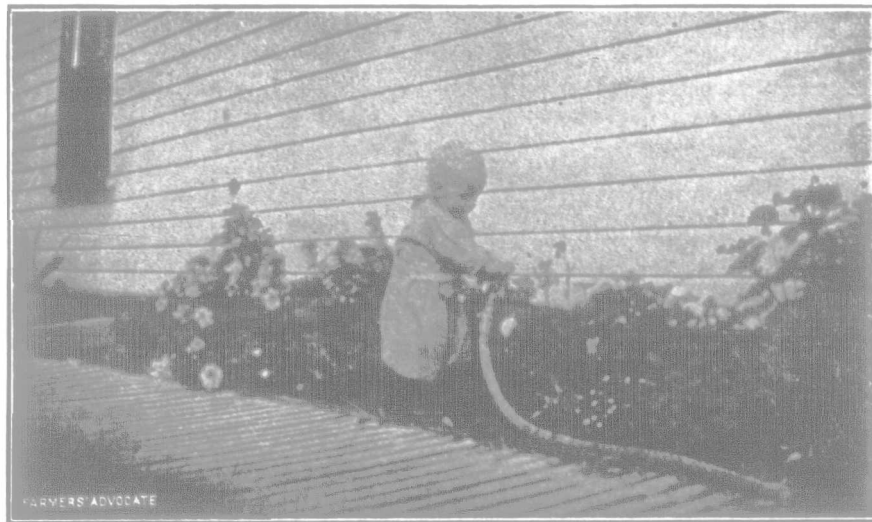
I am very fond of reading. My favorite books are Swiss Family, Robinson, Uncle Tom's Cabin and Beautiful

Joe. Well, I think I shall close now, wishing the club every success.

Alta. H. W. (Miss Marshall Saunders, the author of Beautiful Joe, is just now travelling through Western Canada. She is going to stop for a time in Winnipeg on her return and I hope to see her. She is a Canadian, and her father is a Baptist minister in Nova Scotia. One of her ancestors was that famous John Alden, the first pilgrim from the Mayflower to set foot on Plymouth Rock. If you are from the United States you will know something about the Mayflower. If you are not, then I'm sure some of our members who have come from our sister country across the line will be glad to tell you the story. Miss Saunders is very fond of all animals, but goats are her chief pets at present.—Ed.)

* * *

In a little shack forty miles northwest of North Battleford, Sask., a little six-year-old boy played a part which



A YOUTHFUL FLORIST

has given him the right to be placed on the honor roll of boy heroes.

The mother left the little lad in charge of the two younger children, a little girl of three and a baby of nine months old, while she went to the stable to do chores, the father being absent.

The door of the stove fell and the shack caught fire. The boy ran to find his mother, but being unable to find her quickly he ran back to the house. When she arrived the interior was in flames. Without hesitating he rushed into the building and carried the baby out to safety. He then returned for his sister and succeeded in rescuing her. The building, being but a flimsy shack was soon utterly demolished by the flames, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the little fellow, his brother and sister would undoubtedly have perished in the flames. The little hero escaped injury, save the scorching of his hair and eyebrows.

CATCHING A GIRAFFE

A giraffe is an ungainly creature even at home, and when he is wrested from his native soil and put up in the narrow confines of captivity his extraordinary length of limb and neck is very much in the way. It is said that there is one order that animal collectors never like to fill—that for a live giraffe.

Lions, tigers and pythons are easy to capture compared with the giraffe. That long-legged, long-necked beast can see, smell and hear a hunter miles away. Pitfalls are worse than useless, for a giraffe would be certain to break its legs or neck if it tumbled into one. A trap strong enough to hold the powerful creature would crush its delicate legs like pipestems.

There is but one way to take a giraffe

alive, and that way is hard and tedious. Giraffes must be surrounded by drivers and chased until they bring up, weary and helpless, in a bamboo enclosure. It means a drive of many miles, lasting many days, for if they were driven into the pen in their first rush of terror they would dash in head-long and kill themselves.

When the giraffe is penned the work is only begun. The next great difficulty to overcome is the five hundred miles or more of wilderness to the nearest seaport. Men have tried to transport the great brutes by driving them, but the risk of accident is too great. The best method is to pen the giraffe in a bamboo cage open at the top, so that the head and shoulders can stick out. Then the cage is lashed to great bamboo poles from twenty to thirty feet long, and as many natives as are necessary lift the ends to their shoulders and give the queer beast a free ride to the ocean.

The problem of transportation, says *Hesper's Weekly*, does not cease with the journey to the seaport. The shipping of the giraffe and the voyage are fraught with peril. The giraffe's legs break very easily; if he slips, the fragile underpinnings double under him and snap. In transferring the animal from shore to ship his long, helpless neck may become tangled in the tackle or strike a spar mast, or shroud, in which case good-bye to the giraffe.

The legs are not the only fragile portions of the giraffe anatomy. Catching a giraffe, therefore, is not an easy process, but the reward is great. If a collector succeeds in bringing home

WHERE WILL PENCILS COME FROM?

Years ago, Bob Burdette, now a minister in a Baptist Church out in California, won fame as a humorist on *The Burlington Hawkeye*. It was when he enjoyed this fame that he visited the old world and wrote interesting matter. Writing from Lebanon, he said that there were no cedars of Lebanon those days, for the American pencil factories had worked them all up into pencils for school children and others to whittle.

Burdette little thought then in cracking his joke that the time would come in his day when the pencil factories would be driven to the necessity of falling back on fence rails for a supply for pencilwood, but such seems to be the case, according to a despatch from Nashville. The story goes that the old-fashioned red cedar fence rails of middle Tennessee now furnish the world's supply of cedar pencils, the big pencil makers having mills in the state's cedar districts. Statistics show that these fences are the sole supply from which to manufacture the best grades of smoothly whittling cedar pencils. The descendants of the rail-splitting farmers of Abraham Lincoln's time are selling their cedar fences for what their forefathers would have considered fabulous sums. The price which such fences bring now will build four times as much fence of wire, and in exceptional instances better bargains have been driven.

The wonder is what the pencil manufacturers in the future will do for timber from which to manufacture their products, but that sort of wonder is not new.—*Youngstown Vindicator*.

MIKE'S MESSAGE

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have been an interested reader of the Boys' Club for some time and would like to join, but couldn't get up courage enough to write. So the other members must not laugh if I sound bashful. I am sixteen years old and live on a farm. I like country life better than city life. How many agree? I wish you boys would give me your opinion.

I agree with the boys who say hunting and fishing make a person cruel. I believe in killing animals if it is necessary, but if they are of no harm I certainly don't believe in it. There may be fun in hunting, but often it is not necessary, and one can find fun some other place.

We have the rural telephone in all over the district now, and we often have concerts over the phone. The telephones are very handy sometimes, aren't they, boys? Especially to make engagements, though there are often people listening.

Well, this letter is getting most terribly long and your hair will be getting gray, so I will close, wishing the club every success. Let's beat the Western Wigwam, boys.

"MIKE."

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FOURTEEN YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club though my papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about fourteen years and would not like to be without it. We had a pretty good crop this year. We have two colts. I hope you will send me a button.
Man.
MAY INGRAM.

THRESHING IS OVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am just eight years old. I have one sister, her name is Doris, and I have two brothers. I live at a place called Pilot Butte. I am going to school two years now and I am in the third book. We have nine horses and twenty-one cows. I hope I will see my letter in print. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have finished threshing on the eighteenth of October.
MARY IRBNE McINNIS.

NOT VERY LONG

Dear Wigs,—This is the first letter I have ever written to your club before. I think the buttons are very pretty. Foxwarren is a very small town, but there are nice people in it. It is getting cold now, and it will soon be winter. I think I rather like having pen-names. How many Wigs belong to any other club? I do. I hope this letter will escape the W. P. B. and I will see it in print. This is getting a long letter, so I will close.
SNOWDROP.

WE LIKE NEW MEMBERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write to your club, as I enjoy reading the paper. Mr. Converse has gotten your paper for a long time, and he asked me why? I did not become a member of your club, and I said, "Well, I guess I will have to join." So here I am at last! I hope you like to get new members.

I have two rabbits. Their names are Jack and Jill and I like them very much. Jill, one of my rabbits, will stand up on one of his legs and dance like a dancing doll. I have also a pony which will soon be five years old, and I have a steer, too.
HARRY LEORE.

A SUMMER SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time and I like reading the letters very much. We came here from Edmonton two years ago and we are living on a farm. We have seven head of cattle, but we have no horses yet. We have a school half a mile from us, but as it is only open for the summer it has closed now for the winter. I am ten years old and have three brothers. I have none of my little cousins in the West and I miss them very much. I would like to join your club and I will send a two cent stamp for a button.
Sask.
ELLA J. BRENNAN.

THE RAILROAD COMING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As my first letter escaped the W. P. B. I thought I would try my luck again. We have one cow and two horses. Papa owns 320 acres of land. I am in the fifth book at school. My teacher's name is Miss D—. We have not taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very long, but we like it fine. I think we are going to have a railroad here next fall. The graders are here now. I will be glad when the road does come; it seems so funny to have to go so far. Eighteen miles is the distance to our nearest

station. I see that a lot of the girls are very fond of reading, and I am very much so. I have read Lena Rivers, Meadow Brook, English Orphans, Anne of Green Gables and Anne of Avonlea, and ever so many more.

This summer, mamma, my sister and I went to Calgary for our vacation. I received my button. One day I put it on and wore it to school and when mamma washed my waist she washed the button, too and now it is white.
BESSIE L. DRAKE.

FOURTEEN MILES FROM TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years. We live on our homestead fourteen miles from town. We have no school here yet, but I was in town last winter going to school. My studies are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, grammar and drawing. The people are threshing here now. We have six head of cattle, some hens, and one dog named Shep.
Sask.
GEORGE PROUD.

A TRY-AGAIN BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I did not see my first letter in print so I thought I would write again. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I enjoy reading the letters of this club very much. I go to school every day and my teacher's name is Miss D—. I hope this letter will miss the W. P. B., and I am sending a stamp for a button. I will close with a conundrum for the Wigs: Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Ans.—Because they both need putting out.
PONY BOY.

A BUTTON THIS TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your interesting club. I have written once before and did not receive my button. I live on a farm five miles north of Stettler. I go to school nearly every day and my teacher's name is Mrs. S—. I like her fine. I am in the fourth class and there are four others in my class. I have got two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Itha and Ruth and Harry and Afton.

I help my father make hay and shock grain. We have got our threshing done now. I hope to be a member of your club, so I will enclose a two cent stamp for a button.
Alta.
FOX GLOVE.

OFF TO THE PEACE COUNTRY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I have enjoyed reading the letters very much.

I was in the eighth grade when I stopped school this summer. I take music lessons and like it very much.

My cousin and I herd the cattle with ponies. We both have Indian ponies. We live three and one-half miles from Manor. I used to drive to school to Manor before I stopped going. We have finished threshing about a month ago. Nearly all the threshing is done around here. We have had a very dry season, although the crops turned out fine.

My father is going to sell out this fall and go to the Peace River. I guess I will get lots of herding cattle when I go in there. My cousin and I were three days hunting some calves this week. We found them fifteen miles from home.
CANUCK.

A VISITOR FROM DAKOTA

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My uncle has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time and we girls, my cousin and I, enjoy reading the Western Wigwam very much.

We live three and a half miles from town on a farm. I came out here from South Dakota in June to stay with my aunt and uncle. I am going home about Christmas, and my aunt and cousin are going back with me for a visit.

We milk five cows, and have five calves. We girls both have an Indian pony and ride to town quite often. We rode them to school for a while but we only went to school a month. I am in the first year of high school.

I have a camera and we have great times taking pictures. I took music lessons when I was in the United States, but have stopped since I came out here. I play mostly by ear.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, I guess I will close for this time. I am sending a stamp for a button. I hope that I will see my letter in print. With best wishes to your club, I remain, Your friend.
YANKEE.

TWO PACING PONIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your charming club. I received my button and like it, but I lost it. And I hope to receive another. I go to school and have two ponies; one is called Billy and the other is called Daisy. They are both pacers. I still read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. There are some very interesting letters. I did not see my letter in print, so I guess it got in the W. P. B. I am the only girl in the family. Father is writing a letter to you and I am sending my letter in the same envelope. I guess it will be all right. Love to all the Wigs.
REDROSE.

(The letter came to me all right, but your full name and address was not on it, and I had not an idea what your father's name was. You didn't think of that, did you, girlie?—C. D.)

LIFE IN A COOK-CAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I go to school every day and am in the fifth grade. I will tell you of my experience of living in a cook-car helping mother cook for a plowing gang which father has.

A year ago last spring we left home to live in a cook-car and cook for six men. There were ten of us all together, six men and father and mother, a sister four years old, a baby brother ten months old, and myself. When we were moving the car was fastened on behind the engine. When we would go over a rough road we would almost tip over. The car was up on a high wagon and to get in it we had to climb up a ladder. We looked like Indians roving round the country.

I will send an envelope and a stamp for a button. Hoping this will escape the waste paper basket, I will close for this time. Wishing all the Wigs a success.
PANSY.

A DANDY COLT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I am a little girl nine years old, have brown eyes, light hair and rosy cheeks. I go to school every day. The name of our school is Davenport. My little pony is gray, named Grace and she bucks me off sometimes. We have a little colt. His name is King, and he is a dandy. I hope to see my letter in print; please don't disappoint me.
—One of the RED, WHITE AND BLUE GIRLS.

KEEPING HER PROMISE

Dear Editor,—Some time ago I promised you a story, so I will send one now. This is my second letter to your club and I hope I shall see this in print, for I did the last one. There has not been very much frost yet, has there? Our potatoes are not frozen. What made me think that I ought to have written you a story was that to-night when I looked in THE ADVOCATE I saw that a girl said that she would send a story, so I thought I would send one, too, if you be so kind as to print it. Well, I must leave room for the other

members, so good-bye. I will sign myself
CALLIOPSIS.

(I am saving your story for the Christmas number, according to the arrangement made in the Western Wigwam of September 28th. Did you read it? I hope there will be a lot of stories from our girls and boys, but not many have come in yet.—C. D.)

SHORT AT FIRST

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I sometimes read the letters in your paper. I would like to receive a button, as I think they are very pretty. I go to school every day. I am in grade two. Our teacher's name is Miss M—. I like her fine. We live two miles from Ranfurly. I go to school at Ranfurly.
Alta.
RED CLOVER.

BILL'S QUESTIONS

At school we nicknamed Billy Clarke "The Living Human Question Mark." You never saw a chap so spry. At asking "When?" and "How?" and "Why?"
But chiefly "How?" That things were so

was not enough; Bill had to know "The inner works," we used to say. Why, Billy studied how to play! We knew a twist would curve the ball; But Billy asked the teacher all The reasons why; and after that He threw some curves you couldn't bat. We went, one Saturday, for fun, To watch the roaring engines run At Holden's works. But Bill was queer; He chatted with the engineer And firemen all the afternoon Of wheels and shafts; and pretty soon He made an engine that could turn His little lathe and work the churn. I've met with boys who asked a lot Of questions, just to talk; but not Our Bill! You see, his questionings Went hand-in-hand with doing things.

Our Bill is building navies now; His questions helped to teach him how. I greeted him in Central Park Last week, with "How's the Question Mark?"

He laughed and blushed—the same old Bill—

And answered, "Asking questions still."
—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Old Daniel Drew was at his house on Union Square one day when his clerks sent up for the combination of the safe which they wanted to open. Drew said it was "door." They sent again, saying it was a five-letter combination and they couldn't make "door" go. Finally Drew went down. "When I took the thing in hand," he says, "the safe opened as easy as anything. I turned to them: "There," says I, "it opens as easy as an old sack. Just d-o-a-r-e."



READY FOR THE CAMERA.

TAG

OR THE
CHIEN BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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These pleasantries put the increasing crowd in high good-humor, and from entering to "josh wit' Abe's Ella" they ended by buying the tea, "jest to test de grip." So it went on all afternoon, and by five o'clock the second tea chest was almost empty. Josephine was keeping up bravely, though feeling a little damp inside from the amount of hot water she had imbibed; Bateese had ceased to ask her if she was going to bed because most of her clothes were off, or to worry her, wanting to know if she were not "col" on de laig." He had sunk into a state of apathy, unmindful of the crowd which had at first frightened him, and remembering only that, once before, he had eaten too largely of rich confections and not felt "ver' appy en bas." Cairlo had enjoyed a good dinner, his beloved master was near and he was content. All was thus quiet in the window and Ella was regaling a select group over the counter with an imitation of Bateese's dialect, quite unconscious that it did not differ so very widely from her own language of the Bowery. Her spirited account of the "chain boole dog" was interrupted by the entrance of a tall man who, looking over the heads of her admirers, said, casually:

"Hello, Ella. Doin' a music hall turn?"

The woman paled a little and hesitated for an answer, her eyes held by those of the newcomer. The tall man laughed.

"Where's Abe?" he asked.

"Out," was the laconic reply, scarcely uttered when a thick voice was heard remonstrating, "No, no, I'll not advance one d—cent. It's not worth it I tell youse."

The stranger winked slowly and made his way in the direction of the sound.

Ella became absent-minded, and having failed to rouse her to reply to several sallies, the circle about the counter slowly edged off into the street. As the last one left she locked the shop door after him and hastened to a compartment in the rear. Here, as she expected, she found Abraham in conference with the tall visitor. As she entered her husband was saying in a whining sing-song:

"So de kid's dad got on a jag an' come here an' he says he had no food fer 'em ner room ner nothin', an' I says, jokin', 'Better pawn 'em,' I says. 'I'll advance youse five dollars on 'em, seein' they're healthy,' I says, an' he took me up right off, an' so as I ain't never gone back on me business word yet, I—"

His listener was grinning delightedly when Ella broke in.

"Cut it out, Abe, cut it out! It's Ted Burns. He's on to de racket good an' plenty. Well (turning defiantly to the detective), wat are you goin' to do about it? We ain't hurt de kids none. Dey come up to me so tame dey eat out of me hand inside of fifteen minutes. De boy's so full of cake he can't hardly move, an' de goyle tinks she's de star of de Metropolitan, drawin' a thousand dollars a night—Wat's wrong?"

"Why don't you teach yer dinky husband to quit lying?" asked Mr. Burns. "He don't do it artistic an' he ain't like you. He can't see when the truth is goin' to be best fer his health." He rose lazily and laughed.

"Oh, well, Ella, old girl, considering you've put me on to one or two little things in your time, I ain't goin' to git malicious. The kids is well an' happy, so I'll jest ask you to ring down the curtain on the melodrama an' put a few more clothes on the heroine, then I'll restore 'em to anxious relatives and git a blessin'."

Much relieved, Ella flashed a golden smile. "Say, Ted—didn't she look a bloomin' show! A guy on de street yells in to Abe, 'Call off yer chorus lady!' he says. It's been bigger an'

better'n Coney Island, an' me old man's got a lame wrist shovellin' out de celebrated Bull Dog Tea." She went off in great good humor to lower the window blind in the face of a disappointed group of loungers and whisk the children off to prepare them for speedy departure. A few moments later a cab left the door, containing Mr. Burns in charge of a sleepy small boy, phlegmatic dog and wiry little girl, whose floating frizzled hair was all that was left to remind her of the glory of an hour gone by.

CHAPTER VIII.

Before setting out to find the runaways Mr. Burns had endured a bad quarter of an hour. He, his prisoners and the tearful landlady were ranged before the captain's desk, and explanations ensued. The detective grev vehement in his denunciation of the bridegroom, who, pale with wrath, endeavored to preserve his dignity and shield his bride from a scene by haughty silence. In a lull due to the denunciations lack of breath, Mrs. Patterson murmured sweetly: "It seems so odd to lose children at a police station, doesn't it?" She sniffed daintily at a bunch of violets in her coat, and the captain's eyes met hers with an answering twinkle. At intervals during Mr. Burns' speech Mrs. Trent had tremulously interjected, "But they was here just a minute ago. I saw them myself." She repeated the remark now with more animation, causing the captain to say, testily, "Yes, ma'am, yes, probably you did see them a minute ago, but the question is, Do—you—see—them—now?" Which retort, thundered at her, reduced her to a state of limp speechlessness.

"Now, see here, Burns" (as that worthy was about to hold forth anew), "I've heard all I want to about this. I know the case an' we've got the parties. You don't want to waste any time chewin' the rag, but get out and hustle. See? The kids are in Noo York an' it's your business to find 'em. You let 'em go, now bring 'em back. I give you five hours to do it in. Shut up now—Go!" And Burns, having had dealings with this particular captain before, lost no time in obeying.

He first heard from a street urchin of a "dago and his pianner" followed by a "skinny goyle, fat kid an' a reg'lar bruiser of a dawg," and as the trio were somewhat noticeable, he had little difficulty in finding and following clues. Upon reaching the neighborhood of Abe's emporium all was plain sailing, for the fame of "de show in Abe's winder" had travelled fast. He was thus enabled to capture his quarry and return to the police station in four hours and forty minutes. He burst in upon the tired group awaiting him with triumphant bearing, and thrust forward the runaways. They were not received with effusion. Mr. Patterson frankly glared, Mrs. Patterson's expression was one of whimsical resignation, while Mrs. Trent tearfully shook her head over Josephine's flowing locks as betokening further depravity in her household. The wanderers themselves were subdued and silent; even Cairlo appeared dejected, as if weary of this uncertain existence. Mr. Burns alone was all cheerful volubility, his antagonism to the young couple quite forgotten in the success of his mission. His account of the scene in the shop window and subsequent interview with the shop keeper and his wife was graphic in the extreme and proved quite absorbing to most of the party. While the tale was in progress Josephine looked furtively and anxiously about her, the terror of possible imprisonment once more shadowing her young soul, but observing that the owners of the hated blue uniform were grinning in a very human and jovial manner, that Mrs. Patterson

was pink with laughter, and her husband wore a grim, reluctant smile, while Mrs. Trent looked merely depressed and bewildered, she took heart of grace and bobbed her head long and vigorously at Bateese. This was done partly to enjoy the sensation of billowy hair about her face, partly to allay any anxiety her fellow sinner might be experiencing. Her re-assurance was quite unnecessary, however, for the plump Bateese, sitting on a bench with his legs braced on Cairlo's back, was in a state of semi-coma induced by the fatigues and indulgences of the day. He roused once to respond to a ripple of laughter from Patty, with a sleepy chuckle, then sank again into lethargy.

The story being concluded, a silence fell upon the room. The captain shifted some papers and frowned upon the door through which the French father should have entered hours ago. One of the two policemen occasionally rose, opened the door and glanced out, returning softly to his place. Mr. Burns seated himself next Bateese and watched the alleged kidnapers of that young person with keen but puzzled eyes. His inability to come to a decision in their case annoyed him. The recent escapades of the children would appear to be instigated, but that it was such a clumsy affair; two odd-looking youngsters and a bulldog could scarcely escape notice even in New York. Then, too, they seemed impatient, even eager, for the advent of the father, whose testimony would doubtless clear up the mystery and set the seal of guilt upon their brows. And there was always the unanswerable query—why in thunder did an apparently pleasure-loving bridal couple want to saddle themselves with a half-foreign kid and a bulldog? Well, he supposed it would be explained eventually, and meanwhile he fell back upon the usual decision that it was a question of money. The objects of his thoughts stood somewhat apart from the other occupants of the room and leaned on a window-sill, their eyes fixed on a dingy patch of courtyard, their minds busy with the possible outcome of the claiming of their protege. The Frenchman's late arrival at the station had been the cause of all their woe, and his present tardiness was beginning to get on their nerves. Pat turned suddenly to the captain and was about to make some irritable remark when the door was thrown open with violence and a dishevelled figure of a man stumbled in. He was excited and not over-clean, and stood blinking as if suddenly thrust from sunlight to gloom. The occupants of the room became alert and expectant, all except Bateese, who continued to drowse peacefully. Leaning over his desk, the captain addressed the new arrival with some sharpness, asking his name, age, etc. The Frenchman furnished the information in stammering, broken English, then, gaining confidence, poured forth a torrent of explanations and lamentations regarding the loss of his *petit garcon* and his own subsequent anguish. He was silenced by a peremptory command from the desk to "look about him" and see if he recognized any of those present. As the man's eyes travelled slowly around the room Pat and Patty held their breath in suspense. They were the first to stand the fire of his inspection. He scanned their faces carefully, but his expression underwent no change; evidently their features were not familiar; Mr. Burns he passed over with a careless glance, seemed puzzled at the tearful whiteness of Mrs. Trent's countenance and slightly interested in the sharp eagerness of that of Josephine. Then his eyes reached Bateese and paused. Only the tapping of the captain's pencil on his desk broke the tense stillness. The man stood gazing with dumb stupidity from the small boy to the bulldog, back to the boy again. Where was the joyful outcry? Where the glad rush to gather his son to his yearning bosom? The ecstatic reunion expected by all? Simply the man stood and stared, while Bateese dozed on and Cairlo did not so much as blink an eyelid. Patty shivered a little with nervousness and laid a hand on Pat's arm as he in turn braced himself for the coming outburst of recognition, which he imagined to be merely delayed by the gorgeous attire of Bateese. The seconds dragged on; still no sound from the gaping foreigner, who was motion-

less save for restless glancing from dog to boy. Feeling eyes upon him, Bateese slowly awakened, sat up with a yawn and stretched his little legs. The spell was broken, the Frenchman stepped back muttering, "Wan boule dog! *Ma foi!* I see wan boule dog go on ze cab." He turned to the captain, who said in sharp interrogation:

(To be continued)

Just One Simple Cream Separator

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators do not contain disks or other contraptions. Common cream separators are full of such devices.

Yet Sharples Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines.

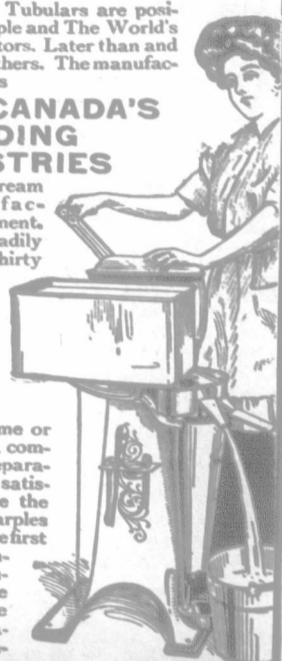
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on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

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TRADE NOTES

GREASING A WAGON AXLE

A recent report of an agricultural committee of the United States Senate states that during the worst of the hauling season in America a team is able to transport on an average only 800 or 900 pounds a day, while in France a team draws 3,036 pounds a day, a distance of 18½ miles any day in the year. Thus it appears that the farmer here has to spend three or four times as long as the Frenchman in hauling his crops and supplies, and as he obviously has to choose those days when the roads are in good condition the chances are he has to take the extra time and labor from work in the fields.

For much of the relief desired in the direction of better roads farmers must wait on others; but there is one point making for easier hauling, larger loads, fewer trips and far less expense that rests with the farmer himself. This is the proper lubrication of the axles of his wagons, drays and carriages. Greases that gum and stick, or run

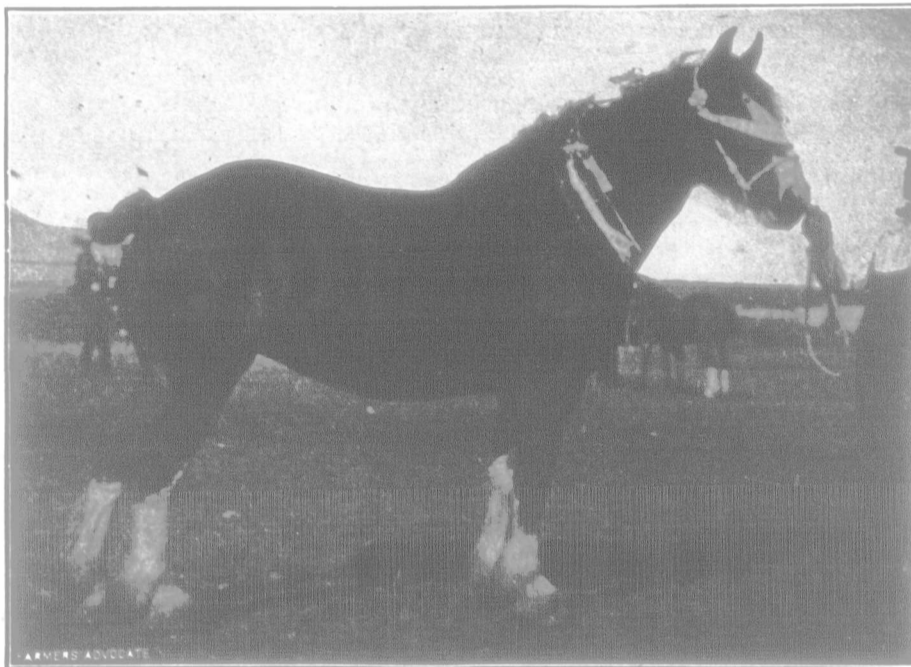
are unusually blessed with heavy fur this year. This would also indicate a cold winter.

Such being the case it behooves every man and boy, who has the cunning of his forefathers, to get out his traps and oil them, preparatory to a season of unusual activity in this line. It is astonishing how remunerative and interesting this occupation is, and how the cold winter months can be made a source of great financial gain.

M. Sloman & Co. are among the largest and most reputable dealers in raw fur in the United States.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam, applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, is said to 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



Sharman Bros.' Lily of Grandview, three-year-old champion Clydesdale female at Victoria Exhibition recently.

off and leave the axles to grind, are a waste of money. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Montreal, is offering in Mica Axle Grease a lubricant of high efficiency that is giving a great deal of satisfaction. It forms a cushion between axle and box that does away with friction almost entirely and lessens both labor and wear. Its durability is a strong factor in favor of economy. Handicapped as he is by bad roads the wideawake farmer must insist on getting everything he can out of his teams and wagons. If he is not already using a lubricant of the efficiency and economy of Mica Axle Grease, he will hardly delay to at least give it a trial.

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.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

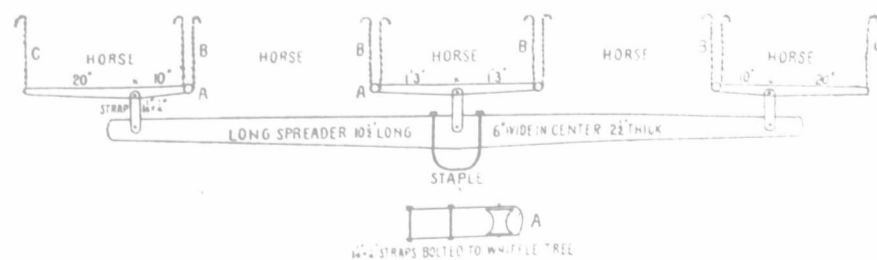
Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good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

OUTLOOK FOR FURS

M. Sloman & Co., of Detroit, Mich., report that they are anticipating one of the biggest years in the raw fur business that they have experienced. They say that their reports from the entire country indicate that the fur-bearing animals

HITCHING FIVE HORSES ABREAST

In answer to a question in a recent issue a reader sends in the device illustrated, No. 1, for hitching five horses abreast. He states that it is one of the most satisfactory five-horse eveners he has ever used. Measurements are stated on the plan. The straps from the tree to the whiffletrees are one and one-quarter by quarter inch iron.



Evener for driving five horses abreast on game plow or harrow.

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We are so sure of this that we absolutely guarantee our engine.

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- The material and workmanship for one year from date of engine's acceptance.

This Is Our Famous Golden Rule Guarantee

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The Gas Traction Engine has been proved the best. It does the work on the farm you want a tractor to do, and does it cheaper than you can get it done any other way.

We don't and won't make statements we can't show you are right. We would rather have you get the word of a man who has a Gas Traction Engine than take our word about what it will do.

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is the most economical, most durable, the least expensive in up-keep of any all-purpose farm power.

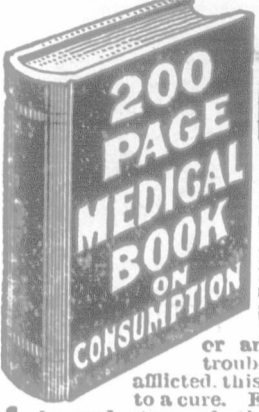
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Please send me, free, your book "The Passing of the Horse," as mentioned in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

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We teach bookkeeping, shorthand, arithmetic, commercial law, penmanship, business correspondence, complete commercial, typewriting, advertising, journalism, household science, special English, mechanical drawing, stationary, traction, marine and locomotive engineering, civil service, beginner's course, teachers' certificates (any grade in any province), university matriculation (any university), single subjects in any grade of public or high school work. In fact, almost anything you are likely to need. Write and ask about what interests you.

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

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
 N. B. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be considered.

RUSSIAN THISTLE

Enclosed please find a specimen weed, the name of which I do not know. I found two quite large plants in my field. The plants were about 18 or 20 inches across and 12 inches high. Please give me the name of it.—P. R., Man.

Ans.—The specimen you enclose is Russian thistle, a very noxious weed. It is a great moisture consumer and when ripe the prickly plants injure horses' legs. This plant varies greatly in appearance at different stages of its growth. When quite young it has the appearance of a skeleton plant, the leaves are mere threads. When fully ripe the plant is nearly round and becomes a tumbling weed. Where there are only a few specimens they should be hand-pulled; when numerous summer-fallow and harrowing before the grain is sown and after the crop is up is a very effective way of eradicating it.

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

RATES TO CORONATION

Is there any probability of there being reduced rates to England next summer, on account of the coronation?—F. H. W.

Ans.—Railway and steamship companies as yet have nothing to announce regarding any reduction in passage. It is scarcely likely that the rate will be reduced. If it is you will find out in due time from your station agent.

SCHOOL CLOSED

The school trustees last April levied a \$11 school rate. On account of the teachers' illness in June, they gave him six months' holiday, and closed the school until January next. Are the taxpayers liable for the full twelve months or only for the six months the school was opened?—H. F.

Ans.—The annual rate levied should be sufficient to cover annual expenses of running the school. The fact of the school being closed for six months would not entitle you to refuse payment of the tax levied.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY CARIOUS TOOTH

I have a horse rising four years of age, and one jaw bone is much thicker than the other. There is a small hole in the hide from which matter runs. There is a very bad smell from it. It seems like as if a fork had pierced it some time. Kindly tell me the best way to cure it.—A. W. R.

Ans.—The thickening of the jaw bone, and the fistulous opening are the result of a carious tooth. You must consult a veterinary surgeon. He may be able to remove the offending molar. In the meantime, you may keep the part clean by syringing the cavity with peroxide of hydrogen twice a day.

SWAMP FEVER

A horse, nine years old, has never been sick since I got him, except a touch of indigestion a year ago last July. He became very dull and started to fail, and was so bad that he staggered walking around the pasture. I did not work him but very little since. I doctored with a veterinarian for six months to no effect. A sound like running water inside him can be heard at a distance. His legs swell when standing over night. It seems a burden for him to walk. He holds his head down, and eyes are dull; his coat looks fine. He eats and drinks well. He is on pasture all summer. Some times he gains in flesh and loses it again. His weight is 1,500 pounds. He has no ambition now, but had lots before he took sick. He doesn't seem to have any pain, and very seldom lies down. The veterinarian doctored him for swamp fever. Please tell me what to do.—F. W.

Ans.—Your horse is a victim of swamp fever. For this disease, we are sorry to say, we do not know of any remedy that would bring about a cure. No doubt your veterinarian has treated the case along the lines these cases are usually treated, but with the usual unsatisfactory results.

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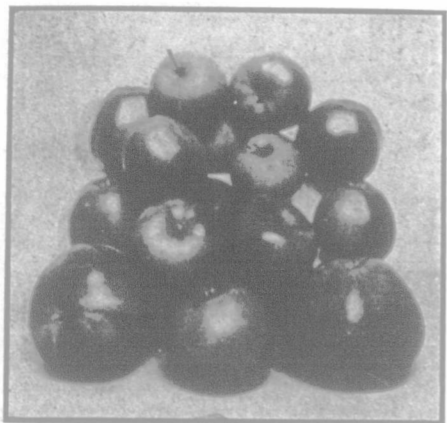
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Never again need you get anything less than best results.

The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

found only on Gurney Oxford Stoves and Ranges—guarantees good cooking.

It gives you an even, steady fire that can always be depended upon—that will never burn red hot one minute then out the next—that can always be regulated and will stay regulated.

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GOSSIP

CANADIAN CHAMPIONS AT AMERICAN ROYAL

Susan Cumberland, champion Short-horn female at Winnipeg, where she was shown by H. L. Emmert, and grand champion later at the Canadian National, Toronto, was awarded the senior championship prize at the American Royal at Kansas City last week, where she was shown by Thos. Stanton. The same exhibitor has in his string the Van Horne cow, Mina Princess 4th, first in her class at Winnipeg and Brandon, and champion female at Regina. Ringmaster, the Winnipeg bull champion, occupied the premier position in the male sections.

HAVE YOU RELATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN?

If you have relatives in the old land why not have us mail THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL to them once a week for a year; we'll do it on receipt of the regular subscription price, \$1.50. If you remailed your own copy, it would cost you two cents a week, or \$1.04 a year—just about the same price for which we will mail it direct.

If you buy picture post-cards to send home, taking the cost of the cards and postage into consideration it would not take long for a total of \$1.50 to mount up. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is filled with interesting views of the West every week. Have us send it at once. Even if your relatives are not interested in farming, they'll be interested in seeing the views and descriptions of the country you are in. The cost \$1.50 is a small amount, and if you hunted from Halifax to Vancouver, you could not find a more interesting souvenir of Canada to send to your relatives than THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL sent weekly. Do it now.

HUNTING LICENSES

Circular No. 33, issued by Charles Barber, chief game guardian for Manitoba, states that it is imperative that all persons wishing to go hunting deer of any kind during the coming open season shall apply for licenses on or before November 30th, 1910. After that date the issuing of licenses will stop for the current year. All licenses are issued direct from the department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Non-residents must procure a license entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any game animal or bird or any other animal or bird, whether protected by act or not. Sunday shooting is strictly prohibited at all seasons of the year.

COUNTY COURT SITINGS

The sittings of the county courts in the central judicial district of Manitoba for the year 1911 will be:

- Dauphin—February 21, May 23, August 22 and November 21.
- Gilbert Plains—February 24, May 26, August 25 and November 24.
- Roblin—February 27, May 29, August 28 and November 27.
- Swan River—March 2, June 7, August 21 and November 30.
- Neepawa—March 7, June 6, September 5 and December 5.
- Gladstone—March 10, June 9, September 8 and December 8.
- Carberry—March 14, June 13, September 12 and December 12.
- MacGregor—March 18, June 17, September 16 and December 16.
- Elm Creek—March 21, June 20, September 19 and December 19.

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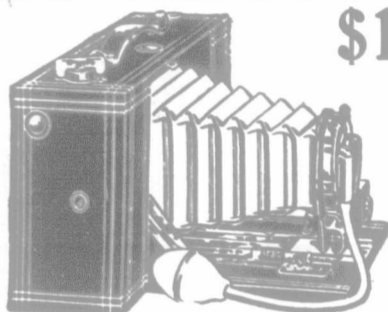
Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

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MANUFACTURERS
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FOR SALE Barred Plymouth Rocks—3 choice yearling hens.
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial.
C. H. BAIRD, 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

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IF YOU WEAR THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used in LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for **OUT-DOOR WEAR** in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates **COMFORT** and **WARMTH**.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you **WHEREVER YOU GO**.

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the **NEATEST, WARMEST** and **MOST COMFORTABLE** coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for **THE BEST IN MATERIAL** and **WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.**

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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

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

Glenboro—March 22, June 21, September 20 and December 20.
Holland—March 23, June 22, September 21 and December 21.
Treherne—March 24, June 23, September 22 and December 22.
Carman—March 28, June 27, September 26 and December 26.
Portage la Prairie—March 31, June 30, September 29 and December 29.

SHEEP SALES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The first annual sales of sheep held in Saskatchewan under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association will pass into history as being the most important sign of advancement in the Western live-stock world of the year 1910. To the members of the executive of this association belongs the credit of inaugurating and carrying out the details connected with this step, and it is very probable that in future years the movement that has had such a small beginning will have a lasting effect on the live-stock industry of the entire West when the instigators of this forward movement will be given some of the credit that is their just due. Although these sales could not be said to be eminently successful financially, yet, considering the fact that they are an initial venture of their kind in the province, the results were on the whole more satisfactory than were at first anticipated. The stock was gathered from all parts of the Western provinces as well as from Ontario, and the selection offered was such as to invite the speculator as well as the stockman.

FIRST AT SASKATOON

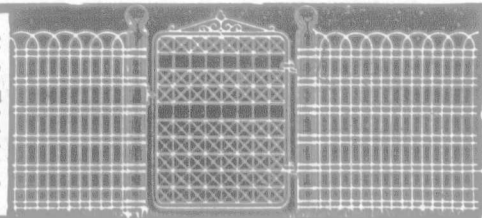
To the town of Saskatoon was given the honor of being the point at which the first sheep sale was held on October 18th. The attendance, whilst not as large as might have been expected, was enough to warrant the existence of this event. Bidding was brisk at all times, and the auctioneer, T. C. Norris, M. P. P., who wielded the hammer, had little trouble in eliciting bids. About 300 animals were offered for sale, of which about 225 were grades and the remainder purebreds. The grades were put up first in lots of 5 and found ready sale at fair prices. The individuals were of good type and conformation, and were selected from the flocks of Ivie T. Wilson, Maple Creek, and Andrew Scott, of Crane Lake, the majority being Leicester-Cheviot and Shropshire-Merino crosses. The purebreds were contributed by Messrs. A. D. Gamley, G. H. Bradshaw, T. R. Todd, W. L. Trann, J. M. Shatford, A. A. Titus, J. T. Dawson, J. Alston and F. T. Skinner.

The total proceeds of the sale amounted to over \$3,000, the grades bringing an average of about \$7.75 per head, whilst purebreds and grades together averaged nearly \$12. The highest price paid during the sale was \$75, for which sum Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, became the possessor of the aged Shropshire ram contributed by Mr. Skinner. This was an animal of exceptional quality and fleshing, well woolled all over and possessing to a marked degree the characteristics of the breed it represented. A number of fine ewes were disposed of at reasonable prices.

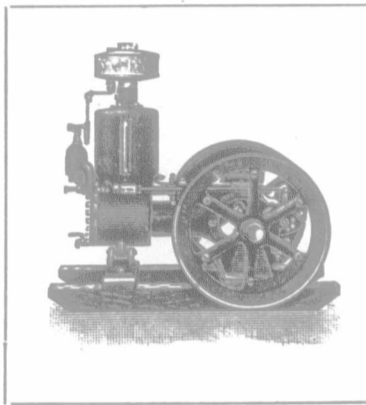
Amongst largest buyers of grade lots were Messrs. F. Clark, Mostyn; Wm. Dixon, Sonningdale; Wm. Brice, Cupar; H. S. Smith, Radisson; Arthur Alvis, Grandora; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; W. H. Pearson, Maymont; W. Cherry, Saskatoon; W. Weston, Abernethy; Thos. Millar, Asquith; J. J. Rutledge, Brock; R. A. Fenske, Lanigan; Wm. Murphy, Saskatoon; G. D. Braid, Tessier; Jas. Dewar, Grandora; J. D. Ketchum, Saskatoon; P. B. Smith, Lloydminster; J. J. White, Redpath, and A. F. Dickson, Saskatoon. Purebreds were snapped up by F. H. Baker, Saskatoon; E. E. Baynton, Maple Creek; Wm. Dixon, Sonningdale; J. P. G. Day, North Battleford; J. J. White, Redpath; M. Mansell, North Battleford; W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; John Alston, Prince Albert; W. H. Pearson, Maymont; Wm. Cherry, Saskatoon; R. A. Fenske, Lanigan; J. M. Caswell, Rosthern; W. Weston, Abernethy; G. W. Braid, Tessier; Fred. T. Skinner, Indian Head; P. H. Myers, Vanscoy; Wm. Brice, Cupar; Wm. Weston, Abernethy, and Thos. Millar, of As-

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. **THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.** Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Power for Fall and Winter Work



Economical, reliable, always ready. The famous **STICNEY GASOLINE ENGINE** THE BEST PROPOSITION FOR THE LEAST MONEY, considering quality, design, workmanship and durability. Can be started in a few minutes in the coolest weather—**THE HALF TURN OF FLY WHEEL DOES THE TRICK.** Write for catalogue No. 40. It tells all about it. **THE FLOUE CITY GASOLINE TRACTOR** for threshing and spring plowing is just what you need. Our catalogue No. 50 will give you pointers. Our lines of windmills, well drills and augers, pumps, tanks, troughs, scales, grain grinders, saw frames and feed cutters are winners. See our local agent about them, or write us to-day.

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It Isn't How Much You Pay For An Acre

that is the most important point about buying fruit lands. What really counts is how much the acre will produce.

In offering the Nakusp Orchards at from \$60 to \$100 an acre we are offering to you the best proposition in fruit lands that has ever been presented.

The lands are on Arrow Lake, immediately adjoining the busy and thriving town of Nakusp. C. P. R. steamers run to and from Nakusp every day of the year.

The climate is delightful, and ten acres of this land will produce more revenue than a quarter section of the finest wheat land on earth.

We make terms to suit the individual pocket book. A postcard to us will bring you all the information.

Nakusp Orchards Where Dollars Grow on Trees

Columbia Valley Land Company

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305 Enderton Building, Winnipeg

LEARN SCIENTIFIC FARMING METHODS BY MAIL

Training counts in farming just as in every other class of business. The farmer who uses scientific methods eliminates chance. When his neighbors have to plow their crops under he gets a profitable yield.

Our course of instruction by mail brings scientific training in farming methods to your own house. Every student gets personal instruction.

Write for Prospectus.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING OF WESTERN CANADA

212 ROOKERY BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LEICESTER SHEEP

The Wa-Wa-Dell flock won Zenoleum trophy for champion flock over all breeds at recent Winnipeg Industrial

I have for sale, at very conservative prices, a select bunch of rams of all ages, prize winners and sons of winners, also a choice selection of young ewes and ewe lambs, many of them prize winners. I can furnish foundation flocks, properly mated, and not akin. Write me for prices and particulars before investing.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

In Shorthorns I am offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, bred for both milk and beef—the ideal mixed-farmer's beast. I am pricing these right to make room for winter.

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM

A. J. MACKAY, Macdonald, Man.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and address are counted. advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Cash must always accompany the order.

FOR SALE—Purebred Leicester ram lambs. Thomas Common, Hazelcliff, Sask.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PEDIGREED DUBOC JERSEY HOGS for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

WANTED—Position on farm by married man, experienced in Old Country, one year in Manitoba. Self-contained house desired. Good reference. Apply Kessack, 827 Morien, Man.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox B. C.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A very thick-set Clydesdale stallion, six years old, imported; Color bay. Winner of first prize in Calgary second in Scotland, and several others. Will trade for work horses or cattle or land. For further particulars, S. Dyson, 63 Cameron St., Edmonton, Alta.

"GLORIOUS KOOTENAY," British Columbia. No irrigating. Delightful climate. Fruit farms, \$10 to \$80 per acre. Easy terms. Free booklet. BK. Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

FRUIT LANDS—Best fruit land in British Columbia, in famous Upper Okanagan Valley. No irrigation required. Special inducement to settlers in Carlin Orchards. \$145 per acre ready for planting, one-quarter cash, balance in three years. C. P. R. runs through property. Send for illustrated pamphlet "A."—**ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE, 524 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C.**

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious fruit district of southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store, big sawmill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information. West Kootenay Fruit Land Company, Dept. O, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH—Ten acres in British Columbia finest fruit-growing district, will support a family in comfort; prize fruit, enormous crops; highest prices; big profits; \$200 to \$500 per acre; established settlements, no isolation, plenty good neighbors; best transportation; good markets; grand scenery, hunting, fishing, shooting, school, church, stores, post office, hotel, daily trains, splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters, high winds and low temperatures unknown; prices right; easy terms. Prof. plans and particulars, Fruitvale, Limited, 47 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Banded Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Largest and best stock in the West. Prices, single birds, Leghorns, \$2.00 each upwards; Rocks and Orpingtons \$3.00 each upwards. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alberta.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00 EACH—S.-C. B. Leghorns, White Wyandotte and B. P. Rocks, from prize-winning stock at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Killarney fairs this year. Lakeside Poultry Grove, Killarney, Manitoba. W. J. Sanders, proprietor.

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 per pair. A. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask.

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.

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

C G BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu' Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

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

H C GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitseoty, Alta. Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

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

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

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

J MORRISON BRUCE—Tiehdium Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals a breeder's prices. May 320 acre stock farm for sale.

HEREFORDS Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES,** poplar vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

quith. Messrs. Sutherland and Mansell took the pick of the Shropshire females, the former acquiring quite a nice nucleus for a breeding flock.

AT THE REGINA SALE Due to the vagaries of the railroad companies a large shipment of eastern sheep which was listed to be sold at Regina were carried further west, and were thus not on hand. If the recent sales have done nothing else, they have conclusively proved to a large number of Western stockmen the inadequacies of the railroad system of stock shipment and the great risk that is run by shipment along the existing lines. Notwithstanding this, however, the sale passed off very well, and whilst the bidding was not quite as brisk as at Saskatoon, yet every animal offered was disposed of at a fair price. In addition to the contributors of purebreds at Saskatoon were A. B. Potter and H. B. Chandler, whilst the grades were representatives of the same flocks as before mentioned.

The total amount realized was over \$2,700, grades averaging about \$7.40 apiece, and purebreds and grades together about \$11. The highest price of the sale was \$81, paid by Jas. Lauder, of Graven, for F. T. Skinner's two-year-old ram. The same gentleman afterwards took a pair of fine ewes from the flock of Mr. Bradshaw. M. I. Colton, of Tregarva, was also a heavy buyer, and showed great discrimination in his selection of stock. Besides the above-named gentlemen the largest buyers of purebreds were J. D. Wilson, Maple Creek; Allan Robson, Seward; W. Waller, Whitehead; A. F. Lytle, Pilot Butte; J. T. Stillborn, Pheasant Forks; A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta; Thos. Taylor, Findlater; R. D. Mooney, Abernethy, and J. K. McInnes, Regina. Mr. Waller paid \$46 for a high-class Leicester ram lamb from the flock of A. D. Gamley, and Mr. Quigley became the possessor of one of the best animals sold, Mr. Bradshaw's imported ram, an animal of high quality and having already proved his worth as a sire. Among the largest buyers of grades were A. F. Lytle, Pilot Butte; A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta; J. K. McInnes, Regina; M. I. Colton, Tregarva; F. Forshuer, Kronau; E. D. Sworger, Balcarres; G. Padburg, Aylesbury; Jas. Lauder, Craven; Thos. Taylor, Findlater, and N. H. Spencer, Craik.

The detained cars or purebreds arrived late on Saturday evening, and were put up for sale by lamp light. The animals were brought from Western Ontario by W. T. Shuttleworth, of Gaetz Valley, Alta., and comprised one of the most valuable shipments of sheep yet imported into the Western provinces. The breeds represented were Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire, Shropshire and Lincoln, and amongst the notable individuals were to be found the first prize Cotswold shearing ram at Toronto Exhibition, and the first prize two-shear Cotswold ewe at the same fair, the first and second prize Shropshire ewes at Windsor and Essex, besides numerous other prize winners at fairs in Western Ontario. Auctioneer Norris consented to dispose of these also, and under his supervision some profitable sales were made. Hon. W. C. Sutherland paid the highest price of the day for the aforementioned pair of Shropshire females, but was stubbornly contested for the ownership of these by A. J. Quigley. The price paid was \$160, and it is safe to say that these were as fine a pair of ewes as have ever been seen in the West. Allan Robson, of Seward, purchased several high-class rams, and ram lambs at good prices, while J. T. Stillborn, A. J. Quigley, N. H. Spencer, R. R. Black, D. Armstrong, J. A. Stewart and J. J. Rutledge, all obtained foundation material, which ought to greatly assist the sheep industry of the West.

Taken as a whole these sales were of interest to all, and it will be an educational feature in the future to watch the progress made by those who are broadminded enough to take hold of a new project at its inception, and we trust that the various purchasers will have the best of success with the stock obtained. The demand for long-wools, generally, was not nearly so keen as that for the shorter-wooled breeds. Shropshires, especially, were in request and occasionally Leicester individuals attained high prices.

The Patient Brain

A tireless worker so long as supplied with rich, red blood

The brain is one of the most patient and industrious organs of the body. It can be induced, by good treatment, to perform prodigies of work.

But it is sensitive and will not brook abuse. It responds to the lash at first, but if the lash is laid on too hard it balks.

The brain insists on having plenty of good, red blood wherewith to renew its waste and from which to manufacture the nerve force supplied to the whole body.

Nervous trouble is generally brain trouble, and no suffering is to be compared to mental suffering, with the accompanying dread, suspicion and melancholy.

One-fifth of the blood in the human body is consumed by the brain, so make the blood rich and red by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and you will overcome diseases of the nerves.

There is no other way. Stimulants arouse false hope. Narcotics deaden the nerves, and temporary relief is followed by a condition which is worse than the first.

Get the blood right and the nerves system will adjust itself. Headaches will disappear, irritability will go, digestion will improve, and weakness and despondency will give place to new hope and courage, new vigor and energy.

Mrs. Geo. Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured me of nervous headache, from which I was a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twitches of the nerves in the arms and legs."

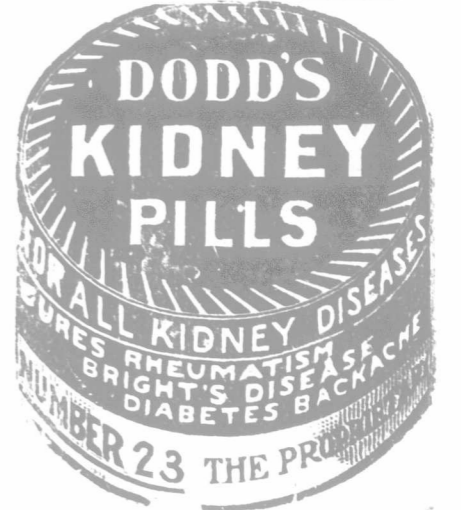
Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will enable you to avoid such extreme nervous trouble as prostration and paralysis. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

STUDY AT HOME
FARM BOOKKEEPING
 The only Strictly Farmers' Course
 Farm Business from Start to Finish
F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING
 BRANDON, MANITOBA

ARGUMENT FOR WOOL TARIFF
C. H. Clark, writing in The Saturday Evening Post, presents some trenchant arguments in favor of a duty on American wool. He says:

The presence in this country of millions of sheep means not only wool but mutton chops, and hind and forelegs, and all the other sheep-meat requirements. That the presence here of this great supply of flesh food tends to keep down the prices of other flesh food—beef, pork, poultry and so forth—will not be questioned.

There are level-headed economists who steadfastly believe that this depression of prices produced by the domestic mutton supply has, through-



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WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON
She Will Tell You How to Stop a Man From Drink
The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

H.B.K. BRAND

Sheep Lined Coats

are lined with thoroughly cleaned and selected skins.

H.B.K. patent Kantilever Pockets, which cannot sag. The warmest coats for outdoor wear in cold weather.

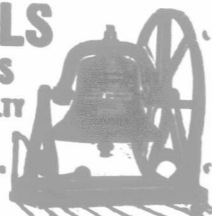
STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech do not hesitate to write us. (ure) pupils everywhere. Particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
EASTIMORE, Mo., U. S. A.
Established 1866



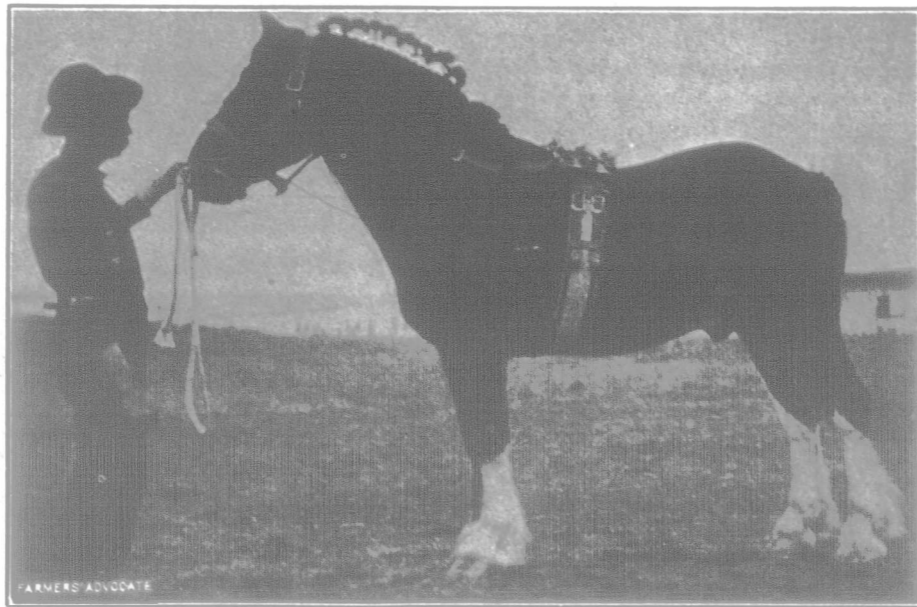
out the long years, fully compensated for all the duties paid at the ports for wool and woollens. In fact, all of the wool tax has been offset completely by the decrease in the price of flesh food.

I am bold enough to assert that on my own account as a practically incontestable fact.

But, says the free trader, we should have had the sheep if wool had been upon the free list. It is always fairly safe to guess about might-have-beens. Let us grapple with some solid facts. Mark this one. The number of American sheep has always increased or decreased as the wool duties were sufficient or insufficient in size. Let us take a period of forty-two years, from 1867 to 1909:

Tariff of	Wool Duty Number Per Lb. of Sheep	
1867, last 4 years	12 1/2	25% increase
1883, 6 years	10	16% decrease
1890, less than a year	11	10% increase
1894, less than a year F.W.	21	21% decrease
1897, 12 years	11	46% increase

These figures show, beyond controversy, that whenever the duty on wool went below eleven cents a pound American sheep were killed off and the flocks—and the mutton supply—decreased. They prove that the flocks



Prince Elert, owned by Guichon Estate, winning two-year-old and junior Clydesdale championship at Victoria and New Westminster Exhibitions.

always enlarged when the duty went to or above eleven cents a pound. In other words, they supply what I may call final evidence that the American farmer will not herd sheep unless he has tariff protection enough to give him a decent price for his wool product.

This downward movement of the flock dimensions, under inadequate duty, seems to me to show that no duty at all, or free wool, will produce ultimate extermination of the American sheep. Does it not clearly indicate just that?

We grow here three hundred million pounds of wool, which is one-eighth of the world's clip. I ask reasonable men, not blinded by prejudice but fair and wise enough to regard a great matter in a large way, this question:

If you destroy one-eighth of the world's wool supply will not the remainder rise in price? And will not that rise take much more money out of the pockets of the consumer than all that has ever been taken by tariff duties?

It is indeed almost a question of simple mathematics. Scarcity means high prices. Moreover, what must be the condition of a mighty nation dependent for a vital necessity upon foreigners? I am convinced that the power to grow most, if not all, of the wool we need would be cheaply purchased if we could get it only by giving bounties directly to the wool growers, as France does to her sugar-beet raisers.

Furthermore: If it be wise to spend tens of millions to help the farmer to water his fields, to kill his bugs, to improve his stock, to learn the best methods of tillage, why—oh, why, indeed!—is it not worth while to levy a small duty at the ports, so that he may supply his fellow citizens with material for clothing?

What does the duty on wool amount to when the clothing reaches the con-

sumer? What is this dreadful burden that the tariff puts upon the suffering poor man?

An ordinary suit of \$15 or \$20, made wholly of wool, contains from seven to eight pounds of that material. The duty is 11 cents a pound and, therefore, the tax on such a garment is from 75 cents to 90 cents. The suffering poor man aforesaid, and the joyful poor or rich man, pays that much on, say, three suits a year, for the sake of his beloved country, of the horny-handed farmer, of the mutton butcher, the United States treasury and the good old cause generally.

I put the tax at \$2 or \$2.75 per annum, and small indeed it seems when we consider the resounding, far-reaching, long-drawn-out and long-continued ululations which it has brought from the vocal organs of free trade complainants. One might think, from the volume of the racket made, that the wool tax appropriated quite half of the afflicted poor man's income. It amounts, probably, in a year to what he pays for tobacco in a month.

This is the duty on raw wool. Now, how about the cloth that consumes the wool? I will put the facts in this form: An all-wool cloth sold for \$1 a yard gives a profit of 5 cents a yard to the manufacturer: not a robber portion

WAS UP AGAINST A HARD COMBINATION

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS VANQUISHED THEM ALL

Sundridge man suffering from Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy finds an easy and complete cure.

Sundridge, Ont., October 31—(Special).—Gravel, Diabetes and Dropsy are a terrible combination for one man to have. It means that his life is in the gravest danger, unless like George Vanhooser, a well known resident of this place, he finds the simple and natural cure. Here is the story Mr. Vanhooser tells, and all his neighbors know every word of it is true:

"I had pains in my back and across the loins. My stomach would swell, I was constipated and I had sharp cutting pains in my bladder, which made me sure that I was suffering from the terrible Gravel. The doctor attended me, but I kept getting worse every day.

"Others had told me of the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done them and I determined to try them. Six boxes made a new man of me."

Gravel, Dropsy and Diabetes are all either Kidney Diseases or are caused by diseased Kidneys. The easy and natural way to cure them is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease.

H.B.K. BRAND

BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRTS



This guarantee seal is on the certificate attached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt.

Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off. Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

THE GREATEST Money Saver

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

American Centrifugal Pump

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



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

Catalog No. 117 Free
The American Well Works
Gen. Office and Works, AURORA, ILL.
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205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

FUR SHIPPER

Drop the Middleman. Deal with the House that's DIFFERENT. (Our crates tell why.) that charges no commission, pays expressage, exports direct to London, England, and Leipzig, Germany, the greatest Fur Markets of the World. Send for it, also our latest price list, which contains information that will be worth a fortune to you. WEIL BROS. & CO., Est. 1871, Bldg. 4, FORT WAYNE, IND. Capital \$500,000 Paid.



Judge Eaton Clothes! By Actual Samples

Get the "feel" of the cloth. Examine its weave and texture. Know that you are getting a pattern and color you will like.

Then order, confident of correct fit and finish—confident of prompt and painstaking service—confident of price savings that leave no doubt as to the economy of buying Eaton clothes.

Men's Clothing Sample Booklet Free on Request

Because men are particular about the kind of clothes they wear, we have made it possible for every man to choose his suit or overcoat from actual samples. Right beside the sample is a picture of the garment, showing the cut and trimmings. A full description explains every detail about the suit or coat. The price is plainly marked and simple directions are given for easy measurement. From this sample booklet a man may order his clothes with every certainty of satisfaction. Even after receiving Eaton clothes, if they are not entirely satisfactory, they may be returned for exchange at our expense; or, if desired, the purchase price and all charges will be refunded.

Write to-day for sample booklet.

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

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is Semi-Steel.

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

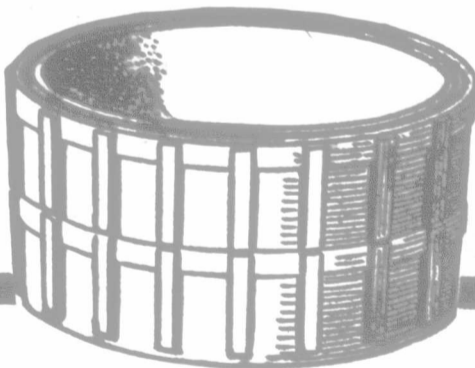
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is guaranteed by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45



London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

The following are some of the lines we are constantly printing

ORDER BOOKS, STATEMENTS, INVOICES, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, ETC.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LTD.

TELL US ABOUT IT

If by any mishap you miss a copy of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE tell us about it. You have paid for it and we are anxious to have you receive it. Put the date of the copy missed and your name and address on a card and we will forward it to you immediately. Besides, that copy has gone in the regular way to your post office and we want to take steps to avoid having you miss another.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIR DATES

Following is a list of seed fairs to be held in Saskatchewan this winter, with dates. Those marked with an asterisk (*) purpose holding a show of poultry:

- Nov. 16-17—Grenfell and Lloydminster
- " 17-18—Nokomis.
- " 18-19—Broadview, Churchbridge and Lashburn
- " 19-21—Govan
- " 21-22—Saltcoats
- " 22-23—Alameda, Paynton and Strassburg
- " 23-24—Francis, Moosomin and *Yorkton
- " 24-25—Oxbow
- " 25-26—*Wolseley and West Eagle Hills
- " 26-28—*Carnduff and Foam Lake
- " 28-29—Creelman, *Kennedy and Lipton
- " 29-30—Gainsboro
- " 30-1—Abernethy, Stoughton, Windthorst and Wynyard
- Dec. 1-2—Langham
- " 2-3—Carlyle and Unity
- " 5-6—Canora and Rosthern
- " 6-7—Dubuc and Sintaluta
- " 7-8—Skipton
- " 8-9—Lumsden, Stockholm and South Qu'Appelle
- " 9-10—Milestone and Prince Albert, Wadena
- " 12-13—Maple Creek
- " 13-14—Craik, Moose Jaw, Tisdale and Watson
- " 14—Gull Lake
- " 15-16—Mortlach and Kinistine
- " 16-17—Davidson
- " 19-20—Vonda
- Jan. 10-11—Outlook
- " 17-18—Saskatoon
- " 20-21—Brownlee

This is the largest number of seed fairs ever arranged in this or any other province of the Dominion in any single season. F. Hedley Auld, of the department of agricultural extension work, is in charge.

IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bureau of Statistics, Bulletin 80, the value of farm products imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to \$639,000,000, an increase of \$99,000,000 over the previous year and \$12,000,000 more than in 1907. The value of all merchandise imported in 1909 was \$1,312,000,000, an increase of \$118,000,000, as compared with 1908, and a decrease of \$123,000,000, compared with 1907; the imports of farm products formed such a large proportion of the total imports as to show a percentage for the three years, respectively, of 43.7, 45.2 and 48.7 per cent.

Farm products valued at \$214,000,000, or nearly one-third of the total farm products imported, came from Europe; \$152,000,000 from North America, \$135,000,000 from Asia, and \$137,000,000 from the other three grand divisions. The largest increase in value in 1909 over the preceding year was in imports from Europe; farm products from this grand division amounted to \$177,000,000 in 1908 and \$214,000,000 in 1909, which was \$10,000,000 more than in 1907.

SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS, ATTENTION!

Owing to the large amount of work we have had on hand this summer, caused by adding new equipment, and making improvements in our system, in addition to recording a great many sheep, we have found it impossible to move the office to Chicago, as announced the forepart of the season, and will continue to receive mail addressed as usual to Lafayette, Indiana. Due to recent improvements, we have been able to reduce the time required for recording pedigrees very materially, and were able to issue all work for the fall shows on time. Not a single exhibitor has been disappointed, to the

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

SHIRTS INSURED FREE

It costs money to insure your life or property, but it costs you nothing to insure your shirts, **IF YOU WEAR THE**



Buckskin Cloth Shirt

because **IT IS INSURED BY THE MAKERS AGAINST RIPPING. IF IT RIPS** you get another shirt absolutely free of charge to you. This shirt insurance policy is attached to **EACH H. B. K. BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT SOLD.** Ask your dealer to show you **THE SHIRT WHICH CANNOT RIP.**

In it you'll find a heap of **ROOM**, a heap of **QUALITY**, and a heap of **COMFORT**, making three heaps of shirt **SATISFACTION.**



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

H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES bar-tacked—Cannot break.

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

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.

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

Shirtmakers to **The Workingman.**

best of our knowledge. We have recently closed Volume 24, which contains 25,016 pedigrees, which is more, by a wide margin, than is contained in any previous volume. We are now receiving pedigrees for Volume 25, and wish to call the attention of members to the fact that December 1st is the time limit for recording 1909 lambs at fifty cents each. After that date the fee is twice as much. We also wish to announce that, at the last meeting of the executive committee it was decided after mature deliberation to refuse to credit members or officers, or hold money in deposit for the same, to be drawn on from time to time for work issued, and require, as most of the best breed associations do, remittance with all applications to cover same in full. The co-operation of patrons of the association in this matter is heartily desired. If you have any sheep to record before the time limit you will greatly aid us by sending them in at once, and avoid the rush of work which is close at hand.—L. E. TROGER, secretary Amer. Shropshire Reg. Ass'n.

HOLLAND'S POULTRYMEN

Some of the poultrymen in the vicinity of Holland, Man., have not had as good luck this year as in former years. George Wood sold many of his Barred Plymouth Rocks last winter and spring. Then many of his hatches did not give a reasonable percentage of chicks. He has, however, some choice cockerels on hand. W. S. Abbott had a fair season and also has cockerels and a few pullets for sale. The same may be said of J. J. Pickard, with his Columbian Wyandottes. Thos. Sanderson has a large flock of Brown Leghorns.

TORONTO EXHIBITION DATES

The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, met recently and selected August 26 to September 11, as the dates of the big show for 1911. Arrangements are being made to erect some new buildings and also to pave some of the leading driveways. Stockmen hope, after the wet weather on judging days this year, to induce the management to have a covered judging arena for their accommodation before another fair comes round.

Following are the named days of the exhibition: Saturday, Preparation Day; Monday, Opening Day; Tuesday, Society Day; Wednesday, Children's Day; Thursday, Industrial Day; Friday, Press and Pioneers' Day; Saturday, Hamilton Day; Monday, Labor Day; Tuesday, Transportation Day; Wednesday, Agricultural Day; Thursday, Americans' Day; Friday, Stock Breeders' Day; Saturday, Athletic Sports Day.

HIGH PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS

The sensation of the moment, agriculturally, is the high prices prevalent at the sales of Shorthorns in Scotland. The keen demand is gratifying to breeders, and rather unexpected in view of the closing of the Argentine ports to British cattle. In spite of disagreeable and persistent rain the sale of drafts from the famous Collynie herd of Wm. Duthie, and from the Uppermill herd of Mr. Marr, attracted a big company and remarkable bidding for many of the animals. English breeders secured most of the higher priced calves.

From Mr. Duthie's herd there were 18 bull calves, well up to the Collynie's standard, though a little later than usual. The 18 calves brought the sum of £6,811, an average of over £378. For the first time in an open sale one of Mr. Duthie's calves brought over four figures. This was "Storm King," a white January calf of fine flesh and quality, by "Danesfield Storm King," out of "Collynie Pride 2nd." He sold for 1,050 gs. (\$5,500) to the Edgacote Shorthorn Company, an English midlands firm. The second highest price was 620 gs. for the roan calf, "Coming Storm," and he also came to England, being bought by Mr. Leon, of Bletchley. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild paid 600 gs. for "Collynie Christmas," and the same figure was paid by Capt. A. T. Gordon, Combscauseway for "Lavender Victor." "Collynie Stamp" brought 580 gs. from Mr. Casares, London, and Geo. Harrison, Darlington, bought "Collynie Standard" for 530 gs. "Royal Stamp" went at 510 gs. to W. Anderson, Saphock, and C. W. Tindall, Wainfleet, gave 500 gs. for "Storm Prince."

New Importation of our Feathered Beauties

To meet the extraordinary demand for reliable song birds, trained talking parrots, etc., we have just secured an exceptionally fine lot which we offer for a few days at the very low prices quoted below:

- German Trained Roller Canaries, from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Now \$3.00
- Japanese Robins—Fine singers and beautiful plumage, in full song. Regular \$10. Now \$4.00
- Australian Love Birds—The most beautiful birds in the world. Regular \$10.00 per pair. Now, per pair \$5.00
- Mexican Red-headed Trained Talking Parrots—Beautiful plumage. Regular \$15.00. Now \$5.00
- Mexican Double Yellow Headed Talking Parrots—Known as the king of the parrot family. Regular \$25.00. Now \$15.00
- Norwich Canaries—6 in. long, deep yellow or spotted; elegant singers. Regular \$8.00 to \$10.00. Now \$4.00
- Yorkshire Canaries—From 6 to 9 inches long; deep yellow or spotted. Regular \$10.00 to \$15.00. Now \$4.50
- Canary Cages—Brass. Regular \$2.25. Now \$1.50
- Japan Canary Cages—Each .75
- Parrot Cages—With sliding drawers. Regular \$5.00. Now \$2.25
- Parrot Cages—Japan with fenders. Regular \$6.00. Now \$3.50

CANARIES.



Fancy Dogs and Tame Monkeys Always Kept in Stock

Winnipeg Bird Store

J. HIRSH, Manager

354 Portage Ave.

VANCOUVER

WILL BE

THE NEW YORK OF THE PACIFIC

Its world commerce and vast shipping interests will attract and retain wealth. Its charming surroundings and lovely climate will bring settlers from every quarter of the globe.

SOME DAY YOU WILL COME TO LIVE HERE

You can buy a lovely homestead now in a district that will be in a short time only a few minutes street car ride from the centre of the city, and overlooking the waters of the Inlet, where you can have the best of boating, bathing and fishing.

PRICE \$300 to \$450

TERMS—One-fifth cash. Balance in eight quarterly payments at 7 per cent. per annum **LARGE LOTS and EVERY LOT GUARANTEED**

This district is being connected with the city proper by means of the Second Narrows Bridge, just starting, and will have a population of many thousands in two years. Your investment NOW will reap you 100 per cent. by that time, should you want to sell. Do not wait. Clip out this coupon and mail it to-day.

To obtain maps and particulars fill up and mail this coupon.

NAME

ADDRESS

D. MacLURG, 346 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. Please send me particulars of BRINDALE

EDGEWOOD

YOU LOST FIVE OPPORTUNITIES IN ONE WEEK

But if you act quickly you may yet be able to obtain a choice orchard tract

THE PREMIER SUBDIVISION

IN THE HEART OF THE FRUIT COUNTRY

Send us \$10.00 and we will select for you the best unsold tract, situated on the west shore of the Lower Arrow Lake at the mouth of the Fertile Fire Valley, and in a position that guarantees a good live town. Already there are good roads, \$5,000 government wharf, post office with daily mail service, express office, flour and feed and general store, comfortable hotel, steamer service both ways daily, abundance of water, good boating and fishing, no summer frosts.

Then \$10.00 per month for one year, the balance spread over five years. Prices: Lake frontage, \$150.00 per acre; other lots, \$100.00 per acre. No lots more than three-quarters of a mile from lake frontage.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO. NELSON, B. C.

Alma College Educates Its Students Thoroughly

and sensibly. It is a College-home, where intellectual training is reinforced by religious and physical development. Instruction broad and thorough, fitting graduates for the care of the ideal home, or any calling in life. Picturesque situation. Fine Grounds. Superb climate. Collegiate and preparatory courses. Music, art, domestic science, commercial. Wholesome, nourishing food, good home cooking. Tuition low. Address Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., President, St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms.

A Ripping Good Patent to Prevent Ripping

THE H.B.K. BRAND PATENT RIPPLESS GLOVE

IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP



H.B.K. PATENT RIPPLESS TIPS.

Stylish Comfortable Durable

Always looks neat on the hand. Always easy to wear and work in, because it has no seams to hurt the hand.

Will outwear three ordinary gloves, because the finger tips are protected by extra pieces of leather, concealing the seams and **PROTECTING THE STITCHING.**

The nearest ever made to an everlasting glove.

The only practical working glove ever made.

The **MORE** it is worn the **LESS** the chance of **RIPPING.**

Ask your dealer to show you this wonderful glove. Has to be worn to be appreciated.

For sale by the best dealers everywhere in Canada.

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

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

LEARN RAILROADING

If you want a big salary. We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; there are many openings right now. Our course is the most complete treatise in existence on the subject of Railroading. FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN EARN FROM \$75 TO \$150 A MONTH! Two or three years advances you to engineer or conductor with a salary of from \$90 to \$185 per month. This is the only school of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways. When writing for our FREE BOOKLET state age, weight and height. **WRITE MAILING CLERK NO. C. Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada**

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.

—“And Gas Stoves Too”

Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We give you

—30 Days' Free Trial
—360 Days' Approval Test
—Freight Prepaid

Save \$5 to \$40

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 614

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
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Over Thermometer Makes Baking Easy

SEE FREE BOOK

Over 400 Styles and Sizes to Select From

Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner
—Over 16,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

The balance of the Collynie calves brought good prices, and the average worked out at £378. This compares with £251 in 1909; £233 in 1908, and £409 in 1907.

In marked contrast to the Duthie calves the draft from Uppermill sold at disappointing prices, only averaging a little over £46. The top price was 120 gs. for "Marigold Duke," a roan March calf by "Royal Leader," sold to Lord Sherborne.

DUTHIE'S RECORD BEATEN

Mr. Duthie's record was not long allowed to remain. It was beaten the following day at a joint sale at Loanhead. At this sale A. T. Gordon's roan bull calf, "Count Crystal," nine months old, a member of the famous Countess family, was sold to Mr. Ogilvy, of County Down, Ireland, for £1,300 gs. (\$6,900). J. H. Maden was runner up. This is the highest price on record in the country for a bull calf of this age. He is a descendant of the classic Sittyton "Fragrance" tribe, and in color and shape is well nigh perfect.

At the same sale a "Brian Born" red calf named "Lord Canning" (of the Crocus family), bred by John Wilson, of Huntly, brought 1,000 gs., the buyer being J. H. Maden, of Bacup. J. D. Wilkie, of Bapton, gave 500 gs. for another of Mr. Wilson's calves, the dark roan, "Factotum," also by "Brian Boru."

These big prices show the British breeders are eager to buy when high individual quality is backed by the right kind of a pedigree.

PRICES HIGH ALSO FOR PIGS
Pig breeders also have been getting good prices at their sales. At the Tallington sale of large Whites a sow brought 41 gs., and a young sow and litter, 44 gs. Prices ruled high all through the sale, and 98 lots averaged £10 17s. At the sale of R. B. Vincent's well known Dorset herd of Berkshires, 95 were sold at the good average of £10 14s., considering how many young animals were included.

Sows made up to 25 1/2 gs., and boars up to 30 gs.

F. DEWHIRST.

MANITOBA SHOWS

Kelwood fair was held October 4. The day was not promising and rain came on in the afternoon. This society has two good buildings. Considerable poultry was shown, and the horse classes were well filled. Fancy work, school work, cookery and vegetables were all attractive.

At Plumus, on October 6, the seventh annual exhibition was held. The grounds and track are well placed on the boundary of the town, and with additional development can be made very convenient and attractive. Several horse races were pulled off and proved interesting. There was a good show of cattle and horses, also many specimens of sheep and hogs. Among the cattle were some Galloways. Poultry showed up well. In Leghorns Mr. Brown won first and second. A. C. Munro captured first and second in old and young classes of the Barred Rocks. The root exhibit was large, well placed and fully up to displays in other parts of the West. Large ripe pumpkins were the equal of anything to be seen in the three prairie provinces. In potatoes there were some good collections. Fred S. Brown, who is taking great interest in potato culture, won for the third successive time the top prize. The crock and tub butter show was exceptionally large, while the pastry and canned fruit classes were numerous.—E. J. R.

RAILWAYS FOR THE WEST

An announcement in "Canada Gazette" recently contained some interesting railway news. The C. P. R. wants authority to construct five branch lines in the Northwest, from Conquest, Sask., to Asquith or Dunfermline, on the Pheasant Hills branch; from Wilkie, Sask., southerly to the Moose Jaw branch; from Wilkie, southwesterly and southerly to the Moose Jaw branch; from Boissevain, Man., to Lauder, Man.; from the Crow's Nest branch along the Old Man river, about 55 miles.

An extension of time is asked by the C. P. R. for the construction of the following railways—
From Lanigan to Prince Albert.

Suffered For Years From Pain In The Back and Headache.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be attended to immediately for, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow. There is no way of getting rid of the backache except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective for this purpose as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Miss Ida J. Dorian, 28 Spring St., Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes:—"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking Doan's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable but without any relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This was the only medicine that ever did me any real good, as after using several boxes I am now entirely free from all my dreadful headaches and backaches.

"I will always recommend your medicine to any of my friends who are troubled as I was."

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Mearns Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Moulthay, Man., writes, April 6, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Dale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE

REG. TRADE MARK

CONSUMERS ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. El Paso, Tex., May 17, 1910. Some time ago I tried it on large windpuffs; these were hard and she was too lame to drive. Used one bottle and she worked all summer on her own and never showed a sign of lameness. JOHN SCHUBERT, Easton, Pa., May 23, 1910. Just purchased a bottle of A. J. Oldenweller for sprained ankle. Have great faith, as I cured one ringbone of three years standing and a spavin with one bottle. L. F. HUSTED, R. D. 6, Box 20.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Rot, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. post.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

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

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.
NELSON B. C.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

NEARLY MAD WITH SICK HEADACHE

There are few people who have never experienced a sick headache, and those who have not may be considered very lucky, as it is one of the most aggravating headaches a person can have. There is only one way to prevent these horrible headaches and that is, to get rid of the cause.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

will do this for you. Miss M. Denney, Edmonton, Alta., writes: "I wish to write you of your splendid remedy, Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills as a cure for Sick Headache. I have been nearly mad with headaches for nights together, and have not been able to close my eyes. I was working at a lady's house and she told me of your Laxa-Liver Pills. I took four vials of them and I have not been troubled with a headache for about six months."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Ringbone

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 over fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Saddlebone 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, 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Sound as a Dollar

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

Burns, Ont. Sept. 10th 1909. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Stubborn Cases."

WILLIAM H. DOUD.

Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.

When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us 51

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Ennabury Falls, Wt.

From Wilkie northerly and westerly to the Lacombe branch.

From Estevan to Forward on the Weyburn branch.

From a point in townships 6, 7, 8 or 9, westerly to Lethbridge.

From Teulon to Marsh Point.

Authority is also asked by the C.P.R. to make the terminus of its Lauder branch at Weyburn.

The Manitoba and Northwestern railway desires an extension of time for the construction of the following lines:—From Yorkton to Prince Albert; from Russell to the northern or western boundary of Manitoba; from a point between Portage la Prairie and Arden to the northern or western boundary of Manitoba; from between Westbourne and Beautiful Plains to Lake Dauphin or Duck Mountains; from between Theodore and Isinger to township 32, range 18 or 19; from Bredenbury to Kamsack.

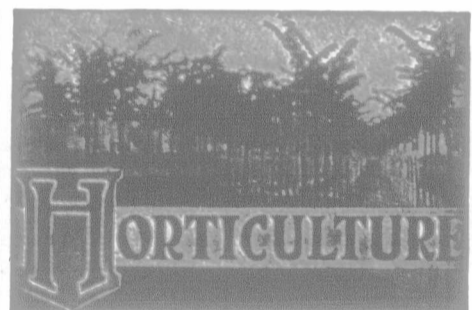
An extension of time is asked by the Kootenay and Arrowhead railway for a line from Gerrard and Arrowhead and by way of Vancouver and Lulu Island railway for its branch lines.

BUILDING MODEL ROAD

In all parts of America there is a move to encourage road improvement. Across the line the J. I. Case Company has made an offer to the town of Somers, Wisconsin, whereby a stretch of main road will be properly constructed with modern machinery made by this firm.

In a letter sent by the company to the chairman of the town board it is pointed out that the object is to furnish an object lesson in practical road making. Machinery comprising a 10-ton road roller, engine, scrapers, etc., together with a full complement of men to operate the same effectively, are offered free of charge to the board, the only condition being that said board undertake to deliver and spread the necessary gravel to complete the work and supply the necessary culverts, etc., for drainage.

Some time ago a similar offer was made to the town of Mt. Pleasant and the good work is being carried on. The result will be many miles of improved roads.



TO ENLARGE FOREST RESERVES

In the report of the superintendent of forestry, which forms part of the annual report of the Department of the Interior, recently published, are given many interesting details as to the administration and working of the forest reserves.

The most striking development in regard to the forest reserves is the setting aside of the Rocky Mountain reserve, a tract of country aggregating 14,400 square miles, some of which is already reserved as national parks (i.e., the Rocky Mountains Park, the Kootenay Lakes Park and Jasper Forest Park). The great importance of this reserve is due to the opportunity it affords for the preservation and conservation of the waters of the rivers which rise in the Rockies and traverse the prairie country and whose waters play so important a role in the fertility of the soil of this, one of the richest farming countries of the world. The forest on the tract consists mainly of lodgepole (or black) pine, Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir. Very serious fires have occurred throughout the reserve in times past but the natural reproduction, over the greater part of the reserve at any rate, is abundant.

Further extensions of the reserves are contemplated; in fact, some of the lands have already been reserved from settlement, though not formally set aside as reserves. Among the proposed extensions are:

To the Sprucewoods reserve, 70,000 acres.

McDonald's Yorkshires

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

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

Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES Sold out of sheep. Six young bull, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. BANKIN & SONS On the G. T. P. Oakner P.O., Man.

GREAT PRIVATE SALE

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm Saskatoon Phone 375 Box 1283 C.P.R., C.N.E., G.T.P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE. Duncan McEachran, L.L.D., F.R.C.V.S. IMPORTER AND BREEDER

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

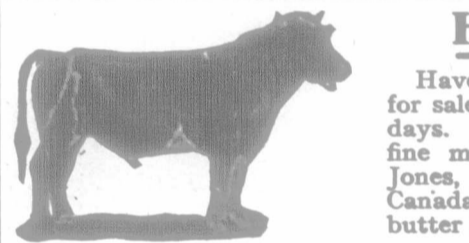
Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

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

H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or H. G. MIDDLETON 154 Princess St., Winnipeg




Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

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

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians AND Hackneys



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

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAMES BROOKS, Manager Vegreville, Alta. Head Office and Stables WAWANESA, Manitoba

The J. C. Ranch

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

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

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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

J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm Regina, Sask.

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



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

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

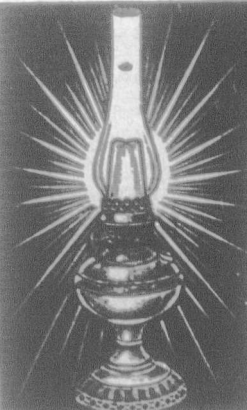
L. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MacGREGOR, Man.

HOLSTEINS

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

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

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM COAL OIL (Kerosene)



Burning common coal oil the **ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP** generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and durable.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY

Is revolutionizing lighting everywhere. Needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. Sells itself. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Ask our nearest office how you can get a lamp free on apply for Agency Proposition. **THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY of America, Dept. B. 2.**

Offices at **WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL, CANADA.**

The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan


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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Armstrong, J. A., Regina.
Ayre, H. T., Regina.
Ayers, Geo. H., North Portal.
Burnett, J. F., Regina.
Black, Jas. A., Swift Current.
Bris, Wm., Little Touchwood.
Buis, John G., Quill Lake.
Burns, H. J., Rouleau.
Branson, Everett A., Whitewood.
Baker, Godfrey P., Togo.
Black, D. C., Ambrose, N. D.
Chasmar, R. G., Hanley.
Cottrill, J. Fielding, Humboldt.
Creamer, J. P., Qu'Appelle.
Colman, A. R., Milestone.
Cunningham, Geo. A., Moose Jaw.
Colling, Thos. F., Francis.
Churnell, T. J., Wolsley.
Cameron, A. E., Winnipeg.
Culham, W. R., Tugaska.
Cunningham, E. T., Vermilion, Alta.
Church, J. A., Windthorst.
Dixon, Hugh L., Moose Jaw.
Elliot, J. T., Fartown.
Fyfe, J. C., Regina.
Farr, J. W., Earl Grey.
Farrell, Geo., Lemberg.
Fawcett, J. M., Fleming.
Fletcher, Benj., Moose Jaw.
Gehris, A. S., Regina.
Gordon, H. J., Fillmore.
Gray, F. M., Battle Creek</p> | <p>Garrett, Henry, Regina.
Graham, N., Indian Head.
Gibson, J. G., Weyburn.
Girling, T. A., Saskatoon.
Hopkins, A. G., Bratton.
Head, Chas., Regina.
House, H. E., Indian Head.
Hilton, Geo., Ottawa.
Jemison, G. W., Maple Creek.
Knight, Stephen, Moose Jaw.
King, John, Carlyle.
La Pointe, R., Morse.
Littlehales, J. E., Elbow.
Lockhart, A. A., Carnduff.
Lee, Wm. J., Wolsley.
Lloyd, A. M., Yellow Grass.
McIntyre, J. S., Yorkton.
Munison, J. J., Arcola.
Mountford, J. J., Prince Albert.
Mustard, H. W., Wood Mountain.
Meakings, E. A., Willow Bunch.
Mann, Jas. H., Whitewood.
Mead-Briggs, C. H., Saltcoats.
Moore, C. F., Lumsden.
McKensie, Robt., Stoughton.
McClellan, M. P., Grenfell.
McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.
McMillan, Alex., Wapella.
McLachlan, A. A., Rosthern.
McEae, Alex., Francis.
McLaren, W. H., Lumsden.
Nichol, S. T. P., Outlook.
Orme, W. H., Saskatoon.</p> | <p>Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon.
Pegg, H. W., Oxbow.
Paine, H., Rosetown.
Pomfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man.
Paquette, Louis, Pense.
Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass.
Richard, H., Indian Head.
Reid, Wm., Belcarres.
Rathlon, Axel von Holstein, Stockholm.
Schuman, W. E., Wilkie.
Spencer, Earl, Craik.
Stuart, W. P., Carlyle.
Smiley, S. S., Moose Jaw.
Sharp, H. R., Rocanville.
Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw.
Shearer, Wm. A., Lang.
Shields, A. M., Welwyn.
Thornwell, Geo. S., Brownlee.
Thompson W. Stanley, David-son.
Thompson, John T., Moosomin.
Titus, A. E., Halbrite.
Tanner, Willet, Girvin.
Tordiff, A. G., Creelman.
Tanner, V. E., Broadview.
Wilson, John, Wingham, Ont.
Whybra, F. W., Prince Albert.
Wright, Norman, Saskatoon.
Wilson, John, Courval.
Wroughton, T. A., Dawson Y. T.
Young, J. M., North Portal.</p> |
|--|---|---|

The practice of the veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is in direct contravention of the above Act and renders him liable to prosecution.

J. J. MURISON, Registrar.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS



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

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

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORIHORNS



80—HEAD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

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

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS



Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons

Commission Agents and Interpreters, Iseghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigrees, etc.

OAK LAWN FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.



HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

To the Duck Mountain reserve, 136,000 acres.
To the Cypress Hills reserve, 80,000 acres.
To the Beaver Hills reserve, 20,000 acres.

Similar action has been taken in regard to a tract of 5,000 acres near Spirit Lake, Sask. The foregoing extensions total 305,000 acres, or over 475 square miles.

A tract of land which includes Mount Ida and the Fly Hills (near Salmon Arm, B. C.) was also inspected in the fall of 1909, with a view to its being set aside as a forest reserve.

Much other interesting information in regard to the reserves and the other work of the forestry branch is given in the annual report of the superintendent of forestry above mentioned. Copies may be obtained on application to R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa.

TREE DISTRIBUTION

The work of free tree distribution to homesteaders on the prairies inaugurated in 1901 by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior has made steady growth, and by the 1909 report of the superintendent of forestry (included in the annual report of the Department of the Interior, lately issued) is shown to be still on the increase. For some years past the number of trees distributed each spring has been in the neighborhood of two and a half millions. The nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., has reached almost its capacity, and if the distribution is to be enlarged the nursery capacity must be correspondingly increased.

In the spring of 1909 2,570,000 trees were sent to 2,010 applicants. In the spring of 1910 about the same number of trees were sent to 3,173 applicants. The increase in the number of applicants is also strikingly shown by the fact that in 1908 the average number sent to each applicant was 1,400, while in 1910 the number had to be reduced to 800. The number of trees distributed remained practically the same. The number who received trees, however, increased from 1,424 in 1908 to 3,173 in 1910. In 1909, too, the number of new applications for trees was 2,235. In 1910 this number had increased to 3,832.

Farmers are urged to grow their own maple and ash trees from seed. Caution must, however, be exercised as to where this seed comes from, and, if possible, native seed should be procured. In the summer of 1908 many Manitoba maples were found to have been killed back, either wholly or partially, during the preceding winter. These had been raised from seed obtained from Dakota, and to this fact their inability to resist the weather seems due. The forestry branch has previously had similar experiences with seed obtained from Minnesota and from Eastern Canada. Failure of the local supply of seed, however, occasionally makes it necessary to resort to imported seed.

TO PREVENT WINTER KILLING

It is commonly supposed that if trees are given a sufficiently moist soil during their growing period that their winter condition in this respect is a matter of little importance. As a matter of fact trees are giving off moisture at all seasons of the year, though to a much less extent, of course, in cold weather. During warm, sunny days in winter there is a considerable loss of moisture through the twigs, and except in very severe weather the roots are able to furnish this loss, though the soil about them be frozen. The ability to do this is naturally less if the soil is dry or frozen very hard. In that case the loss of moisture results in a more or less complete drying up of the tissues of the plant and this often results in the death of the tree.

What is known as root killing may in some instances be due to the immature or unripe condition of the plant when winter begins, but in most cases root killing follows dry seasons like the one just closing. If the soil has been kept moist by cultivation or mulching the trees are safe, but if the soil is dry it should be thoroughly wet before freezing and then mulched with old straw, chaff or stable manure to prevent drying out. The mulch delays freezing and this in itself is an important item, as it is the long continued

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.


Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give entire relief. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

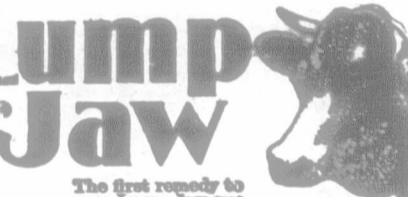
HOLSTEINS



High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write for particulars.

MICHENER BROS.
Red Deer Alta.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of successful use it is known to be a cure for all cases of Lump Jaw or its imitations. The only cure for Lump Jaw or its imitations is Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw or its imitations. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw or its imitations. It is a sure cure for all cases of Lump Jaw or its imitations.

FLEMING BROS., Toronto, Ontario

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were SIRE BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELLEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909. ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable.

JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
Nottinghamshire, England

Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)
(Station is on the Farm)

frozen state of woody plants that injures them to a fatal degree.

A moist soil then kept in an unfrozen condition as long as possible is the surest means to prevent winter killing of trees. In a season like this root killing is very likely to occur.—C. B. WALDRON, North Dakota Agricultural College.

FRUIT CROP NOT HEAVY

After last season's bumper apple crop, A. P. Stevenson's big orchard took a rest this year, only about six barrels being picked. It is seldom, however, that Mr. Stevenson's trees bear well two years in succession. Frost caught the blossoms on the Transcendent crabapple.

Plums were a good crop, but the fruit was not large. Cherries also gave an abundant yield, particularly a Russian seedling and the Compass cherry.

The continued dry weather during the summer months was very hard on young nursery stock. Many young trees were lost.

Mr. Stevenson returned recently from an extended trip through the Western provinces, on Dominion forestry inspection. Farmers in all parts are showing an increased interest in tree planting and also in garden work.



POULTRY PRICES IN U. S.

The United States Crop Reporter carries the statement that the price of "chickens" throughout the United States on September 1st, 1910, averaged from eight to nine per cent. higher than on September first, 1909. Examination of the tabulated report shows that the increase was uniform throughout the general divisions of the country. The highest price recorded September first of this year was in Massachusetts and New Jersey, where 18 cents was reached. The lowest was in South Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas, where from 9.3 cents to 9.8 cents was the figure obtained. These prices of course represent wholesale values and not the price obtained by those who retail direct to customers. These figures are interesting as indications of the general upward trend of the prices of poultry products.

BREEDS OF POULTRY

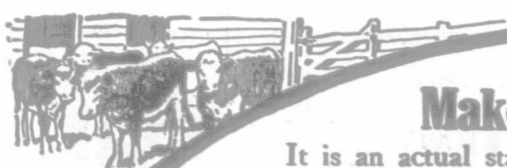
Before a farmer goes in for poultry raising he is anxious to find out what is the best breed. Many seem to think that any person who knows fowls should tell him, off-hand, what breed he should make an attempt to get. They forget that conditions must be taken into account. Writing for Poultry Advocate, M. Boyer says that the only solution that eases his conscience in the matter is that in determining which is the best breed it is necessary to know for what purpose the breed is wanted.

There are best breeds for summer laying. There are best breeds for winter laying. There are best breeds for year-round laying. There are best breeds for broilers. There are best breeds for roasters. There are best breeds for caponizing. There are best breeds for general purposes. There are best breeds for cold climates. There are best breeds for warm climates.

And so one could go on and enumerate.

It might also be said that the prejudice of the markets must be considered. Where there is a demand for a yellow-legged and yellow skin carcass, a breed that would produce a white or a dark leg and white skin would not be classed as "best," and vice versa. Nor would a white egg layer be considered best in a brown egg market; or a brown egg layer in a white egg market. So, even after determining which is the best laying breed, it is necessary to judge also by the market's prejudice for color of shell, and the same with color of carcass.

Generally speaking, we look upon the Mediterranean class (Leghorns, Min-



Make Farm Profits Greater

It is an actual statement of fact—proved by the successes of thousands of farmers—that "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding farm stock makes farm profits greater. This idea teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly digested." In other words—good digestion is the one important thing in feeding all farm animals.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC



formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.)—is not a ration, nor intended to take the place of ration. It is a digestive tonic which increases milk flow and flesh forming. It is given for one purpose only—to assist in the better digestion of ration—to convert more corn, oats, bran, hay and fodder, into juicy beef, fat pork, sweet mutton and rich milk. It acts directly on the digestive organs and gives them needed strength to stand the strain of heavy feeding. It increases appetite. It reduces food waste. It shortens the time required to fat a steer for market. It makes a milk cow give an increased mess. It puts farm teams and show horses in A-1 condition and it relieves many of the minor ailments of farm animals.

Dr. Hess Stock food is sold on a written guarantee. You, Mr. Farmer, can add to the health and profitable condition of your farm stock by using Dr. Hess Stock Food. The dose is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00 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. His 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A fills the empty egg basket—forces young chicks to early maturity—fats old fowls and young chickens for market and shortens the moulting period. How? By increasing the power of digestion so that more food is given to egg production and flesh forming and less wasted in the droppings. It cures gapes cholera, roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

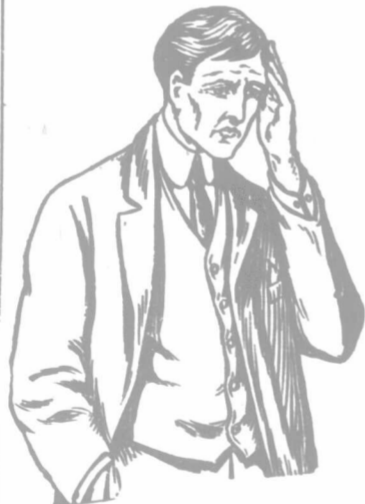
1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

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

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

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An Old Man Who Feels Young THAN A Young Man Who Feels Old



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HERE ARE THE BOOKS THAT GIVE THE SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH LET ME SEND THEM TO YOU FREE



HERE IS A YOUNG OLD MAN

Years count for nothing if you have the vitality. You can feel young all your life where there is ample nerve force to back your courage. Let me make you a "HEALTH BELT MAN." Let me supply you with that vim, vigor and manly strength which conquers all obstacles. A man at 60 should be in the prime of life; early decline unfits you for the world's work. I have talked with more than 100,000 debilitated men; the lack of vital vigor is responsible for most failures; you can't command the attention and admiration of women or even men if you lack personal vitality. My HEALTH BELT fills you full of vital force; it strengthens weakened parts; it gives you courage to meet squarely any eyes which may look into yours. You become as attractive in your personal influence as the strongest, most full-blooded man you know. Thousands upon thousands have been cured by

my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipations must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. C. Simpson, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to health and strength. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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ADDRESS.....

FREE UNTIL CURED

Call or write me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Weak, Run Down, Worn-Out Men!

Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, run-down, worn-out men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will regret a fair trial of the invigorator.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins. You will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow-countryman and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

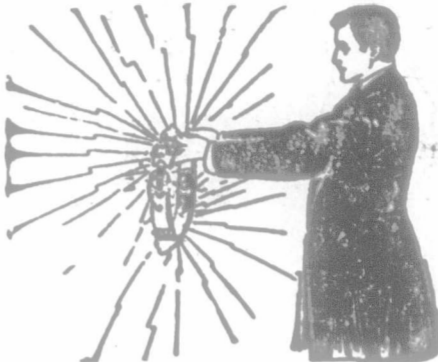
It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Varicocele, loss of power in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures by it?

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME

You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

Dear Sir,—I am getting along nicely now. My nervous system is getting stronger all the time. Your Electric Belt has certainly worked wonders for me and I will have great pleasure in recommending it to any one who may wish to use one. I would not be without it now for far more than it cost me. You may use this as you wish. I beg to remain,



B. H. DOHERTY, Frobisher, Sask.
GEORGE PIERCE,
422 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of breakdown in men and women. The vitality of the body is electricity—the force in the nerve cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the battle of life!

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Free Book

If you can't call send coupon for free book.

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112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised

NAME

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Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6. p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m., Write plainly.

The next time you don't feel just right, let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist to give you to cure your indisposition and prevent worse ailments.

This being ill is curious business. It usually commences in a subtle fashion, almost unconsciously. Yet if you do not check your illness, it grows and grows. And one fine day you find you're sick.

The greatest scavengers of the body are the white corpuscles, or phagocytes in the blood.

These white corpuscles attack and eat up every germ of disease that invades the body.

That is when they are strong enough and in sufficient numbers.

If they're not strong enough, then they wage an unequal warfare until they are finally overcome by their more powerful enemies.

The body becomes steadily sicker and sicker until actual disease sets in.

Now, we have had all sorts of so-called cures.

And a great many people have seriously endangered their health experimenting with them.

But years ago—before even science was able to tell we had the right treatment for disease—viz., herbs, nature's own remedies.

Now that science can tell to an absolute certainty, we know why certain herbs cure disease.

Because they strengthen and increase the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

A third of a century ago Psychine made remarkable cures.

To-day it is making remarkable cures.

In the interim, millions of bottles of Psychine have been sold.

Hundreds of thousands of people made well and kept well.

Why?

Because Psychine is largely made up of those herbs that scientists now know increase and strengthen the white corpuscles, the phagocytes.

That's why we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials, that's why we can afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine, that's why Psychine benefits these diseases:

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

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effects of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give

you a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

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

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

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

COUPON No. 51

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

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

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

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

orcus, Spanish, etc.) as the best laying breeds. They, however, lay a white egg, and would not be the best where a brown egg patronage is to be served.

The American class (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) are excellent winter layers, and as broilers and small-sized roasters are strictly first-class. But they lay an egg that varies in color from a tint to a dark brown. Such eggs would not suit a market like New York. They, too, are yellow-skinned fowls, a condition that is not appreciated by the English, who call for white skins.

We look upon the Asiatics (Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans) as ideal fowls for large roasters, and in that class we have the Brahmas and the Cochins with yellow skin, and the Langshans with white skin.

Most of the foreign breeds are white-skinned birds, and for that reason do not command the attention of the marketmen as do breeds of the classes mentioned.

The best roasting fowl is not, as a rule, the largest fowl. It may have size and yet be deficient in quality of flesh; or, it may have excellent quality of flesh, have a breast full of juicy meat, but not be of large size, and, consequently, not the best where the market calls for a large roasting fowl.

Now when we talk of breeds that are the best layers we must refer to them only as a breed. For instance, we have seen it stated that the single comb White Leghorn is the best laying breed in existence, which might be so collectively, but in a trap-nest contest the writer had a Light Brahma pullet that beat the individual records of a whole flock of White Leghorn pullets. Yet who would be foolish enough to say that the Light Brahma is a better layer than the White Leghorn?

When it comes to laying, we believe, in fact we know, that judicious selection, trap-nesting the layers and breeding only from those having the best records, will bring any breed up to the point that they will be entitled to the front rank.

Our solution of the question, "Which is the best breed?" is to carefully select each year, using trap-nests for records, and in that way breed up to the desired qualifications. But before this is done the market must be consulted, so that color of skin, color of egg, or type of carcass will meet the requirements and thus secure the fancy prices.

Again, the best breed is the one that has been tested and tried, as the one most adapted to the section and the purpose. There is no best breed otherwise. Each individual farmer must solve for himself the problem of which is the best breed. And, to carry the selection further, he must decide which are the best hens of the best breed determined upon, for individuality of the hens is the most important factor of the whole. Each farmer or poultryman, however, should aim to reach perfection. He may never attain it, but he will secure something better from his efforts, as there is no limit to improvement. He must select the best males and the most prolific hens for breeding purposes. Any defects should be obliterated, if possible, so as to have the flock better each year. If he has succeeded in greatly increasing egg production he should not destroy his flock by aiming to combine market quality with egg production. If market fowls are desired, breed for the quality sought in another flock. The best egg producers are not always the best market fowls. A breed has only one dominant talent, and seldom excels in more than a single characteristic. Have some object in view. If eggs are your object, pay no attention to market quality. The egg producers and the choice table fowls differ as widely as the Jerseys and the Shorthorns among the cattle. The breeder of Shorthorns who would cross with a Jersey male would be put down on the list as inexperienced. Breeders of poultry have the same difficulties to encounter. A breed has its own peculiar merits and characteristics, excelling in those peculiarities only, and any attempt to combine the merits of all the breeds will only result in anarchy, and the time and labor so bestowed will be lost and wasted.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN THE KING RIDES IN ROTTEN ROW

King George is the first British sovereign in two hundred years to ride in Rotten Row, and the fact that he is taking his daily horseback exercise in this famous haunt is said to be one of the most generally approved things he has done since ascending the throne.

One fashionable commentator says that in rendering the Row and the adjacent walks in Hyde Park the trysting place of fashion once more, the King has not only given a much needed fillip to the London season, but has likewise taken a great step toward restoring the former cohesion of society.

It is recalled that it was in the Row that the prince restored Sir Chas. to society, after the ostracism he had suffered as a result of the Crawford divorce scandal. Sir Charles was by no means an intimate of the prince's; indeed, the former cabinet minister had previously identified himself with parliamentary attacks on royalty.

Practical Farm Books

The Books Following Obtained From This Paper at the Price or Terms Stated.

The Book of Wheat

The work is an economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry. It covers all phases of wheat growing from considerations of the wheat grain and plant itself to discussions on marketing, prices, consumption, world production and movement and the various stages that the cereal passes from the producer to the consumer.

Animal Breeding

By Thomas Shaw, formerly professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. This is one of the most authoritative and popular works on animal breeding, authoritative by reason of its author's life-long experience in animal husbandry as a teacher and breeder, and popular from the practical manner in which the subject is dealt with.

Farm Buildings

This is a compilation of plans for farm barns, cattle, dairy and horse stables, sheep sheds, swine pens, poultry houses, farm gates, feeding racks, portable fences, concrete construction and handy contrivances for the farm of many and various kinds.

Sheep Breeds and Management

By "Shepherd Boy," editor of "American Sheep Breeder," and one of the best known writers on sheep subjects in the United States. The matter in this book is drawn from the author's wide experience with sheep men and their methods in the United States.

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

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GENTLEMAN'S WATCH

The case is nickel and the movement is a pendant set, seven jewel, fitted with compensating balance and double roller escapement. It is a handsome watch and an accurate timekeeper, sure to give thorough and lasting satisfaction.



LADY'S WATCH

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

YOU WANT ONE of these watches. If you will only make the attempt you will be agreeably surprised to learn how easily you can obtain it. Remember, four new subscriptions, not renewals, and either watch is yours.

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council is likely to interfere with the venerable regulations.

The origin of the name of the famous resort has been the subject of much controversy among etymologists. The generally accepted explanation of that Rotten Row is a corruption of "Route du Roi," that is to say, the King's Road.

"I do not think," said Edmund Yates in his book, "Recollections and Experiences," "I ever met a man more hopelessly deaf than Charles Kemble at seventy. Some of us were sitting one afternoon at the Garrick Club when a tremendous thunderstorm broke over the house.

"It raged with extraordinary fury, one clap exploding with terrific noise immediately above us like a volley of artillery.

"We looked round at each other almost in horror, when Charles Kemble, who was calmly reading, lifted his eyes from his book and said, in his trumpet-tone, "I think we are going to have some thunder; I feel it in my knees."

"You remember dat guy, Jim Burke?" asked an irate Bowery denizen. "He's that stiff dat's doin' time up der river—Sing Sing—boiglarly—ten years. Well, you know all I done fer dat stiff. When he was pinched didn't I put up der coin fer der lawyers? Didn't I pay der witnesses? Sure I did. De oder day I t'inks I'll just go an' see dat mutt jus' t' leave him know his frien's ain't tied de can on 'im. So I drives out to d' jail and goes into d' warden's office and he says I gotter send me card in. Me card! D' ye get dat? Well, anyway, I writes me name on a piece o' paper an' a guy takes it in—to Jim Burke, an' what d' you t'ink dat stiff tells dat guy to tell me?"

"I've no idea," said the listener.

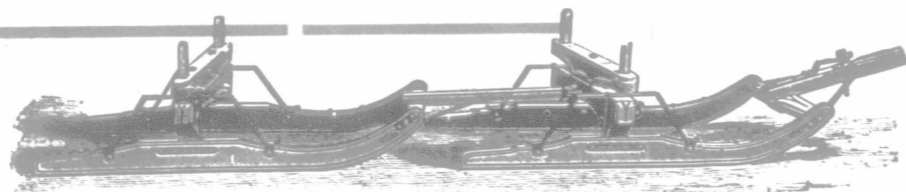
"He tells him," concluded the angry one, "t' tell me dat he ain't in!"

During a portion of the South African war Lord Kitchener had as an orderly a young scion of a noble house who had joined the Imperial yeomanry as a trooper. He could not quite understand that he was not on terms of perfect equality with the members of the staff, and having been summoned one morning to carry some dispatches for the commander-in-chief, he entered the room with a jaunty air. "Did you want me, Kitchener?" he asked calmly, while the rest of the staff gasped for fear of what would happen next. Kitchener, however, merely looked at him with a quiet smile. "Oh, don't call me Kitchener," he remarked gently, "it's so beastly formal. Call me Herbert!"

BUY ADAMS FARM SLEIGHS

EXTRA STRONG

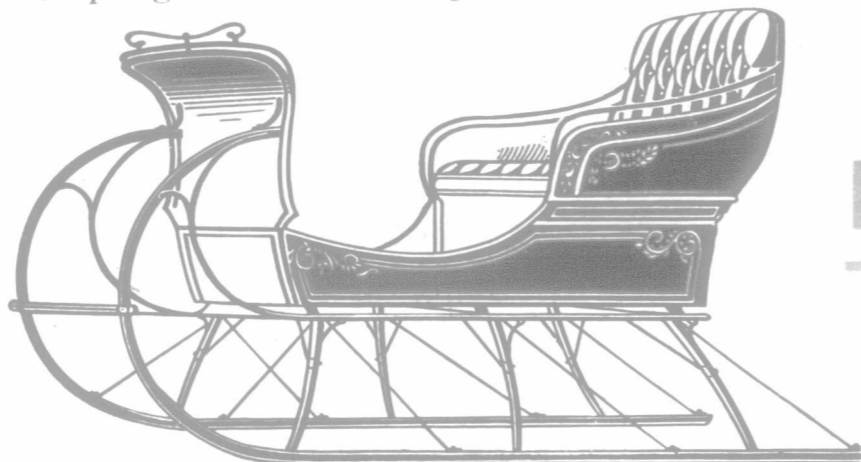
WELL RE-INFORCED



ADAMS FARM SLEIGH

These sleighs have Camel Backed White Oak Runners, 6 inches deep and 6 feet long. The front bench is well re-inforced and there is a block on the pole to raise the doubletree from the horses' heels. The runners are protected by long wide steel nose plates, and there are also heavy stark pins. The two inch runners have $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ spring steel shoes or 2 inch cast shoes; and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch runners have $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ spring steel shoes, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cast shoes.

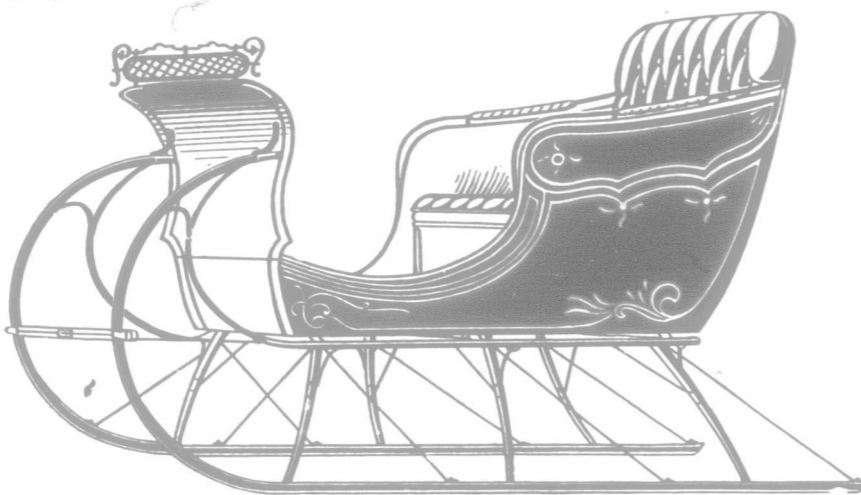
The Sleighs turned out by the Adams Wagon Company, of Brantford, bear the same ear-marks of quality and workmanship that have made their Wagons so famous throughout the Western Provinces. The particular design shown here is specially suited for rough country roads, because it is extra strong and well re-inforced at all straining points.



No. 27.—Brant Special. This cutter has second growth Hickory Beams and Knees; Rock Elm Runners and XXX Shafts. There are steel braces throughout; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch channel steel shoeing on $\frac{3}{4}$ runner; shifting bar shafts, unless otherwise ordered. Removable back and seat cushions.

Brantford

Cutters



No. 31—Eastern Queen. This cutter also has removable back and seat cushions, and is constructed of high quality materials throughout. All Brantford Cutters are painted in a variety of fancy colors and striping, and represent workmanship of the highest character. Write us for further details, or see our nearest dealer.

We carry one of the largest varieties of designs in Cutters in the West, and can give you a very wide range to pick from. The materials are the best; they are well put together, and the upholstery and finish are of the highest class. All Brantford Cutters are furnished with removable back and seat cushions. These Cutters are manufactured by the Brantford Carriage Co., Brantford, Ont., and have an excellent reputation throughout the West.

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