

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1909

No. 887



**ROOFS That Stay Roofed**

The strongest wind that ever blew can't blow away a roof covered with self-locking

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address 206

**PEDLAR People of Oshawa**  
Montreal Toronto Halifax St. John  
Winnipeg Vancouver

**Traction Engineering**

**Traction Engine Practice** teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

**Shop Work** teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.

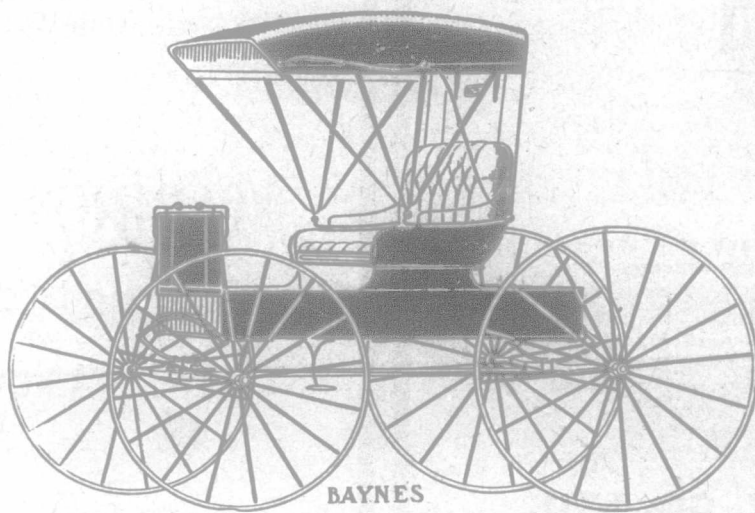
**Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.**

**Watches that Keep time**

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

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

**D. A. REESOR**  
"The Jeweler"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
**BRANDON, Man.**



NO. 450. STANDARD PIANO-BOX BUGGY

The standard Piano-box buggy of Canada. We ship from 25 to 50 of these jobs every day, and we have built so many of them, and built them so long, that we have brought them up to a degree of perfection that we can say they are near perfect as can be.

### BAYNES BUGGIES

Our job has a little more room under the seat—in fact, it is a little larger every way, yet at the same time the good lines on which it is built make it look light.

We build this job plain or fancy, and we also build it extra fancy.

The extra fancy is the finest decorated and ornamented wagon built anywhere at any price; and while it is gay, yet it is not too gay and is in good taste, and will please the most exacting.

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods, write us direct.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LIMITED  
HAMILTON, ONT.

### PRIZE-WINNING

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



"Eastlake Steel Shingles add to the appearance of any building—they are so neat and artistic."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

### 'Eastlake' Metallic Shingles

make the best roof for any style of building—house, barn, factory and warehouse—a roof that is absolutely weatherproof, fireproof and rustproof. "Eastlake" Shingles are easier and quicker to lay than any other shingle, and will last a lifetime—never needing repairs.

An artistic free booklet it pays to have. "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives roofing facts you ought to know. Write for it. Phone Park, 800.

MANUFACTURERS 1775



WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:  
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

### ENDERBY, B. C.

The River City of  
The Okanagan

Fruit Lands, Farm Lands  
Prices Reasonable

**JAMES MOWAT**  
Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate

Want Shipments  
**BUTTER, EGGS,  
CHEESE and POULTRY**

**LAING BROS.**  
3 Phones 234, 236, 238 King St.  
WINNIPEG

### FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

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

### Thompson, Sons & Company,

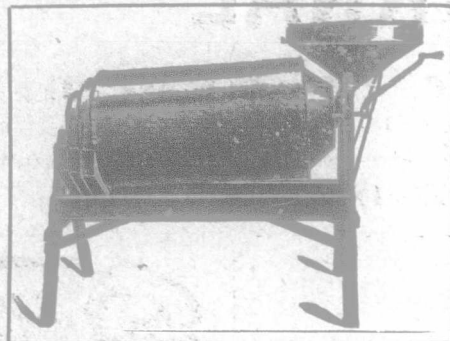
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## IT PAYS TO CLEAN YOUR WHEAT FOR MARKET

OUR NEW MODEL "JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER is the only farm size machine with capacity large enough for this work.

Sold on  
Trial Sub-  
ject to Your  
Approval



Capacity  
100 Bushels  
of Wheat  
Per Hour

Save your foul seed and wild oats at home to feed your stock. Make 10 to 20 cents per bushel by raising the quality of your wheat from one to three grades. You can save the price of the Jumbo if you have 300 bushels of wheat that you are going to sell, if you have 3000 to sell you will save the price of ten Jumbos at least. Many others did this last season, why not you this year.

Remember in buying our machine you have also the most perfect seed grain cleaner now offered for sale by any concern.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, separates perfectly all the largest foul seed, and in fact is just the machine you require for all purposes. Is furnished with bagger, or high elevator for loading tank wagon. Every Jumbo Cleaner is sold on trial entirely subject to your approval. If your implement dealer will not supply you, write direct to us. We will see that you get one of our new 1909 Model machines with a guaranteed capacity of 100 bushels of wheat per hour. Send for catalog to-day.

**THE BEEMAN MFG. CO. LTD.**  
127-129-131 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

## LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc.

DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE  
FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

## MARRIOTT & COMPANY

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

Remember that We Are Headquarters For All Printing Needed by the Stockman.

### WHEELER & OARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every  
Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

### CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



### Special Summer Rates

#### TO THE EAST

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and GRAND TRUNK RY.

Or Via CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only DOUBLE TRACK LINE to Eastern Canada. Stop over privileges.

Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS, for rates, reservations, apply to

A. F. DUFF,  
Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept.  
Phone Main 7098.  
269 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

## HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have  
Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

### The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092 172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

## WE WANT YOUR GRAIN

As it pays to ship to a strictly commission firm  
As we make liberal advances on receipt of shipping bill  
As we give personal attention to the grading  
As we sell on the open market to the highest bidder  
As we make prompt settlements  
As we are licensed and bonded  
Ship your grain, advise

### THE HALL COMPANY LTD.

705 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE



## LEASING OF LANDS

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



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN 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 alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

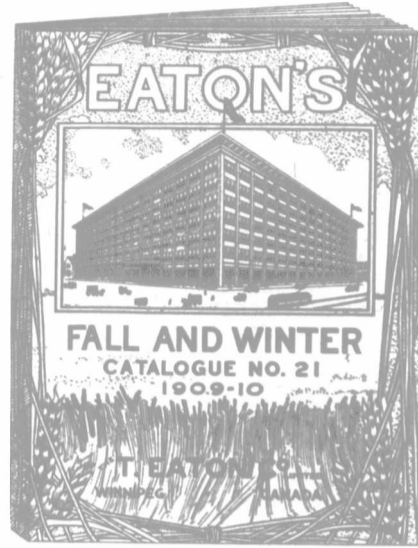
# YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT

The new Eaton catalogue for Fall and Winter is by far our most ambitious effort. It will prove a revelation to strangers in our land who have not learned the wonderful advantages to be gleaned from the Eaton Mail Order System. Write for the catalogue if your copy has not come.

### OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU

With every dollar's worth of goods you buy from us you receive the broad Eaton Guarantee. This means that in the remotest districts of Canada the residents are put on an equal buying footing with dwellers in immense cities.

When goods purchased from us do not prove entirely satisfactory you are at perfect liberty to return them at our expense and other goods will be sent, also at our expense. Or if you desire it we will refund your money in full and pay the charges on the unsatisfactory articles. All we ask is that the goods be returned the cheapest way.



This, combined with our splendid new catalogue, brings every advantage of a city store right into your own home.

**Be Sure to Write at once if the Catalogue has not Reached You**

#### Write For Our Clothing Booklet

This Fall we have issued a special small catalogue of Men's Clothing. It is supplementary to our regular catalogue and contains the same lines of goods. It is beautifully illustrated and for each item a sample of the actual goods is shown. If you think of buying clothing this fall you should write for it.

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



**Direct Draft Damper**  
**at Front of Stove**

**Where it is Easy to Turn**

No reaching across a hot stove and over steaming pots to turn direct-draft damper on Sask-Alta. It is placed right at front of stove (see illustration) where a child can readily operate it.

Sask-Alta Direct Damper insures your arms against scalding by steam, and fingers from being burned. But you cannot get this feature in any other range. It's patented—an exclusive Sask-Alta improvement. 27

**McClary's**  
**Sask-Alta**  
**Steel Range**

APPLY AT NEAREST AGENTS OR WRITE McCLARY'S, WINNIPEG

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We have purchased a large part of one of the most important undeveloped seaports of Northern British Columbia to which great railroads are heading, and are planning to improve it. This townsite alone will make the company wealthy.

We are also preparing to close our options on several large tracts of rich agricultural lands in that district.

These will place our stock at or above par value, and we now offer you the last opportunity to secure Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., stock at \$3.75 per share on payments of 75 cents per share down and the balance payable 50 cents per share each month.

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of this announcement and the danger of delay. The allotment of stock is now nearly gone.

On October 1 the price will be advanced to par value, \$5 per share. It may be withdrawn from the market entirely.

You know what railroad construction has done for Canada and the United States in the past twenty years. The same will be duplicated in British Columbia and Northwest Canada in the next ten years. Remember: One dollar will do more there to-day than ten dollars in a few years hence.

You know the rapidity with which prices and values increase when a new country has been developed by railroads.

Then, you can see the importance of investing with us when prices are the lowest. You will reap all the profits of the company's development.

Northwest Canada and British Columbia are to-day the mecca of the investor and homeseeker. The Canadian Northern Land Corporation, Ltd., offers you an opportunity of sharing in its development.

Your stock is transferable for land at any time.

Buy some of this stock for yourself, or your boy or girl.

If your order is mailed before October 1, your stock will be reserved for you.

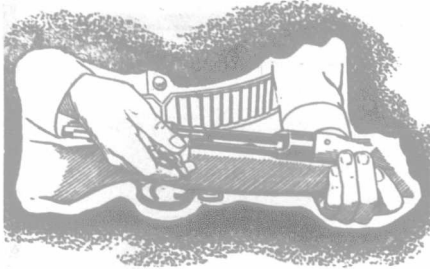
E. W. EMERSON, Secretary,  
 709 Johnston Bldg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

Enclosed find \$..... as first payment on \$..... worth of stock in the CANADIAN NORTHERN LAND CORPORATION, LTD., I agree to pay the balance at the rate of 50 cents per share each month until \$3.75 per share has been paid.

Name .....

Address .....

### Rapid Loading of the ROSS Sporting Rifle



One of the great features of the Ross Sporting Rifle or Military Arm is the Magazine. A handful of cartridges is thrown into the magazine; by moving the platform of the magazine up and down with the left hand these are arranged to feed easily.

You can load five into the Ross as fast as you can two into any other rifle.

If your dealer is without a supply of the Ross Rifle, write us direct. Price \$25 and up. Write for catalogue.

**THE ROSS RIFLE CO.**  
Quebec, P. Q.

### SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

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

No Frosts.  
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.  
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.  
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

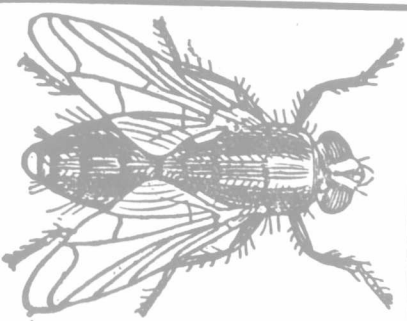
### Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**  
NELSON B. C.



EVERY TEN CENT PACKET OF  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
Will kill more flies than three hundred sheets of sticky paper

## De Laval Separators



Are exclusively used in creameries and model dairies throughout the world. Others only find a market with men and women who accept without question the statement that they are as good or better than the DE LAVAL.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing another until you have seen and tried

### THE NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL.

Ask for catalogue and name of nearest Agent.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

## Beware the So-Called "Rubber Roofings"



There are countless substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid which are advertised as "rubber roofings." Beware of them. For rubber in a roofing would rot in a single summer. "Rubber Roofing" is either a fraud, on its face, because it contains no rubber, or it is a roofing so poor as to be almost valueless. The genuine Ruberoid contains no rubber.

Ruberoid roofing is waterproof, like rubber. It is flexible, like rubber. But the resemblance ends there. For, unlike rubber, it remains waterproof and flexible when exposed to the sun, the rain, the heat, the cold, the air.

Rubber rots after slight exposure. Ruberoid retains its life and durability under the severest weather conditions.

Rubber decomposes rapidly under the action of fumes and gases and acids, while Ruberoid resists them. Ruberoid roofing has, in fact, been used to line vats in which acids are kept.

Ruberoid contains no rubber. It contains no tar. It contains no asbestos. It is not an asphalt roofing.

laid, they look like Ruberoid. But none of them can copy the vital element which gives to Ruberoid its properties. No other maker of roofing can use our exclusive processed Ruberoid gum.

This processed gum, too, is the basis of Ruberine cement which goes with every roll. By means of Ruberine cement you can join the seams and edges of the roofing together, and make a one-piece roof — sealed against leaks — sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid can also be had in attractive colors, suitable for the finest residence. These colors, Red, Brown, Green, are not painted on the roofing — they are a part of it. They do not wear off or fade.

### Protection Against Fire

Ruberoid is almost perfect protection against fire. Hot coals thrown on a Ruberoid roof will set fire neither to the roofing nor to the sheathing underneath.

Ruberoid is tasteless. It is odorless. It can be used on roofs from which drinking water is gathered. And because of these wonderful properties there are today 300 or more substitutes to deceive you.

These substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid, before they are

### Get This Free Book

But before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, please ask for our free book. This book is really a gold mine of practical roofing knowledge. It tells what we have learned in

## RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

twenty years of tests, not only about ready roofings, but about shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

In asking for this free book, please address Department 97Q, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

New York Hamburg London Paris



### Is Your Stock For Sale ?

If so why don't you advertise it and let every one know? Out of 25,000 people there are sure to be quite a number that want exactly what you have to sell. Advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL and reach 25,000 of Western Canada's best farmers. Write for rates.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Croup in Children

Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and the danger there is. It is cruel to let children suffer when a simple remedy is available.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gives immediate relief, heals the inflamed parts restores health and strength to the system.

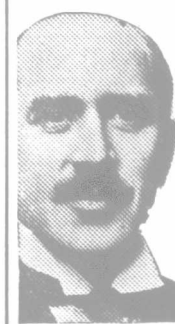
Croup comes suddenly—Be prepared for it.

Large bottle, 35 cts. from all dealers.

J. L. Mathieu Co. Props. Sherbrooke, P. Q.  
Sold by wholesale trade everywhere  
Distributors for Western Canada

**FOLEY BROS. LARSON & CO.**

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



## CANCER CAN BE CURED

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

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

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

**DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE**  
but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get the books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.  
**DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.**  
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509 KANSAS CITY, MO.

A young man married against the wishes of his parents, and, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, said:

"Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the climax."—*Tribune*.

## How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, saline, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 716 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 22, 1909

No. 887

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

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Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50  
(if in arrears) 2.00  
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50  
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrears.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House,  
Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.  
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 STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Noting Actual Returns

For weeks past the intelligent farmer has been taking notes regarding crops and other features on his farm and in the neighborhood. These notes will be used to good account in an attempt to increase the returns per acre in 1910. A comparison of crops grown side by side on his own farm, or of similar crops grown in a neighbor's field, is of inestimable value in assisting the progressive agriculturist in a judicious selection of varieties or strains for seeding purposes.

The use of seed of higher quality and the general practice of thick seeding have been brought into prominence in many districts. The man who is skeptical on these points is consulting his own best interests if he investigates the returns from high grade seed and thick sowing and makes careful comparisons with ordinary seed sown at the usual rate per acre. All through the growing season no doubt he has noticed the general condition of crops. But standing grain frequently is deceptive as to turnout when run through the thresher. Perhaps a field of oats gave promise of a yield of eighty-five or ninety bushels per acre, but actual measurement gave less than sixty bushels. On the other hand it is possible that an oat crop may have been greatly underestimated. The only safe guide, then, is a careful scrutiny of the growing crops, and just as careful study of the yield, as shown when the crop is threshed. It is only on such evidence that a man is safe in paying high prices for what is claimed to be superior seed and then putting this in the soil in increased quantities. Increased yields and a few days less occupied in ripening are what please the farmers of prairie Canada. If such are borne out by actual results the demand for the higher quality of seed will continue to increase.

### Fall Care of Grass Seeding

In many parts of Western Canada the impression still prevails that it is impossible to grow clover on the prairies. Some also find difficulty in securing a satisfactory stand of the cultivated grasses. Granting that there are localities in the West in which the production of clovers and grasses is at least uncertain it must be admitted that in most cases these crops have a poor chance.

In the first place the fact that the seeds are small demands that a well pulverized seedbed should be provided. Further, in order to provide against being crowded out, it is necessary to seed down with some crop that does not grow so rapidly and so luxuriantly as to smother the young clover and grass plants.

But the exercise of care in the preparation of seed-bed and of judgment in selection of nurse crop may be followed by utter neglect of what otherwise would have produced a creditable crop of hay. This neglect most commonly takes the form of close pasturing from the time the harvest is removed until winter sets in. The custom of past decades and the lack of fences results in cattle and other stock having free range, and as a consequence the tender young growth from fresh seeding down is completely stripped. It is forgotten that a plant, like an animal, must be given special protection while it is young. Live stock are allowed to pasture off the clover and grasses that are showing up well and to trample down smaller and weaker plants that came on later.

In order to get the best results from areas seeded down all stock should be kept off after harvest unless the growth is very luxuriant. In this way nature is permitted to provide the winter protection she wishes to furnish.

### Merging for Manufacture

A short time ago it was announced that leading cement companies in Canada had decided to merge into one monster company. Later came the report that cement companies not in the ring first formed had united forces. Then comes the rumor that the cast iron and porcelain enamel manufacturers in Canada have amalgamated their factories.

The ultimate result of such amalgamations, as far as cost of the manufactured article to the common people is concerned, is only problematical. No doubt it will be possible to manufacture the goods at less cost than formerly. Fewer office hands and fewer highly paid managers can at least be anticipated. Besides there should be less expense connected with finding a market for the products. However, in a protective country such as Canada, the aggregation of capital, aiming at monopolistic control, is attended with great opportunities for mischief and extortion.

Considering the cement situation it is found that the import duty on cement coming into

Canada is 8 cents per cwt. under the preferential tariff, and 12½ cents under the maximum schedule applying to imports from the United States, the same rate of duty applying to the containing sacks or packages. As a barrel of Portland cement weighs some 350 pounds, this figures out to a duty of 28 cents a barrel under the minimum or preferential rate, and 43¾ cents on imports from the American mills. Assuming or anticipating complete control of the Canadian output, there would be nothing to hinder the Canadian combine from adding at least 28 cents to the free-trade price on every barrel of cement produced in their mills. Even prior to the securing of complete control, it might operate quite effectively to restrict output, and thus raise prices. As cement is a commodity of almost universal use in country as well as in town, being employed in vast and growing quantities, the cement merger is a matter of vital concern to every citizen, and, therefore, to our statesmen. The new company, as well as the proposed steel merger, and every other large combination of capital, should be carefully watched, and any possible disposition to take advantage of the consumer met with prompt and radical reduction of import duty, or bounty, as in the case of steel. Perhaps the formation of two monster companies will furnish such competition as will ensure normal and reasonable prices.

### Answering Questions

Dozens of questions of divers nature are received by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE every month. Most of them are answered promptly. A few are unavoidably held over for some time, because it is considered better to perpetrate a delay than a mistake. Accuracy in every particular is our prime aim.

But some questions reach the editorial department that are not answered. This is not due to a lack of interest in our inquiring friends, but simply because the enquirer has not shown sufficient interest to give his or her name and address in full. Most of these queries demand great outlay of time and sometimes it costs considerable cash to have an authoritative reply furnished. If we feel satisfied that the enquirer is a bona-fide subscriber of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or a member of the family of a regular subscriber, no pains is spared in furnishing a reliable answer as promptly as possible. It should not be overlooked, however, that it is impossible always to insert the reply in the first issue after the receipt of the query. Time is required to prepare the answer, have it set in type, and have the paper bound and mailed to its destination. Furthermore, lack of space sometimes results in matter being crowded out from one issue to another.

With this warning it is hoped that fewer queries will be sent in without names or post-

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office addresses attached, and that there will also be fewer disappointments. Within the past few days unsigned requests for information have come from Headlands, from Pettapiece, from Balmoral, from Vegreville, from Wapella, from Weyburn, from Markinch, Lethbridge, from Red Deer, and other points on the prairies. Only those that are of general agricultural nature will be answered in these columns.

Always sign name and post-office address when sending a query. On request the name is not published. However the signature is accepted as showing that the question is asked in good faith by a paid up subscriber. It is always necessary to have important details stated as briefly as possible. Under such conditions a prompt and reliable answer is assured.

### Harvesters or Threshermen

The long delayed arrival of harvest hands continues. Excursion trains bearing five hundred, fifteen hundred and two thousand, followed by an avowed total of three thousand on September 12, are poor solace for farmers whose crops are ripe about the middle of August and whose entire harvests are stacked, or perhaps threshed before the much needed help arrives. These men have escaped the rush of work. They still can be of assistance as threshermen, and they can be considered as placed in ideal conditions to be favorably impressed with Western Canada as a grain producing country. But what our farmers want is help as soon as harvesting operations begin. Later arrivals of thousands, while not objectionable from many viewpoints, do not meet the most urgent need.

Continued dry and summer weather, with absence of frost, has favored most districts this harvest season, allowing almost all cutting to be done without serious damage to the grain. But such favorable weather conditions do not always prevail. Some steps should be taken to perfect the organization of departments through whose auspices these harvesters are brought to Western Canada each season, so that the men shall arrive when wanted. This year most of them should be called threshermen—not harvesters.

### Taxation of Land Values—III

In England the demand for reform is even more urgent than in America. There a landed gentry, with a numerous following of satellites and dependents, once granted legal title to the land, is maintained in luxury by exacting rent for the use of this land; and not frequently has been seen in that otherwise favored nation the astounding spectacle of people dying from starvation while land is lying idle. A "single tax" on land values will force land into use by making its "owners" contribute to the public treasury as much for the mere holding of land as for the using of it; and in England, for instance, we shall not be so likely to hear of pheasants living so many brace to the acre while human beings are counted so many brace to the garret.

Undeniably the general philosophy of the "Single Tax" is sound, but when it comes to apply it to conditions as they exist, there arise a number of perplexing questions and objections. Some of these should be here mentioned and discussed.

It is said, for instance, that there is no real distinction between the values created by the individual and those created by the community; that the individual is a social product, his powers are developed by the social environment, and that, consequently, all values are social and not individual. In a sense this is true, and ulti-

mately nothing logically equitable but absolute and universal communism. But, meanwhile, we must necessarily get along with convenient distinctions, even if these are not quite logical; and there is a sufficient distinction between the value of the wheat crop that I grow, even though I have received instructions as to how to grow it from others, and have a binder to harvest it which is quite a complicated social product,—there is, I say, a sufficient distinction between this value and that which attaches to my land by reason of its original quality, its proximity to markets and good roads, and so forth, to warrant quite a difference in the incidence of taxation. For all practical purposes at the present time, whatever may be the case in the remote future, the distinction which the "Single Taxer" makes between individual and social values is a real one.

Secondly, it is objected that the "Single Tax" does not propose to get after the "rich" man who buys a small parcel of land and builds a palatial residence thereon. Surely such a man should pay higher taxes than his poor neighbor, who lives in a modest cottage and "works out" at a dollar a day! This argument seems plausible enough at first glance, and is, moreover, confirmed by the very natural desire to get the "rich" man to "hand over." But those who argue in this way forget that in all probability the "rich" man got rich through some species of land monopoly, and that to leave matters as they are, because of an apparent injustice in a special case, is to leave the whole source of the trouble untouched. Perchance, the "rich" man attained his present envied position through some lucky venture in Western lands, or in Cobalt mines! Shall we allow him to levy huge tribute upon Western farmers or upon the citizens of Ontario, and to pocket thousands to which he is not morally entitled, for the sake of getting a few paltry dollars in taxes upon his place of abode? The feeling that the "rich" man should pay more than the poor man is right enough; but let him build his house unmolested, and let us see to it that his chances of pocketing thousands of dollars without earning them are reduced. Then there will not be so many palatial residences to excite the public's cupidity. To refuse to reform our methods of taxation because, in such a case as I have cited, we think that "rich" man ought to pay taxes on his house is to shut the stable door after the horse is stolen. To be sure he ought to pay extra taxes: not on his house, however, but on the thousands of acres of Western prairie that he has grabbed. That's where he should be "got after."

Again, it is asked: "How shall we assess land value apart from improvements?" Admitting the fact that all assessments are only approximations, and some of them not very close ones, there is no serious difficulty. In Ontario at the present time machinery and live stock are exempted, and real estate is assessed for municipal purposes under two headings: (1) Land and (2) buildings thereon. It only remains to exempt the buildings from taxation, and to make some effort to estimate the value of the other improvements; or, working from the other end, to try to assess the land value as a natural resource or opportunity, and the thing is accomplished. There is no difficulty in assessing for a "single tax" on land values which does not already exist. Such as there are must be got over as well as may be.

Another point, unfortunately, needs to be mentioned. Some farmers are seriously frightened lest, under a Single Tax, the onus of supplying the public revenue fall almost entirely upon their already overburdened shoulders. Of course, there is no valid reason for this complete misconception; it probably arises from a hasty mental confusion of land values with land acreage; and yet, despite all assurances and estimates to the contrary, it is hard to make some believe that the result of a single tax on land values would be to actually relieve the farmer. I have not the figures at hand just now, but I have seen careful estimates to show that the exemption of improvements from taxation will result in no increased burden upon rural property. Of course, in municipalities which are wholly rural, a single tax on land values will mean merely a change in the distribution of taxation, but in mixed communities the burden will fall more heavily than now upon those localities which have been made valuable by common effort. This refers, of course, to municipal taxation alone. In cities, where land values are relatively very high, such a read-

justment as is advocated by the "Single Taxer" would be of more consequence than in the country districts, for there land-hunger is keenest.

Ultimately, one hopes that the taxation of land values will provide a way for the abolition of tariffs, and with it the policy of protection, which is so burdensome to the Canadian farmer. When a direct tax upon land values, the exploitation of State forests and mineral lands, and the taxation of public-service corporations, shall provide a revenue for municipal, Provincial and Federal purposes, then there will be no need for revenue tariffs, which are wholly taxes upon industry, and with their disappearance will go also the wasteful and unfair policy of protection. Doubtless, it will be a long time before such a condition arrives; but every effort towards the exemption of improvements and industry from taxation will be a step in that direction, and there is no reason why the "next step" should not be taken at any time.

The recognition and establishment of equity in our public life, and the conforming of our social institutions and national policies thereto is not merely a counsel of protection, but it is a law which must be obeyed if we are to secure the blessings of Abundance and Peace.—W. C. Good, in London *Farmer's Advocate*.

### Resources Conservation Commission

The Dominion Government, in accordance with an act passed at the last session of parliament for the conservation of the natural resources of the country, has appointed a commission for the conservation of natural resources. It will consist of some thirty or more gentlemen in different parts of the Dominion, with a chairman who will have control of the administration of the recommendations of the commission, and a permanent secretary, empowered to appoint assistants to prosecute the work of investigation, research and education. A report will be made to the government at the end of each fiscal year. The personnel of the commission is as follows: Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Wm. Templeman, Premier Hazard, of Prince Edward Island; Attorney-General Pipes, of Nova Scotia; Surveyor-General Grimmer, of New Brunswick; Hon. Jules Allard, of Quebec; Hon. Frank Cochrane, of Ontario; Hon. Hugh Armstrong, of Manitoba; Hon. J. A. Calder, of Saskatchewan; Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, and Hon. F. J. G. Fulton, of British Columbia, all appointed ex-officio, and the following members selected by the Governor-in-Council: Hon. Benjamin Rogers, of Alberton, P. E. I.; Prof. Howard Murray, of Dalhousie University, Halifax; Frank Davidson, of Bridgewater, N. S.; Cecil C. Jones, Ph.D., Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick; William B. Snowball, lumber merchant of Chatham, N. B.; Dr. Henri S. Beland, M. P.; D. Monk, M. P.; Dr. James Robertson, Director of Macdonald College of St. Anne de Bellevue; Monsignor J. C. K. LaFlamme, Superior of the University of Laval; Sir Sanford Fleming; Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards; E. B. Osler, M. P.; C. A. McCool, ex-M. P.; J. F. McKay, Toronto; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Professor of Forestry of the University of Toronto; Rev. Geo. Bryce, of the University of Manitoba; Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and member of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan; Prof. M. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, and John Hendry, lumber merchant of Vancouver. Hon. Clifford Sifton is appointed chairman.

There are comparatively few weeds which seriously trouble a good farmer. It is the man who buys cheap seed, gets behind with his cultivation, practices an ill-advised cropping system, fails to use hoe, spud or scythe betimes, and lets seeds ripen in his hay fields by reason of tardiness in commencing haying—it is the man who does these things who has most trouble with weeds. The careful farmer will be occasionally troubled with thistles from seeds blown across his line fences, with mustard from seeds washed from higher land, or with some bad weed blown from a threshing machine, or purchased in some grass seed which he thought to be clean; but these are exceptional cases, and usually amenable to prompt treatment.

# HORSE

## Diseases of the Respiratory Organs

### PART II.

By J. FIELDING COTTRILL, V. S.

Several weeks ago we published Part I. of a treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs commonly found in horses. In that article the organs affected and the conditions under which the animals might become troubled were outlined. Congestion of the lungs was dealt with at length and a few brief notes given on pneumonia.—[Editor.]

### BRONCHITIS

By bronchitis we mean inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. This membrane secretes a fluid known as mucus, the chief duty of which perhaps is to lubricate and moisten the tubes. But when this membrane is inflamed, the secretion is at first temporarily suspended and then much increased. This increased quantity of mucus acts as an irritant to the nerves, which communicate to the brain that something is present which is wholly or partially obstructing the tubes. The brain sends to the muscles to remove it and they attempt to perform this by the short, sharp expiration we term a cough. Probably one cough does not succeed. It is then followed by a second. A series may be required, and they may even follow in such rapid succession that they resemble a spasm more than anything else.

This cough, then, is the leading external characteristic of this disease, just as the excessive secretion of mucus is the chief pathological characteristic. Having succeeded in coughing up this mucus it must next be disposed of. (Probably you have already surmised that this mucus is different in some way from the normal secretion. It is so, and, therefore, is better known as phlegm.) When it reaches the pharynx, part of it doubtless is swallowed, and the rest is expectorated or discharged by the nostrils. People, you know, spit out such secretions, but owing to conformation the horse is unable to do this. In fact, nothing can reach the mouth from the pharynx—it must pass through the nose. At first the discharge is white and frothy; later on it becomes creamy, and still later it may be tinged with blood or be rusty looking.

The severity of the disease depends to a great extent upon the position of the inflammation. If the larger tubes are mainly affected the disease may be more of the nature of a nuisance than anything else, because the mucus is scarcely likely to be produced in such quantities as to be really dangerous, but if the smaller tubes are affected the excessive secretion may block these up and thus render that part of the lung quite useless. In this case the disease is dangerous, and may be fatal. In fact, the disease may be, and often is, partly bronchitis and partly pneumonia; hence it is known as broncho-pneumonia.

In one case, again, it may arise quickly, be very severe while it lasts, but readily yield to treatment or produce death. In this case it is termed acute; or it may persist indefinitely and be termed chronic. Let it be understood at once that it is not easy to distinguish between kinds, even for a professional, and that the chronic kind is very apt to become acute; then the danger will readily be understood. We will, therefore, leave out all minor differences and regard it as bronchitis, pure and simple. Bronchitis may be produced by anything which can irritate the mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes. Inhaling irritant gases and smoke, the noxious vapors rising from undrained stables, fluids and solids gaining access to the lungs, say by administering medicines through the nostrils, are some special causes. It may also follow common colds, sore throat and such specific fevers as influenza. The cough and discharge are not the only symptoms. The animal is dull and dejected. He stands with head depressed. He has little or no

appetite. The breathing is quickened and by listening over the lungs (auscultation, we term this) a kind of bubbling noise will be heard, and this is due to the air forcing its way through the mucus. If the inflammation is in the larger tubes the sound will be more like snoring. Of course, the more severe the disease, the more aggravated become the symptoms. He persists in standing throughout the disease and instinctively seeks as much fresh air as possible. He is feverish and, as in all fevers, he is constipated to some extent, and his manure is more slimy than usual; his urine is less in quantity and darker in color than normally. He is also more thirsty than when in health. The profuseness of the discharge has little or no bearing upon the severity of the disease. In fact, a free discharge is not at all a bad sign—but I cannot say I like the rusty color.

### PROPER TREATMENT

As regards treatment I know of no cough mixture which will cure bronchitis by treating the cough. The cough is merely the effect and the inflammation, or bronchitis, the cause. Buy "Slickem's Cure-all for Chronic Coughs" and treat the cough, leaving the inflammation to run riot and your horse will feed the coyotes.

The horse tells you the first thing he needs, and that is fresh air. A roomy, well ventilated box stall is just the thing. Provided there are

fumes of burning rubber or feathers, or smoke of any kind, and after you have finished coughing and wiped the tears away you will know from the painful tingling sensation in your nose and pharynx (and lungs, too, if you do it fairly) what torture the poor beast must endure with his inflamed breathing passages.

Here is a list of suitable medicines: Camphor, Digitalis (a deadly poison which acts upon the heart), belladonna (also a dangerous poison which deadens pain and greatly assists the breathing), chlorate of potash (very soothing to the bronchial mucus membrane), opium (deadens pain), glycerine (soothing and not dangerous), glyco-heroin (a proprietary mixture of a dangerous explosive and a derivative from opium).

I fancy I hear you say, "What homesteader is likely to have them?" And let me whisper: "What homesteader is likely to really need them?"

**NURSING, NURSING, NURSING!** These are the great requisites. If the horse is very dull and depressed, perhaps a dose or two of whiskey may brighten him up and probably make him eat, but, as for cough medicines, I doubt whether it is really necessary to give any.

If you have applied the soothing oil of turpentine, or practically the same thing, the oil of tar, by means of the steam, directly to the inflamed part, that is better than distressing the animal by forcing him to swallow a lot of useless nauseous mixtures—shotgun preparations, originated by sharps, sold by flats, and bought by naturals. Besides, while you are forcing the vile stuff upon him he may cough; the stuff may go "down the wrong way," reach his lungs and you will soon have a case of pneumonia or lung fever to deal with. No, don't trouble yourself and him too with medicines!

"He won't eat!" you say.

Well, you can't make him. You may tempt him with dainties, a single handful at a time. If he eats only a mouthful, that is something. Go to your own cupboard, hunt in the cellar a bit of bread, half an apple, a slice of either raw or cooked potato, a carrot, a bit of grass, anything to tempt him. A gallon of milk two or three times a day with or without half a dozen eggs beaten up in it will keep him alive until perhaps his appetite returns. I have known a quart of coffee or tea enjoyed. Yes, and it had milk and sugar in it, too. Let me say at once to the scoffers, the horse recovered, so that if the drink did no good it certainly did no

harm. My idea is that a "cup o' tea" is as satisfying to the horse as to his rider. Watch that he does not become constipated. If he does, inject about a gallon of warm water into his rectum (see my article upon common colics in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for March 17 for this), but do not use any purgative medicines. Raw linseed oil may sometimes be used, but it is best avoided.

I mentioned bleeding in congestion, but do not use this in bronchitis on any account. Plenty of clean cold water should be within reach all the time, and don't be afraid of changing it often. It will be appreciated. You don't like stale water, nor does he. As he gets better and when nothing but perhaps a cough and white discharge remain, you had better give a tonic powder morning and night. You can buy them ready made; or, if you want to have your money's worth, fight shy of all mixtures made to sell, unless you also want to be sold. Here is a prescription worth more to you than your subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year:

Ferri sulphate, one and one-half ounce; quinine sulphate, one-half ounce; pulverized nux vomica, one and one-half ounce; gentian, three ounces; nitrate potash (salt petre), one and one-half ounce.

Divide into twelve powders and give one powder twice a day, sprinkled on the feed.

In conclusion do not be in a hurry to use the animal at work. Any neglect, however slight, may develop the chronic form of the disease and result in what is known as thick wind, which probably will be incurable.



SIR EVERARD.  
Sire of the noted Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride.

no draughts, the more fresh air he gets the better. Keep as much blood as possible from the seat of danger, therefore, blanket him, hand-rub his legs (you can't overdo this) and bandage them. A little dry mustard well rubbed into his legs will do no harm.

Now mix up half a pound, at least, of mustard with cold water (not hot water) to a paste, as for the table, and rub it well into his sides, extending from near the front legs to nearly as far back as the ribs extend, and from the bottom of the chest to within ten or twelve inches of the backbone. Rub it well in, plaster it on, cover quickly with several sheets of newspaper, then with a sack. Throw a rug or blanket over the back and tie it on well. You want to keep the volatile oil of the mustard in, to act upon the skin and draw the blood to the surface. Repeat this in, say, three days.

Now, put some boiling water in a pail, pour a tablespoonful of oil of turpentine, oil of tar, spirits of camphor, or oil of eucalyptus into it, but you are not likely to have these, except perhaps the first, and that will answer as well as any. Hold the animal so that he must inhale the steam for say fifteen minutes. Stirring the water with a wisp of hay will cause the steam to rise in greater abundance. Repeat this as often as possible. Every hour is not too often in severe cases. The steam tends to allay the inflammation and the turpentine is both a germ killer and a pain destroyer. But one word of caution: Do not "smoke" the horse; use neither burning paper, rubber, feathers, nor anything which can irritate. Just try the experiment yourself. Put your own head over a bowl of steaming water and breathe. This is not bad; it is rather pleasant. Try the

# STOCK

## Who Gets the Profit?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have been very much pleased and interested with the articles on different subjects appearing in your paper weekly, also in the editorials and comments, and if you will be good enough to express an opinion on the matter I now submit for your consideration, or if you consider the subject broad enough to warrant you in inviting its discussion by your readers, I shall be very grateful.

I homesteaded in Saskatchewan some four years ago, obtaining my patent about a year ago, but for divers reasons I considered it advisable not to remain on the homestead, and, therefore, arranged with a reliable man to take the place on shares. I have a number of hogs on the place and could and would increase the number greatly if I could formulate a paying method of handling them. To ship them alive to the packers seems to me to mean that the packer would get the profit and I the experience, so it is up to me to make a better arrangement. I may here explain that the local demand is nil, so a market has to be procured elsewhere.

It would be a simple matter after freeze-up to dress the hog and ship in boxes to the commission men but would such an arrangement be feasible? For that matter I presume if one could successfully cure the meat by a process of dry salting, it would enable shipment to be made at any season. It seems to me, therefore, that what I should do now is to make a connection with some reputable commission firm to handle dressed pork, or perhaps learn to cure it so as to be able to ship it in all seasons. If you can put me in the way of obtaining this information, or any other, which as a practical man you will realize is necessary for me to make a break at this proposition, I shall appreciate your courtesy very much.

Sask.

W. J. H.

The practice of killing hogs on the farm and either selling the carcasses through commission merchants as suggested, or of curing the pork and disposing of it in any way possible, are not practices that appeal much to us. The only proper method for farmers selling hogs is to dispose of them on foot. Killing the hogs may work very well in some cases. We have had readers write us explaining how they had butchered their hogs at home, — cured the meat at home, too, some of them — and professed to be making several times over what they could have made by selling their stock on foot, but we believe that in the majority of cases, if all the facts were considered, home butchering and home curing would not have been found to turn out as profitably as some who have tried it believe it to be. In the nature of things it is scarcely possible for a farmer to dress and cure meat equal to the product of the abattoirs; it is certainly impossible for him to place it on the market in as good form. After one has inspected the country-killed meat offering in our city markets and compared it with the products the packing houses placed beside it,

the reason for the enhanced price of the latter is very apparent. Farm killing the hogs is an antiquated practice, uneconomic and not likely to prove satisfactory.

Your chief reason, it would seem, for favoring farm killing is the suspicion that the packer gets the profit when hogs are sold afoot and the seller gets only experience. It might be interesting in this connection to consider the market situation at Winnipeg at present. For the week ending August 21, stockyard receipts of hogs totalled 961 head, of which 904 sold for the top price of the week, \$8.00 per cwt.; 40 sold for \$7.75, and the remaining 17 hogs ranged in price from \$7.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. That is over 94 per cent. of the hogs received brought top prices and all but 17 head came within 25 cents per cwt., of reaching the highest figure. This does not seem to us to indicate that hog sellers are getting the small end of the stick, unless, of course, it is possible to pay the hog seller a good long price and yet rob him in the transaction. Winnipeg prices compare favorably with hog prices quoted in the leading Canadian and American live stock markets and when the facts of the case are considered there can be no doubt but that an open competition hog market exists in Winnipeg at the present time.

We have an idea that if farmers would look more closely into this question of hog prices they would find it is their system of selling hogs that is giving someone else the profit and them the experience. The difference between the prices quoted week by week in this paper and the price paid locally for hogs, less, of course, the freight cost, represents the slice the middleman takes for handling the little transaction. If farmers would figure out this profit on the hogs they sell, and it is comparatively easy to do so, they would have a better idea than they have now of where some of the price they should have got has gone.

## Suggestions for Stable

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I built a horse stable, 26 by 36 feet, double-boarded with paper between. The posts are 12 feet high. I intend to have four double stalls on each side. The roof has not yet been put on. I would like to build an addition at one end to accommodate 16 or 18 cows; provide a box for a bull; a room for the cream separator, and a water tank. Said addition is to be put on the north gable end with a lean to running the length of it, and the horse stable to be used for buggies and calves. A passage would run up the center of the horse and cow stable wide enough to drive through with a wagon, the animals facing the wall and fed from above. Would you advise me to use chains or stanchions for the cows? Would you advise hip or straight roof? I would like to put hay in the loft with slings from the south gable end. I would be obliged if you would give me plans and particulars for arranging this stable.

Alta.

W. G. M.

We do not like the idea of facing cattle or horses directly on a wall, and feeding from behind or from above. Such arrangement has several bad features in addition to making it very inconvenient in the stable. You will have trouble in lighting such a building properly; it will be more difficult to ventilate, and all you gain by the arrangement is that you are able to drive down the center passage, presumably for the removal of manure. We do not believe in roofing in a stable for this purpose. It is cheaper to put in a litter

carrier, and, if you wish to haul manure directly to the field, to dump the carrier into the sleigh or wagon at the door, than it is to put up a stable of about sufficient width for two rows of cows, and then occupy most of it as a driveway, the stock in the meantime standing with their noses against the outside wall, and the attendant carrying the fodder in between them, over their backs, or forking it down on them from above.

The building is a little narrow to be laid out in the most convenient form, and you probably have the horse stable already arranged. We would change the suggested arrangement of the cow stable, however, and run feeding alleys 4 feet wide in front of each row of cows in the manner shown in the illustration. Such arrangement would disarrange your plan of having a driveway down the center behind the cows, but it would give you a much more convenient stable, better in every way. In the plan shown this course has been followed. The horse stalls are laid out 9 feet in width, including the space occupied by the partition. The length of the partition is 9 feet, and the manger 2 1/2 feet wide. In the cow stable there is a 4-foot passage down each side, the space between being laid off into double stalls for 20 cows, each stall 7 feet in width, inclusive of partition. A feed-room is arranged for, also a grain bin; but if these are not required, the space can be used in the lean to for wagons. The separator room is large enough, and is handy for feeding the skim milk to calves. It might be as well to have a door opening directly into the separator room from outside. The calves can be conveniently turned out, and the cows easily fed.

We would have the water tank above the stall indicated. It can be suspended from above if the ceiling is high enough. A good kind of water tank may be made of galvanized iron. Have it made about 18 inches in depth and of the required width and length; whatever you deem necessary to supply your needs. Suspend it from the joists or overlays above by means of iron straps of about the thickness of 2-inch wagon tires. For a tank 8 feet in length, three straps would be required. Pipe connections may be made to convey the water to any point in the stable.

It will not make much difference whether chains or stanchions are used. Each method is satisfactory, but chains probably are the most convenient. As to covering, we would advise a hip roof on a building of this height. Descriptions of hip roofs were given in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." You will find probably that the chutes necessary for getting the feed down from the loft, and the doors and windows will provide sufficient ventilation. If not, one or two inlets in the walls at the ceiling and an outlet vent extending from the floor to above the roof, placed in some convenient point in the stable, will be ample.

# FARM

## Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length. September 29.—At present quoted prices for hogs at Winnipeg stock yards, what margin of profit does your local buyer have? Does he pay one flat price for all grades or buy according to quality?

October 6.—What has been your experience in marketing eggs and poultry through commission merchants? Do you find such method of selling satisfactory?



SATISFACTORY GROUND FLOOR PLAN UNDER BARN.



October 13—*What is the most expedient way of harvesting a root crop? How do you store the roots? Under average conditions how late in the winter or spring are the roots fit for feeding to stock?*

October 20.—*How would you proceed to fit a team of farm horses for sale in order to get the maximum price? Discuss particularly the diet provided and the exercise and general care needed as well as the time taken to make horses in average working condition fit for market.*

**Boarding Threshing Gangs**

This week's discussion has brought in some of the most interesting letters yet contributed. In connection with boarding threshing gangs the feeling expressed is that the owner of the outfit should provide a dining car and a cook and make a charge of about one cent a bushel extra to meet the expense. Absence of extra help for the housewife demands that this burden be removed from her charge as soon as possible. First place has been given to Geo. A. Harris, of Saskatchewan, and second to A. D. McClure, also of Saskatchewan. Other contributions will be used as soon as space permits.

**Dining Cars the Solution**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The important question of who should board the threshing gangs who thresh our grain annually has ever been one of discussion among farmers throughout the West. If it has not been given very wide discussion in our farm journals it is opportune to do it now. Discussion on this and other farm topics of general interest are appearing weekly in this journal and are of universal benefit to the farmer as well as to others who have to do with the tiller of the soil, appreciating them to the fullest extent.

Boarding the threshing gang during rainy weather, when they cannot thresh and on occasions of delays from breakages, has always been one of vexation, the thresher often claiming the farmer should furnish the meals for men and teams. Some threshers are very good about this, however; others are not. If the farmer pays, it means about \$18.00 a day to him, allowing eighteen men to the gang and eight teams, seven hauling sheaves and one tank team, leaving nothing for a single driver, or a team of drivers, perhaps for the manager of the outfit. I have allowed twenty-five cents per meal for men and twenty cents per meal for each team. If the thresher would furnish a dining car and board the gang and by charging one cent per bushel extra for threshing a good deal more satisfaction would be given the average farmer, although in some cases some farmers would say they could furnish the board cheaper than by paying the one cent per bushel extra—and probably they could, considering the quality of board they provide.

The men who work on a threshing gang have to work hard and long hours and it is hungry work and they need good board and meals, on time as well, and occasionally some of them are upset physically from change of board from one house to another. The threshers' dining car would solve this to a great extent. One thresher in our district is boarding the gang this year and it is proving quite satisfactory.

To the bachelor it would be hailed with delight and received with open arms, for to him who "batches," no more bothersome question comes during the whole year than: How am I going to board the threshers when they arrive to thresh my crop this year?

A great saving of work and worry to housewives would be overcome by threshers boarding their own men. So uncertain is the time of the arrival of the machine (we all know it is too true) that it keeps the housewife in hot water. She knows she should have everything ready for them the first meal and, accordingly, prepares for it. But word comes that they will not be here for three or four days later. Some of the eatables she has so carefully prepared will not keep in good condition till they come four days hence and there now will be a big loss, which always is vexatious to good housekeepers. Wives of farmers in this great West of ours are called upon to do a good deal of work, and sometimes with little material or things to do it with and we should try to make it as easy as possible for them, and especially during that trying time of threshing. I think if you would ask the

threshing gang, too, which they would prefer you would find they would say: "Give us the dining car." Therefore, in my estimation, the practice in vogue in most districts of farmers boarding the threshers is not the proper one to follow.

Saskatchewan. GEO. A. HARRIS.

**Harvesters a Burden**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In the pioneer days when houses were small, and the threshing gangs much larger than they are now very often the men were obliged to sleep upon the kitchen floor; and of course they had to be routed out before the women folks could put in an appearance to prepare breakfast. Under those conditions there was bound to be more or less complaining among the men. After the advent of the sleeping caboose the chief cause of friction between the household and the gang was removed. The men now have more time to rest in the morning before the gong sounds for breakfast, and they come to their meal in better humor than when fired out of the kitchen without very much ceremony. When the caboose for the men to sleep in came along, it brought in its train, in addition to some things that could not be

**Harvesting and Storing Roots**

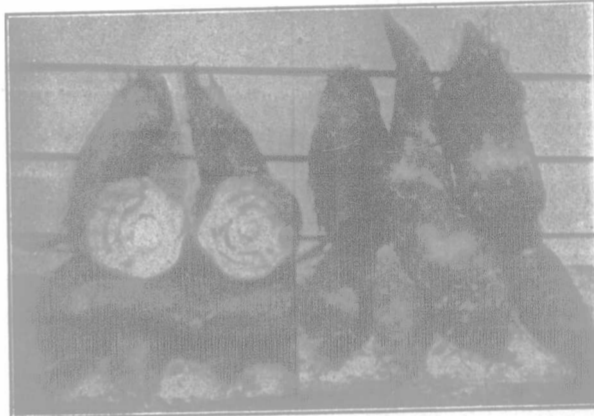
A good field root crop is often lost from careless harvesting, or unsuitable storage arrangements. Mangels are one of our most productive as well as one of the most valuable root crops, but it often happens that the greater part of the crop is lost through leaving the roots in the field until fall frosts injure the crown of the plant. They then quickly spoil. This crop should be harvested usually early in September. The turnip rooted kinds can be pulled by hand and the tops either cut or twisted off and two or four rows thrown into one. When removing the mangel tops care must be taken that the crowns are not cut or they may suffer from bleeding, which causes the root to shrink. For this reason it is well to leave a part of the leaf attached to the root.

Turnips are much more hardy than mangels and can be left in the field until quite late in September. In fact they usually make their most rapid growth during cool weather. These roots may either be pulled by hand and the tops cut off with a knife, or the tops can be cut off with a hoe and the roots dragged out with a harrow. The first plan is the most satisfactory, but the last mentioned takes the least time.

In the eastern provinces field roots are usually stored in pits, but that plan is somewhat risky in the Canadian West. Besides they are difficult to reach during the winter when thus stored, for it is seldom warm enough to allow of the pits remaining open any length of time. There is no

**UP-TO-DATE METHODS GIVEN**

Thorough cultivation with up-to-date methods and modern machinery rapidly is replacing the meagre stirring of the soil so common to the fertile acres of Western Canada a few years ago. In order to keep in touch with the most approved system, and to ascertain the practices of successful farmers in all parts of the Prairie Provinces you should be a regular reader of *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal*. Contributions appear every week in our columns discussing some important phase of practical farming. The intelligent reader easily can select the system or systems most likely to prove satisfactory under the conditions that exist on his farm. The yearly subscription price, \$1.50, is a mere bagatelle when it is considered that a slight change in method of soil cultivation or in grade of seed used easily may increase the returns one to ten bushels per acre. Let your neighbors and friends know the value of this agricultural journal to the general farmer. Induce him to subscribe and secure a premium.



MANGELS KEPT UNTIL JULY 30.

These roots were pulled October 8, put in pits and covered with straw and sufficient earth to keep the straw from blowing. On October 22 they were transferred to cellar under the hog pen and piled somewhat after the fashion of cordwood.

danger from frost in the average house cellar. More frequently cellars are too warm. In addition the odors from field roots are not sanitary or agreeable under a living room.

Field roots of all kinds keep best at a low temperature. I have found the best results from a temperature between 32 and 40 degrees. The roots then remain fresh and unsprouted until spring and are often as solid as when harvested.

Where it is practicable a root cellar should be excavated at the back of the cattle barn with an opening into the barn. This plan insures freedom from frost and the roots can be reached readily even during the coldest weather. I have known mangels to keep for twelve months in such a cellar. Where it is not possible to make the cellar at the back of the barn some bank or ridge at a distance can be utilized, providing the excavation is deep enough and well drained. A sand bank is excellent for this purpose. After the excavation is made the walls are either boarded up or concreted, a roof of cord-wood ties or timber thrown across and the surplus soil placed on the roof. Ventilators, three inches square, every ten feet are required. These can be partly closed during very cold weather. The entrance at the end must be protected with double doors with an air space between. During the fall and early winter both doors and ventilators must be left open to allow the warm and damp air to pass off. Then close them gradually as winter comes on. All winter the temperature should be kept about one or two degrees above freezing. A thermometer can be dropped down the ventilators to find how cold it is without the risk of opening the doors. Should the winter prove a very severe one and the thermometer get near the danger point, dry strawy manure can be placed over the roof as an extra protection.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Saskatchewan. A. D. McCLURE Manitoba Agricultural College

## Markets Wheat Early

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is only common sense prudence that every farmer should take all reasonable and fair means to get the very highest returns for everything he produces. This is the season when our most valuable product must be disposed of, and as a rule the best way to dispose of it will be to sell it at once. The loss from shrinking of the grain in weight, through long delay in selling it, is quite considerable and should have our attention. The loss may not seem to be very great but facts from farmers of wide experience who have carefully gone into the matter show that the loss is really more than we would think. If we are not satisfied with the elevator prices (and many farmers in our vicinity are not) by selling in car lots and shipping through a commission agent and over the loading platform we can realize the highest price and grade and the least dockage—in a word, the maximum of satisfaction in the disposal of our wheat or other grains. By selling through a commission house your money is as safe and sure as any bank.

Some say that we all cannot sell or ship our wheat as soon as threshed, for cars cannot be obtained. This is very true in many towns, ours not accepted, and January is here before some can get cars to ship their wheat. This fact compels some to wait till the rush is over and they may profit by the rise of wheat again, but all cannot hold their wheat till the rush is over, as they have the summer's debts to square away, and as soon as they can market their grain after threshing they must do so. We will admit that the flooding of the market has a tendency to lower prices, but the point is to get in first while the price is good.

I believe farmers could control the market if they would co-operate and market their wheat as demands called for it, but up to the present very little co-operation has been practiced and many farmers are pressed for money after harvest to straighten just debts that they must sell at once.

If you sell wheat as soon as threshed you gain in several ways, viz.: the good price, no loss caused by shrinkage in weight, no risk of loss from fire or by leaky granaries, no storage to pay if you have it stored in elevator, the interest on the money realized or the chance of again investing it, which you could not do if it was still unsold in your granaries or in an elevator.

I do not think it pays, as a rule, to hold wheat after threshing and I intend to sell mine this year as soon as I can get it to market.

Saskatchewan.

GEO. A. HARRIS.

## Fall Plowing

There is much difference of opinion among Western farmers regarding the advisability of fall plowing, some contending that the fall plowed stubble land gives a much lower yield of grain than is obtained from spring plowing, others prefer fall plowing, particularly for wheat. When we consider the very great diversity in the character of the soil throughout the West, and the variation in the annual rain fall this difference in methods adopted is largely accounted for. No hard and fast rule can be made for the whole country. The system best adapted to the rich clay soils of the Red River Valley might not apply to the more rolling and generally lighter soils of the districts west of that valley. Where the soil is sandy or the rainfall light, fall plowing left rough and without harrowing or packing is pretty sure to be badly dried out by spring, and the crop will generally prove a light one.

Owing to the large areas under cultivation in Manitoba it will always be necessary to do considerable fall plowing, even on the lighter soils and in the drier districts. By proper attention to harrowing and packing the drying out of such soils can be reduced to a minimum. The harrow and soil packer should be taken to the field with the plow and each day's plowing packed and harrowed before leaving the field. If the soil is wet these operations can be postponed for a day or so, but moist soil just turned up by the plow always packs better than when left to dry out; besides there is a loss of moisture if the packing is deferred. Let the sub-surface packer follow the plow; then harrow once in a place so as to leave the soil in granular condition but not as fine as powder. If this plan is followed fall plowing can be recommended even for the lighter soil of the West.

Where the soil is a very stiff clay loam such as is often found in the Red River Valley and where the land turns up in large hard lumps it is often not advisable either to harrow or pack it. Greatest benefit is obtained by leaving such soils rough and exposed to the frost of winter, which quickly mellows them down and brings them into good working condition. In stiff clay soil it is very essential that the plowing be uniform and that no

part of it be skimmed over or it will show plainly in the next crop. If the horse power used is light then a narrower furrow should be cut.

On low lying flat land it is a good plan to make the ridges narrow and run them towards the lower land. This will greatly assist in carrying off the surface water in spring. Water furrows made by plowing a deep furrow through the low spots will also prove useful in removing the surface water in spring and hastening seeding.

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

## DAIRY

### Cow-Testing the Proof

Exhibitions bring out some of the finest looking cows that the admiring public could possibly wish to see. Sleek appearance, general thriftiness, and show condition are appraised, conformity to type is judged, and point by point various characteristics are valued. Excellent as they may be, these cows on exhibition should submit to a further examination before the ordinary factory patron is prepared to award them first place in his estimation. He asks, and rightly so: Can this cow give a large yield of milk and butter-fat at a low cost? He cannot afford to accept just a two days' high record; he needs a cow that will attend strictly to business, the business of making money for him, three hundred days in the year. The one vital point for him to ascertain is: Does it pay me to keep this cow? Is her profit sufficiently large? To this end he keeps records of each individual cow in the herd and records of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced, so that no doubt may lurk in his mind as to each cow's capacity. Cow testing associations make this as easy as possible at a minimum expense. The dairy division, Ottawa, bears the cost of testing, and supplies blank forms free. Several hundred cows in July had over 850 pounds of milk and 28 pounds of fat to their credit. Many individual records total 5,000 pounds of milk this season, while a few choice specimens are already up to 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk and 280 pounds of fat.

Ottawa.

C. F. W.

### Wants High-Grade Cream

Buttermaker Fred Straberg recently issued a circular to the patrons of the Viking Creamery, which is under Government management. The Viking Creamery was opened for business after the middle of July, and has to date turned out over 11,000 pounds butter. There are sixty patrons furnishing cream, which is mostly gathered by regular haulers. The Viking district is well adapted to dairying, and farmers in the vicinity are taking great interest in it. Next year the creamery expects to do a largely-increased business.

This is the circular sent to the patrons under date of August 23, 1909:

Beginning with this week the cream is being graded at the creamery as follows:

First.—Sweet in taste, clean flavor, uniform consistency.

Second.—Sour in taste, clean flavor, uniform consistency.

Third.—Anything which will not grade second or first.

The object of grading the cream is to further improve the quality of butter made in the creameries in Alberta, and to eventually lead up to the payment of a premium on the best grades of cream supplied to the creamery. A report of the grading and of the temperatures of the cream, when received, will be sent to the dairy commissioner every two weeks.

I hope you will keep your cream in such condition that it will grade No. 1, but do not handle or keep it in such a way as to get under the second grade, as the agreement between your association and the government for the operation of the creamery stipulates that cream from which a first-class quality of butter cannot be made is not to be accepted.

Cream which is too sour will not grade No. 2. Cool your cream at once after separating, and stir well when mixing with other cream, and keep as cold as possible.

I am willing to do all I can to turn out a good quality of butter from our creamery, but to do this I must have a good quality of cream, and I hope you will do your best to furnish good, clean flavored cream.

## POULTRY

### Poultry Products in Demand

There is every indication that the supply of English home-reared turkeys will fall far short of the demand, writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner from Leeds, England. This is attributed to the continuous wet weather which has, by inducing disease, caused the death of many of the young birds. There is likely to be a call for Canadian turkeys before long.

There is a shortage in eggs, also—a universal shortage, it is believed—caused by an increasing demand for eggs all over the world. Since 1906, the imports into the United Kingdom have been declining. For the first six months of this year, 62,247,860 fewer eggs were received than for the same period of last year, a decrease of 7 per cent. In value, the decline amounted to only 0.61 per cent., prices having risen.

### Farming Chickens Out.

The most unique feature in connection with the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College is the system Professor Graham has of farming his chickens out. The chicks are not yarded on the old runs, as formerly, but are put out over the farm, some of them along the edge of an old gravel-pit, around which shade trees have been planted for the purpose of hiding the pit. Colonies were put at the edge of the trees, and the chicks allowed free run over the adjoining pasture fields. Another colony was found at the edge of a corn-field, and the chicks were allowed free run through the corn, and the way they have grown this season proves that this system of rearing the chicks is satisfactory, as far as the birds are concerned. He also has them placed in the orchard; in fact, anywhere that he could find available space. Those in charge of the various departments of the college farm seem quite pleased to have the chickens on their land, all thinking that it is just as good for the land as for the chickens. This idea should become more and more popular with farmers. A few colony houses run in the corn or pasture fields would provide the chicks with fresh ground each year, they would be able to pick up much feed that would otherwise be wasted, help enrich the fields, and keep down insect pests.

### Poultry in Show Condition

To succeed at present-day poultry exhibitions conditioning is necessary. Those who expect to place their birds in the most important shows will tell you conditioning commences with the grand-mother of the birds. At the very latest it should begin at that period when the bird begins to attain the plumage in which it is to be shown.

We may say that conditioning means:

First.—The development of every fine characteristic.

Second.—The protection of all development.

Third.—The attempt to assist desirable characteristics to reach their highest perfection, or, as a fancier sometimes terms it, to have the bird in "full bloom" just at the time of exhibition.

Fourth.—Training the bird to affect the carriage most typical of the ideal for its breed or the prevailing fashion. It should be tame, and its pride showing itself should be encouraged.

Fifth.—The final preparation to show usually is the perfect cleansing of the plumage, the dressing of the bird's head, and the cleansing and manicuring of its shanks and feet.

The development of every fine characteristic means that the caretaker must have experience in feeding, in order that he may give the kinds of food that will produce the highest degree of health and vigor, and that will enhance the color values of the plumage, but he must not give food which will over-fatten the birds, as that is apt to make them clumsy and unshapely. In some cases it is necessary to give food that will develop hardness of feather, while the birds of other breeds must have feed to produce length and fluffiness of plumage. In addition to knowing what to feed, he must know when to feed, and in what quantity, so that the birds may be in the right condition and "fit" at the right time. If he feeds too much or too stimulating food, the pullets mature too early, and often suffer from exhaustion from the early production of eggs.

To properly protect the birds, requires a knowledge of the proper kind of houses, also a favorable method of perching or bedding. Walls, perches and fences must be so constructed that they cannot injure the plumage. There must be protection from the sun and shelter from the rain, and there

must be exercise in proper amount, and at the proper season. There should be grass for the feet, and also water for the feet and bills; and this water must be placed in vessels adapted to prevent injury to feet, beak, beard, crest, comb and wattles. A clean dust bath must be provided that will not adhere to the plumage nor soil nor stain it. The bird must be protected through the journey to the show-room and into the exhibition pen. The successful conditioner cannot afford to allow the bird to be neglected at this time or the best bird may have to be passed by the judge.

Wash the bird well before sending it to the show-room. Restore soiled plumage to the perfectly clean (normal) state of a wild fowl found in the most advantageous surroundings.

The experienced fancier and exhibitor who becomes an expert conditioner, learns through practice and observation all the methods that prove successful. They are just common-sense details, which the painstaking poultryman may master, even though each new condition requires a slightly different treatment.—[F. L. Sewell, in Reliable Poultry Journal.]

## FIELD NOTES

Secretary Beer writes that the Western Manitoba Teachers' Association will meet in Brandon on October 14th and 15th, next. The details of the program will be announced later. Single fare will be given by all lines of Railway connecting with Brandon.

### Weeds In Alberta

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta is after the weed men, and many farmers and landowners already have found it unprofitable to let weeds grow on their acres. Eighteen government field agents hover about the province, and those who failed to heed when notified to cut their weeds, in many cases paid the penalty. This year thirty informations were laid against land-owners. The fines ranged from one to forty dollars. The principal offenders were real-estate men and speculators who do not cultivate their land.

This past season, owing to the winter-killing of winter wheat, weeds in many parts were quite prevalent. It is the intention of the Department to follow up the work from year to year in an endeavor to prevent the spread of all noxious weeds.

### Toronto's Great Fair

Amplified to 260 acres by a large addition to the west of Dufferin St., providing space for an athletic field, model military camp and new transportation building, with the entrance rearranged so that the visitor on entering finds himself facing south instead of east, the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition this year present an aspect of spaciousness in keeping with the extent and importance of the greatest annual exhibition of a continent. The presence of Lord Charles Beresford as the distinguished guest of the Exhibition Association contributed unquestionably to the popular interest, whatever one may think of his imperialistic and naval ambitions.

With the broadening of the premises the standard of exhibits and attractions has not been allowed to sag. Responding readily to the public protest against dangerous feats, following the fatal consequences of one of last year's thrillers, the management wisely decided to exclude these hair-raising features of entertainment from its programme. The attendance throughout the two weeks was encouraging. The increase in admissions over last year was nearly 100,000, giving a total attendance of about 750,000, and receipts of \$275,000, or a net surplus of \$70,000.

The process building, manufacturers' building, and other edifices with their hundred and one labyrinthine corridors, displaying mechanical processes, along with industrial, artistic, horticultural and agricultural productions, attracted their teeming throngs of interested spectators. It was the old exhibition, but with much that was fresh and new, and many old things well worth seeing again.

Among the educational exhibits was one in the dairy building, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, displaying carcasses with tubercular and other disgusting lesions, discovered in the course of Federal meat inspection. An attendant in charge, explained how the animals from which the carcasses were obtained walked up to the slaughter-house apparently fat and sound. Mention was made of the fact that many of these affected carcasses may have the visible tubercles removed and then be sold into regular consumptive channels. The extent and nature of the Federal meat-inspection service was explained, and the point not evaded that the establishment of municipal abattoirs under competent veterinary inspection is the solution of the problem of insuring a local supply of reliably wholesome meat.

(Continued on page 1293).

## Increased Grants to Agricultural Education

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The secretary of the Board of Agriculture makes a strong plea for increased state aid for agricultural education, which he claims would have a direct influence in cheapening the cost of production, and benefit both farmers and consumers. Only £76,000 was allotted for this purpose in the year 1907-8. A peculiar fact is the apathy of the purely agricultural counties to technical instruction in agriculture, and the enthusiasm of the industrial counties in the same cause. For instance, per 1000 of the male population, Monmouth spends £210 and Lancashire £187, against only £12 in West Sussex and £3 in the Holland division of Lincoln. There are computed to be 10,000 persons in the county who need agricultural training in some form, but less than 7 per cent. are receiving any.

Higher agricultural education was first recognized in 1888 by a grant of £5,000 per annum. Since then this has been increased to £12,000. Even with this meagre sum good work has been done, and one distinct gain is the attitude of farmers to science and education in the districts where agricultural colleges are located. County councils are calling for more money and this desirable end is in sight.

One of the proposals foreshadowed in the Budget was a development fund to aid forestry, agriculture, rural industries, road construction, etc. To this fund all future surpluses were to revert automatically.

A bill to give effect to the scheme has been introduced into the Commons and has passed the first reading.

Definite financial provisions are to be made instead of relying on possible surpluses. The fund is to consist of: (1) Sums voted by parliament; (2) £2,500,000 in five annual installments; (3) profits on interest on various loans and grants.

Special motor roads are to be constructed under the control of a road board, and such roads will be free from speed limits.

It is interesting to recall Mr. Lloyd-George's speech at the introduction of the budget: "The grant will be utilized in the promoting of schemes which have for their purpose the development of the resources of the country, and amongst others equipping agencies for disseminating agricultural instruction."

BURNS' DAIRY BILL DROPPED

When Parliament is nearing the end of a session there is always a "slaughter of the innocents," or the dropping of bills which cannot be passed during the session. Mr Burns' milk and dairies' bill is one for which time cannot be found. It is probable that the measure will be reintroduced at the beginning of the next session, and as the demand for some action to remedy the existing state of affairs is insistent the bill will pass with some modifications. Milk producers on the whole have pronounced in favor of the provisions.

EMBARGO TO STAND

The embargo on Canadian cattle is to stand. In spite of representations by farmers and others interested, Mr. Asquith, on the ground of public health, has declined to remove the restrictions. Nor will he institute any inquiry, as no new facts to the public advantage would be gained.

While quite prepared to admit that one might go through Canada and find no trace of foot and mouth disease, it could not be disputed that disease had from time to time made its appearance in the United States, and one could not put the United States and Canada into two water-tight compartments. The long and loosely guarded boundary was not an adequate security. He said this with great regret, because, as a very strong free trader, he was averse to any form of restriction of importation.

HORSE SHOW AT DUBLIN

The Dublin horse show, the 42nd of the series, was favored with fine, though dull, weather and a capital attendance.

Entries do not vary much from year to year, and they totalled 1,245 at this show. Harness horses showed a decided increase and young horses suitable for hunters an equally decided decrease.

In the Thoroughbred classes an English stallion, "Curio," a fine brown owned by Stephen Mumford, of Warwick, took the honors in the aged stallion class and also the Croker challenge cup. A County Down bay horse, "Captivation," shown by Thos. Lindsay, was first amongst the younger stallions. The yearling colts were only an average lot; the fillies were better. The best colt was a nice bay, owned by Mrs. Delaney, County Dublin. Amongst fillies first place went to "Forest Belle," shown by Hogan, of Loughrea.

The Coote challenge cup for the best Hunter brood mare, owned in Ireland, was won by Patrick Clarke's "Partridge," and she also took the breed gold medal. The Hunters made a grand display in the ring, but were of widely varying quality. A fine bay gelding, John Read's "The Baron," was first amongst the heavier weight carrying class, and a handsome chestnut, "Red Rover" owned by John Drage was the best in the medium weight class.

The judging of the double harness classes was keenly followed. In the first class, in close competition, John Kerr, of Rickmansworth, took first place with his well known winners, "Loudwater Rob Roy" and "Loudwater Friar Tuck," beating Miss Ella Ross'

pair. This was the not under 15.3 hands class. Miss Ross got first place in the 15-15.3 hands class with her fine blacks, "Grand Vulcan" and "Grand Vulcano." The Milward Jones challenge cup and the society's silver medal, for best pair of carriage horses driven in double harness, again went to John Kerr, the holder, for "Rob Roy" and "Friar Tuck."

SHEEP FAIR A SUCCESS

The Britford sheep fair is one of the most important in the country, and this year, in fine weather, about 29,000 sheep were penned—2,000 more than last year. The demand was not good and prices fell below expectations, except for lambs, which were fairly well called for. The sale and letting of lambs was attended by a large crowd around the sale rings and some fine Hampshire Down lambs were offered from well known flocks. Top price was 72gs. for two lambs let by J. Flower, Chilmont, to Capt. Morrison and H. Lambert. Store sheep on offer numbered 15,000, and demand was fairly brisk.

SALE OF SOUTHDOWNS

Another widely known annual event is the sale of Southdowns at Chilchester. The demand for ewes was much better than expected and practically every lot was disposed of. The rams sold rather unevenly, though demand was excellent for anything of good quality. H. F. Jennings made the top price and average of the sale. His champion ram sold for 45gs., and eleven averaged £23 11s. 6d. In all 293 rams were sold at an average of £7 19s. 3d. Ram lambs were in uneven request—222 were sold at an average of £5 15s. 9d. The top average was for three from Dermot McCalmont's flock, £16 19s. 4d. An unusual feature of the sale was the inclusion of four entire flocks for dispersion.

EIGHTY HOLSTEINS SOLD

The sale of eighty head of Holsteins from the herd of H. P. Ratcliff, Bexhill, brought out a large company and good prices prevailed. Considering the many youngsters in the offering, £17 10s. was a good average to attain. The total was £1,418, 17s. All the animals are eligible for the new British Holstein herd book.

SHROPSHIRE SALE

Good prices were realized at Sir Walter Corbet's annual sale of Shropshires at Acton Reynold. The highest price was 40 gs. for a shearing ram, sold to Mr. Simon, Market Drayton. Shearling ewes brought higher prices than for many years. Frank Bibby paid as much as 14 gs. each for ewes.

AUGUST CROP REPORT

The Board of Agriculture report on crop prospects to August 15th show an improvement of all crops except hops, and this is attributed to the sunshine and heat of the early part of the month. In mid August the yields for Great Britain are predicted as follows, taking an average crop to be 100: Wheat 105, barley 105, oats 97, potatoes 105, roots 104, hay 94. Barley has made the best progress recently and potatoes have improved. A low hop yield is expected largely due to the ravages of aphids. The yield of hay is light, except in a few places.

Under conditions prevailing now, in the first week of September, harvesting is proceeding under poor conditions, wet weather materially affecting the work. The quantity of beaten down grain causes an unusually heavy demand for hand labor. Fortunately such labor is fairly abundant, but the cost of harvesting will be heavy. The grain is very wet and advice on how to deal with such grain is being freely offered in the agricultural press. A little new wheat has been marketed in rather poor condition, at prices ranging from 38s. to 41s. per quarter. The average price of old wheat is 41s. 6d. per quarter. F. DEWHIRST.

## Field Grain Competition in Alberta

Twelve agricultural societies in Alberta held field grain competitions for fields of oats and eleven of those also for standing fields of wheat. Only four districts entered the competition for fields of winter wheat. Undoubtedly the winter killing of the winter wheat was responsible for no competition being held in many of the districts. Especially in the Cardston district some fine fields of fall wheat reported. Taking the crops in general over the province the spring seeded grain and especially the oat crop was reported of standard quality. Abundance and Banner varieties of oats were the two varieties that secured the highest scores in the various districts.

WINNERS WITH WHEAT FIELDS

Following are the awards and scores for wheat in the various districts:

Cardston Society—Winter wheat, S. M. Woolf, 93½; A. Pitcher, 86½; C. T. Marsden, 80; H. A. Walters, 79; A. Perrey, 63. Spring wheat: S. M. Woolf, 91½; John Johanson, 81½. Deseret—Winter wheat: A. Welker, 89; J. Meeks, 85; H. J. Hughes, 82; C. J. Wyman, 81½; W. A. Ackroyd, 81; J. E. Meeks, 75½; J. Williams, 70. Spring wheat: J. E. Meeks, 84½; W. S. Sabley, 74; J. T. Henniger, Sr., 68; A. R. Bennett, 64½. Innisfail—A. Loughheed, 88; R. B. Park, 84; C. F. Ashmore, 78; J. Jensen, 76. Lacombe—B. F. Bailey, 86; P. A. Switzer, 82½. Leduc—E. Alpaugh, 89; S. W. Shankel, 81. Lethbridge—Winter wheat: W. H. Spankman, 79½; A. L. Foster, 77. Spring wheat: Pawson

## Events of the Week

Bros., 95; A. Bruchet, 94; W. H. Spankman, 91; D. Pelletier, 86; G. M. Hatch, 76; Hamilton Bros. & Galbraith, 69; Adam Link, 45.

Macleod — W. J. Glass, 93; H. Mackintosh, 90; W. A. Glass, 88; F. A. Adams, 84; A. F. Leather, 82; M. Matheson, 81; E. C. Westaver, 80; J. Mackintosh, 71.

Medicine Hat — John Evans, 84; G. Grieve, 82; W. Gingell, 81; J. Hawke, 72; J. Fleming, 72; R. Loudon, 60.

Raymond — Winter wheat: W. M. Palmer, 85; Hereford Ranch Co., 84; H. S. Allen, 82; T. J. O'Brien, 81. Spring wheat: Henry Holmes, 81; T. B. Roberts, 80; Hereford Ranch Co., 75.

Sedgewick — D. McNabb, 89; J. A. Colvin, 88; A. M. McKee, 87; J. L. Sparrow, 84; J. F. Griner, 83; W. Sharp, 82; P. N. Tricker, 81; W. M. Low, 81; W. J. Hornbly, 81; J. W. Bicker, 74.

Vermilion Valley and Beaver Lake — C. T. McGowan, 89; J. E. Powell, 86; Robt. Fairbairn, 82; D. A. Kennedy, 81.

## AWARDS IN OATS

Competitions in oat crops resulted as follows: Cardston — T. H. Woolford, 90; S. M. Woolf, 85; Deseret — J. E. Meeks, 92; J. E. Meeks, 88; Levi Harker, 85; A. R. Bennett, 83; H. W. Harker, 75; F. H. Minor, 59.

Innisfail — W. J. Bacroft, 83; A. Lougheed, 81; C. Stiggins, 80; W. Champ, 75; J. Smith, 69.

Lacombe — A. F. McGill, 90; E. W. Simpson, 86; P. A. Switzer, 86; Frank Roberts, 78; B. F. Bailey, 75; H. W. Metcalf, 70; R. H. Trout, 68.

Leduc — J. J. Alpaugh, 82; E. Alpaugh, 82. Lethbridge — Pawson Bros., 95; A. Bruchet, 77; Hamilton Bros. and Galbraith, 63.

Lloydminster — Rackham and Smith, 89; Jos. Hodson, 89; Boden Bros., 87; A. H. Biddy, 86; H. J. Miles, 83; L. T. Symonds, 82; C. H. Barret, 82; L. W. Hewitt, 81; R. J. Symonds, 80; Hugh Hill, 77; F. L. King, 76; J. Stone, 74.

Macleod — W. J. Glass, 91. Medicine Hat — J. Robinson, 85; G. Grieve, 84; John Evans, 82; J. Fleming, 79.

Raymond — Hereford Ranch Co., 83; H. S. Allen, 70; L. O. Norton, 53.

Sedgewick — John Burn, 95; A. M. McKee, 95; J. L. Sparrow, 75.

Vermilion Valley and Beaver Lake — T. T. Hodgins, 89; C. G. McGowan, 87; G. Colby, 85; W. Still, 82; Willis Cole, 80; Robt. Fairbairn, 67.

The judges were: W. C. McKillican, Calgary; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; Hugh Mackintosh, Macleod; Albert Lougheed, Bowden and T. H. Woolford, Cardston.

## Where Harvesters Went

It is estimated that approximately 18,000 harvesters came to Western Canada during the past few weeks. Of the total number Manitoba got over 6,500 and Saskatchewan over 11,000. Some of the latter went on to Alberta.

Figures sent to Winnipeg officials by agents show the distribution to have been as follows:

In Manitoba the main line got 1,446; Souris branch, 865; Reston-Wolseley branch, 8; Deloraine branch, 2,539; Estevan branch, 754; Miniota branch, 254; Broomhill branch, 1; Rapid City branch, 55; Lenore branch, 99; Winnipeg Beach branch, 3; Emerson branch, Pleasant Hills branch, 3; Varcoe branch, 30; Teulon, 18; Northwestern branch, 343. Total, 6,570.

In Saskatchewan the main line got 6,445; Arcola branch, 1,354; Reston-Wolseley, 118; Estevan, 955; Portal, 615; Northwestern branch, 164 and Pleasant Hills branch, 1,579. Total, 11,241.

## Drafting Good Roads Bill

The Manitoba Good Roads Association has made a brave start of what in a few years will be recognized as a worthy work in the province. Arrangements are being made to introduce a good roads measure at the next session of the legislature. Other good roads bills are being studied carefully. The rough draft will be submitted to the general meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities at Portage la Prairie in November. Rural representatives and road experts will leave the bill in form for the government to deal with.

## Boom in Stettler District

A reader near Stettler while sending a new subscription says that the district is booming, crops being fine and prices promising. "The people of this district," he says, "do not read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as carefully as they should or more attention would be paid to mixed farming. Our make of butter will be smaller than last year but the price received by the patron is higher. Wheat growing seems to be the chief aim of most of our farmers though a great area is specially adapted to mixed farming."

## Thanked The Farmer's Advocate

At a recent meeting of the directors of Rockwood Agricultural Society a resolution was passed thanking THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the report contained in its columns regarding the good farming competition held under the auspices of that society. A copy of the resolution was forwarded by Secretary Turner.

## CANADIAN

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has estimated the wheat crop of 1909 at 120,340,000 bushels.

France is already taking the Selkirk Centennial seriously, and is planning to send a huge exhibit to the big fair in 1912.

One man was killed and several hurt through a mishap with an airship at the Ottawa Exhibition last week. Several years ago a fatal accident occurred in connection with a balloon ascension.

A steamer is being built at Gimli, Man., to ply between that port and Winnipeg as soon as the St. Andrew's locks are completed.

Campbell P. Ogilvie, a British scientist, advises Canada to send meat to England rather than live stock. He believes the profits would be greater, owing to loss of weight in live animals during transportation and to the number of deaths on ship board.

Major-General George French, of the British army, is in Canada at present. He is nearly seventy, and has had military experience on five continents. He was the organizer and first commander of the Northwest Mounted Police.

A proclamation from Ottawa extends the franchise to the Indians of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The only condition is that they must cultivate and secure the deed of a piece of land.

The officials of the new Transcontinental line say that it is impossible to secure enough white men to do the work in the time specified in the contract, and they are asking the Government to permit the employment of oriental labor on the mountain section of the road. It is possible the time for completion may be extended.

The Alberta government has appointed a commission of three members who will receive and give decisions regarding all applications for liquor licenses in the province. The commissioners are Dr. O. E. Strong, Edmonton; David C. Bayne, Bankhead; Ald. T. McKechar, Olds. They will give their full time to the work.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Ex-Judge Lovett is the new head of the Union Pacific Railway, succeeding the late E. H. Harriman.

Gov. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, underwent a severe operation, and his life was despaired of, but the last reports give some slight hope of his recovery.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman is the sole beneficiary in her late husband's will. Everything is left to her to do with as she wishes. By it she becomes the richest woman in the world.

Experiments are to be made with a view to establishing wireless communication between England and South Africa.

One of the arguments against the possibility of Cook establishing his claim to the discovery of the North Pole was that no white man was with him to substantiate his claim. It now appears that Peary was also unaccompanied by a white man when he reached the goal.

## Stock Car for the West

Arrangements have been made by the Stock Breeders' Association to ship a car load of stock from Ontario to Western Canada before the end of September. The car will go through to New Westminster, but stock may be unloaded for delivery on reshipment at any point on the main line of the C. P. R.

## Clydesdale Prices

At the dispersion sale of the Clydesdale stud of the late W. S. Park, Bishopton, Scotland, on September 2nd, six aged stallions sold for an average of \$495. Four 3-year-old stallions brought an average of \$965, and four 2-year-old stallions an average of \$605. Twenty-one head sold, young and old, made an average price of \$560.

## Dates to Keep in Mind

Provincial Exhibition and Horse Show, Victoria, B. C.—September 20 to 25.  
Halifax, N. S.—September 25 to October 2.  
Ontario Winter Fair and Horse Show, Guelph.—December 6 to 10.  
Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, January 17 to 21, 1910.

W. J. Brandon, who has been assistant in the Department of Mechanics and Engineering at Manitoba Agricultural College, has gone to Peoria, Ill., where he takes a responsible position with the Avery Company.

## Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities

The fourth convention of the Union of Municipalities of Saskatchewan was held at Regina recently. Many topics of general importance were discussed. T. A. Murray, C. E., consulting sanitary engineer for the province, in dealing with the purification of water supply, claimed that rapid mechanical filtration was superior to sand filtration for the West, since the whole plant could be housed in small space and used during severe frost. Provincial Medical Health Officer, Dr. M. Seymour, discussed milk supply in relation to public health.

Some resolutions passed were: "Whereas the town act provides that town hospital boards may collect fees for indigent patients from other towns, be it resolved that the government be requested to enable all hospital boards to collect their regular hospital fees from cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and local improvement districts in similar cases."

"Whereas, the majority of towns cannot afford to keep a permanent assessor, be it resolved that the government be requested to amend the towns' act so as to leave the preparation of the tax poll to the secretary-treasurer."

"That, whereas, the present city, town and village acts as to qualifications of voters, do not give to tenants the privilege of franchise in elections for mayor and councillors unless their name appears upon the householders' tax list, be it resolved that this convention memorialize the government to so amend the franchise to tenants as they enjoyed under the old municipal act, that is, upon assessment which will be double of the present qualification."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mayor Hopkins, Saskatoon; vice-president, J. M. Clark, Yorkton; secretary-treasurer, J. Kelso Hunter, Regina; committee, Councillor R. B. Taylor, Melville; J. H. Craig, mayor of Rouleau; Thos. M. Lee, mayor of Lamberg; Thomas E. Donneley, mayor of Indian Head.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Saskatoon. Mayor Hopkins was selected as delegate to the Alberta convention next month and J. Kelso Hunter to the Canadian convention at Toronto next year.

## Medicine Hat Exhibition

The agricultural exhibition at Medicine Hat, on September 14th to 16th, held on the new grounds on the outskirts of the town, was largely attended. The district surrounding Medicine Hat being largely a ranching country, the stock exhibit was the main feature. All classes were well represented, the showing of Clydesdale horses being worthy of special mention. Hereford and Galloway cattle constituted, to a great extent, the entry in the beef breeds of cattle.

Perhaps at no other exhibition held in Alberta this year was the exhibits of vegetables and fruits better. The soil of the district appears especially adapted to growing garden crops, as was evidenced by the large pumpkins, matured corn and ripened tomatoes. Apples grown in the district also were displayed.

## Substitute Mixed Farming

Discussing the annual rush of harvesters to Western Canada, *The Farmer's Advocate* of London, says editorially:

"This movement of men east and west, while attended with certain disadvantages, has been of distinct advantage in fostering unity of feeling throughout the Dominion. It helps forward the idea that we are all Canadians, that we have many interests in common, and do not belong merely to one or other of a string of separate provinces. The thought, too, of the greatness of the country and its possibilities is impressed upon the mind as no mere description is able to do. Ideas of how work may or should be done are also enlarged. The breezy 'rustling' West shows the traveller from the East new ways of threshing, of handling grain and of working the land, so that he comes back never quite the same as when he left. The popularity of three and four-horse teams here, for instance, has been helped forward by what had been observed by boys on the prairies.

"In the midst of so much that is advantageous in this periodic exodus there is this objection to be made, that it leaves Eastern farmers in many instances short-handed for the fall work. What, with the handling of the corn and root crops, apple-picking and fall plowing, and in Western Ontario the fall-wheat seeding as well, there is no busier time for the farmer east of the great lakes than the autumn, and if some of the workers are away the burden is so much the greater for those who are left.

"Conditions in the West, as elsewhere, are changing, and farmers there will surely find it necessary to engage in mixed farming to such an extent that more men will have to be engaged the year 'round and harvest excursions become a thing of the past, or the number of migrants be very greatly reduced. The Westerner is reluctant to substitute mixed farming for wheat-raising, but it will be fortunate for him when he does."

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

During the past week quotations, both in live stock and grain, have held firm. Offerings in Winnipeg stock yards are on the increase with hog prices around 9 cents. The rush of grain is on but many farmers are storing their crop.

## GRAIN

The opening days of last week saw a confidential firmness with fair advances following the break of the previous Saturday on the report of large Russian shipments. Cables were higher on Monday. In addition there was a brisk cash demand and reports of damage in Argentina by locusts. On Wednesday, however, another break of 1/4 to 1/2 cents came but on Thursday despite weak cables Winnipeg prices advanced 1/2 cent in sympathy with American markets, the higher figures being credited largely to Armour in Chicago showing bullishness. Later in the week again there was a weakness in the face of higher cable quotations.

During the week oats and flax also advanced a couple of cents or more but again fell off. Flax touched 133 1/2 on Wednesday. Little interest was displayed in barley.

## WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Sept. ....	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99	98	98
Oct. ....	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Dec. ....	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
May ....	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Oats —						
Sept. ....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36	35 1/2
Oct. ....	35	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34	34 1/2
Dec. ....	33 1/2	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32
May ....	37	37 1/2	37	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Flax —						
Sept. ....	130 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	132	130	129 1/2
Oct. ....	130 1/2	131	133	131	129 1/2	129

## CASH PRICES

Wheat —						
No. 1 North-ern	99 1/2	100 1/2	99	99 1/2	98	98
No. 2 North-ern	98 1/2	99	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
No. 3 North-ern	96	97	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95
Oats —						
No. 2 White	38	38	38	37	36	36
No. 3 White	36		36	35	34	34 1/2
Barley —						
No. 3	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
No. 4	44 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

## CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATES

The past week or so has brought out estimates of the Canadian crop from many sources. The Dominion report issued by the Census and Statistics branch giving conditions up to August 31 indicates that in no previous year on record have crops been so uniformly good from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For the whole of Canada, estimates of production based on reports of a large staff of correspondents, show for fall wheat a yield of 16,700,000 bushels and of spring wheat 151,686,000 bushels, being 25.22 and 21.39 bushels per acre, respectively. The total yield is 168,386,000 bushels or 21.73 bushels per acre, as against 124,690,000 bushels at the same date last year.

Oats with an average yield of 38.15 bushels per acre, gives an aggregate of 354,919,000 bushels and barley, with an average of 30.55 bushels, gives an aggregate of 56,975,000 bushels. At the same date last year the estimate was 269,944,000 bushels for oats and 49,488,000 bushels for barley. Other crops compared with last year show 8,184,000 bushels of peas as against 7,667,000 bushels; beans 1,311,000, as against 1,282,000; buckwheat 7,794,000, against 7,727,000; mixed grains 19,524,000, against 19,380,000; rye 1,708,000, against 1,711,000 bushels, and hay and clover 10,246,300 tons, against 11,128,000 tons.

All field crops except hay and clover show higher averages per acre than at the same date last year.

In Ontario where fall wheat is chiefly grown, the total estimate for the wheat this year is 16,153,000, as against 17,874,000 bushels last year at the same date; for oats 105,389,000, against 108,796,000 bushels, and for barley, 19,726,000, against 20,739,000 bushels. On account of summer drought in the central parts of the province oats and barley have been short in straw this year, but heads have filled well.

## ESTIMATES ON PRAIRIES

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show as compared with the same time last year, 149,285,000 bushels of wheat, against 104,054,000 bushels; 187,802,000 bushels of oats, against 107,860,000 and 83,893,000 bushels of barley, against 25,951,000. The hot winds of August reduced the estimate of wheat by 1,628,000 bushels in Manitoba and by 6,375,000 bushels in Saskatchewan from the estimates at end of July, but the earlier ripening of grain in Alberta gave an increase of 124,000 bushels. The lowest quotation given by the correspondents have been taken in computing products of crops, all higher quotations have been discarded where a range of higher and lower yield has been reported.

## NORTHWEST GRAIN DEALERS' REPORT

The crop estimate for the three Western Provinces handed out by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association forecasts as follows:

Wheat 6,922,000 acres at 17.3 bushels, 119,750,600 bushels; oats, 3,920,000 acres at 40 bushels, 156,800,000 bushels; barley, 1,050,000 acres at 28.8 bushels, 30,240,000 bushels; flax, 305,000 acres at 11 bushels, 3,355,000 bushels.

Final figures for the crop of 1908 place wheat at 95,279,250 bushels. Following are the figures:

Wheat — Inspected, 70,529 cars, 1,050 bushels per car, 74,055,450 bushels; in store at country points 437,000 bushels; in transit not inspected (since inspected,) 36,800 bushels; marketed at Winnipeg, 225,000 bushels; old crop in farmers' hands, 25,000 bushels; used by country mills, 6,500,000 bushels; used for seed and feed, 14,000,000 bushels. Total, 95,279,250 bushels.

Spring wheat inspected during crop year, 70,869,750 bushels; fall wheat inspected during crop year, 3,485,700 bushels; oats inspected during crop year, 21,996,000 bushels; barley inspected during crop year, 3,579,600 bushels; flax inspected during crop year, 2,274,240 bushels.

## U. S. CROP REPORTER

The Crop Reporter, published by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives crop conditions to September 1 as follows:

Spring Wheat. — The average condition of spring wheat when harvested was 88.6, as compared with 91.6 last month, 77.6 when harvested in 1908, 77.1 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 76.9.

Barley. — The average condition of barley when harvested was 80.5, against 85.4 last month, 81.2 when harvested in 1908, 78.5 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 83.7.

Oats. — The average condition of the oat crop when harvested was 83.8, against 85.5 last month, 69.7 when harvested in 1908, 65.5 in 1907, and a ten-year average when harvested of 79.8.

The European harvest has generally surpassed expectations. In Roumania alone have the general results, because of severe drought in July, fallen below the preharvest estimates. The wheat crop of Hungary has also failed to give even the moderate results looked for a month ago, but the other crops in that country have exceeded last month's estimates.

## LIVE STOCK

Conditions in regard to live stock prices continue to give a bright outlook for future profits. In Toronto the buyers held back, refusing to pay prices asked by drovers. American markets continued strong. Quotations from Great Britain are about the same as a week ago. Hogs in Winnipeg go readily at 9 cents, if in good condition. Other classes of live-stock sell well.

## LOCAL CATTLE CONDITIONS

Winnipeg quotations show that prices are holding up, with a brisk demand for good quality. Receipts for the week were fairly liberal and quality good. Arrivals were at least twenty per cent. above last week. Export steers stood at \$4.35 to \$4.60 at point of shipment, while choice export heifers brought \$3.75 to \$4.00. Good butcher's stock, delivered in Winnipeg, brought \$3.00 to \$3.50, while ordinary grades ran \$2.50 to \$3.00. Bulls were quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.50. Good quality veal calves stood at last week's figures, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

The hog market continues active and strong, with the bulk of the offerings bringing \$9.00, the high-water mark reached the previous Saturday. Nothing of any account went at less than \$8.75. The supply is loosening a little, with quality, on the whole, slightly better. Evidently good feeders are now starting to market stock put in shortly after the present high prices become a certainty.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS

Receipts of sheep and lambs also are fairly liberal, and the quality of the past few weeks has been maintained. Sheep quotations are down 1/4c. standing 5c. to 5 1/2c. Lambs hold the same as a week ago, at 6 1/2c. to 7c. The demand is good for choice lambs.

## MARKET REPORT

(For week ending September 18th.)

Receipts of export cattle from the West show a large increase with quality good. Local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan were only moderate and quality fair. The market was 25 to 35 cents lower. Hogs are scarce and quality only fair. Sheep and lambs were of good quality but receipts were light. Calves also were scarce.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.50 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	3.00 to 3.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.75 to 9.00

Choice lambs	6.50 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.25 to 5.50
Choice calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	3.00 to 4.00

## REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

HOGS —	Ave. Wt.	Price
No.	Lbs.	Cwt.
85 Medium hogs	198	\$9.00
37 " "	263	8.75
42 " "	163	8.50

CATTLE —	Ave. Wt.	Price
No.	Lbs.	Cwt.
34 Steers	1252	4.65
11 Steers and heifers	939	3.35
28 Steers and cows	1107	3.75
17 Heifers and steers	1059	3.30
11 Steers and cows	1036	3.60
36 " "	936	3.10
11 Heifers	921	3.35
15 Heifers and cows	839	3.00
20 Cows	1018	3.50
25 " "	982	3.00
8 " "	968	2.85
1 " "	1100	2.75
19 " "	943	2.65
1 " "	900	2.00
57 Cows and heifers	1070	3.75
2 Bulls	1238	2.75
2 Bulls	1065	2.50
3 " "	1270	2.00
7 Calves	281	4.75
34 " "	256	4.50
15 Calves	255	4.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS —	Ave. Wt.	Price
No.	Lbs.	Cwt.
279 Lambs	64	7.00
119 " "	71	6.75
32 " "	80	6.50
338 " "	99	5.50
35 Sheep	110	5.25

## CHICAGO STOCK MARKET

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.25 to \$8.35; cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.10; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.25; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; Westerners, \$4.35 to \$7.00.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.80 to \$8.30; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.40; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.40; rough, \$7.85 to \$8.05; bulk, \$8.00 to \$8.35.

Sheep.—Native and Western, \$3.00 to \$5.15; lambs, \$4.25 to \$7.60.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Export steers, \$5.20 to \$5.80; export bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; butcher's steers and heifers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; butcher's cows, \$1.50 to \$4.85; milkers and springers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$5.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.00; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; hogs, selects, \$8.65.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE PRODUCE

FEED STUFFS —	
Bran, per ton	\$20.00
Shorts, per ton	21.00
Barley, chopped	27.00
Oats, chopped	30.00
Barley and oats	29.00
Hay, per ton, on track, Win-	
nipeg, baled.	\$ 8.00 to 9.00
Timothy	12.00 to 14.00
Prairie hay	8.00
Red top	11.00 to 12.00
Straw, baled	5.00 to 5.50
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy, in tubs, according to	
grade	.16 to .18
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, first half of August,	
per lb., Winnipeg	.10 to .11
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, sub-	
ject to candling	.21 to .22
POTATOES —	
New potatoes, per bushel	.40 to .45
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native corn, per doz.	.12 1/2
Native cauliflower, per doz.	.75 to 1.25
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.	.60 to .70
Red cabbage, per doz.	.75
Native celery, per doz.	.30 to .40
Native carrots, per lb.	.01
Native beets, per lb.	.01
Native turnips, per bushel	.50
Spanish onions, per crate	1.50
Dry onions, per lb.	.02
Parsley and mint, per doz.	.20
Ontario tomatoes, per basket	.35
Native tomatoes, per lb.	.03
Green tomatoes, per lb.	.14
Pumpkins, each	.25 to .30
Hubbard squash, per lb.	.02
Citrons, per lb.	.02
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f.o.b.,	
Winnipeg	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
No. 1 tallow	5
Sheepskin, per lb.	.20 to .45
Wool (Manitoba unwashed) per	
lb.	8 1/2 to 9 1/2

# Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

## People and Things the World Over

Fraulein Thusnelda Heyberger, of Ulm, has the distinction of being the first woman to pass the examination as a journeywoman goldsmith in Wurtemberg. She received her first instruction from her father, who is a sculptor and a teacher of mechanics. Then she worked at the bench just as any boy would, and finally came up for examination as to her ability in the goldsmith's art. Her masterpiece, which was submitted to the guild, received the highest commendation.

\* \* \*

Judge Grant, of Vancouver, made the following pronouncement this month when sixty Chinamen were charged with gambling. His Honor said:

"I undertand that white men have been gambling in open and flagrant manner since August 19th, and until the municipality declares as to whether or not it is going to permit such condition of affairs, I do not think I should be justified in sentencing the Chinamen. If the municipality of Richmond is not anxious to stop the gambling going on among white men in the district, I do not see that I should be anxious to stop fan tan playing among the Chinamen. Chinamen have the same privileges and rights in law as white men."

\* \* \*

Toronto fair was opened this year by Lord Charles Beresford, who, in the course of an address on education, said: "Children should be taught the high principles of patriotism, loyalty and discipline. They should learn that they owe a duty to their race, their country and each other. That means unselfishness, generosity and honor. They should learn to tell the truth, whether for or against themselves, or for or against their prospects."

\* \* \*

According to 105th report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible will soon be printed in every language and dialect known throughout the world. Complete Bibles or portions of the Bible were issued last year in 418 different languages. During the year six new translations were added to the list. Besides these languages there are complete Bibles or portions of the Scriptures made in embossed type for the blind in thirty-one different languages.

The number of Bibles issued by the society last year was nearly 6,000,000. Of complete Bibles there were 884,195; New Testaments, 1,116,674, and portions of Scripture, 3,933,842, making a total of 5,934,711.

The colporteurs employed in the work of distribution have an adventurous life. Last year some of them were arrested as spies in Nicaragua, robbed in Burma, bitterly mocked by social Democrats in Germany, driven out of villages in Peru by priests who burned their books, stoned in the Philippines, and beaten by Moslems in Baluchistan.

### The Advance Agent of Civilization

An article appeared on this page a year or so ago under the heading, "The Dollar Value of the Missionary." A recent lengthy illustrated article in *Everybody's* is entitled, "The Romance of the Missionary," and deals most entertainingly with the heroic lives of men and women who are working for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their fellows in all parts of this big world, from "Greenland's icy mountains" to "India's coral strand." The closing paragraphs are well worth quoting, as giving the "conclusion of the whole matter": It has been my intention, in relating all these diverse incidents, to show in graphic form what manner of men and women are carrying Christian-

ity and civilization side by side to the four corners of the earth. Every great movement has its critics and abusers.

The foreign missionary movement is no exception. The religious aspect of the question, so far as this article is concerned, at least, is no concern of ours. But among a not inconsiderable portion of our people it has become the fashion to deride and ridicule the missionary. In the clubs of Cairo and Constantinople, in the hotel lobbies of Yokohama and Shanghai, you will hear the missionaries abused *en masse* as busybodies who are forever meddling with that which does not concern them. But that these twenty thousand men and women are doing practical good to mankind, be it Christian or pagan, is evidenced by the fact that there is no single field of modern effort for social improvement that is not represented in the work of the

### THE SLIPPERY STANE

Wade canny through this weary world,  
An' pick your steps wi' care;  
Never wi' your neebours quarrel,  
But aye dae what is fair.  
Folks fa' and never rise again  
Wha never fell before,  
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane

At ilka body's door.  
Gin you neebour chance to slip  
Ye mauna pass him by,  
But len' a han', help him up,  
Dinna let him lie.  
The case may sometime be your ain,  
Though ye hac wealth in store,  
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane  
At ilka body's door.  
There's slippy stanes where'er ye gang,  
At palace, cot, or ha',  
An' ye maun watch, an' no gang wrang,  
Or owre them you may fa'.  
For emperors an' kings ha'e fa'en,  
An' nobles mony a score;  
There's aye a muckle slippy stane  
At ilka body's door.

—An Old Song.

foreign missions. The ninety-four colleges and universities, 159 presses, 500 odd hospitals, 247 orphanages and foundling homes, 100 leper asylums, 156 refuges for rescue work, for the opium slave, and the insane, close to 27,000 schools—all these speak louder than any words.

The hard-headed men doing business in foreign lands, men with scant sympathy for preachers and the like, welcome the missionary as a power for practical good. Alfred Smith, a field missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association, travelling by steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon, became acquainted quite by chance one evening with a sociable Anglo-Indian. Toward the close of the evening the Englishman pulled a check book from his pocket and, scribbling a few lines in it, handed to the astonished secretary a check for two hundred thousand rupees (about \$100,000). "I believe in the work you are doing," he said; "this is to help it along," and, turning on his heel, he went into the cabin.

On the following evening Smith, passing through the smoking room, found his erstwhile friend playing at cards and losing heavily, as he was considerably the worse for drink. With some difficulty he managed to get him on to the deck. As the Englishman began to sober up under the influence of a brisk walk, the secretary expressed his surprise that a man who gave gifts of such magnitude to a Christian institution should so far forget himself as to drink and gamble.

"Now, understand me," interrupted the Englishman. "I'm no churchman and I don't pretend to be. I have a bit of a gamble when I want amusement and a bit of a drink when I'm thirsty, and all your talking won't stop me. Then why did I give the money to help along the work you are doing? Because that work means pounds, shillings and pence to me. I own the largest lumber business in all India. Before you came out here with your schools and mission stations and clubhouses, life for a business man was not worth living. My clerks stole from me, my foreman lied to me, my workmen fought and quarreled. But after you established your Y. M. C. A. work, all this was changed. Now I can go away for weeks at a time, knowing that my employees will protect my interests and behave themselves. And, let me tell you, young man, that I am not alone in my appreciation of the work you are doing; every employer of labor in India will tell you the same. . . . Come and have a drink?"

The conception of the missionary as a mere proselytizer is obsolete. The modern mission worker ministers first to the first need. Wilfred T. Grenfell, whose work in Labrador has given him a national reputation, went there as a preacher. But the people needed a physician. So he built his mission ship, the *Strathcona*, and goes up and down the ice-bound coast—as physician, chemist, letter carrier, friend and preacher.

Wherever he has gone, the modern missionary has stood for progress and civilization. He has marched in the very van of history—Livingstone, giving England a new empire in the heart of Africa; Verbeck, opening Japan to Western civilization; Alexander Duff, promoting an educational system for India; Cyrus Hamlin, founding a college that was to count mightily in the solution of the great "Eastern question"; and the great host of others who gradually raise the physical, social and moral standards of a whole country. They have played a great part in the history of the world, have these courageous, self-sacrificing men and women. But all too often is their progress traced by trails of blood; all too often are their names found on the roll of martyrs. They have proven themselves the heroes, as well as the pioneers of modern civilization.

### The Press Dons the Woolsack

The freedom of the press is one of the fundamental features of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but, as in some other phases of our twentieth-century life, illustrations are plenty of overstepping the bounds of freedom into license. The press has no authority to act as judge and jury, and even executioner. Yet a Western daily just the other day seemed to think it had a right to hold all of those positions. A man was found in a bluff on his prairie farm badly wounded and unconscious. He had been shot. Suspicion fell upon an employee of his who was missing from the farm. Search was made, and the young fellow was located in a provincial town. He was arrested on a charge of attempted murder and brought back to wait for trial. The press despatch to the above-mentioned paper stated the facts briefly without drawing any conclusions. This was not sensational enough, and the news editor, as a compensation for the lack of a "thriller" in the body of the despatch, devoted himself to a heading that would make the readers sit up. So he made it: "Desperate Crook Caught in the Toils!" and patted himself on the back to think how well it sounded. Now, the boy had not yet been brought to trial, and, as far as was known, he had not a bad record behind him, but that newspaper spread its premature and unjust judgment before the eyes and minds of thousands of readers who would accept the condemnation as fair. Surely our laws give judgment speedily enough without it being necessary to call the press to the bench. Such a proceeding is contrary to British justice, and should be punished severely.

# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## THE MYSTERY OF CHANCE

Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. . . . for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality—1 Cor. xv., 51-53.

"Death is but the mediator Between the lower and the loftier life."

Who wants to stand still, in this world of mysterious change and progress? Why should we wish to go on living on the same plan of existence when all creation is constantly changing? Let us look at the question of the great change which we call "death" in the light of modern knowledge. This body dies, and is scattered to the earth and winds and water. Its various particles are caught up into the substance of plants and animals. Who can gather them together again, and give us back the body that fell from the departing spirit like an out-worn garment?

St. Paul, in his wonderful resurrection poem—1 Cor. xv.—anticipates modern difficulties when he says: "But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain. . . . but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body."

How foolish we should be if we troubled ourselves about the whereabouts of the particles which this restless body we are living in tossed to the winds an hour ago, or last month, or ten years ago. Even here—here where we seem to be living day after day in the same material house—the voice of Science declares that our life itself is burning up or throwing away brick after brick, timber after timber, plank after plank. This body is never made up of exactly the same material two days together, and yet we continue satisfied in the certainty that God has given us our "own body." It suffers for past sins and follies, and grows strong by past care and holiness. If God can work this miracle of change—which still keeps us always ourselves—every day of our lives, we can surely trust Him when the body is no longer dropped piecemeal, but is put off suddenly.

"O, the hour when this material Shall have vanished like a cloud, When amid the wide ethereal All the invisible shall crowd. In that sudden, strange transition, By what new and finer sense Shall we grasp the mighty vision, And receive the influence?"

I have lately been reading a very fascinating book, "Among the Forces," which opens one's eyes to many of the mysterious changes which are taking place within us and without us, all the time. While reading it we realize that the change from solid matter to immaterial gas; and back again through various startling changes, to solid matter again, is an everyday commonplace in this magical universe. And if it were not for this continual change we should be dead beings in a dead world. The writer says that the solid metal we call zinc must be burned up by the application of acid before it can be free to work marvellous things for us. When it is too spiritual to be touched or seen by our physical senses, it rejoices in a mighty power that the heavy, clumsy, visible bit of zinc could never make use of. "It becomes electricity. How changed! It is no longer solid, but is a live fire that rings bells in our houses, picks up our thought, and pours it into the ear of a friend miles away by the telephone, or thousands of

miles away by the telegraph. Burning up is only the means of a new and higher life. Ah, delicate Ariel, tricky sprite, the only way to get you is to burn up the solid body."

If that bit of zinc were endowed with human ambitions and ideas, how delighted it would be to find itself changed and spiritualized, able to perform amazing feats of power and swiftness which—in its former material condition—it could have no conception of. If a bit of metal can do such wonders—when it has gone through the mystery of change—who can tell what new powers God is holding in reserve for us when this body of our humiliation shall be changed, "that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself."

We are able to look ahead through the winter, in sure and certain hope of the new and changed bodies which will spring mysteriously out of the cold, dark earth, invigorated and filled with new life after their short sleep in death: "That which thou sowest is not quickened, except it

the atoms which make up a bar of steel, for instance, not only never touch each other, but are moving about constantly, like bees in a hive those in the center coming out and those on the outside going in. Things very evidently are "not what they seem," for if anything seems built to resist change, it surely appears to be a bar of steel.

Warren—the author of the book mentioned above—declares that the particles of steel can easily be moved about. He says: "A man's razor does not cut smoothly. It is dull, or has a ragged edge that is more inclined to draw tears than cut hairs. He draws the razor over the tender palm of his hand a few times, rearranges the particles of the edge and builds them out into a sharper form. Then the razor returns to the lip with the dainty touch of a kiss instead of a saw. Or the tearful man dips the razor in hot water, and the particles run out to make a wider blade, and, of course, a thinner, sharper edge."

If men can alter for the better, by such means, a bit of hard, lifeless steel; surely God can be trusted when He lays His hand on us with gentle strokes, or plunges a trembling heart suddenly into some fiery trial. Good will come out of all changes, if we don't fight against God's ordering. Certainly some of the inevit-

rors for us. He moves His workmen about as He sees to be best, giving them the special duty for which they are suited. If you have been devoting careful attention to the preparation of a precious stone for its particular niche in the glorious Temple of God—the House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—and it is unexpectedly lifted into its high position, can you not trust the Master-builder? Or if a more skilled laborer is needed, in the workshop of this world, to bring out all the possible beauty of the stone; surely you would not prefer to hinder its perfecting, only that you may have the pleasure of keeping the work entirely in your own hands.

Life would be far less interesting if it were changeless, just one long day of uninterrupted sunshine. We need darkness, to help on our growth; and God chooses for us how and where we are to serve Him.

"The Priests must serve, Each in his course, and we must stand in turn, Awake with sorrow, in the Temple dim, To bless the Lord by night. We will not fear When we are called at midnight by some stroke Of sudden pain, to rise and minister Before the Lord. We, too, will bless His Name In the solemn Night, and stretch our hands to Him."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## BLUE MONDAY

Look a-here, Mary Ann,  
You stop your complainin';  
I know it's a-rainin'  
As hard as it can.  
But what are you gainin'?  
Is't th' Lord you are trainin'?  
Well—he ain't explainin'  
His reasons to man!

Look a-here, Emmy Lou,  
I know it's a Monday,  
But in six days comes Sunday,  
So quit bein' blue!  
You'd think by the whinin'!  
There warn't no bright linin';  
Wasn't yesterday shinin'?  
Ain't Zeb courtin' you?

Life's chock full o' Sundays  
To make up for Mondays!  
Emmy Lou—Mary Ann,  
Jes' you smile while you can!  
—Jean Dwight Franklin, in Harper's Magazine.

## THE HARVEST MOON

The last tall sheaf hath yielded to the blade,  
Soft falls the dusk-cloak of the autumn night;  
Along the upland and within the glade  
The wheat-stooks shimmer 'neath the waning light.

God's curfew-bell, the bittern's plaintive cry,  
Re-echoes: all is still, and Nature sleeps;  
While, lo, from out its watch-tow'r in the sky,  
A disc of ruddy gold night-vigil keeps.

—E. E. Kelley, in September Canadian Magazine.

die." Only by passing through the sleep of death can the hard, helpless grain gain power to push its way through all obstacles out into the light, clothing itself (with God's help) in a new and beautiful body, which it knew nothing of while it was shut up in the hard shell of its former existence. And "if God so clothed the grass of the field. . . . shall He not much more clothe" His dear children? Can we not trust our wise Father to make all changes work together for our good, filling us ever with new powers and clothing us with more radiant loveliness?

"Thanks be for doubt that ends  
In clearer light;  
Thanks be for loss that lends  
Fresh faith to sight.  
Grew not the fallow brown,  
Spring stood afar,  
Did not the sun go down,  
Never a star.

"In the seed dropped abroad,  
June liveth still."

The mystery of change is everywhere—everywhere, but in God, Who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Even the things which appear to be solid and enduring are not really so. We are told by men who have looked into these things that

able changes which alter our lives are trying. It is hard for one who has always taken the lead to be quietly dropped into the rear and forced to feel out-of-date. And yet progress is made along those lines everywhere. The energy and fire of youth can accomplish great things which would be impossible to those who are growing old. Do you want the great things to be done, or are you only ambitious to have the honor and glory of doing them? Be thankful if you have been allowed and helped to lay strong and safe foundations for any great work. What does it matter, though others may be praised for the building, and your part—the part that is so important for the lasting success of the undertaking—is hidden out of sight and forgotten? When the chaff, which has protected a grain of wheat, is no longer needed, it drops off and is thrown aside as a thing of no value. But the power of its work goes on without a break through the grain it has sheltered—and God does not forget. "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are laborers together with God. . . . I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon."

If we are really God's laborers, working with Him, under His directions, then change can have no ter-

## THE INGLE NOOK

### INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

In the Children's Aid Home, Regina, Sask., there are two girls, aged five and eleven, respectively, and five boys aged three, five, eight, nine, ten years, respectively.

Notice.—The Girl's Dress shown in August 25th issue, without a number, should be No. 6331, sizes 8 to 14 years.

### FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCH

Dear Dame Durden,—It is not long since I wrote you, but will send in a few hints for Emerald Gem with regard to school lunch. Did you ever make salmon loaf? It is very nice to slice and make into sandwich for school. Use two eggs well beaten, one large cup of bread crumbs, one can salmon, sage, pepper, and salt to taste, steam half an hour, and serve cold. Then I often make little meat pies or egg pies for my children, and they like them. I make them in little patty-pans with an under and top crust, cut the meat in small pieces, and to some I add onion also chopped fine, a little piece of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Those filled with the egg are only seasoned with the pepper and salt. I have only the two children to do up lunches for; if there were several I suppose it would take too much time to make up so many. Here is a recipe for a little thin cake. You can make them by

using two eggs, one cup white sugar, one cup sweet cream, two teaspoons baking powder, with flour to thicken. Roll out rather thin; cut with round cake cutter, and, before putting in oven, press a raisin down in the center of each one. Kindly let me know if this has helped you out in any way. I hope it does.

We are having most beautiful weather now, Dame Durden, and hope it may continue thus for awhile, though the little frosts we have each night make us think the cold winter is coming again.

ALBERTA J.

READY TO TRY AGAIN

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent reader of your Ingle Nook, but seeing several questions regarding the curing of fresh meat, especially the one sent by "Olive," I will send you an old, tried and true recipe, which is simple and has never failed:

For 100 lbs. of fresh pork use one quart salt (common); five ounces brown sugar; two ounces black pepper; one and one-half ounces saltpetre. Wet the above with one-half cup of water, mix together, and rub on thoroughly on the meat side, not on the rind. Let stand ten days (spread apart), and then rub the same preparation on again. Let stand ten days more, and hang up in sacks (flour or sugar). You will find this is a fine recipe for keeping the interior of the meat fresh, and it will keep as long as you wish. The flies will not touch it while curing. There is only one objection, if you can call it one, the skin or rind becomes very dry and hard. Try it, Olive. As soon as you cut up your meat, apply this at once, don't wait. I can't say whether it will answer for beef. I have tried several recipes from your paper, and find them very good. Here is a fine cookie recipe, but not a large one: One cup of brown sugar; one-half cup of butter; one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; one teaspoon soda; flour enough to roll. This is rich, but good, and makes about thirty cookies. We have been rather unfortunate, having lost our crops by hail, but we are thankful for health, and will "try, try again."

OPTIMIST.

(I had to change your name to save confusing you with one of our faithful old members. We are very glad to claim you as a new member, and hope to hear from you again. Sorry that the harvest time has not brought good to you, but your optimistic spirit will not be beaten by one failure. Better luck next time!—D. D.)

EASIER FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I come again this afternoon, but as I have a little spare time I will give it to our Ingle Nook. It has been very hot and dry the last month or so, which has ripened the grain sooner than previous years, and it looks fine.

The threshing is started around here, and nearly everyone is busy preparing for them. We expect them in about a week, but as they will have a cook car it will not be so hard on us.

Our garden was very good this summer. I followed your plan for the care of onions, and had good success.

Perhaps some of you get tired of lemonade in the hot weather, so I am sending a recipe for a summer drink, which I know is good if the directions are carefully followed out. We have been using it for the last couple of months. The menfolks enjoy it when they are hard at work on the farm. It is cheaper than lemonade, too: Four pounds of white sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, three pints of boiling water, one large tablespoon of extract of lemon. Dissolve the tartaric acid in the boiling water. When cool, add the extract. This recipe makes nearly a gallon of water. When cool, add the extract. This recipe makes nearly a gallon of water. When cool, add the extract. This recipe makes nearly a gallon of water. When cool, add the extract.

I would like to correspond with

any of the young girls of the Ingle Nook, and will answer all letters or post cards.

A WESTERN MAIDEN.

NOT NEW AFTER ALL

Dear Dame Durden,—I am sorry there has been such delay in getting my address to you, but we do not get our mail very regularly, and the paper was in the house quite a while before I saw the request, and I had no chance of sending a letter since. I feel very sorry for you, Poor Old Mother, as I know a little of what you have suffered myself, though I have had no such experience since I was married. But please don't judge all men by the low standards of one for there are many noble men and women too. I believe there are about as many women as men of the type you describe. Our views are different, perhaps, in that your suffering was caused by a man and mine by a woman.

We are again in the midst of another busy season; the harvest is in full swing, and the crops through here are good. I hope the mothers of the farm are not rushed too hard, though I know pretty nearly what that is. I have four children under six years, milk three cows and cook for three men, and do all my own work in the house.

I hope everybody has had good success with their gardens. Mine is better, taken all through, than it has ever been yet, though not put in till June. I have red cabbage coming out in head that was sowed on the 9th of June in the garden. My cu-



THE HAPPY FAMILY ON THE FARM:

cumbers, squash, citron and corn were planted the same day, and I have had green corn, and the rest of them (named above) are well loaded with fruit.

I think, dear Dame Durden, that you made a couple of mistakes in my last letter. First, I was not a "new" member, having written a couple of years ago, and signing myself "Ruby," which is the name of a beautiful little creek running through our farm. I chose that name because there was another member of my name. Second, my first initial is M, instead of W. Well, I am afraid if I don't soon call quits you will be sorry you mislaid my address. Thanking you for the recipe for soda crackers which you so kindly supplied.

RUBY.

(I'm going to let you keep that old name. Initials are so stiff, and, besides, I get them wrong. But how could I know that Ruby and M. E. B. were one and the same? I'm sending the letters on to you, and hope you will be able to help. It was kind of you to offer. Come again.—D. D.)

SEEKING FOR HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—I have never written to your Ingle Nook before, but I always like to read the letters from others, and think them very interesting. I also find many good ideas in them. I wonder if you, or any of the friends, could give me the information I am looking for. I have a soft blue felt hat that I wish to renew for winter. It got heavily

soaked with rain, and all the stiffness has gone. It is quite limp. I would like to know if there is any way I could stiffen it or if a milliner could fix it. I would like also to know how to re-curl ostrich tips.

Has anyone ever used wild tomatoes for preserves? I have heard they are good preserved, but I don't like to try it for fear they are poison. They grow somewhat like tame tomatoes, but the tomatoes are only about the size of marbles.

I feel as if I were asking a lot of questions, and think I ought to give a few suggestions. I find a good plan to clean the top of a cook stove when you haven't time to polish it every day, is to rub it with a flannel cloth dipped in a little grease and polish with a dry cloth. This makes it almost as shiny as stove polish. I wish the Ingle Nook every success, and may Dame Durden have a long and happy life.

ALBERTA G.

(If your hat needs cleaning rub it well with hot, dry cornmeal, applied with a flannel cloth. Then get wire covered with blue of the same shade from the milliner, and put it on under the brim, running it along the edge for about four inches, then into where the brim meets the crown, and out again to a point on the rim about two inches from where it turned in before. Run it along the edge for another four inches and then in to the crown as before, and continue until you have been all round the hat. The form of the wire when finished will look like a star with

thing to be worked from the inside. Try it again," said the photographer, good-naturedly.

Something in his manner inspired faith, and she tried again, this time with better success.

"That's good! That's fine! You look twenty years younger," exclaimed the artist, as he caught the transient glow that illuminated the faded face.

She went home with a queer feeling in her heart. It was the first compliment she had received since her husband had passed away, and it left a pleasant memory behind. When she reached her little cottage she looked long in the glass, and said: "There may be something in it, but I'll wait and see the picture."

When the picture came, it was like a resurrection. The face seemed alive with the fires of youth. She gazed long and earnestly, then said in a clear, firm voice:—"If I could do it once, I can do it again."

Approaching the little mirror above her bureau, she said: "Brighten up, Catherine," and the old light flashed up once more.

"Look a little pleasanter!" she commanded, and a calm and radiant smile diffused itself over her face.

"Why, Mrs. A., you are getting young. How do you manage it?"

"It is almost all done from the inside. You just brighten up inside and feel pleasant."

"Fate served me meanly, but I looked at her and laughed, That none might know how bitter was the cup I quaffed.

Along came joy and paused beside me where I sat, Saying, 'I came to see what you were laughing at.'"

Farmer's Voice.

FIRELESS COOKER RECIPES

Meat and Vegetable Stew.—One pound of beef, one-half pound veal, one quart boiling water. Cut the meat in pieces size of a walnut. After breakfast boil for twenty-five minutes, then place in cooker till noon. At noon reboil for ten minutes, having first added potatoes and slice of onion. Leave in cooker till ready to serve at 6 o'clock.

Spaghetti and Tomato.—Boil spaghetti or macaroni in salted water ten minutes. Drain. Add either fresh or canned tomatoes in the proportions two parts spaghetti, one part tomatoes. Boil ten minutes in the tomato liquid only. Place in cooker four hours or longer.

Creamed Onions.—Young onions fresh from the garden make the "best ever" for creaming. Boil briskly for ten minutes. Drain. Pour over them enough rich milk to cover well, season with salt and butter. Let them stand in cooker several hours, three or four, when they are all ready to serve. If desired, the dressing may be thickened by adding cornstarch, and onions and dressing arranged on toast.

SEASONABLE RECIPES

French Pickles.—One gallon of green tomatoes sliced, one gallon of celery diced, one gallon of cabbage chopped fine, one dozen large onions chopped, four red peppers. Cover with brine for twenty-four hours. Drain, cover with vinegar and cook till tender. Take one gallon of cider vinegar and thicken with flour, like gravy, cooking till as thick as cream. Add five cents worth of tumeric powder. Pour over the pickles and seal.

Green Tomato Sweet Pickle.—Take small tomatoes of the "peach" variety, if possible. Wash and slice very thin. Soak in brine over night and drain from twelve to eighteen hours. The reason green tomato pickles do not keep is because they are not drained long enough. Put into clear water in which is dissolved a piece of alum as large as a filbert. Heat slowly, and when hot pour off the water. Rinse in cold water, drain and place in a syrup, made of one pound of sugar to a quart of vinegar, to which add cassia buds and whole cloves.

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**The Western Wigwam**

**SEPTEMBER**

Ho, lads and lassies, should you peep at Elfland just at present, You'd find the tiny folk at work which they consider pleasant; For some are sharpening pencils, and others stirring ink, And some are piling copybooks as quick as you can wink; For when vacation's over, it is an Elfland rule To have your books and things quite neat when you go back to school.

—S. Virginia Lewis, in September St. Nicholas.

**TRAPPING GOPHERS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been going to write to the Wigwam for a long time, but I always read the other letters and thought, perhaps, I couldn't write so well as they do. But I am going to try this time, and I would very much like to have a button, so I am going to send a stamp for one. I am a girl that lives on a farm, and loves all the animals we have, especially my pony which I call Dot, as she is very small. My brother and I go to school every day, but we are having holidays now, and spending most of them trapping gophers. We have caught over 200. I will close now, hoping to see this letter in the Western Wigwam.

WHITE PAPOOSE (10).  
Sask. (a).

**A NICE DOG**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My sister and brother and I go to school every day. We have just a little way to go, and we always walk to school. We have not any horses as most of the members have. But we have a nice little dog named Jack. We live in a little village. My brother takes the "Advocate," and I read the letters. I like them very well.

MABEL HODGE (9).  
Sask. (a).

**GOOD-BYE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—You will think I am a very uninteresting member, writing only once in three years, and probably I would not have written now only I saw that one of the members requested the words of "I'se Gwine Back to Dixie," and as I have a book of old songs I looked it up and will copy it out for you to forward to her.

This is my farewell letter, as I passed the age limit in May, so I'll try to make it as interesting as possible to make up for lost time.

First of all I will tell you where we live. We moved here from Manitoba three years ago, and father homesteaded six miles south of Radisson, where we are living now. The Saskatchewan River is just two miles south of us, and we often go down to see the water.

Harvest is in full swing here, and binders are at work everywhere. Help is very scarce this harvest, and wages are high, as there is so much more grain to be harvested on account of the good crop.

Not long ago my sister, brother-in-law, brother, a neighbor and his wife and myself all went across the river to Eagle Creek to fish. We went three miles west to the ferry and

crossed the river. The river was low, and the pulley ropes were down in the water, but it was lovely going across. Then we went away up the hill and went about four miles east. The road runs close to the line of telegraph poles that was built from Winnipeg to Edmonton the time of the rebellion. The posts look old. Then we followed an old cart trail for a short distance. The tracks were so deep that the wagon wheel was down to the hub in them. Then we got to the creek and had dinner. The men went to fish, and we went in wading. Then we went up to where the men were to see if they got any fish, but they hadn't, so we had supper and started home. We got home at ten o'clock. Well, I will say bye.

I'SE GWINE BACK TO DIXIE.  
MYRTLE GRUMMETT.

I've hoed in fields of cotton, I've worked upon de river; I used to think if I got off, I'd go back dere, no never; But time has changed de old man, His head is bending low, His heart's turning back to Dixie, And he must go.

I'm trav'ling back to Dixie— My step is slow and feeble; I pray de Lord to help me, And lead me from all evil; And should my strength forsake me, Den, kind friends, come and take me My hearts turned back to Dixie, And I must go.

(It was very kind of you to send the song, and to write such a good farewell letter. Of course, you are not going to leave the "Advocate," but will just move along into the Ingle Nook, where there are already a number of our nicest girls who used to be in the Children's Corner. I want Dame Durden to get all my girls as they grow up.—C. D.)

**A DAY'S PICNICING**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote one letter but did not see it published. I hope it did not go to the wastepaper basket. I received my button, and many thanks. It was very pretty. I wear it on my coat. I passed my fifth-grade examinations, and will soon be going away to school. We were at a picnic out to Inis Lake a week ago. It is a lake about five miles from our nearest town. We went in the morning and stayed all day. We had a lovely time boat riding, the lake being about a mile long and one-half a mile wide. There were about eighty people there, mostly from town. But, as my let-

ter is getting long, and I guess Cousin Dorothy will be getting tired, I will close, wishing the club good luck.

Alta. (b).

**SENDS A SONG**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Can I write to your club again now? The crops were ripe enough to begin cutting on Aug. 16th. To-morrow is the end of our six weeks' vacation. Here is a song I knew down home in the States:

I once knew a darky; his name was Uncle Ned. He died long ago, long ago. He had no hair on the top of his head In the place where the wool ought to grow.

**CHORUS:**

Then hang up the shovel and the hoe; Take down the fiddle and the bow; There's no more work for poor old Ned; He's gone where the good darkies go. His fingers were as long as the cane in the brake; He had no eyes for to see; He had no teeth for to chew the corn cake, So he had to let the corn cake be.

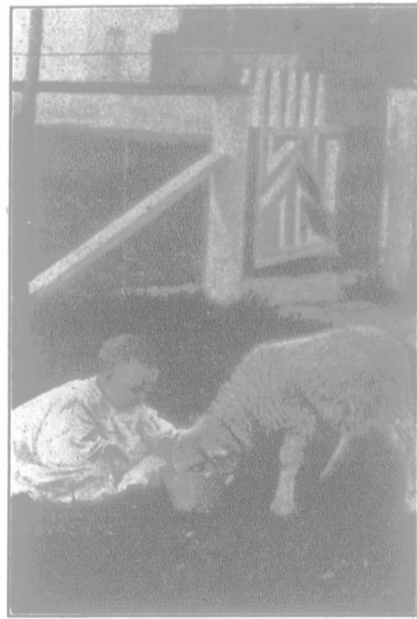
NELLIE LEE.

**FOND OF BOOKS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I am a member of two other clubs, I would like to join your club. I live two miles from a little town called Landis. It is growing very fast. When we came out here there was not a building in it. I have no school to go to yet, but I expect one this fall.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, do you like reading books? I do, and have read quite a few.

RUBY BOGART.  
Sask. (a).



MARY'S LAMB.

**A LOT OF STOCK**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I have two calves and their names are Buck and Bright. I have also a pig, five hens and two pet ducks. Two of my hens have chickens, and one is setting. I will be eleven years old on the sixth of October.

MELVILLE NEIL ROBERTS.  
Sask. (b).

**TOO YOUNG FOR A GUN**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter to your club. I have seen lots of other boys shoot, but I have not had a gun for myself. I have seen three snakes this year. The fairs are not good here. I am seven years old, and I am in the third grade at school. I was out at Long Lake two weeks. There is a boy in my class who is ten years old, and he cannot read as good as I can.

J. R. McHATTIE.  
Sask. (a).

(It is nice to be able to read well, but perhaps that boy can do something else just fine.—C. D.)

**TWO ORPHAN COLTS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have been a silent member of the Western Wigwam for a long time, I thought I would come again. We are having our holiday now. Papa was away west, and brought back a bunch of horses. There are eleven little colts. There are two orphans among them. Their mothers died coming on the train. I have a little pony that I call Fanny, and a little colt called Nero. My birthday is to-day, and I am eleven years old. I enclose a two-cent stamp, hoping to receive a button.

Alta. (a).

**A NICE FARM**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am not much of a letter-writer. I have started a lot of letters to you but did not get them finished, so I am making a brave attempt this time. I am not going to tell how long we have taken the "Advocate," but we like it very much. We have only one man this year. I have mowed over thirty acres of hay this year. I suppose you are not very interested in farming. That is the picture of our building on the top of the writing pad. I would be very pleased if I would get a button.

**WATER MELON.**

(Of course I'm interested in farming, or I would not be allowed to work for the "Farmer's Advocate," but I don't get out on a farm as often as I would like. The picture on the top of your paper looks like the home of an up-to-date farmer who knows that farming needs a lot of brains as well as hard work.—C. D.)

**A LONG JOURNEY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a farm, about five miles from Marshall, and twelve from Lloydminster. We do not take in your paper, but I see it every week, and I think it very good. I like to read the children's letters, so I thought I would like to write a letter too. I have seen one of the buttons, and would like one very much, if my letter is good enough to print. We have one cow, a calf, and three oxen, two ponies and a colt. I have got seventy chickens, and three little ducks. We came from England five years ago on May 12th, and got here on June the 17th. We came up from Saskatoon in a wagon; it was a lonely journey. There were some very pretty sights near Battleford River. We have a hundred and sixty acres of land, and about fifty in crop.

KATHLEEN LUCAS (13).  
Sask. (a).

**GOOD ENOUGH TO PRINT**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received the button safely and liked it very much. The summer holidays begin next Friday. We have had football at school, and I am beginning to know and like the game. We have been picking lots of wild strawberries up the hills, and hope to get many other kinds of berries. Our little flower garden is looking very gay; the Shirley poppies are lovely, and the mignonette is very sweet. I hope you will think this is good enough to print.

Your loving little friend,  
SCHOOLBOY.  
Sask. (a).

**CATCHING GOPHERS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think that Western Wigwam is a fine name for our club. I live in the country, and go to school nearly every day. I have brothers and one sister. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I catch gophers with my brothers, and I have caught forty-six gophers. Father gives me a cent for each gopher. We have three colts. My mother has sixty chickens and thirty turkeys. I have two kitties and one dog and a pretty flower garden.

MAUD MITCHELL.  
Sask. (a).

## THE GOLDEN DOG

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

### CHAPTER XXXII.

#### "ON WITH THE DANCE"

Bigot, a voluptuary in every sense, craved a change of pleasure. He was never satisfied long with one, however pungent. He felt it as a relief when Angelique went off like a laughing sprite upon the arm of De Pean. "I am glad to get rid of the women sometimes, and feel like a man," he said to Cadet, who sat drinking and telling stories with hilarious laughter to two or three boon companions, and indulging in the coarsest jests and broadest scandal about the ladies at the ball, as they passed by the alcove where they were seated.

The eager persistence of Angelique, in her demand for a lettre de cachet to banish the unfortunate Caroline, had wearied and somewhat disgusted Bigot.

"I would cut the throat of any man in the world for the sake of her bright eyes," said he to himself, as she gave him a parting salute with her handkerchief; "but she must not ask me to hurt that poor foolish girl at Beaumanoir. No, by St. Picot! she is hurt enough already, and I will not have Angelique tormenting her! What merciless creatures women are to one another, Cadet!" said he, aloud.

Cadet looked up with red, inflamed eyes at the remark of Bigot. He cared nothing for women himself, and never hesitated to show his contempt for the whole sex.

"Merciless creatures, do you call them, Bigot! the claws of all the cats in Caen could not match the finger-nails of a jealous woman—still less her biting tongue."

Angelique des Meloises swept past the two in a storm of music, as if in defiance of their sage criticisms. Her hand rested on the shoulder of the Chevalier de Pean. She had an object which made her endure it, and her dissimulation was perfect. Her eyes transfixed his with their dazzling look. Her lips were wreathed in smiles; she talked continually as she danced, and with an inconsistency which did not seem strange in her, was lamenting the absence from the ball of Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

"Chevalier," said she, in reply to some gallantry of her partner, "most women take pride in making sacrifices of themselves; I prefer to sacrifice my admirers. I like a man, not in the measure of what I do for him, but what he will do for me. Is not that a candid avowal, Chevalier? You like frankness, you know."

Frankness and the Chevalier de Pean were unknown quantities together; but he was desperately smitten, and would bear any amount of snubbing from Angelique.

"If you have something in your mind you wish me to do," replied he, eagerly. "I would poison my grandmother, if you asked me, for the reward you could give me."

"Yes, I have something in my mind, Chevalier, but not concerning your grandmother. Tell me why you allowed Le Gardeur de Repentigny to leave the city?"

"I did not allow him to leave the city," said he, twitching his ugly features, for he disliked the interest she expressed in Le Gardeur. "I would fain have kept him here if I could. The Intendant, too, had desperate need of him. It was his sister and Colonel Philibert who spirited him away from us."

"Well, a ball in Quebec is not worth twisting a curl for in the absence of Le Gardeur de Repentigny!" replied she. "You shall promise me to bring him back to the city, Chevalier, or I will dance with you no more."

Angelique laughed so gaily as she said this that a stranger would have interpreted her words as all jest.

"She means it, nevertheless," thought the Chevalier. "I will promise my best endeavor, Mademoiselle," said he, setting hard his teeth, with a grimace of

dissatisfaction which did not escape the eye of Angelique; "moreover, the Intendant desires his return on affairs of the Grand Company, and has sent more than one message to him already, to urge his return."

"A fig for the Grand Company! Remember, it is I desire his return; and it is my command, not the Intendant's, which you are bound, as a gallant gentleman, to obey." Angelique would have no divided allegiance, and the man who claimed her favors must give himself up, body and soul, without thought of redemption.

She felt very reckless and very wilful at this moment. The laughter on her lips was the ebullition of a hot and angry heart, not the play of a joyous, happy spirit. Bigot's refusal of a lettre de cachet had stung her pride to the quick, and excited a feeling of resentment which found its expression in the wish for the return of Le Gardeur.

"Why do you desire the return of Le Gardeur?" asked De Pean, hesitatingly. Angelique was often too frank by half, and questioners got from her more than they liked to hear.

"Because he was my first admirer, and I never forget a true friend, Chevalier," replied she, with an undertone of fond regret in her voice.

"But he will not be your last admirer," replied De Pean, with what he considered a seductive leer, which made her laugh at him. "In the kingdom of love, as in the kingdom of heaven, the last shall be first and the first last. May I be the last, Mademoiselle?"

"You will certainly be the last, De Pean; I promise that." Angelique laughed provokingly. She saw the eye of the Intendant watching her. She began to think he remained longer in the society of Cadet than was due to herself.

"Thanks, Mademoiselle," said De Pean, hardly knowing whether her laugh was affirmative or negative; "but I envy Le Gardeur his precedence."

Angelique's love for Le Gardeur was the only key which ever unlocked her real feelings. When the fox praised the raven's voice and prevailed on her to sing, he did not more surely make her drop the envied morsel out of her mouth than did Angelique drop the mystification she had worn so coquettishly before De Pean.

"Tell me, De Pean," said she, "is it true or not that Le Gardeur de Repentigny is consoling himself among the woods of Tilly with a fair cousin of his, Heloise de Lotbiniere?"

De Pean had his revenge, and he took it. "It is true; and no wonder," said he. "They say Heloise is, without exception, the sweetest girl in New France, if not one of the handsomest."

"Without exception!" echoed she, scornfully. "The women will not believe that, at any rate, Chevalier. I do not believe it, for one." And she laughed in the consciousness of beauty. "Do you believe it?"

"No, that were impossible," replied he, "while Angelique des Meloises chooses to contest the palm of beauty."

"I contest no palm with her, Chevalier; but I give you this rosebud for your gallant speech. But tell me, what does Le Gardeur think of this wonderful beauty? Is there any talk of marriage?"

"There is, of course, much talk of an alliance." De Pean lied, and the truth had been better for him.

Angelique started as if stung by a wasp. The dance ceased for her, and she hastened to a seat. "De Pean," said she, "you promised to bring Le Gardeur forthwith back to the city; will you do it?"

"I will bring him back, dead or alive, if you desire it; but I must have time. That uncompromising Colonel Philibert is with him. His sister, too, clings to him like a good angel to the skirt of a sinner. Since you desire it,"—De Pean spoke it with bitterness,—Le Gardeur shall come back, but I doubt if it will be for his benefit or yours, Mademoiselle."

"What do you mean, De Pean?"

asked she, abruptly, her dark eyes alight with eager curiosity, not unmingled with apprehension. "Why do you doubt it will not be for his benefit or mine? Who is to harm him?"

"Nay, he will only harm himself, Angelique. And, by St. Picot! he will have ample scope for doing it in this city. He has no other enemy but himself." De Pean felt that she was making an ox of him to draw the plow of her scheming.

"Are you sure of that, De Pean?" demanded she, sharply.

"Quite sure. Are not all the associates of the Grand Company his fastest friends? Not one of them will hurt him, I am sure."

"Chevalier de Pean!" said she, noticing the slight shrug he gave when he said this, "you say Le Gardeur has no enemy but himself; if so, I hope to save him from himself, nothing more. Therefore I want him back to the city."

De Pean glanced towards Bigot. "Pardon me, Mademoiselle. Did the Intendant never speak to you of Le Gardeur's abrupt departure?" asked he. "Never! He has spoken to you, though. What did he say?" asked she, with eager curiosity.

"He said that you might have detained him had you wished, and he blamed you for his departure."

De Pean had a suspicion that Angelique had really been instrumental in withdrawing Le Gardeur from the clutches of himself and associates; but in this he erred. Angelique loved Le Gardeur, at least for her own sake if not for his, and would have preferred he should risk all the dangers of the city to avoid what she deemed the still greater dangers of the country,—and the greatest of these, in her opinion, was the fair face of Heloise de Lotbiniere. While, from motives of ambition, Angelique refused to marry him herself, she could not bear the thought of another getting the man whom she had rejected.

De Pean was fairly puzzled by her caprices; he could not fathom, but he dared not oppose them.

At this moment Bigot, who had waited for the conclusion of a game of cards, rejoined the group where she sat.

Angelique drew in her robe and made room for him beside her, and was presently laughing and talking as free from care, apparently, as an oriole warbling on a summer spray. De Pean courteously withdrew, leaving her alone with the Intendant.

Bigot was charmed for the moment into oblivion of the lady who sat in her secluded chamber at Beaumanoir. He forgot his late quarrel with Angelique in admiration of her beauty. The pleasure he took in her presence shed a livelier glow of light across his features. She observed it, and a renewed hope of triumph lifted her into still higher flights of gaily.

"Angelique," said he, offering his arm to conduct her to the gorgeous buffet, which stood loaded with golden dishes of fruit, vases of flowers, and the choicest confectionery, with wine fit for a feast of Cyprus, "you are happy to-night, are you not? But perfect bliss is only obtained by a judicious mixture of earth and heaven; pledge me gaily now in this golden wine, Angelique, and ask me what favor you will."

"And you will grant it?" asked she, turning her eyes upon him eagerly.

"Like the king in the fairy tale, even to my daughter and half of my kingdom," replied he, gaily.

"Thanks for half the kingdom, Chevalier," laughed she, "but I would prefer the father to the daughter."

Angelique gave him a look of ineffable meaning. "I do not desire a king to-night, however. Grant me the lettre de cachet, and then—"

"And then what, Angelique?" He ventured to take her hand, which seemed to tempt the approach of his.

"You shall have your reward. I ask you for a lettre de cachet, that is all." She suffered her hand to remain in his.

"I cannot," he replied sharply to her urgent repetition. "Ask her banishment from Beaumanoir, her life if you like, but a lettre de cachet to send her to the Bastille I cannot and will not give!"

"But I ask it, nevertheless!" replied the wilful, passionate girl. "There is

no merit in your love if it fears risk or brooks denial! You ask me to make sacrifices, and will not lift your finger to remove that stumbling-block out of my way! A fig for such love, Chevalier Bigot! If I were a man, there is nothing in earth, heaven, or hell I would not do for the woman I loved!"

Angelique fixed her blazing eyes full upon him, but magnetic as was their fire, they drew no satisfying reply. "Who in heaven's name is this lady of Beaumanoir of whom you are so careful or so afraid?"

"I cannot tell you, Angelique," said he, quite irritated. "She may be a runaway nun, or the wife of the man in the iron mask, or—"

"Or any other fiction you please to tell me in the stead of truth, and which proves your love to be the greatest fiction of all!"

"Do not be so angry, Angelique," said he, soothingly, seeing the need of calming down this impetuous spirit, which he was driving beyond all bounds. But he had carelessly dropped a word which she picked up eagerly and treasured in her bosom. "Her life! He said he would give me her life! Did he mean it?" thought she, absorbed in this new idea.

Angelique had clutched the word with a feeling of terrible import. It was not the first time the thought had flashed its lurid light across her mind. It had seemed of comparatively light import when it was only the suggestion of her own wild resentment. It seemed a word of terrible power heard from the lips of Bigot, yet Angelique knew well he did not in the least seriously mean what he said.

"It is but his deceit and flattery," she said to herself, "an idle phrase to cozen a woman. I will not ask him to explain it, I shall interpret it in my own way! Bigot has said words he understood not himself; it is for me to give them form and meaning."

She grew quiet under these reflections, and bent her head in seeming acquiescence to the Intendant's decision. The calmness was apparent only.

"You are a true woman, Angelique," said he, "but no politician; you have never heard thunder at Versailles. Would that I dared to grant your request. I offer you my homage and all else I have to give you to half my kingdom."

Angelique's eyes flashed fire. "It is a fairy tale after all!" exclaimed she; "you will not grant the lettre de cachet?"

"As I told you before, I dare not grant that, Angelique; anything else—"

"You dare not! You, the boldest Intendant ever sent to New France, and say you dare not! A man who is worth the name dare do anything in the world for a woman if he loves her, and for such a man a true woman will kiss the ground he walks on, and die at his feet if need be!" Angelique's thoughts reverted for a moment to Le Gardeur, not to Bigot, as she said this, and thought how he would do it for her sake if she asked him.

"My God, Angelique, you drive this matter hard, but I like you better so than when you are in your silkiest humor."

"Bigot, it were better you had granted my request." Angelique clenched her fingers hard together, and a cruel expression lit her eyes for a moment. It was like the glance of a lynx seeking a hidden treasure in the ground; it penetrated the thick walls of Beaumanoir! She suppressed her anger, however, lest Bigot should guess the dark imaginings and half-formed resolution which brooded in her mind.

With her inimitable power of transformation she put on her air of gaily again and exclaimed: "Pshaw! Let it go, Bigot. I am really no politician, as you say; I am only a woman almost stifled with the heat and closeness of this horrid ballroom. Thank God, day is dawning in the great eastern window yonder; the dancers are beginning to depart! My brother is waiting for me, I see, so I must leave you, Chevalier."

"Do not depart just now, Angelique! Wait until breakfast, which will be prepared for the latest guests."

"Thanks, Chevalier," said she, "I cannot wait. It has been a gay and

delightful ball—to them who enjoyed it.

"Among whom you were one, I hope," replied Bigot.

"Yes, I only wanted one thing to be perfectly happy, and that I could not get, so I must console myself," said she, with an air of mock resignation.

Bigot looked at her and laughed, but he would not ask what it was she lacked. He did not want a scene, and feared to excite her wrath by mention of the lettre de cachet.

"Let me accompany you to the carriage, Angelique," said he, handing her cloak and assisting her to put it on.

"Willingly, Chevalier," replied she coquettishly, "but the Chevalier de Pean will accompany me to the door of the dressing-room. I promised him." She had not, but she beckoned with her finger to him. She had a last injunction for De Pean which she cared not that the Intendant should hear.

De Pean was reconciled by this manoeuvre; he came, and Angelique and he tripped off together. "Mind, De Pean, what I asked you about Le Gardeur!" said she in an emphatic whisper.

"I will not forget," replied he, with a twinge of jealousy. "Le Gardeur shall come back in a few days or De Pean has lost his influence and cunning."

Angelique gave him a sharp glance of approval, but made no further remark. A crowd of valuable ladies were all telling over the incidents of the ball, as exciting as any incidents of flood and field, while they arranged themselves for departure.

The ball was fast thinning out. The fair daughters of Quebec, with disordered hair and drooping wreaths, loose sandals, and dresses looped and pinned to hide chance rents or other accidents of a long night's dancing, were retiring to their rooms, or issuing from them hooded and mantled, attended by obsequious cavaliers to accompany them home.

The musicians, tired out and half asleep, drew their bows slowly across their violins; the very music was steeped in weariness. The lamps grew dim in the rays of morning, which struggled through the high windows, while, mingling with the last strains of good-night and bon repos, came a noise of wheels and the loud shouts of valets and coachmen out in the fresh air, who crowded round the doors of the Palace to convey home the gay revellers who had that night graced the splendid halls of the Intendant.

Bigot stood at the door bowing farewell and thanks to the fair company when the tall, queenly figure of Angelique came down leaning on the arm of the Chevalier de Pean. Bigot tendered her his arm, which she at once accepted, and he accompanied her to her carriage.

She bowed graciously to the Intendant and De Pean, on her departure, but no sooner had she driven off, than, throwing herself back in her carriage, heedless of the presence of her brother, who accompanied her home, she sank into a silent train of thoughts from which she was roused with a start when the carriage drew up sharply at the door of their own home.

CHAPTER XXXIII. LA CORRIVEAU.

Angelique scarcely noticed her brother, except to bid him good-night when she left him in the vestibule of the mansion. Gathering her gay robes in her jewelled hand, she darted up the broad stairs to her own apartment, the same in which she had received Le Gardeur on that memorable night in which she crossed the Rubicon of her fate.

There was a fixedness in her look and a recklessness in her step that showed anger and determination. It struck Lizette with a sort of awe, so that, for once, she did not dare to accost her young mistress with her usual freedom. The maid opened the door and closed it again without offering a word, waiting in the anteroom until a summons should come from her mistress.

Lizette observed that she had thrown herself into a fauteuil, after hastily casting off her mantle, which lay at her feet. Her long hair hung loose over her shoulders as it parted from all its combings

and fastenings. She held her hands clasped hard across her forehead, and stared with fixed eyes upon the fire which burned low on the hearth, flickering in the depths of the antique fireplace, and occasionally sending a flash through the room which lit up the pictures on the wall, seeming to give them life and movement, as if they would gladly have tempted Angelique to better thoughts. But she noticed them not, and would not at that moment have endured to look at them.

Angelique had forbidden the lamps to be lighted: it suited her mood to sit in the half-obscure room, and in truth her thoughts were hard and cruel, fit only to be brooded over in darkness and alone. She clenched her hands, and raising them above her head, muttered an oath between her teeth, exclaiming—

"Par Dieu! It must be done! It must be done!" She stopped suddenly when she had said that. "What must be done?" asked she sharply of herself, and laughed a mocking laugh. "He gave me her life! He did not mean it! No! The Intendant was treating me like a petted child. He offered me her life while he refused me a lettre de cachet! The gift was only upon his false lips, not in his heart! But Bigot shall keep that promise in spite of himself. There is no other way,—none!"

This was a new world Angelique suddenly found herself in. A world of guilty thoughts and unresisted temptations, a chaotic world where black, unscalable rocks, like a circle of the Inferno, hemmed her in on every side, while devils whispered in her ears the words which gave shape and substance to her secret wishes for the death of her rival, as she regarded the poor sick girl at Beaumanoir.

How was she to accomplish it? To one unpractised in actual deeds of wickedness, it was a question not easy to be answered, and a thousand frightful forms of evil, stalking shapes of death came and went before her imagination, and she clutched first at one, then at another of the dire suggestions that came in crowds that overwhelmed her power of choice.

In despair to find an answer to the question, "What must be done?" she rose suddenly and rang the bell. The door opened, and the smiling face and clear eye of Lizette looked in. It was Angelique's last chance, but it was lost. It was not Lizette she had rung for. Her resolution was taken.

"My dear mistress!" exclaimed Lizette, "I feared you had fallen asleep. It is almost day! May I now assist you to undress for bed?" Voluble Lizette did not always wait to be first spoken to by her mistress.

"No, Lizette, I was not asleep; I do not want to undress; I have much to do. I have writing to do before I retire; send Fanchon Dodier here." Angelique had a forecast that it was necessary to deceive Lizette, who, without a word, but in no serene humor, went to summon Fanchon to wait on her mistress.

Fanchon presently came in with a sort of triumph glittering in her black eye. She had noticed the ill humor of Lizette, but had not the slightest idea why she had been summoned to wait on Angelique instead of her own maid. She esteemed it quite an honor, however.

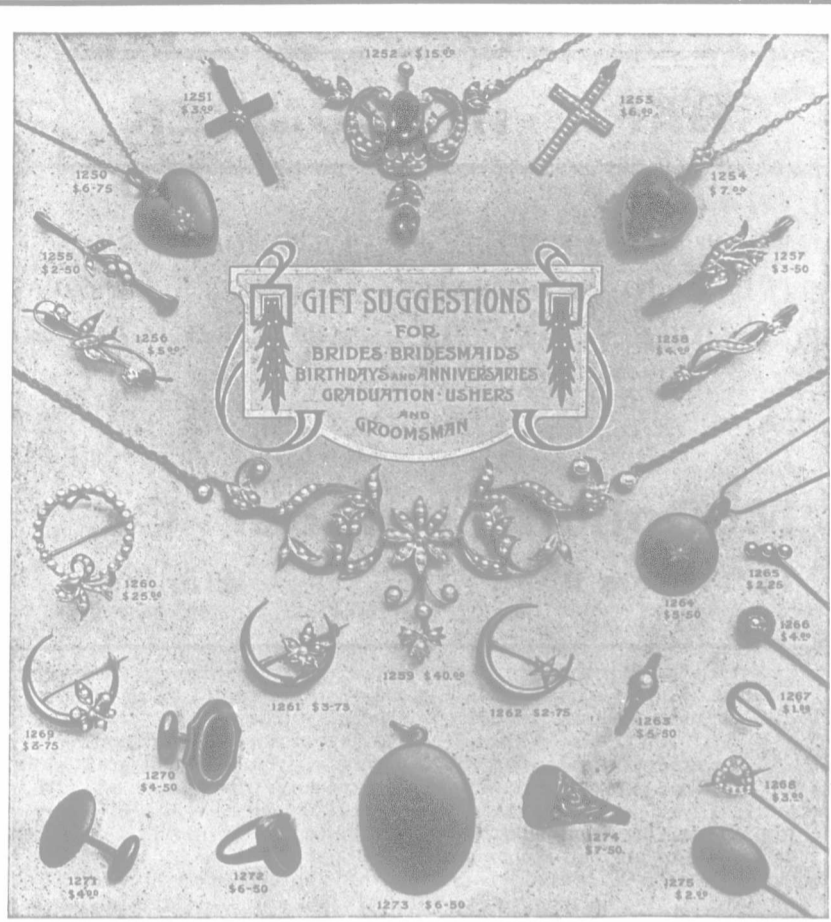
"Fanchon Dodier!" said she, "I have lost my jewels at the ball; I cannot rest until I find them; you are quicker-witted than Lizette: tell me what to do to find them, and I will give you a dress fit for a lady."

Angelique with innate craft knew that her question would bring forth the hoped-for reply.

Fanchon's eyes dilated with pleasure at such a mark of confidence. "Yes, my Lady," replied she, "if I had lost my jewels I should know what to do. But ladies who can read and write and who have the wisest gentlemen to give them counsel do not need to seek advice where poor habitant girls go when in trouble and perplexity."

"And where is that, Fanchon? Where would you go if in trouble and perplexity?"

"My Lady, if I had lost all my jewels,"—Fanchon's keen eye noticed that Angelique had lost none of hers, but she made no remark on it.—"if I had lost all mine, I should go see my aunt Josephette Dodier. She is the wisest



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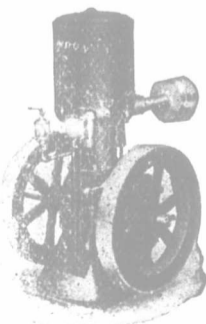
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woman in all St. Valier; if she cannot tell you all you wish to know, nobody can."

"What! Dame Josephite Dodier, whom they call La Corriveau? Is she your aunt?"

Angelique knew very well she was. But it was her cue to pretend ignorance in order to impose on Fanchon.

"Yes, ill-natured people call her La Corriveau, but she is my aunt nevertheless. She is married to my uncle Louis Dodier, but is a lady, by right of her mother, who came from France, and was once familiar with all the great dames of the Court. It was a great secret why her mother left France and came to St. Valier; but I never knew what it was. People used to shake their heads and cross themselves when speaking of her, as they do now when speaking of Aunt Josephite, whom they call La Corriveau; but they tremble when she looks at them with her black, evil eye, as they call it. She is a terrible woman, is Aunt Josephite! but oh, Mademoiselle, she can tell you things past, present, and to come! If she rails at the world, it is because she knows every wicked thing that is done in it, and the world rails at her in return; but people are afraid of her all the same."

"But is it not wicked? Is it not forbidden by the Church to consult a woman like her, a sorciere?" Angelique took a sort of perverse merit to herself for arguing against her own resolution.

"Yes, my Lady! but although forbidden by the Church, the girls all consult her, nevertheless, in their losses and crosses; and many of the men, too, for she does know what is to happen, and how to do things, does Aunt Josephite. If the clergy cannot tell a poor girl about her sweetheart, and how to keep him in hand, why should she not go and consult La Corriveau, who can?"

"Fanchon, I would not care to consult your aunt. People would laugh at my consulting La Corriveau, like a simple habitan girl; what would the world say?"

"But the world need not know, my Lady. Aunt Josephite knows secrets, they say, that would ruin, burn, and hang half the ladies of Paris. She learned those terrible secrets from her mother, but she keeps them safe in those close lips of hers. Not the faintest whisper of one of them has ever been heard by her nearest neighbor. Indeed she has no gossips, and makes no friends, and wants none. Aunt Josephite is a safe confidante, my Lady, if you wish to consult her."

"I have heard she is clever, supernatural, terrible, this aunt of yours! But I could not go to St. Valier for advice and help; I could not conceal my movements like a plain habitan girl."

"No, my Lady," continued Fanchon, "it is not fitting that you should go to Aunt Josephite. I will bring Aunt Josephite here to you. She will be charmed to come to the city and serve a lady like you."

"Well, —no! it is not well, but ill! but I want to recover my jewels, so go for your aunt, and bring her back with you. And mind, Fanchon!" said Angelique, lifting a warning finger, "if you utter one

word of your errand to man or beast, or to the very trees of the wayside, I will cut out your tongue, Fanchon Dodier!"

Fanchon trembled and grew pale at the fierce look of her mistress. "I will go, my Lady, and I will keep silent as a fish!" faltered the maid. "Shall I go immediately?"

"Immediately if you will! It is almost day, and you have far to go. I will send old Gupon the butler to order an Indian canoe for you. I will not have Canadian boatmen to row you to St. Valier; they would talk you out of all your errand before you were half-way there. You shall go to St. Valier by water, and return with La Corriveau by land. Do you understand? Bring her in to-night, and not before midnight. I will leave the door ajar for you to enter without noise; you will show her at once to my apartment, Fanchon! Be wary, and do not delay, and say not a word to mortal!"

"I will not, my Lady. Not a mouse shall hear us come in!" replied Fanchon, quite proud now of the secret understanding between herself and her mistress.

"And again mind that loose tongue of yours! Remember, Fanchon, I will cut it out as sure as you live if you betray me."

"Yes, my Lady!" Fanchon's tongue felt somewhat paralyzed under the threat of Angelique, and she bit it painfully as if to remind it of its duty.

"You may go now," said Angelique. "Here is money for you. Give this piece of gold to La Corriveau as an earnest that I want her. The canotiers of the St. Lawrence will also require double fare for bringing La Corriveau over the ferry."

"No, they rarely venture to charge her anything at all, my Lady," replied Fanchon; "to be sure it is not for love, but they are afraid of her. And yet Antoine La Chance, the boatman, says she is equal to a Bishop for stirring up piety; and more Ave Marias are repeated when she is in his boat, than are said by the whole parish on Sunday."

"I ought to say my Ave Marias, too!" replied Angelique, as Fanchon left the apartment, "but my mouth is parched and burns up the words of prayer like a furnace; but that is nothing to the fire in my heart! That girl, Fanchon Dodier, is not to be trusted, but I have no other messenger to send for La Corriveau. I must be wary with her, too, and make her suggest the thing I would have done. My Lady of Beaumanoir!" she apostrophized in a hard monotone, "your fate does not depend on the Intendant, as you fondly imagine. Better had he issued the lettre de cachet than for you to fall into the hands of La Corriveau!"

Daylight now shot into the windows, and the bright rays of the rising sun streamed full in the face of Angelique. She saw herself reflected in the large Venetian mirror. Her countenance looked pale, stern, and fixed as marble. The fire in her eyes startled her with its unearthly glow. She trembled and turned away from her mirror, and crept to her couch like a guilty thing, with a feeling as if she was old, haggard, and doomed to shame for the sake of

this Intendant, who cared not for her, or he would not have driven her to such desperate and wicked courses as never fell to the lot of a woman before.

"C'est sa faute! C'est sa faute!" exclaimed she, clasping her hands passionately together. "If she dies, it is his fault, not mine! I prayed him to banish her, and he would not! C'est sa faute! C'est sa faute!" Repeating these words Angelique fell into a feverish slumber, broken by frightful dreams which lasted far on into the day.

The long reign of Louis XIV., full of glories and misfortunes for France, was marked towards its close by a portentous sign indicative of corrupt manners and a falling state. Among these, the crimes of secret poisoning suddenly attained a magnitude which filled the whole nation with terror and alarm.

Antonio Exili, an Italian, like many other alchemists of that period, had spent years in search of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. His vain experiments to transmute the baser metals into gold reduced him to poverty and want. His quest after these secrets had led him to study deeply the nature and composition of poisons and their antidotes. He had visited the great universities and other schools of the continent, finishing his scientific studies under a famous German chemist named Glaser. But the terrible secret of the aqua tofana and of the poudre de succession, Exili learned from Beatrice Spara, a Sicilian, with whom he had a liaison, one of those inscrutable beings of the gentle sex whose lust for pleasure or power is only equalled by the atrocities they are willing to perpetrate upon all who stand in the way of their desires or their ambition.

To Beatrice Spara, the secret of this subtle preparation had come down like an evil inheritance from the ancient Candidas and Saganas of imperial Rome. In the proud palaces of the Borgias, of the Orsini, the Scaligers, the Borromeos, the art of poisoning was preserved among the last resorts of Machiavellian statecraft; and not only in palaces, but in streets of Italian cities, in solitary towers and dark recesses of the Apennines, were still to be found the lost children of science, skilful compounders of poisons, at once fatal and subtle in their operation,—poisons which left not the least trace of their presence in the bodies of their victims, but put on the appearance of other and more natural causes of death.

Exili, to escape the vengeance of Beatrice Spara, to whom he had proved a faithless lover, fled from Naples, and brought his deadly knowledge to Paris, where he soon found congenial spirits to work with him in preparing the deadly poudre de succession, and the colorless drops of the aqua tofana.

With all his crafty caution, Exili fell at last under suspicion of the police for tampering in these forbidden arts. He was arrested, and thrown into the Bastille where he became the occupant of the same cell with Gaudin de St. Croix, a young nobleman of the Court the lover of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, for an intrigue with whom the Count had been imprisoned. St. Croix learned from Exili, in the Bastille, the secret of the poudre de succession.

The two men were at last liberated for want of proof of the charges against them. St. Croix set up a laboratory in his own house, and at once proceeded to experiment upon the terrible secrets learned from Exili, and which he revealed to his fair, frail mistress, who, mad to make herself his wife, saw in these a means to remove every obstacle out of the way. She poisoned her husband, her father, her brother, and at last, carried away by a mania for murder, administered on all sides the fatal poudre de succession, which brought death to house, palace, and hospital, and filled the capital, nay, the whole kingdom, with suspicion and terror.

This fatal poison history describes as either a light and almost impalpable powder, tasteless, colorless, and inodorous, or a liquid clear as a dewdrop, when in the form of the aqua tofana. It was capable of causing death either instantaneously or by slow and lingering decline at the end of a definite number of days, weeks, or even months, as was desired. Death was not less sure because

deferred, and it could be made to assume the appearance of dumb paralysis, wasting atrophy, or burning fever, at the discretion of the compounder of the fatal poison.

The ordinary effect of the aqua tofana was immediate death. The poudre de succession was more slow in killing. It produced in its pure form a burning heat, like that of a fiery furnace in the chest, the flames of which, as they consumed the patient, darted out of his eyes, the only part of the body which seemed to be alive, while the rest was little more than a dead corpse.

Upon the introduction of this terrible poison into France, Death, like an invisible spirit of evil, glided silently about the kingdom, creeping into the closest family circles, seizing everywhere on its helpless victims. The nearest and dearest relationships of life were no longer the safe guardians of the domestic hearth. The man who to-day appeared in the glow of health drooped to-morrow and died the next day. No skill of the physician was able to save him, or to detect the true cause of his death, attributing it usually to the false appearances of disease which it was made to assume.

The victims of the poudre de succession were counted by thousands. The possession of wealth, a lucrative office, a fair young wife, or a coveted husband, were sufficient reasons for sudden death to cut off the holder of these envied blessings. A terrible mistrust pervaded all classes of society. The husband trembled before his wife, the wife before her husband, father and son, brother and sister,—kindred and friends, of all degrees, looked askance and with suspicious eyes upon one another.

In Paris the terror lasted long. Society was for a while broken up by cruel suspicions. The meat upon the table remained uneaten, the wine undrank, men and women procured their own provisions in the market, and cooked and ate them in their own apartments. Yet was every precaution in vain. The fatal dust scattered upon the pillow, or a bouquet sprinkled with the aqua tofana, looking bright and innocent as God's dew upon the flowers, transmitted death without a warning of danger. Nay, to crown all summit of wickedness, the bread in the hospitals of the sick, the meagre tables of the convent, the consecrated host administered by the priest, and the sacramental wine which he drank himself, all in turn were poisoned, polluted, damned, by the unseen presence of the manna of St. Nicholas, as the populace mockingly called the poudre de succession.

The Court took the alarm when a gilded vial of the aqua tofana was found one day upon the table of the Duchesse de la Valliere, having been placed there by the hand of some secret rival, in order to cast suspicion upon the unhappy Louise, and hasten her fall, already approaching.

The star of Montespan was rising bright in the east, and that of La Valliere was setting in clouds and darkness in the west. But the King never distrusted for a moment the truth of La Valliere, the only woman who ever loved him for his own sake, and he knew it even while he allowed her to be supplanted by another infinitely less worthy—one whose hour of triumph came when she saw the broken-hearted Louise throw aside the velvet and brocade of the Court and put on the sackcloth of the barefooted and repentant Carmelite.


The King burned with indignation at the insult offered to his mistress, and was still more alarmed to find the new mysterious death creeping into the corridors of his palace. He hastily constituted the terrible Chambre Ardente, a court of supreme criminal jurisdiction, and commissioned it to search out, try, and burn, without appeal, all prisoners and secret assassins in the kingdom.

La Regnie, a man of Rhadamanthean justice, as hard of heart as he was subtle and suspicious, was long baffled, and to his unutterable rage, set at naught by the indefatigable poisoners who kept all France awake on its pillows.

(To be continued.)

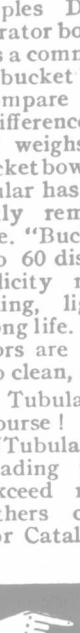
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## GOSSIP

### ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

Secretary John T. Burns of the Dry Farming Congress, has invited the governors of each western state and territory to send a special representative of the immigration bureau of each state to the Fourth Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, October 26-28, to deliver an illustrated lecture on his state. It is proposed to make these lectures a feature of the entertainment part of the program of the congress. This is a new feature of international conventions, being the first time state development departments have been offered a place on the program of a congress of the magnitude and scope of the Dry Farming Congress. The auditorium of the Orpheum theater block, in which the congress has its headquarters, will be used for these lectures, while the main sessions of the congress will be held in the Babcock theatre. The congress will provide stereopticon facilities for the lectures.

## Toronto Fair

(Continued from page 1283)

Passing casually along, the perambulator was struck with a graphic representation of Ontario's place in agriculture and various other lines of production. For instance, an immense pyramid represented one-eighth of the silver produced in Cobalt, with figures indicating how production of the valuable metal in this world-famous field had sprung from \$11,887 worth in 1904, to \$9,133,375 worth in 1908, footing a total of \$20,428,710 in five years. Turning, then, he read in bold characters above the sheaf-grain-decorated arched entrance to the north-west wing, that Ontario's 1908 yield of field crops was estimated at \$170,000,000, or between eight and nine times as much as Cobalt's five years' output of silver. Further on, placards, conspicuously displayed that Ontario produces 75 per cent. of all the fruits grown in Canada, including 60 per cent. of the plums, 70 per cent. of the apples, 80 per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and nearly all the peaches and grapes. The exhibit of sheaves of oats, wheat and barley from the prizewinning fields, in the standing field-crop competitions in Ontario, adorned 240 feet of arches in the Provincial display, and was an innovation which attracted great attention. In order to equalize conditions, the province was divided into three districts, and competitors could show only in the district in which they resided. District No. 1 comprised Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Algoma, and the other districts in New Ontario; District No. 2, all counties east of York and Simcoe; District No. 3, York, Simcoe, and all counties west and south-west of same.

It has been often remarked that the typical American nearly always boasts that his particular town or neighborhood, or county or state, has something that is either the biggest or the best of its kind in the country, if not in the world. So of Canada's provinces. Each has its talking points, and no superlative advantage of any one division denies another its features of renown. Of recent years, many in Eastern Canada have come to regard Sunny Alberta as the promising land of the Prairie West, but at Toronto along came Saskatchewan, coolly asserting that she has as much unoccupied surveyed land to choose from as Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia combined. Taking them all together, the provincial exhibits were a revelation of Canada to herself. They brought out a feature that should be yet further developed.

### LIVE-STOCK DISPLAY.

In most departments the live-stock array was equal, if not superior, to anything formerly seen in Toronto. Entries in the horse classes, though not more numerous than usual, were in most cases of high merit, the tops being of specially high-class type and quality, and well brought out. The aged Clydesdale stallions, brought out ten grandly good ones, all imported, from a catalogued entry of eighteen. In the majority of those shown there was little room for complaint on the score of size, most of them being weighty, thick, deep-ribbed horses, while the quality of bone, pasterns and feet throughout the list was in keeping with the character of the breed in that regard. The officiating judge, Robert Copland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, selected for first place Graham Bros.' recently imported Gartly Pride, champion of the Highland Society Show this year. He is a thick, brown son of Baron's Pride, and well bred on both sides, his dam having been got by the Prince of Wales horse, Galdart Prince. Though clear first, he was, in the judge's opinion, well followed by his stable mate, Royal Choice, a former first-prize winner in a junior class at Toronto, and runner up for championship honors. Royal Choice is a big masculine horse, of splendid parts, but not quite so even as his successful competitor. It seemed to lie close between the next two, Thos. Mercer's Margrave, by Hiawatha, and R. Ness & Son's Viscount Lothian, by Suffness. The latter was probably the best mover in the class, and with a little more substance would be well up in any ring. A magnificent class of 17 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions was passed upon Friday afternoon. Space forbids more than a mere mention. With a capital string of six, Graham Bros. landed first, second and fourth on Baron's Fancy, by Baron's Pride; Bay Ronald, by Baron Rothschilds, and Duke of Montrose, by Royal Favorite. Remaining prizes were third to Mercer, on Life Guard, and fifth to Smith & Richardson, on Commodore, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; while additional placings included Ness & Sons' Bowhill Baron, by Baron's Pride, and the same exhibitor's Encore, by Lancer. Graham Bros.' Coinston (imp.) was first in three-year-old stallions, and their imported Lady Fergus headed the two-year-old fillies. Smith & Richardson's Queen Minnie lifted premier honors in three-year-old fillies. The Graham-Renfrew firm were missed from most of the classes, their recent importation not having arrived in time to enter. It was chiefly a battle of the importers. Canadian-bred Clydesdales show principally in the section for heavy drafts. The roster of exhibitors comprised such well-known names as Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., along with other Ontario men operating on a less extensive scale, including A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Miller and Millan, Brantford; W. J. Cowan, Cannington; John Davidson, Ashburn; J. J. McKenney, Toronto; A. Hewson, Grahamsville; R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, and John Black, Kilsyth.

In Shires the exhibitors were: John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; Porter Bros. and John Breckon, of Appleby; A. G. Clark, Alloa; A. Hewson, Grahamsville, and W. D. Monkman, Bond Head.

If the number of entries was meagre, the quality was gratifying to friends of the breed. A solitary entry, but a good one, appeared in aged stallions. It was John Gardhouse & Sons' Royal King III. (imp.), a radiant dark-brown five-year-old, by Royal Warrior, bred by R. Moore & Sons, first and champion a year ago. He is well put up, a very nice mover, has much quality, and showed in the pink of condition. Ouse Bridge Crampion (imp.), the first-prize three-year-old, is a big, thick horse; while the making of another is the red-ribboned two-year-old Solitaire, exhibited by Clark, a Canadian-bred, out of that choice-

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### LANDS FOR SALE

The story is told of an English army examiner who once had before him a stupid candidate. The candidate apparently, unable to answer the simplest questions, the examiner finally grew most impatient, and in a burst of sarcasm demanded:

"Let it be supposed sir, that you were a captain in command of infantry; that in your fear was an impassable abyss; that on both sides of you there rose perpendicular rocks of tremendous height; that in front of you lay the enemy outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an emergency would you do?"

"Sir," responded the applicant for military distinction, "I should resign."

\* \* \*

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## A WIFE'S MESSAGE

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

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

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,  
145 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....

## YOU'LL feel

### better for work,

### play or rest if you

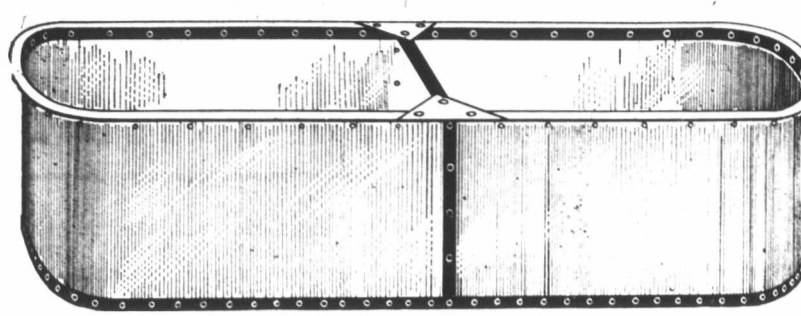
## eat Quaker Oats

### at least once a

## day.

3

### GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS



FOR STORAGE AND STOCK WATERING. WRITE FOR PRICES

**Red River Metal Co., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg**

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

**MEN WANTED**—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

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

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN**—Heifers and Bulls for sale. Prize winners of Heavy Milking Strains. A. S. Johannes, Clandeboye, Man.

**FOR SALE**—English Sheep Dog Pups. Bob-tails, just the thing for farmers, \$7 and \$10. Sire a prize winner. Write. D. J. Lewis, Winnipeg.

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

**FOR SALE**—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abe Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND** offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

**SCOTCH COLLIE** and Wolf Hound. Pups for sale now ready to ship, good workers, also Yorkshire pigs. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

**FOR SALE** or Exchange for land, Steam Plowing Outfit near Winnipeg. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minnesota.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**R. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C.: Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Fancy breeding and utility stock. Apply to Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Sask.

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

**FOR SALE**—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Matched in March. 1 doz. year old Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year-old Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$1.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HEREFORDS** at reduced prices from Marple, famous champion herd. Full size either sex. Berks, Goss, Bulls. Good for both milk and feed. Also Standard tones, heavy vehicles, harness, and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Harrogate, Man.

**BROWN BROS.**, Elm Grove, Assa., breeders of Polled Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

**CLYDESDALES** R. H. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

*Does your neighbor take The Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal? If not secure his subscription at once and by so doing you will be able to get one of our valuable premiums. Be sure to read the premium list anyway.*

quality mare, Black Jewel, and by Nateby King, runner-up for championship honors in 1906, in his three-year-old form. A very good one took second place, Porter Bros.' gray Proportion, a clean-quality colt, by Nailstone Ragged Jacket, out of Tuttle Brook Fuchsia, first yearling in 1908. Better of two yearlings this time was the bay, Admiral Prince, bred by John Gardhouse & Sons, and got by Admiral Togo.

Percherons were represented by seven entries, divided between two classes, stallions three years and upwards, and mares any age. Jacob Steinmann, New Hamburg, Ont., had first in each class, his stallion being a gray six-year-old, by Powerful, and the mare a five-year-old of the same color, got by Tiralleur. An uncatalogued stallion, shown by C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Ont., which arrived in the ring a couple of minutes late, was placed third. Enghien is his name, sire Ulysse, dam Nectar. A. Welton, of Brantford, Ont., lifted the remainder of the prizes with his string of one young stallion and three fillies.

### INTEREST IN CATTLE AWARDS

Great interest was taken in the placing of ribbons in the cattle classes. Shorthorns, as usual, proved to be very popular. The presence of James Yule with Sir William Van Horne's prizewinners from Manitoba made it uncertain for the Eastern exhibitors. The total entries catalogued were 168, contributed by 21 exhibitors. They were of high average excellence, while the tops were quite equal, if not superior, to those of any previous exhibition at Toronto; and they were, with the exception of one herd, brought out in excellent condition, reflecting much credit upon the herds represented and their fitters. Judging from the display at this show, both in the breeding and fat-stock classes, grade and pure-bred, the breed is holding its place of pre-eminence to the satisfaction and gratification of its numerous friends and admirers. The Manitoba herd won out in the graded-herd competition (by ages) and the female grand champion, two of the most important sections of the prize-list, besides taking high marks in many others, a distinct credit to the skill and judgment of Manager Yule and his son, who fitted and handled the herd. Making due allowance for the fact of unlimited means being at the back of it for securing the sinews of war, the other fact, that all the females in these victories were bred in the herd and sired by one bull, speaks volumes for its management as well as for the fitness of the breed for the climate of the Prairie Province, for the cosmopolitan character of the breed itself in its adaptation to varied conditions and purposes. The breed was judged this year, as last, by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., who waded through his Herculean task with admirable promptness and despatch, making probably as few mistakes as, under the circumstances, any other one man, or any two, for that matter, would have made, as the result in the only case in which he called in a referee served to indicate.

The principal exhibitors in this class were Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph; George Amos & Sons, Moffat; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills; Peter White, Pembroke; J. E. Mitchell, Burlington, and others with a few animals.

Auld won the aged bull class with his roan Bud's Emblem. Van Horne was second with Hurtlewood III; Edwards third with Goldie's Prince, and Elliott fourth with Rose Victor. For cow three years old, Van Horne had the first, second and third ribbons on Spree's Lady, Mma Princess and Sunbeam's Queen. Gardhouse was fourth with Fairy Fane. Leask had junior champion bull in Meadow King, and Dryden the senior and grand champion by his two-year-old Prince Imperial. For heifers, Amos

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BOVRIL is recommended by physicians and nurses the world over as the best food to bring invalids back to health.

It is acceptable to the invalid and is quickly and easily assimilated. Try a spoonful in a glass of hot milk.

It is wonderful how soon the reviving effects of a cup of BOVRIL are noticed.

In serious cases of collapse there is no better reviver than an egg stirred into a cup of hot

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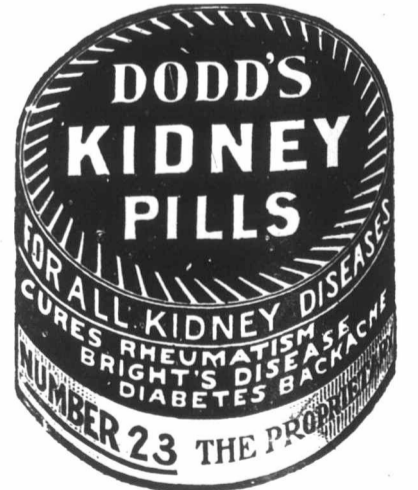
had as junior champion Lomond's Mysie, while Van Horne's Spicy's Lady carried off senior and grand championship awards.

Herefords were represented by the herds of W. H. Hunter, The Maples; H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Mrs. M. B. Govenlock, Forest, and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, making a very respectable showing of the breed. The majority of the first awards went to The Maples herd, including the male championships and the first for graded and junior herds; Clifford winning first for aged cow, on the excellent Amy 4th of Ingleside; Smith first in two-year-old heifers with Rubella 7th of Ingleside, and first in yearling heifers with Rosebud of Ingleside. Hunter's best included his aged bull, Improver, his yearlings, Pictou and Newton Lad, his bull calf, Homer, and his females Brenda VII, Marion II. and Jewel II.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed was very creditably represented by selections from the herds of James Bowman, Guelph; John Lowe, Elora, and T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus. All the cattle were brought out in excellent condition, and were typical of the breed, smooth in form and evenly fleshed. The class was judged by John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. Lowe won first honors in the sections for aged and yearling bulls, with Elm Park Leader and Hundred, the latter capturing the junior championship, both of fine type and quality; while Bowman's two-year-old, Magnificent (imp.), a sturdy representative of the breed, first here last year, took the lead in his class again, and was also awarded the senior championship, the junior champion and grand champion being Lowe's first-prize yearling, Hundred.

Galloways contributed by D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, were very good representatives of this hardy and thrifty breed. Smoothly formed and typical of the breed, the Guelph herd secured the majority of first awards, including the senior and grand male championship on his fine stock bull, Berwick, and the grand championship on his first-prize cow, Cally; also first for graded herd; Shaw winning second for herd and first for yearling heifer.

Dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry also brought out fine animals. Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys showed superior quality. Swine were fewer than a year ago.



### Could Not Sleep in the Dark

HEART AND NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE, SO THE DOCTOR SAID.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



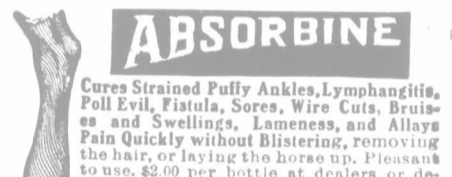
### Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered, Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocels, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F. 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!

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### Consumption Book

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1349 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 the wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

### INTEREST IN DRY FARMING

There has been organized, and is now maintained, an organization composed entirely of dry-farm operators and students in the semi-arid districts of the world. This organization, known as the Dry Farming Congress, devotes its entire strength to assembling and promulgating information relative to the development of dry farming and to the investigation of conditions and encouragement of the development of these dry-farming districts. A great interest is being manifested in its work. Canada should be well represented at the Congress and Exposition to be held at Billings, Montana, October 26 to 28. George Harcourt is vice-president and corresponding secretary for Alberta.

### THOROUGHBREDS FOR ALBERTA

The five Thoroughbred stallions sent to Alberta by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding have arrived, and will be kept by different breeders throughout the province. Osborne Brown, Alberta Secretary, received 124 applications from ranchers and breeders in Alberta to have an animal. The aim of the association is to improve the breed of saddle horses, drivers and remounts throughout the Province.

The horses will be distributed as follows:

Baird, a chestnut stallion, sired in 1897, is the oldest of the horses sent to Alberta. Baird is a handsome animal, weighing about 1,050 at present, sound in every sense, sired by Huron, dam Lime Tree. He will be sent to Norman Jacques, of Lamerton, east of Lacombe.

Our Boy, a chestnut stallion foaled 1905, sire My Boy 2nd (Imp.), by Marcion, dam Marchioness, dam Diana, by Kosciusko, dam Id'ewild. Is a well-built, fairly large-boned colt, clean-limbed. He goes to Geo. Armstrong, of Elkwater, near Irvine.

McIlvain, a grand bay horse, sired by Bend Or, dam Sierra Leone. Bend Or is sired by Brockden (imp.), dam Kate Walker, Sierra Leone is by Khartoum, dam Sierra Madra. McIlvain will be kept by Chas. Riddock, of the Scott stables in Calgary.

Clements is a brown stallion, and has been sent to Harry Robinson, of High River. Clements was foaled in 1901, sire Albert, dam Zetetic. Albert is by Albert Victor, dam Hawthorn Bloom. Zetetic is by Falsette, dam Zephyr.

Samuel H. Harris, foaled in 1902, is a handsome dark bay, sired by Sir Walter, dam Lindula. He will be kept by A. C. Galbraith, of Nanton.

In New York State cattle reacting to the tuberculin test are to be branded with the letter "T," either on the forehead or on the right side of the neck. It has been the practice of some breeders to test their herds and then sell the reacting animals, and the law recently enacted is intended to put a stop to this vicious practice.

### SHOOTING PERMITS

A notice from Charles Barber, Chief Game Guardian, announces that the season opened for wild ducks on September 1st. It is necessary for residents of cities, towns and incorporated villages, who intend hunting, and have not yet provided themselves with a game bird license, to make application forth with and obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, before going to hunt. See sub-section (e) of section (7) of "The Manitoba Game Protection Act." Non-residents must procure a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, wound or destroy any game, animal or bird, or any other animal or bird whether protected by said Act or not, if they wish to avoid unpleasantness or the risk of being prosecuted.

For further information to the public it is imperative that all persons

## Brighten Up for the Winter Months



The next few months will be spent indoors. You should make your house look as attractive as possible inside. Floors should be repainted or revarnished, wainscoting cleaned and painted, stove pipes enameled, cupboards, shelving, furniture, walls, radiators and everything in and about the house "brightened up." Sherwin-Williams Brighten Up Finishes include a paint and varnish and stain and enamel for every purpose. You will find the operation of "brightening up" not laborious, but interesting, and the improved appearance of your house will delight you. Ask your dealer for

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Brighten Up Finishes

Made in Canada. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. Montreal Toronto Winnipeg



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A GALLON of gasoline will run one of the efficient 2-horsepower I. H. C. Gasoline Engines for fully 5 hours.

That is, you will have full 2-horsepower to turn your machines all that time.

It will save you and your family all the hard work of turning the cream separator.

It will pump water and grind feed for all your stock.

It will saw your wood, shell your corn, turn your grindstone.

It will do all these things and many more for you the same day.

And for 5 hours' steady work it will cost you the price of one gallon of gasoline.

Is not that getting your hard work done at a pretty cheap rate?

You will have plenty of other jobs for your

## I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

There is something for it to do all the time. If it is not working it is not costing you anything. When the engine stops, all expense stops. But it is ready to start up again at the same work or any other work at any moment.

There are larger I. H. C. engines that consume more fuel and do more work—you have your choice of a number of styles and many sizes.

Vertical 2, 3 and 25-horsepower.

Horizontal (stationary and portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horsepower.

Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horsepower.

Famous air-cooled 1 and 2-horsepower.

Famous skidded engines 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower.

Also a complete line of famous mounting engines from 4 to 20-horsepower, and Sawing, Spraying and Pumping Outfits and Jacks.

If you will look into the matter rightly, and learn to appreciate how much work an I. H. C. engine will do for you and how economically it will do it, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that you must have one of some kind.

The International local agent will be glad to supply you with catalogues and all particulars, or write our nearest branch house for further information.

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Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of study extends through three college years.  
 E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal  
 Calendar on Application. Fees: \$75 per session.

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



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

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**Melrose Stock Farm**  
 SHORTHORNS  
 CLYDESDALES



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


**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows**  
 \$50.00 to \$75.00

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man**


**Bickmore's Gall Cure**



Money refunded if Bruises, Cuts, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grease Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Bickmore's Gall Cure. Old, tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Bickmore's. Trade-mark on every box. Valuable Horse Book and liberal sample free if you'll send 6 cents for packing and postage.  
 WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Dist'rs,  
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**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**  
**F. G. JAMES**  
 Bowmanville Ont.

A Snap for a Start in  
**PURE BRED YORKSHIRES**



I have a large number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock ready for immediate shipment. Prices reasonable. Shorthorns also for sale. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

**Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs**  
 Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.  
**C. F. LYALL** STROME, ALTA.  
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 We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.  
 To complete sets we can supply to members' volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address—  
**ACCOUNTANT** National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

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

**Auction Sale of Shorthorns**  
 at Star Farm one mile from station, Thursday, October 21st, 1909.  
 Owing to limited room I have decided to reduce my herd of 60 Shorthorns.  
 This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls.  
 Sale to commence at one o'clock.  
 Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.  
 A chance to buy at your own price.  
**R. W. CASWELL,**  
 IMPORTER AND BREEDER  
 Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask  
 C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.

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



**Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge**  
 Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

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**Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**  
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**Brampton JERSEYS**  
 CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD  
 from every standpoint. Get some. We ship West again in September. Everything you desire male or female.

**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**  
**D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.**  
 Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Quo.  
 Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.  
 Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.  
 Correspondence invited.

wishing to go hunting deer of any kind during the next open season, must apply for their license on or before November 30th, 1909. After that date, no licenses will be issued.

**STOCK ACCOMMODATION**  
 Finding the first buildings erected for the live-stock show at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will be held from September 27 to October 9, completely inadequate to handle the animals entered, the department of works at the Exposition has found it necessary to double the size of the barns. The new structure will be 120 feet in length, by 50 feet in width, and it will be completed in time for the opening of the live-stock show on September 27.

In all 2,182 animals have been entered by the two hundred and fifty breeders represented. The stock is coming from practically every State of the United States and every Province of Canada. Many of the breeders have imported the best foreign stock to exhibit in the hope of drawing down prizes with European animals. In the show there will be 288 horses, 899 cattle, 323 swine and 872 sheep.

In the horse division, as is usually the case, the Percheron class leads in the number of animals entered, with 65. The cattle entries, numbering 699, are well distributed between the various breeds, Ayrshires leading with 102, Red Polled second with 91, and Shorthorns with 85.

In the swine classes, Poland Chinas lead, with 78 animals on display. There are 872 sheep entered, the Rambouillet class comprising 116 of these.

**Questions & Answers**

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

**CAUSE OF DEATH OF DOG**  
 A coyote hound died rather inexplicably. He had not been seen for two days, and was found dead beside a hay stack. He was lying very naturally; no signs of struggling, had bled a little at the nose and mouth, and was much swollen along the back between the shoulder blades. This swelling was very much like black-leg, there being air between the skin and the flesh. His neck also was very swollen. He was ten years old, very active, and I think he must have died of bloat, brought on by the extreme heat, as poison seems out of the question. Can you offer any suggestion as to the cause of death? He was very fat at the time.  
 M. L. F.

Ans.—The only possible way to determine the cause of death in this case would be by post-mortem examination, including the stomach, bowels, and other internal organs. The swelling along the back and between the shoulders, together with the bleeding from the mouth and nostrils, points to an injury such as might result from being run over, or from some heavy object having fallen on his back.

**PUMPKINS FOR SWINE**  
 Will you please give the value of pumpkins per ton as a feed for hogs?  
 B. C. R. M.  
 Ans.—One hundred pounds of pumpkins would contain 9.1 lbs. of dry matter, 1.0 lbs. protein, 5.8 lbs. of carbohydrates, and .3 lbs. of fat. Ninety per cent. of the pumpkin is water, consequently it has a feeding value for swine about equal to mangels. A ton of pumpkins would be worth about one-eighth as much as a ton of shorts.

**HEIFER WITHOUT MILK**  
 Three-year-old heifer, calved last spring, did not have any milk when

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBADLT'S CAUS TIC BALSAM**  
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The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.  
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**EUCLID FOR SUFFRAGETTES**  
 (1) Parliament Square is a four-sided figure, which has all its sides policemen and all its angels inspectors.  
 (2) A police witness is that which lies evenly on all points.  
 (3) A 'rush' has magnitude but no point.

**Surgeon's Opinion OF KNIFE FOR PILES**

Operating often a fad—The modern way of curing piles is with Dr. CHASE'S OINTMENT  
 Sir Henry C. Burdett, K. C. B., of London, Eng., in a recent address, said: "What we want are surgeons, who, with wisdom to be conservative, have courage to protest against the growing tendency to put a knife into everybody on the smallest possible pretext."  
 Too many doctors have a desire to use the knife at every opportunity. The rewards to them are rich, but think of the suffering of body and mind, the enormous expense and the risk of the life itself. An operation should be the last resort, for, in spite of the glowing promises, the results are often very disappointing.  
 Many a sufferer from piles has been cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, after operations have failed. Hundreds of thousands have escaped operations by using this treatment first, and, thereby, obtaining cure.  
 Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood. I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months I was better, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo another operation, but I would not consent.  
 "My father, proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and believe the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles."  
 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



**Nervous Women**  
will find that Nature responds promptly to the gentle laxative effects, and the helpful tonic action of

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A party of young men were camping and to avert annoying questions they made it a rule that the one who asked a question that he could not answer himself had to do the cooking.

One evening, while sitting round the fire, one of the boys asked, "Why is it that a ground squirrel never leaves any dirt at the mouth of its burrow?"

They all guessed and missed. So he was asked to answer it himself.

"Why," he said, "because they always begin to dig at the other end of the hole."

"But," one asked, "how does he get to the other end of the hole?"

"Well," was the reply, "that's your question." — *Youth's Companion.*

**The Dangers of Summer.**

Many dangerous and distressing diseases prevail in summer and fall, and as they occur suddenly, often terminate fatally before aid can be had.

Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Morus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, etc., are quickly cured.

This wonderful bowel complaint remedy has been on the market for 64 years and it has been used in thousands of homes throughout the country during this time.

You do not experiment when you buy an old and tried remedy like this. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's, and insist on getting what you ask for. Do not take some substitute which the unprincipled druggist says is "just as good." These cheap imitations are dangerous to your health.

Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, Belfountain, Ont., writes:—"In the month of September, last, my youngest child took Summer Complaint and the doctor had very little hopes for her. My neighbor told me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so that night I sent my daughter to get it, and when she came home I gave the baby one dose, and in half an hour there was a change for the better, and after the third dose she was completely cured. We feel it is far and beyond any other remedy for Summer Complaint and besides it saves paying a doctor. I advise everyone to use it. Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Fowler's. The original and only Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont., Price 35 cents.

she calved and has not given any since. Do you think anything can be done for her?

Alta. W. H. M.

Ans.—Special feeding will not avail if the use of ordinary farm feeds and bran do not bring on a flow of milk. Persistent hand rubbing of the udder and an application of brandy or alcohol at the last rubbing may stimulate milk flow at calving time, provided there is nothing radically wrong. It may be, however, that the milk producing function is dormant in this heifer, or the glands lacking in development and circulation.

**RHEUMATISM IN PIGS**

A litter of pigs seems to have a swelling around the legs about the joints, and cannot move fast, but drag around. The mother also seems to be so affected at times. They are fed barley chop, mangels, rape and such foods. Their appetites are hearty. The swelling seems to be in the form of a ring in some places, just below the knee joint. What can I do?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We believe your pigs are suffering from rheumatism. This affection is very common in the hog, and is found under all conditions, but cold seems to be the exciting cause; moisture increases its severity, and thus it is commonly found in pigs kept in low, wet pens. Change their quarters to a warm, dry place, in which there is plenty of bedding. If the swellings are very painful, make a mixture of tincture of opium and fluid extract of belladonna of each one ounce to half a pint of water. This may be applied to the parts several times a day. Give bicarbonate of potash in ten-grain doses mixed in a little feed three times a day. Good results are sometimes obtained from the use of Fowler's solution of arsenic, five to eight drops in the feed, three times a day. These doses are for full-grown pigs.

**Questions & 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.

**FILLER FOR KNOT HOLES**

What is a good wood filler for knot holes, cracks, etc.?

H. H. F.

Ans.—Common putty is the material generally used.

**CONSTRUCTING CISTERN**

Kindly give description and probable cost of a cement cistern capable of holding fifty barrels of water. Would building it inside the foundation walls of house or outside be preferable?

D. S.

Ans.—A round cistern, eight feet in diameter and seven feet in depth, would hold fifty barrels. Cement concrete cisterns are best built by using a circular wooden frame. Circles for top and bottom are made of two-inch plank, with 2 x 4 scantling for staves nailed to circles. Dig the cistern perpendicular and true, and large enough to allow four inches for concrete outside of frame. Put frame in place, and ram all around with concrete evenly until finished one inch above staves. Then lay on a plank platform, resting on upper ends of staves, with hole in center a couple of feet across and boxed up to surface of ground. Then, on this platform, and around the hole, build a cone-shaped mound of fine wet sand, and over this put on a layer of concrete, so that the bottom edges will rest on the perpendicular wall of the cistern. In about a week, the curbing, boxing, and sand may be removed, and the bottom cemented. Plaster inside with thin coat of one part cement to one part fine sand.

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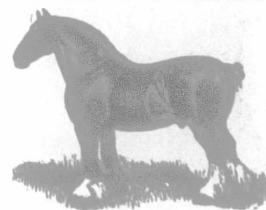
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**IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE**

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

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



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For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged: with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr.

Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not a penny, in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured; and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00, or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by forty years' experience, to guide and advise my patients is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along. Or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical use, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

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Such a cistern had better be built outside the house, but the pump may be in the kitchen with lead pipe to cistern. It would require five to seven barrels of cement, in addition to other materials and labor.

#### BARN SIDING

What kind of lumber makes the best siding for a barn? Would soft maple or elm make good siding, providing they were painted, or would basswood lumber be good? J. E.

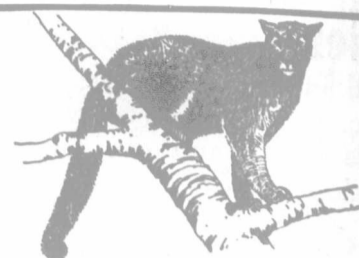
Ans.—Pine is best, but any one of the three kinds mentioned might safely be used, if painted. Soft maple would likely be best, as it would last longer than basswood, and not spring so badly as elm.

#### MOVING SCHOOL HOUSE

In this district a school is about to be moved. At an annual meeting, the majority vote favored moving, though those who were against it were not present. The latter, then, complained to the commissioner, but he decided the school should be moved, and also cut off a district in which those opposed to moving live. This leaves the section small, and makes taxes high. Under these circumstances can the school be moved, or is it necessary to call a special meeting. It now stands about the center of the district. The building is frame, with the bottom pretty much rotted; it will scarcely stand moving.

#### SASKATCHEWAN READER.

Ans.—Section 46 of the School Ordinance requires the school site to be selected as near the center as pos-



Ever see a good serious cat-fight? Well, a mountain lion is as big as forty cats. All the best posted western hunters now prefer *Dominion Ammunition* for this dangerous game, because the new *Dominion System* of inspection positively insures them against mis-fires. *Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.*

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sible, securing a dry, healthy and suitable location. It further provides that if it is not convenient to have the school site located exactly in the center of the district, the board, before acquiring any other site, shall petition the commissioner to have it located elsewhere, and such petition shall be accompanied by a plan of the district showing (a) the proposed site, (b) the quarter-sections upon which the resident ratepayers live, (c) the quarter-section upon which the children between the ages of 5 and 16, inclusive, reside, and (d) the position of the travelled roads, bridges, and physical features, such as lakes, sloughs, rivers and creeks. There seems to be no other provision for the selection of a school site, and if the people want to select another site it should be done by petition of the ratepayers to the commissioner. The ratepayers opposed to the removal of the schoolhouse from its present site should send in a petition to the commissioner objecting to it, giving their reasons.

#### CANINE DISTEMPER

A year ago last March my dog's nose got rough and sore, and his eyes discharged matter. His eyes got better, but his ears began to discharge matter. His appetite returned, but on account of his ear trouble we killed him this spring.

H. S. R.

Ans.—The dog had canine distemper, which became complicated with canker of the internal ear, for which there is practically no cure.

#### RASPBERRY CANES IN FALL

I have a patch of raspberries with canes six feet high. Should I cut these back this fall, or leave them full length?—When is the best time to cut out the old canes, spring or fall? N. R. M.

Man.

Ans.—Six feet is a very good height for the canes. I would not cut them back any. I prefer to leave the old canes until spring. They will support the new wood, and also help to gather snow, thus avoiding much needed moisture. Besides, by leaving the thinning until spring we can distinguish the frozen canes and make allowance for them in pruning.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

#### INJURY FROM VOLUNTEER FLAX

I have about ninety acres of flax which I will cut this week. How can I prevent this flax coming up next spring and damaging next year's crop of wheat or oats? I have noticed that some crops this year are very much injured in this way.

Ans.—If the flax stubble is disk harrowed in good time this fall, nearly all the scattered seed will grow and be destroyed by winter frosts. It must not, however, be plowed deeply, or the seed will lie dormant until next spring, and then grow to the injury of the grain crop. Flax seed is small, and must be near the surface to germinate.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

## How Drugs Wreck the Nerves

Every dose of drugs that you put into your stomach weakens your nerves. Every time you kill a pain or an ache by unnatural means—by stupefying the nerves with poisonous drugs, you are hurting them, and anyone can see that in time, by steady dosing, your nervous system will be broken down completely.

Drugs not only weaken the nerves, but they upset the stomach, rendering it unable to supply the nourishment for the nerves and organs of the body. Drugs destroy the digestive juices of the stomach; therefore you do not get the proper nourishment from your food. You may eat heartily, but if your digestive apparatus is out of order you won't get much good out of your food.

So many people are doping their stomachs with drugs trying to overcome some chronic disease or weakness and wonder what makes them so nervous, restless and unable to think clearly. They naturally blame the disease for it, but the trouble is really caused by drugging.

The life of the nerves is electricity. If they are weak it is because they lack electricity. Electricity is the nourishment which the stomach generates for the support of the nerves and organs, and when it is unable to generate this force it must have artificial aid. This electricity—artificial electricity as applied by Dr. McLaughlin's electric Belt.

My method of curing disease is to go down to the very foundation of the trouble and remove the cause. When I have removed the cause Nature will do the rest. If your nerves are weak I restore to the stomach the power it has lost, which in turn gives the necessary strength to the nerves.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It is Nature's way of curing disease, for it gives back to the nerves and organs the power they have lost, which is their life.

My Belt is easily and comfortably worn next to the body during the night, and gives out a continuous stream of that strength-building, nerve-feeding force which is the basis of all health.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial without one cent of risk to yourself. Give reasonable security and I will take your case, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has about cured me completely, although I could not wear it regularly, being away from home a great deal; but it is all you claim it to be and more. It has been a God-send to me, and I can recommend it to anybody.

Yours Sincerely,

T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has restored me to health. I have not swallowed a drop of medicine since I got that Belt from you, and I believe I would not have been alive to-day if I had not got it.

GEORGE YOUNG, Brancepeth, Sask.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I write to inform you of the benefit I have received from wearing your Belt. The rheumatism left my shoulder entirely after the third application. I was persuaded to try another make of the Belt two years ago, but it did not last long. Thanking you for the promptitude in sending the Belt, I remain,

BERT ROPER, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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**SELECTED RECIPES**

**Spanish Omelet.**—A well-made Spanish omelet is a delicious breakfast or luncheon dish. To make one, fry four thin slices of bacon until crisp, drain from the fat, add two tablespoonfuls of minced onion, cook in the hot fat until yellow; add also two ripe tomatoes and one tablespoonful of green pepper, freed from seeds and chopped fine. Let them cook slowly, without scorching, while four eggs are beaten slightly; add a little salt and four tablespoonfuls of hot water. Put one teaspoonful of butter in a hot omelet pan, pour in the mixture, and put it in the centre. Add the crisp bacon, crumbled fine; fold the other half of the omelet over, and turn out on a hot platter.

**Cornish Currant Cake.**—Three-quarter lb. of butter or lard, 1 lb. flour, 8 oz. currants, a pinch of salt, 2 eggs, one-fourth lb. castor sugar, one-fourth lb. lemon peel, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a little nutmeg, one-half pint of milk.

**Method.**—Mix the flour with the salt and baking powder, then rub in the butter or lard; when sufficiently mixed, add the sugar, currants, shredded peel and nutmeg. Beat up the eggs with the milk, and mix with the dry ingredients into a stiff mixture; put this on a floured baking sheet, and roll out to about half an inch in thickness; then make several incisions with a knife, and bake in a moderate oven for about forty minutes, brush over the top with the white of an egg, and besprinkle with sugar.

**Date Cake.**—Stone one pound of dates and dust the fruit with sifted flour until they are as white as if frosted. Cream together one and a half cupfuls of sugar and one-third of a cupful of butter. Then add two well-beaten eggs and two cupfuls of sifted flour, to which one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder has been added. Beat all until it looks fine, then add one-half a cupful of sweet milk and beat again. Then stir into the batter the floured dates, and bake in a steady oven.

**Angel Cake.**—Sift a teaspoonful of cream of tartar six times with one-half a cupful of flour. Whip the whites of six eggs until they stand alone, then gradually stir into them one-half a cupful of granulated sugar and the sifted flour. Beat very hard, turn into a clean, ungreased pan with a funnel in the middle. Bake in a steady oven until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part. Turn the pan upside down upon a clean towel, and, as the cake cools, it will slip out of the tin. When cool, ice the bottom and sides of the cake.

**Steak and Kidney Pie.**—Cut one and one-half pounds of tender steak into small pieces, dip them in a seasoning made of two tablespoonfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt and half teaspoonful pepper. Roll up seasoned pieces and lay in a pudding dish; put a layer of meat in the bottom of the dish; skin two sheep's kidneys, or one-half ox kidney, and cut them up in thin slices, leaving out the fat in the middle of the kidney; dip them also in the seasoning; repeat till the meat is used up and the dish is full; pile it high in the middle, and fill up dish with water or stock. Cover with a good crust, brush over with beaten egg and bake in a hot oven for one and one-half hours. After the crust begins to brown, cover with a buttered paper.

**Fig and Orange Jelly.**—Wash some figs, cut them in small pieces, measure one and one-fourth cupfuls, put them into a saucepan, cover with cold water and cook very slowly until tender. Strain and then put one and one-fourth cupfuls of the fig juice into a saucepan, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatine dissolved in one-half cupful of boiling water, three-fourths cupful sugar, juice of one lemon and one and one-half cupfuls orange juice. When beginning to set add the figs, divide into small wet molds. Turn out when set and serve with cream and iced cakes.

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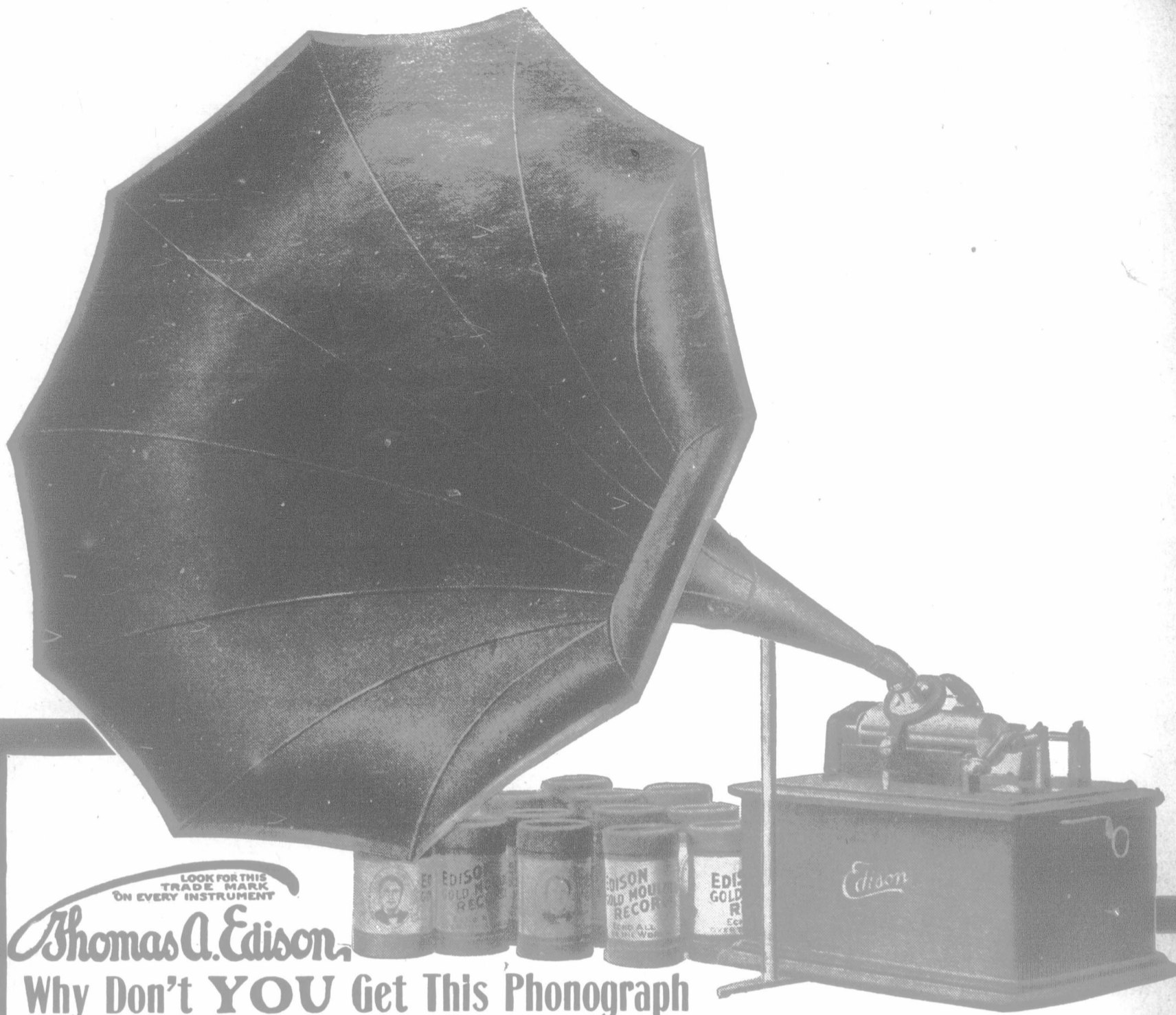
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