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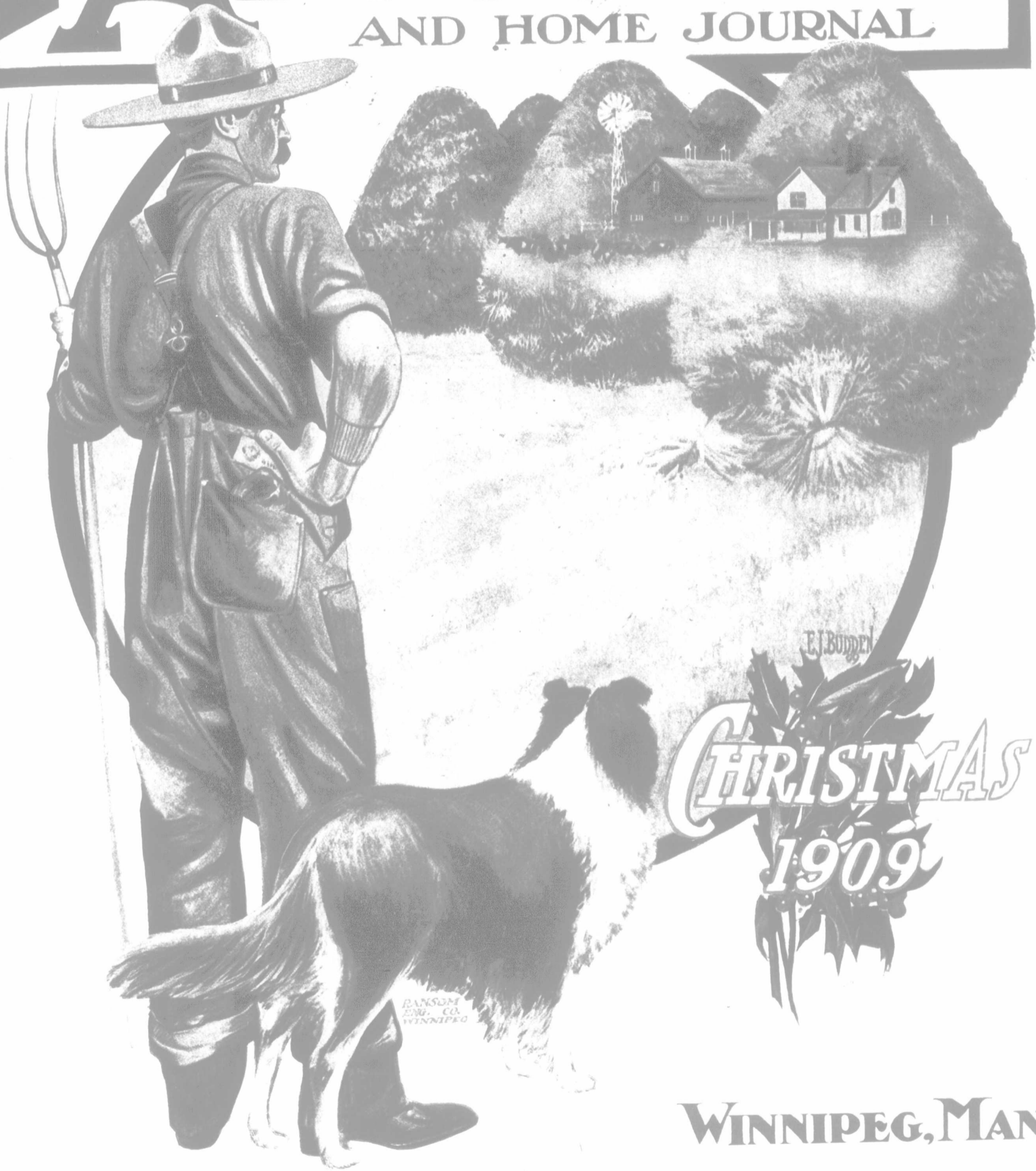
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PAPER.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL



WINNIPEG, MAN.

PRICE 25 CENTS

DECEMBER 15TH



FOUR INTERESTING LETTERS

From PEARY

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1908.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the watches furnished me by the Waltham Watch Co. three years ago, the behavior of the meantime watches was particularly excellent.

Watches carried by men in charge of different parties on the sledge journeys over the sea ice ran for weeks without any considerable variation from each other. This feature was a very distinct comfort to me in making me feel sure of my observations when the drift of the ice had carried me far away from all dead reckoning.

Most of these watches are now on Eagle Island, Maine, where I am going the end of this week. I will endeavor to get them on to you as soon as possible. Very sincerely,

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.

Mr. Time, W. Appleton.

From WELLMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th, 1899.
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.

Gentlemen:—The fine watches made by you, which were carried in the Wellman Polar Expedition, proved entirely satisfactory. Two of these were injured slightly by the Norwegian sailors in the early winter. The remaining seven were used by me in ascertaining time and also positions of latitude and longitude. Position of stars computed by the aid of these watches could be depended upon to the accuracy of a second. Positions of longitude ascertained by Julius Payer twenty five years previously were verified.

Extreme cold affected the movements but slightly, and in no way injured them. After returning to Norway but slight discrepancies were found upon comparing with Greenwich time.

In my judgment these movements are thoroughly reliable for any use and in any climate, being thoroughly compensated. Yours truly,

(Signed) QUORON HARRIS,
Physicist to Wellman Expedition.

From the Shackleton Relief Expedition BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907

S. V. "Nimrod,"
LITTLETON, 27th March, 1909.

Messrs. R. W. CAMERON & Co., Wellington.
Sir:—Herewith I forward to you, per Purser S. S. "Maori", the seven Waltham watches so generously loaned to my officers and self by your Company for our use in the Antarctic.

Two of them unfortunately have been damaged. One of them by an accident down a crevasse, and the other during a sledge journey.

My officers and I found the watches reliable under all conditions. After a time we gained so much confidence in their rates that we had no hesitation in trusting to them when taking observations which required time-readings to seconds.

On their behalf and my own I beg you will convey to your Company my thanks for the use of the watches. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FRED P. EVANS, Lieut. R. N. R.,
Officer Commanding.

From LEFFINGWELL

The Quadrangle Club, Chicago, Dec. 8, 1908

Dear Sir:—About three years ago your Company loaned me four of your watches for use on the Anglo-American Polar Expedition. I received them from Robinson, Co. here, and yesterday I returned three of them to the same people. I wrote to you from the North last summer telling you of the fine performance of these watches and my private Waltham, during a two months' sled trip over the ice. They were compared with each other and a chronometer corrected by observation nearly every day for a year and rates assigned for the ice trip. Daily comparisons were made among the watches on the trip, also, and with the chronometer after our return. The field rates were found to be practically the same as those assigned from the rates during the several months previous to the field trip. If it were not that all three watches came out the same, I should say that the observations were accidentally close to the calculated rates. The performance of your watches is emphasized by the fact that Capt. Adams had a hand and pocket chronometer made to order in London at a cost of \$250.00. On this trip this expensive time piece varied so much from the other watches that it had to be disregarded after the first week. The rates of your watches were clear good but attractive. The rate of your watches was 1.35 seconds in its daily rate.

It is a pleasure to me to mention that the best possible performance from the watches. I wore two myself and insisted that others took care of them. next to being careful every precaution taken to keep their temperature constant. (Signed) R. DE K. LEFFINGWELL.

N. B. In buying a Waltham Watch always ask your jeweler for one adjusted to temperature and position

INVEST YOUR MONEY
IN A PROGRESSIVE
Manufacturing Business

Munro Steel & Wire Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, offer the best opportunity for safe investment. Owing to increased orders they are doubling their capital, which will increase the profits to shareholders.

You can become a shareholder by purchasing shares at \$100.00 each, the same price as paid in cash by the founders of this business. Many people have already subscribed for ten or more shares, among them Hon. Wm. Hespeler, John Y. Payzant, President Bank of Nova Scotia; William Blackwood, Isaac Pitblado, James Munro and leading farmers.

The Munro business has been a success for eighteen years. They own a splendid plant in the centre of Winnipeg, with assets of over \$100,000, manufacturing all kinds of **Wire Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Iron Work, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Etc.**

They want **leading farmers** throughout the country to become **Shareholders.** As a **special inducement** will supply their personal needs with **fencing at wholesale manufacturer's prices.**

Shares are being rapidly bought. **It will pay you to become a shareholder.** Fill out this application and send remittance.

To Munro Steel and Wire Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby make application for shares in the Capital stock of the **MUNRO STEEL AND WIRE WORKS, LIMITED,** and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to make payments thereon as follows:

Terms: 50 per cent. with application; 25 per cent. three months; 25 per cent. six months.

Only one price, \$100 per share, fully paid non-assessable, which all shareholders pay in full. 5 per cent. discount allowed for remittance in full.

AS WITNESS my hand and seal at this day of
A.D., 19

Name in full.....

Address

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Nimrod,
7th March, 1909,
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Facts About the Chilliwack Valley in B.C.

Located in the Railway Belt on the south bank of the Great Fraser River is a beautiful valley surrounded by snow-capped mountains, whose lofty peaks form a wonderfully picturesque background for the perfectly level surface of the Chilliwack Valley, containing 55,000 acres of the most fertile soil on the American continent.

The climate is typically Californian and is extremely healthful and adapted to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and grains of every kind.

There is not a specie of fruit grown on the North American continent that will not grow to perfection in the Chilliwack Valley.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, prunes, melons, and berries of all kinds do exceptionally well here.

Vegetables grow to enormous sizes here, and at the same time are of the finest quality through and through. Turnips grow to weigh as much as 24 pounds, beets the same weight, and cabbages are displayed which weigh 22 pounds. Potatoes we have on exhibition in our office weigh from 2½ to 4½ pounds, and are perfect in shape and quality.

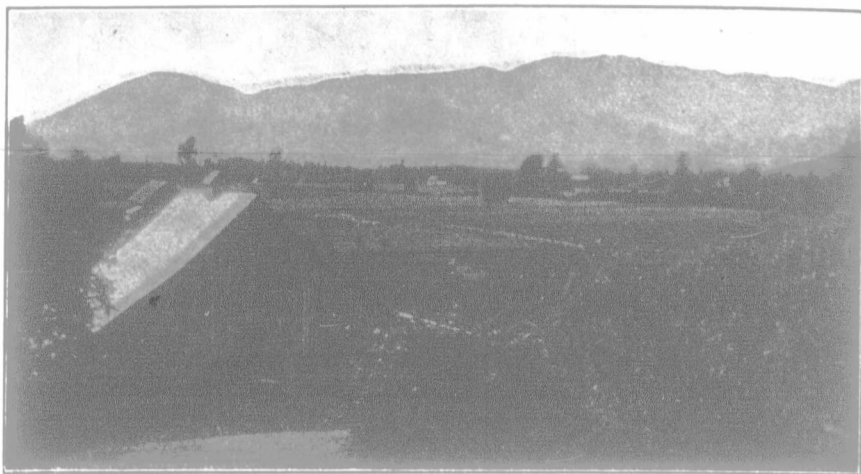
Hay averages 3½ tons to the acre, and the cattle graze on the same land up to the first of June, and then are turned off for six weeks, when the crop of hay is cut, which runs all the way from 3½ tons to 5 tons per acre. Several farmers cut two crops of Timothy hay from the same land this year. Clover always produces two crops per year.

Oats thrive well here, the average per acre being 65 bushels, but there are instances where 120 bushels of oats have been taken from one acre. This crop was general throughout the whole farm.

Wheat does correspondingly well. The quality of wheat grown here compares very favorably with the grain grown in the much boasted of Northwest provinces.

The climate here is ideal. There are no extremes of temperature, and no fogs. We do not experience the perpetual rains peculiar to the cities adjacent to the coast, and we do not have any long, cold winters; in fact, the climate is the best known on the continent.

The roads are particularly level and well kept. The Valley is well protected against overflowing, owing to the recent completion of the dyking system. Transportation facilities are rapidly reaching a state of perfection. By May 1st, 1910, electric trains will maintain an hourly service with Vancouver and New Westminster. Within the next year we will have the Great Northern Railroad, and it is also rumored that the C.P.R.



View of the Chilliwack Valley looking North from the outskirts of the city.

and the C. N. R. companies are hurrying their survey parties through to the coast via Princeton and Chilliwack.

All the large farms are being subdivided into 5 and 10 acre blocks in order to supply the demand for Chilliwack Valley land. As each acre of soil in this valley is capable of producing an income of \$400 annually, a small piece of acreage is all anyone needs to be independent and have far less work to do than on a large farm in any other part of the continent.

We have 120,000 acres of the choicest land in the valley for sale on good terms, and are placing large numbers of homeseekers from all over Canada and the United States on Valley farms.

We will send a beautifully illustrated 72-page booklet to anyone sending their name and address. We also furnish any additional information cheerfully on application by post card or letter.

Cawley & Cruikshanks

P. O. Box 294

Chilliwack, B.C.

International Gasoline Tractors

AND QUICK ACTION

READINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

The International gasoline tractor is adapted for all work. It can go anywhere and do anything that the steam tractor can. You don't need to be an engineer to run it. You don't need a fireman. It is worth something not to have the flying sparks around. It's light weight, compared with the corresponding steam tractor, is a big point when you consider that you must frequently take your traction engine over insecure bridges and rotten culverts.

That the International gasoline tractor is well adapted to all farm uses is shown by the outcome of the agricultural motor contest at Winnipeg last July, where steam and gasoline tractors were in competition.

The Gasoline Tractor That Won the Winnipeg Gold Medals

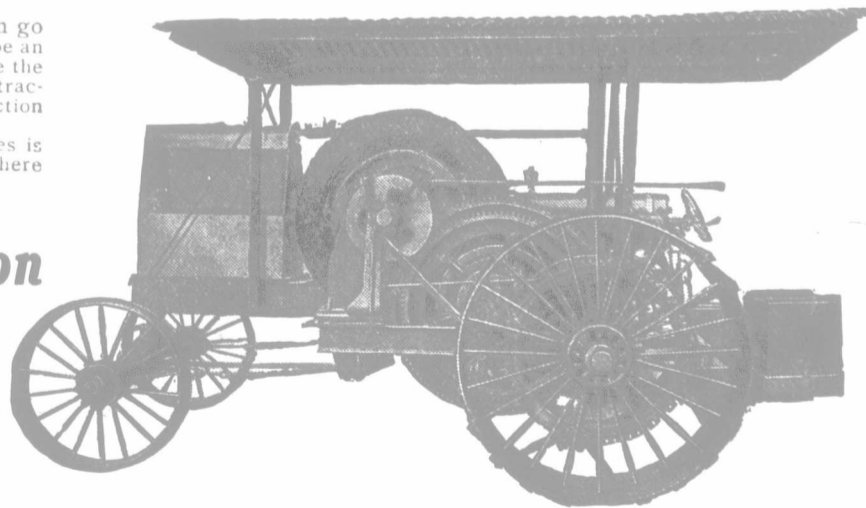
GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS A
GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS B
GOLD MEDAL IN SWEEPSTAKES

The traction engine is to play too important a part in the agricultural development of Canada for you to make a mistake in your purchase. You are invited to look into the merits of International tractors. The International local agent will be glad to furnish you with catalogue and particulars. If none in your town, write to the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branch Houses:—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

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

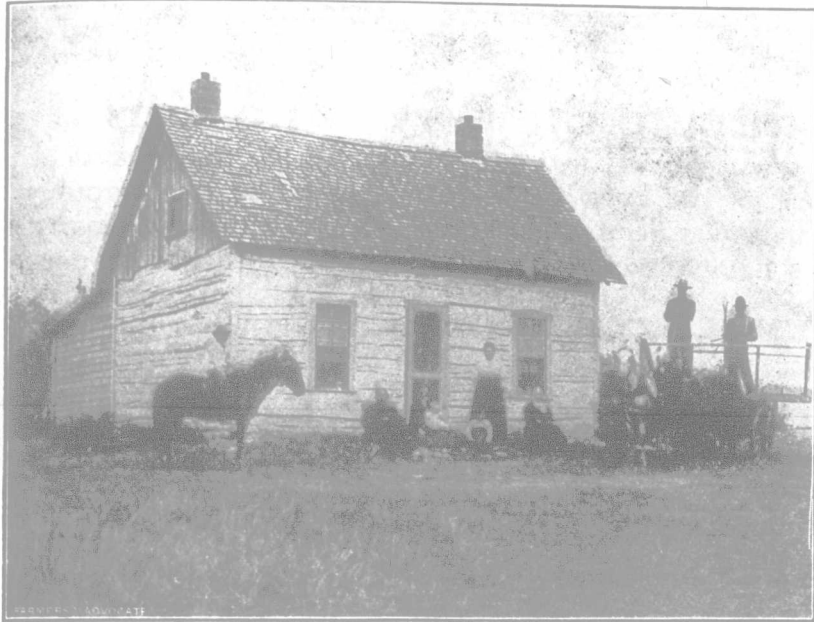
Look for the I. H. C. Trade-Mark. It is a Seal of Excellence and a Guarantee of Quality



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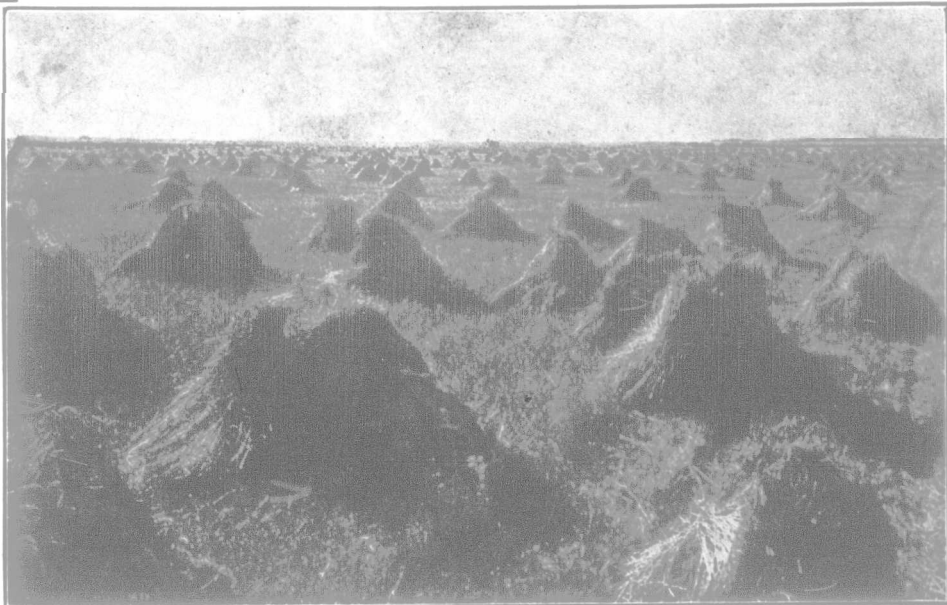


A NEW SETTLER'S FIRST HOME

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

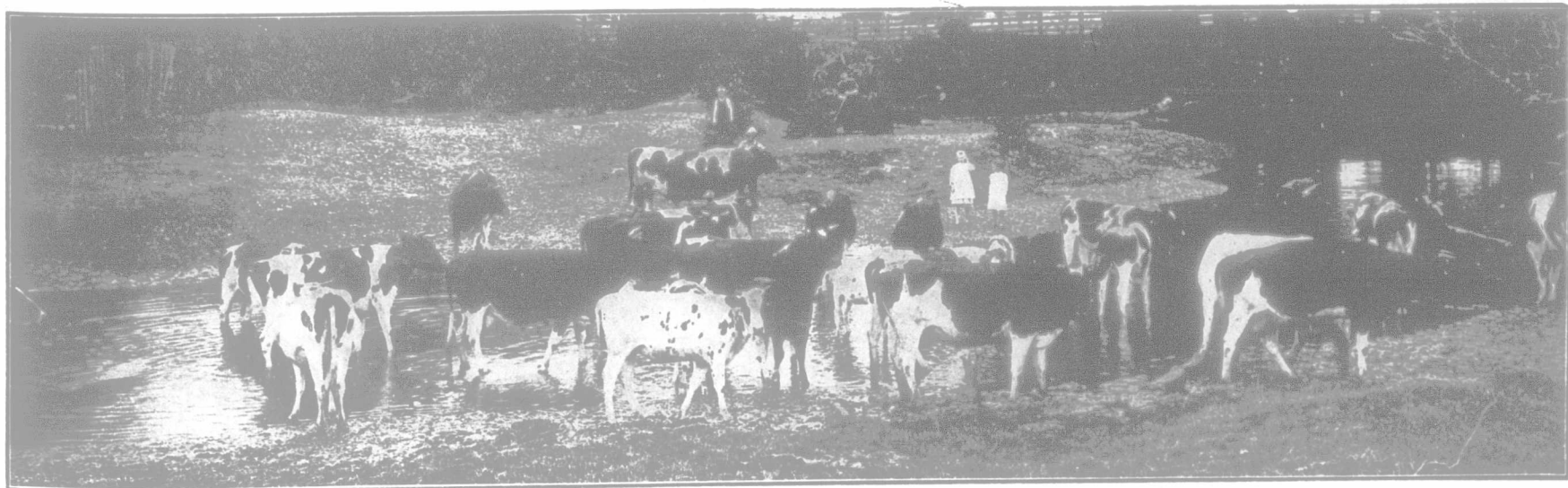
Free homesteads are being taken, and land purchased from syndicates and corporations with ever-increasing rapidity.

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



THE GOLDEN WHEAT IN STOOK

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



A WESTERN DAIRY HERD

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

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

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

J. OBED SMITH,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration
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FARMERS KNOW YOUR ANIMALS

Be Your Own Veterinary

SAVE YOUR STOCK and MAKE MONEY

Our A.B.C. Anatomical Chart tells about the common diseases of Farm Animals and how to treat them.

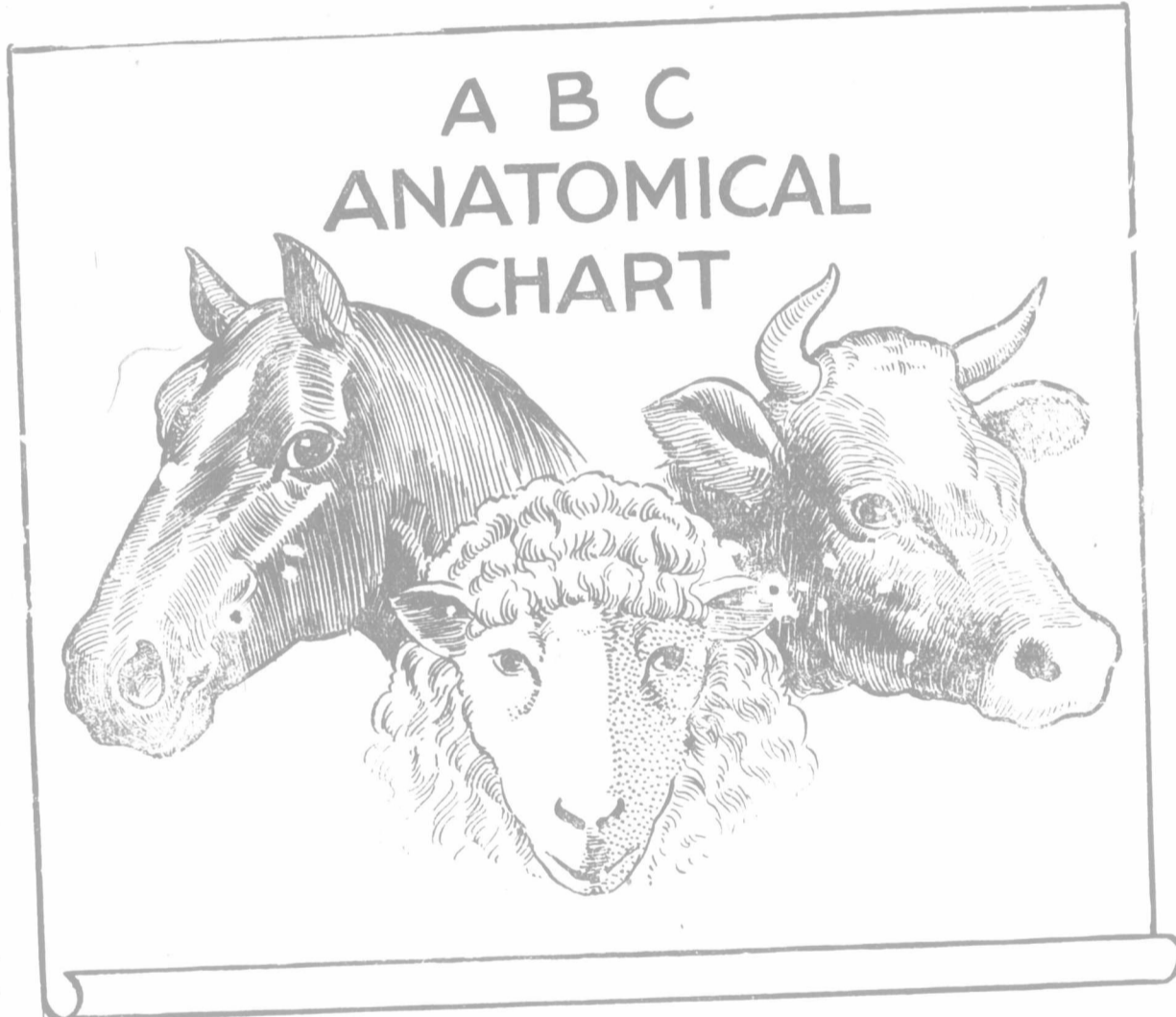
The Farmers' Weekly Telegram multi-color chart is worth hundreds of dollars to the farmers. It brings the Agricultural or Veterinary College right to your home. Shows plainly, by carefully drawn, expensive color plates, every part of the anatomy of animals. When stock is sick, you yourself can locate the disease and know how to treat it. It will be the means of saving hundreds of dollars to the stock growers

Educate the Boys and Girls

Not only is the Chart invaluable in the practical work of the Farmer, but it will educate the young men and women of the family, teaching them many lessons in the care and treatment of stock that parents never had the opportunity of learning.

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MEDALS WON BY AVERY MACHINERY

At the 1909 Brandon and Winnipeg Agricultural Motor Contests.

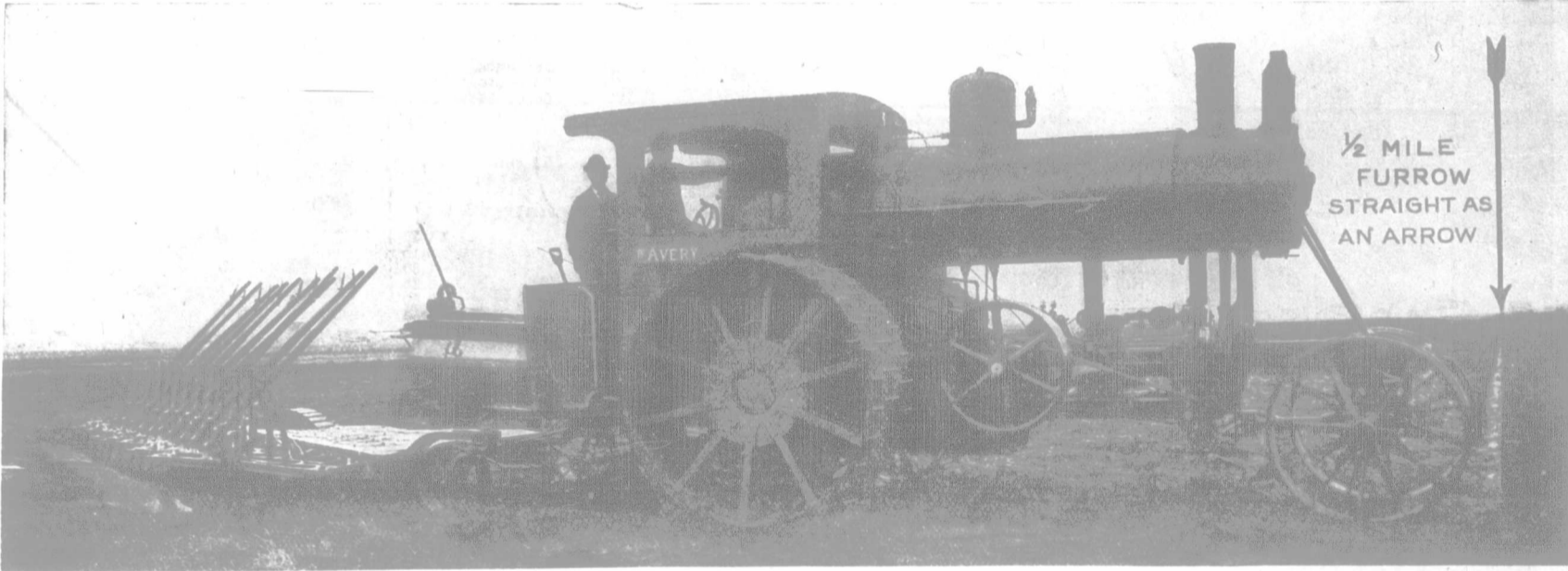


Silver Medal won by Tractor at Winnipeg. Gold Medal won by Tractor at Brandon. Gold Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon. Sweepstakes Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon. Silver Medal won by 20 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Brandon. Bronze Medal won by 30 h.p. Undermounted Engine at Winnipeg.

Another Proof of the Superiority of Avery Machinery

To show you what Avery Steam Traction Engines and the new Avery Gasoline Tractor will do, we present the six medals illustrated above. These medals show that an Avery 30 h.p. Double Undermounted Engine won the First Prize at the Brandon, Canada, Agricultural Motor Contest, and besides this the Sweepstakes over the entire field. The Avery 20 h.p. Undermounted Engine also won the Silver Medal at Brandon, and the 30 h.p. Engine the Bronze Medal at Winnipeg. The Avery Gasoline Tractor was the winner of the Gold Medal at Brandon and the Silver Medal at Winnipeg. It won these medals against machines of larger sizes and in competition with Gasoline Engines which have been on the market for years. These contests were the greatest of their kind ever held in this country. They brought together more manufacturers of agricultural machinery than any other similar contest. Every machine entered by the Avery Company won a medal — one being the Sweepstakes, and two others being the Gold Medals.

These medals are real evidence to show you what Avery Engines and Tractors will do compared with others. Do you know of any other company that can show you such evidence as this about their machines?



Making the only Perfect Plowing Score at the 1909 Winnipeg Agricultural Motor Contest

This outfit consisted of a 30 H.-P. Double Undermounted Engine and a 10 Gang Cockshutt Plow. We wish to point out that while to get a successful plow is of the utmost importance to do first-class plowing, it is only one of the important considerations in a plowing outfit. This same plow was also used by other competitors at the Winnipeg Motor Contest. The Avery outfit, however, was the only one that made a perfect plowing score. It took the Avery Undermounted Engine coupled to this plow to make an outfit that could win a Perfect Score. The reason is because the Avery Undermounted Engine was designed and built from the ground up especially for plowing and heavy traction work. It has a style of construction much superior to the ordinary top-mounted style for these purposes. Under equal conditions it will prove to be longer lived, more powerful on the draw bar pull and easier to handle than any other engine on the market. If you are looking for an all-round engine for traction and belt work of all kinds, such as plowing, hauling, threshing, sawing, and other similar work, you cannot find anything to equal an Avery Double Undermounted Engine. This Engine is built in five sizes—18, 20, 22, 30 and 40 H.-P. Our catalog illustrates and describes each size fully.

The Avery "Yellow Fellow" Separator has a wonderful record. Notice these special features:

- Solid Canvas Feeder Carrier.
- Jumbo Tool Steel Teeth.
- Long Concave and Grate Surface, Adjustable both Front and Rear.
- Heavy Cast-Iron Fan.
- Special Flat Faced Wind Stacker Hood.
- Adjustable Grate behind Cylinder.
- Moving Grate underneath Beater.
- I.X.L. Separating Device.
- Long Straw Racks.
- No Cross Blast.
- Perfect Cleaning Fan.
- Steel Wind Stacker Drum.

Records of actual field tests made with Avery "Yellow Fellow" Separator.

I own and operate an Avery Separator, Feeder and Blower, and to-day made a canvas test. I had four men pitching wheat into the Feeder. The test showed that the Separator was saving 99, 94-100% of the grain. This test was made on the farm of Fred Blocker, eight miles north of Bird Island, Minn. — L. A. TISNES, Owner, Bird Island, Minn., 9-8-09.

I made a canvas test to-day on my new Avery Separator, equipped with an Avery Feeder, Wind Stacker and "I.X.L." Device on the farm of George Damerow, five miles north of Atwater, the wastage was less than 1-12 of 1%. — GASPER STOFFERS, Owner, Atwater, Minn., 10-7-09.

This evidence proves conclusively the splendid work which Avery "Yellow Fellows" are doing. We have many other letters from Avery threshermen and their farmer customers, and all praise highly the work done by the Avery Separator in all parts of the country.

It will pay you to carefully investigate machinery that can make such records. To show you the lines of machinery which we build and sell the Avery Company publishes three different catalogues. Engine, Thresher and Steam Plow Catalog, Farm and City Tractor Catalog, and Implement Catalog. Any or all of these will be sent to you free upon request.

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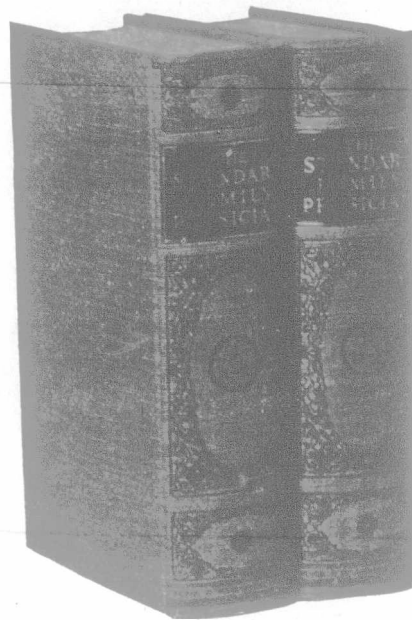
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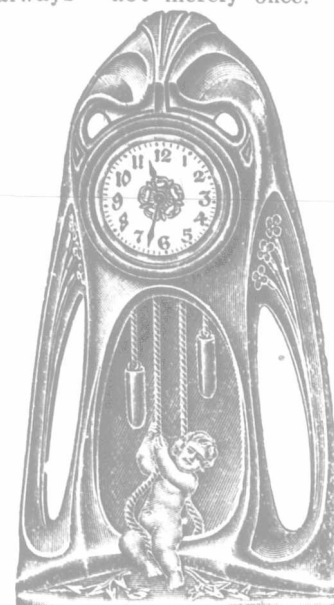


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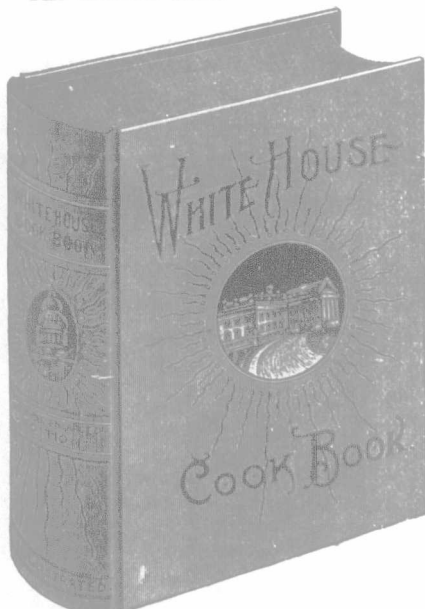
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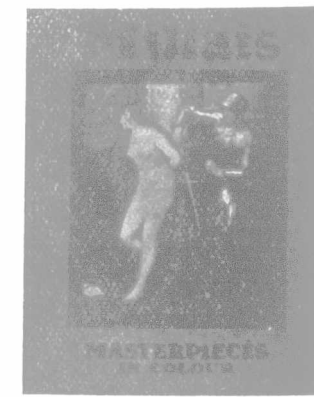
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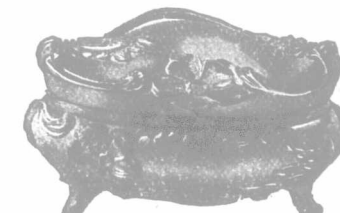
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Vol. XLV

Winnipeg, Canada, December 15, 1909

No. 899



CHRISTMAS is the Home Day, and on this day the children all come home. It was to a home that the Christ Message first came and came with a Child, nay, was itself a child. And round the child the home has grown ever since, and wherever the Christ Message has come the home has been for the children a sanctuary, a place where they are both sacred and safe.

The spirit of the Christ Message is the spirit of the home, for the Child that came that Christmas morning was at once a gift and a sacrifice. He was the very embodiment of glad giving and of complete sacrifice. Out from a home, God's Home, the Child came, and came demanding mother love and care and sacrifice, and not in vain. And the mother, in the sweet sacramental mystery of her pain, received the gift and gave the child reverence and care and love, pouring out her life in sacrifice drop by drop till all was spent. And so the home has come to be a place in which a child appears, demanding in God's behalf reverent love and care, and where a mother, accepting the challenge

Christmas, the Home Day

By Rev. C. W. Gordon, D. D.—"Ralph Connor"

of God's trust, gives life gladly in response.

In the safe sanctuary of a home the Christ Child grew, strengthened by love, nourished by sacrifice, till He went forth to give to the world His rich treasure of love and sacrifice stored up for many years, till for the world He had spent it all, leaving Himself bankrupt of life, though not of love.

And ever from homes where the Christ Message has come, and where the Christ Spirit reigns, men will continue to go forth strong to love and suffer by reason of what they have received of both love and sacrifice in their homes. And ever as the Christmas Day comes round, it recalls the Christ Message and receives the Christ Spirit, persuading us that God is kind and reassuring our hearts toward Him. And every Christmas morning as the children gather home, the spirit of mutual trust and mutual love and mutual sacrifice will revive the Christmas joy of the Angel Song, and every home will be a replica of that Home from which came forth at first the Christ Child with His Spirit and His message for the world.

SUPERSTITIONS connected with Christmas are legion. Every child knows the time honored legend of Santa Claus; how on Christmas Eve he travels through the land in his reindeer sledge, leaving in the stockings of his little friends welcome traces of his stealthy visits. In the play of "Hamlet" Shakespeare makes Marcellus, when speaking of the disappearance of the ghost at the crowing of the cock, say as follows:

"Some say that ever 'gainst the season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.
And then they say no spirit dare stir abroad,
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

There is a belief in some parts of the country that robins will sing near a house where a person is dying to cheer him. Another legend says that the robin attended our Lord on the Cross, and was there sprinkled with His blood, the marks of which the little songster still shows on his ruddy breast. The legend relates that when our Lord was on the cross the little bird strove frantically to release Him, patiently working hour after hour with wounded beak and blood-stained plumage in the attempt to draw out the cruel nails. Longfellow alludes to the legend in his poem on the Cross-bill.

Crowds of people used to assemble on Christmas Day at Glastonbury in Somersetshire to see the thorn in bloom, which was said to have sprung from a staff planted by Joseph of Arimathea, to whom tradition attributes the introduction of the Gospel into Britain. It was long a popular belief that this famous thorn would produce flowers in full bloom on Christmas Day. There is, however, no miracle in the case, for the thorn is one of a species which frequently buds in mild winters.

The heavy pudding so generally seen at Christmas was in early times supposed to signify the three-fold offer-

Christmas Legends

ing of the Magi, viz., gold frankincense and myrrh; but the mince pie was supposed to represent the manger in which the baby Christ was laid at Bethlehem.

Another curious custom was the making of "Yule dough." This consisted of a little flat cake in the shape of a baby, with the hands crossed at the breast; currants did duty for eyes.

We have heard of the legend of Santa Claus, the good old spirit who fills the stockings of good little boys and girls with acceptable presents at Christmas time. His proper name was Saint Nicholas, and he was Bishop of Myra in Lycia, in Asia Minor, and died about A.D., 392. He always loved and protected children. The story of how he became associated with people's stockings and chimneys is told as follows:

"In his native town there lived a nobleman who, by force of circumstance, had been reduced to poverty so great that, unable to provide his daughters with marriage portions, he was about to send them forth to earn their bread. Bishop Nicholas heard of this, and going down to the house after dark on Christmas Eve, bearing with him a purse of gold, was puzzled as to the best method of conveying the gift to the impecunious nobleman without its donor being known. Looking through the window he saw the old man had taken off his stockings and had hung them up near the fire to dry. After all was quiet, Nicholas ascended to the top of the chimney, an old-fashioned wide affair, and threw the purse of gold down with such dexterity that it fell into the old man's stocking. On Christmas morning the old gentleman rose, found the money, and with it provided a marriage portion for his eldest daughter."

Similar presents followed for the two younger, the old man hanging up the stockings regularly after that. Thus, according to the tradition arose the practice of hanging up the stockings to receive the present of Saint Nicholas (Santa Claus) on Christmas Eve. J. HUDSON.

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A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

AGRICULTURE is an industry, an art and a science, and it is so complex and universal in its interests that in every advanced state it has been organized into a separate department of public administration. The purpose of such a department should be to assist and scientifically direct the individual farmers, and the many organizations of farmers, in the production and the disposal of the wealth of the soil. The agricultural wealth of Alberta is the greatest asset of this province, and the greatest business of our people is to develop the riches of the land, which will form a large proportion of the total volume of wealth produced in the province. The farming industry, therefore, represents the greatest amount of invested capital in Alberta. The value of the farms, stock and machinery for the pursuit of agriculture exceeds in value the assets of every other industrial or financial establishment in the province; therefore, faith in the future of Alberta is centered for all time in the farmers and their farms.

Prosperity in Alberta, then, in so far as it does not depend on foreign conditions, is the measure of the intelligence displayed by the people engaged in agricultural pursuits, which fact renders it imperative that this province should have its department of agriculture organized upon the highest lines, and that it should come into the closest possible touch with the man on the land. The experience of the successful farmer makes the most valuable suggestions for his neighbor, and when a department of

agriculture succeeds in making known to the whole mass of farmers in the province the results of the successful achievements of those who have made a specialty of some particular line of agriculture, it has accomplished a good deal in the practical education of those who till the soil. Agriculture is essentially a progressive science, and its lessons are learned by experience and experiment, and to leave all progress in it to private initiative would entail a serious economic loss, such as always follows where there is not a proper concentration of labor and effort.

It is only by means of a central department that the work of experimental research can be directed and the results of successful experiments and practical achievement by farmers in different parts of the province collected so as to give this information to the whole farming population, in order that the least possible energy may be expended in experiments, and the greatest amount of effort may be directed by methods that have been proven productive and profitable. These results may be achieved through farmer's institutes, where a public discussion of farm topics and an exchange of ideas and results in farming may be effected; short course schools by which agricultural education is brought within easy reach of the man on the farm, to whom a course in an agricultural college is impossible; agricultural exhibitions, where comparative methods show the difference in the production of the best and that which is not quite so good; experimental farms, where expert knowledge can be gained in a practical way to actual results under different conditions of cultivation; an agricultural college, where research work and the technical education of the agriculturist can be carried on to the highest degree.

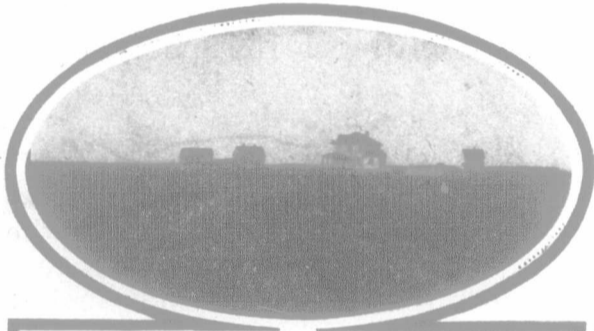
It might be observed here that the work of the department of agriculture should neither compete with nor stifle individual effort on the land. The department should be conducted upon a comprehensive plan that would arouse a keener interest among individual farmers in their work.

Technical education, as promoted by all these means, is as necessary to the farmer as elementary education is to the child. Men do not inherit a knowledge of agricultural science, and every generation must be taught anew, and later on must keep up with the progress of agriculture, as every year experiments are bringing new

forces into play in connection with successful farming. Almost every year the farmer finds some new conditions, new crop pests infest his farm and garden, weed seeds travel across a continent to invade his crops, and he, consequently, has a growing need for the botanist, the entomologist and the chemist. These needs, from the very nature of them, can best be sup-



BEAUTY SPOT ON THE SOURIS RIVER



LAWN ON THE FORESTRY FARM, INDIAN HEAD. PHOTO TAKEN FROM THE SAME POINT FIRST IN THE SPRING OF 1905 BEFORE ANY PLANTING WAS DONE, SECOND, SPRING OF 1906 AND THIRD, SUMMER OF 1908

plied by a department of agriculture.

Newcomers to our province usually have the intelligence and energy necessary for successful farming, but it is essential that the department of agriculture should afford them every possible opportunity to learn of the experience and methods of successful farmers in the province rather than that all should go through the rather disheartening process of making their own experiments and thus greatly add to the hardships of their pioneering.

An agricultural department can also serve the farmers by maintaining an intelligence service through which those engaged in farm operation can be kept informed upon crop conditions in all parts of the world and their probable effect upon markets. It is quite as important for the farmer to find the best possible market as it is for him to produce an abundant harvest. For this reason economics should occupy an important place in all agricultural teaching, as the farmer must be a bargainer as well as a producer, and must keep acquainted with commercial conditions at all times, in order to receive adequate return for his labor, and the department can provide the means for collecting and distributing this information in the most complete and economical manner.

In conclusion, it should be the object of an agricultural department to develop, and not to destroy individualism among the farmers. The man who tills the soil must depend, to a large degree, upon his own efforts; the work of the department should be to aid in the intelligent direction of these efforts, and then the man must depend upon himself for results. There is no occupation that develops a greater self-reliance, a stronger independence, or a more visible individualism than the ownership and operation of a good Canadian farm. The science of agriculture owes its advanced condition to-day to the individual efforts of men who aimed to do the thing at hand upon the farm a little better than it had been done before; to men who pursued the scientific study of some branch of agriculture that they might better their own condition, and in so doing they have advanced the condition of the whole industry. A successful department of agriculture will make use of such men, and the results of their experience and research, as well as conduct experiments itself so that the department may co-operate with the whole body of farmers to increase the yield of the soil and preserve its fertility, to improve the live-stock industry, to expand dairying and poultry raising, and, in a word, give the man who works the land the best return for his efforts. year after year, upon a method of operation that will increase the earning power of the soil as time advances, and agricultural science discovers more perfect methods of farming.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

By Angus MacKay, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

SEVERAL new experimental farms have been established throughout the Dominion during the last few years. Among these Rosthern, in this province, has secured one, and Lethbridge and Lacombe, in Alberta, one each. Much misapprehension exists as to the work carried on at these farms, and not a few are entirely ignorant of the object for which they were established. It is not my purpose to praise or defend the farms, but a few of the reasons why they are in existence and some of the results obtained since their inception may not be out of place. In the latter case I confine myself entirely to the farm under my own charge.

The Indian Head farm was established in 1888, and consists of 682 acres. The land belonged to the Bell Farming Co., and was purchased by the Dominion Government after five crops of grain had been reaped by that company. In 1888 this province had no existence, as a province. It was one of the three territories that six years before saw the first rush of white settlers to this Western El Dorado, in which year a few hundred acres were prepared for crop, and which in the present season has produced nearly one hundred million bushels of wheat, besides many million bushels of coarse grains.

From 1882 until 1888, early fall frosts and dry weather had driven many settlers out of the country, and the Experimental Farm commenced at an opportune time to thoroughly test the country's capabilities from an agricultural point of view. At that time, very great doubt existed as to the possibility of making grain growing a success. Conservation of moisture was little known, and seed was sown at all seasons from March to July as weather permitted. That the Experimental Farm has had an influence in dispelling this doubt, I trust may not be too much to claim for it.

PURPOSE OF FARMS ESTABLISHED

As the name implies, experimental farms are intended entirely for experimental purposes. These experiments consist of testing different varieties of grain, fodder crops, grasses, clovers, roots, vegetables, flowers, trees, shrubs, etc., also carrying on experiments in cultivation, in seed-

ing of crops, raising and feeding of cattle, swine, poultry and other live stock, etc. Whatever necessity existed for these experimental farms in older and settled provinces or districts, there should be no doubt of the advantages in a new country, such as this was, where the climate and seasons were almost unknown, and where drawbacks were many and varied.

alfalfa has proved quite hardy, and likely with longer trials, others will equal this very satisfactory strain. Red clover, which for years was killed each spring, has stood the past three winters without loss, and it too may yet be of great value to Western Canada.

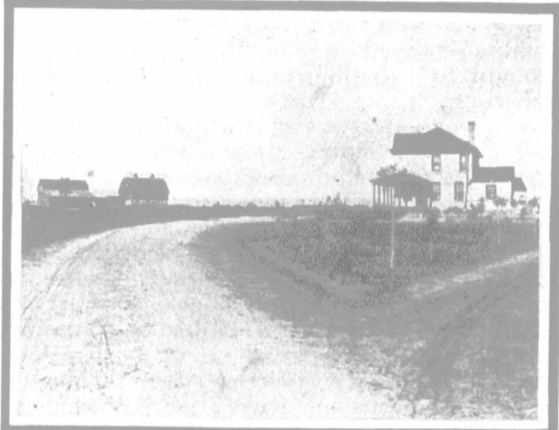
In garden vegetables and flowers, annual and perennial new varieties are constantly being tried. Fruits of all sorts having the least chance of success have been sought for, and tested year after year, and it is safe to say, in no branch of the experimental farm's work have more failures taken place than with the fruits. Small fruits, such as currants and raspberries, are easily grown, while gooseberries and strawberries often succeed, with occasional spring-killing; but with the larger varieties, the case is different. Apples, cultivated plums and cherries seem as hard to winter safely as they were twenty years ago. Crab apples and cross-bred plums are a success, and hopes are strong that a hardy variety of apples suitable to all districts will yet be found.

TESTS WITH TREES AND SHRUBS

When trees and shrubs are considered, it is safe to say that no tests have been more successfully carried on for the past two decades than with these. Commencing with many foreign sorts that nearly all succumb the first few years, the varieties now growing are counted in the hundreds. So successful has tree-growing been on this farm, that a few years ago the government started the Forestry Station in this district, which now distributes free of cost over 2,000,000 trees to farmers each year. The distribution from this farm has averaged about 100,000 trees and shrubs each year for the past eight or nine years.

CULTURAL METHODS AND PRACTICES

Many and varied have been the experiments carried on in cultivation of the land—in early, medium and late seeding—in using different quantities and qualities of seed—in smut treatments—rotation of crops, fertilizers, etc. In the early years, dry seasons caused untold loss, conservation of moisture being then little understood. For many years this was the chief object



IMPROVEMENT IN TWO YEARS, FALLS OF 1905 AND 1907, AT INDIAN HEAD

When the farm commenced in 1888, only one variety of wheat was available for experimental purposes in the country. This variety, Red Fife, was the one universal grain that all settlers depended on for a living, but many know how often it proved disappointing in the early years. It was then, as now, the true friend of the settler when there was rain and sunshine suitable for its requirements, but the sadly disappointing friend when heat and sunshine were absent at the arrival of harvest.

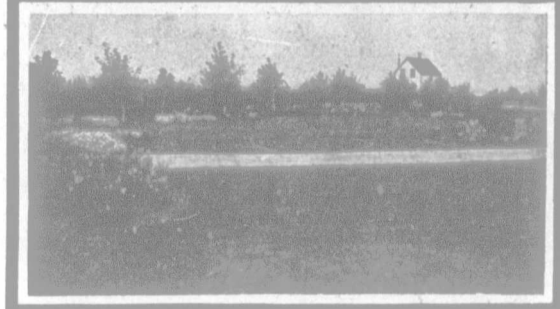
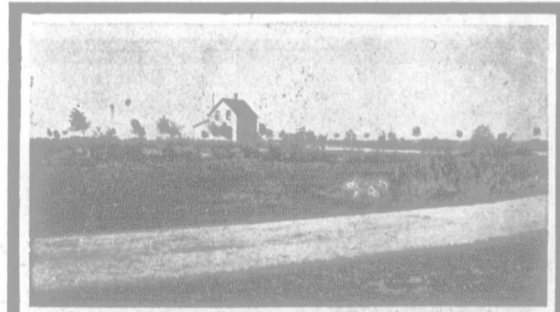
One of the earliest experiments was to test many sorts of wheat, as soon as they could be secured. They were obtained from all parts of the world. From Siberia, and the Himalaya Mountains in India came some of the earliest sorts; and these, while not proving equal in quality or productiveness to Red Fife, have been invaluable for crossing, and from these crosses have come many new wheats, several of which are of great value in the northern part of the West. One of these, at least, equals Red Fife in quality, while all surpass it in earliness.

Experiments in testing oats, barley and peas, the same as wheat, have also been carried on since the farm started, and the best varieties after years of trial grown in field lots, are year after year sent free or sold to settlers for the improvement of their crops. Take Banner oats and Mensury barley as instances of long and continued trials. These have proven of great value, and can with safety be recommended for every district in Saskatchewan for yield and quality.

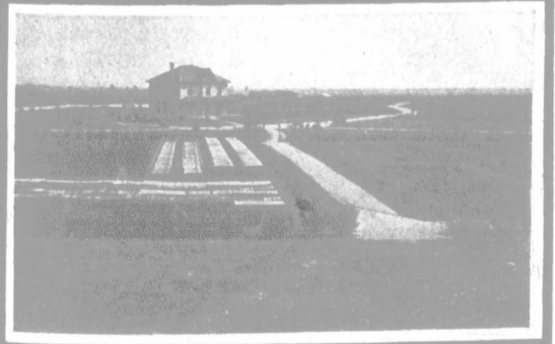
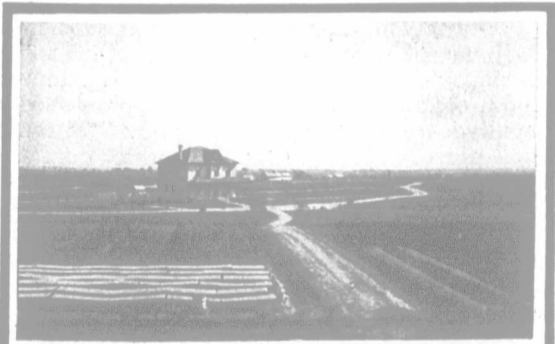
Fodders, such as millets, tares, corn and all field roots, including turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots are each year given extensive tests, and the best varieties obtained from all lands.

ALFALFA HAS COME TO STAY

Grasses and clovers have had special attention paid them, and after many failures and some successes, there seems no doubt that alfalfa has come to stay. In the past four years no less than fifty-four strains of this valuable clover have been tested, and, among them, Grimm



ALMOST INCREDIBLE GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT AS SHOWN BY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE FALL, 1905, 1906 AND 1907. BORDERS OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS GIVE ADDITIONAL BEAUTY



LAND AND TREES PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE SPRINGS OF 1905, 1906 AND 1907

sought in preparing land for crops. Storing up moisture and conserving it the year before it is required for the grain has proved a success wherever tried, and, however much objection may be urged against summer-fallows (and there are objections), they have in dry seasons proved invaluable to the farmers in this western province, where the rainfall in the past twenty years has not averaged over twelve inches.

The importance of early seeding of wheat, and the risk of too early sowing of oats, etc., have been fully demonstrated in these trials. Repeated experiments in smut treatment also have proven the absolute necessity for treating seed grain each year if untold loss is to be avoided.

Breeding of pure-bred cattle, swine and poultry has been carried on at the experimental farm since its commencement, and feeding tests with steers and pigs have annually been part of the work. Young animals of the above classes have been sold to settlers at less than their actual value.

DISTRIBUTION TO SETTLERS

Each spring the following products of the farm have been sent free to settlers, in all cases the most suitable varieties for the country: wheat, oats, barley, peas, grass seeds, potatoes, garden peas and corn, trees and shrubs, and tree, shrub and flower seeds. Pure seed grain of all sorts has been sold in limited lots of from two to six bushels, at little, if anything, above market value.

To the director of the experimental farms, Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., in entirety due the procuring of new varieties of grain, both cross-bred and foreign, and also for the many different varieties of trees and shrubs that have proved successful on the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

FLIM-FLAMMERS AND THE FLIM-FLAMMED

By Richard M. Keane

AN erroneous notion exists regarding swindlers, confidence men and flim-flammers. They are generally regarded as shrewd, brainy fellows, against whose wits those of the average individual are of small avail. As a matter of fact the intelligence of the average sharper is of a rather low order. He has become proficient in one thing; he has learned one game well, and because the average individual preyed on never has given much thought to swindling practices, he falls easily, sometimes to a game so simple that the victim wonders afterwards why he did not recognize it as a swindling proposition the first time the wily stranger proposed it to him. This type of individual has been meat for the sharper since time immemorial. He is of the kind that will pay twenty-five cents for a cubic inch of laundry soap at a country fair, because the fakir "guarantees" the soap to be the greatest cleansing agent on earth, death to all kinds of dirt and absolutely warranted not to injure the most delicate fabric. He will cheerfully exchange five dollars for a package of herbs and drugs after a medicine man on a street corner has enumerated and described certain symptoms, some of which every normal person has noticed, and which our grandmothers used to consider indicated the need of senna tea or castor oil. He will sign an order for trees or shrubs indigenous to the tropics, because the

salesman "guarantees" the plants to grow anywhere south of the 60th parallel, north latitude.

Then there is another kind of citizen who offers profitable picking for the get-rich-quick artist. He counts himself pretty shrewd, is something of a sharper in his own business, and bites readily at any proposition that looks like easy money. In his desire to secure the "easy green" he fails



STARTING A HAY STACK

to notice the one little turn in the proposition that places him directly in the swindler's hands. This kind of man used to buy "green goods" and gilded gold bricks in the days when those two swindles flourished. He likes to be let in on the ground floor of every scheme he goes into and the obliging flim-flammer usually arranges his game to meet this particular desire.

No wonder the swindling business flourishes. These two classes of individuals, the unthinking and the grasping, constitute a large portion of humanity. Consequently the swindler need not be extraordinarily brainy or shrewd. All he needs is to know his own game thoroughly and by experience in working it learn the knack of presenting the proposition to the victim in such way that the victim will see it in the proper light and cheerfully turn over his roll.

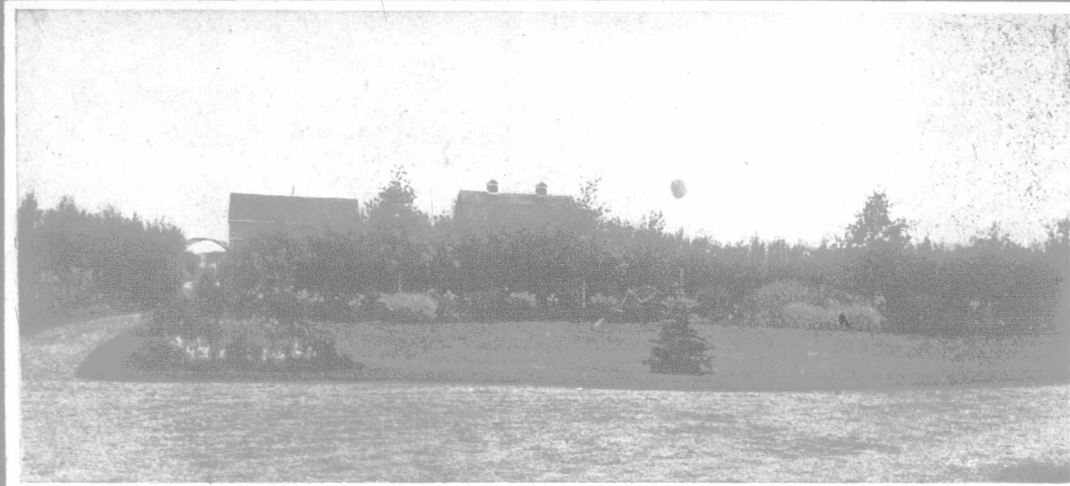
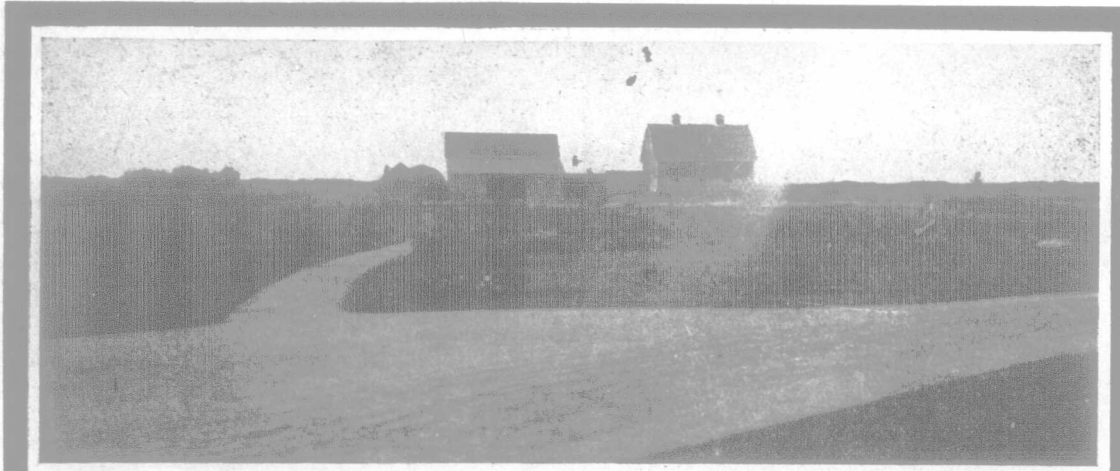
We will describe a few simple swindles, some of which have been worked in this part of the country during the past ten years, to illustrate the foregoing remarks on swindlers and the types of individual who constitute the class most readily victimized.

TAR SOAP AS A LUBRICATOR

Some years ago the writer was visiting an exhibition of some pretensions in the western part of Ontario and was attracted by the rhetorical eloquence of a soap salesman who, from the top of an empty dry goods box seemed to be attempting to out-oratorize Demosthenes as he extolled to a rapidly increasing crowd the merits of "Kleansol," the latest and greatest cleanser, guaranteed to be death to dirt and absolutely warranted to remove ink marks, grease spots, beer stains, or anything else without injury to the most delicate fabric. "Kleansol" was done up in inch cubes, in wrappers that gave printed directions for use. The price was twenty-five cents per cake.

The soap man proceeded to give a demonstration of the preparation's unheard-of cleansing powers. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his audience he proceeded to remove the wheel from a farmer's democrat wagon standing near by. That done he cleaned up the greasy axle with the white handkerchief and returned to his perch on the packing box. Witness the transformation wrought by the magic "Kleansol!" The handkerchief was wet in cold water, a cake of the wonderful "death to dirt" preparation selected indiscriminately, a small shaving or two of it worked into the handkerchief so smeared with grease that it looked like a wipe from the round house; lather developed seemingly in tubfuls, the cloth was rinsed in cold water and came out snowy white without a trace of grease, cleaner probably than it had been in weeks.

Sales didn't languish for a while after that. The crowd wanted "Kleansol" at two bits per cake and scrambled to get up to the dry goods box to exchange their money for it. Where did the swindle come in, you say? Well perhaps it wasn't a swindle after all. It may have been mere coincidence that the farmer who owned the wagon had been using tar soap to lubricate his axles. The soap man on the dry goods box and his farmery-looking confederate in the democrat wagon with the axles greased with tar soap have operated at nearly every agricultural fair in America. "Kleansol" was common laundry soap



that retails at five-cents a cake and each cake would make a dozen cubes of "death to dirt." It sells yet as well as it ever did, and though the game seems small is really among the most profitable of those worked by small fakirs at country fairs.

UNFORTUNATE INTERFERENCE OF MR. STINGYMAN

While we are at it we may as well describe another popular form of faking at country fairs. An honest looking individual purporting to represent a large jewelry house "in the East," presents himself to the manager of the fair and for two or three dollars gets a permit to set up a stand on the grounds. This permit carries with it the privilege of utilizing as much of the surrounding atmosphere as may be required in making noise to attract the crowd and induce as many people as possible to come up and possess themselves of various articles of jewelry which the salesman is handing out gratis, no money required, simply an advertising stunt, calculated to introduce his firm's line of jewelry into every home in the land. No swindle about that, surely! But wait a moment!

The fakir announces that his business is not to sell but to advertise and "introduce," the wares manufactured by his house. He holds in his hand a set of collar buttons and proposes to present a pair to each and every individual who will reach out his hand for them. That kind of talk would win attention anywhere. Hands, in plenty, are stretched forth, but the small boys in the front rank seem to be getting the lion's share of the advertising man's collar buttons. At that he calls a halt. It is explained that it is the intention to place collar buttons in the hands of those who will use and appreciate them. To shut out the enterprising small boy and to ensure his collar buttons getting into the hands of reputable citizens, of men who are known to possess a shirt, the jewelry man makes this proposal: That anyone fired with a consuming ambition to possess a set of collar buttons shall prove himself a man of some financial standing by passing up a dime, said dime to be returned as a "present" with each set of buttons. The salesman is as good as his word and is kept busy for some time taking in ten cent pieces and handing the coins back accompanied by a set of buttons.

When everyone who owns a shirt or can produce ten cents has been supplied, the fakir announces that he is going to pass out cuff links to anybody who can exhibit twenty-five cents as proof that he is a man of means and able to buy a pair of cuffs in which to display the jewelry. One pair to each man, absolutely no more, and as many men as can produce two bits and will pass it up to the

salesman get a set of links and their twenty-five cents back as a "present." The demand for cuff links is as active as was that for collar buttons.

Again the crowd has been supplied and the jewelry man springs a new one. All this time he has been telling his audience of the "present" each and every customer is to get with each piece of jewelry he reaches out his hand for. The "present" in each case has consisted of the dime or quarter handed in by the men in need of jewelry. This time the fakir proposes to do the same. Every man who can show worldly wealth to the extent of one dollar is to get a ten dollar watch chain and a "present" thrown in. Dollar bills flutter in as freely as the dimes and quarters did. But right here a new feature is introduced. Instead of handing back the purchaser's dollar and a ten dollar watch chain, the fakir wraps up the money and the chain and gives the purchaser a small ticket which will entitle him later to a chain and "present." If trade shows a tendency to grow slack the fakir promises to double or treble the "present" and gives out "special" tickets.

After every dollar possible has been squeezed out of the crowd "Mr. Stingyman" makes his unfortunate interference. He is a mythical creature, but quite as useful to the fakir notwithstanding. He is supposed to stir up a row in the crowd. Fixing the imaginary "Mr. Stingyman" with an eagle eye, and turning white, red and blue by turns, in anger, the jewelryman proceeds to annihilate the imaginary "Stingyman." The talk runs something like this: "So you're here are you, Mr. Stingyman? I overheard you remarking to your neighbor not to pass up a dollar--that this layout is a fake. I've been dealing with men of your kind for the past twenty-five years. Compared with you the scoundrel who would steal the coppers off a dead man's eyes and then maltreat the corpse because they weren't quarters is an angel. You're so mean that you'd wipe your nose on another man's shoulder to save buying a handkerchief; use your grandmother's grave for a potato patch and ride on the tail end of the train to save interest on your money while the conductor was coming round for the fare. But you can't throw suspicion on my business with your sneers. Go back to your burrow, Mr. Stingyman, back among the little spotted aromatic animals where you belong, and don't butt in here or I'll hand you over to the police."

This diversion is to impress the crowd with the fakir's powers to tongue thrash and abuse. It is to insure peaceful distribution of the "presents," which are now "distributed." Ticket holders are invited to present their claims for watch chains and "presents." Each package containing a

chain and dollar bill is opened, the dollar bills are transferred to the salesman's pocket and the purchaser gets his "present," a set of collar buttons worth about two cents. Nobody kicks as a rule. Everyone is afraid of precipitating the torrent of abuse that paralyzed "Mr. Stingyman." When a man gets skinned in a crowd by a game like this he is more anxious to get out of sight than to start a row with the fakir.

The total value of the jewelry handed out, watch chain included, is about 15 cents. A lively fakir can take in from one hundred dollars up in an afternoon at a country fair, and none of those who contributed to his haul would ever say he didn't earn it.

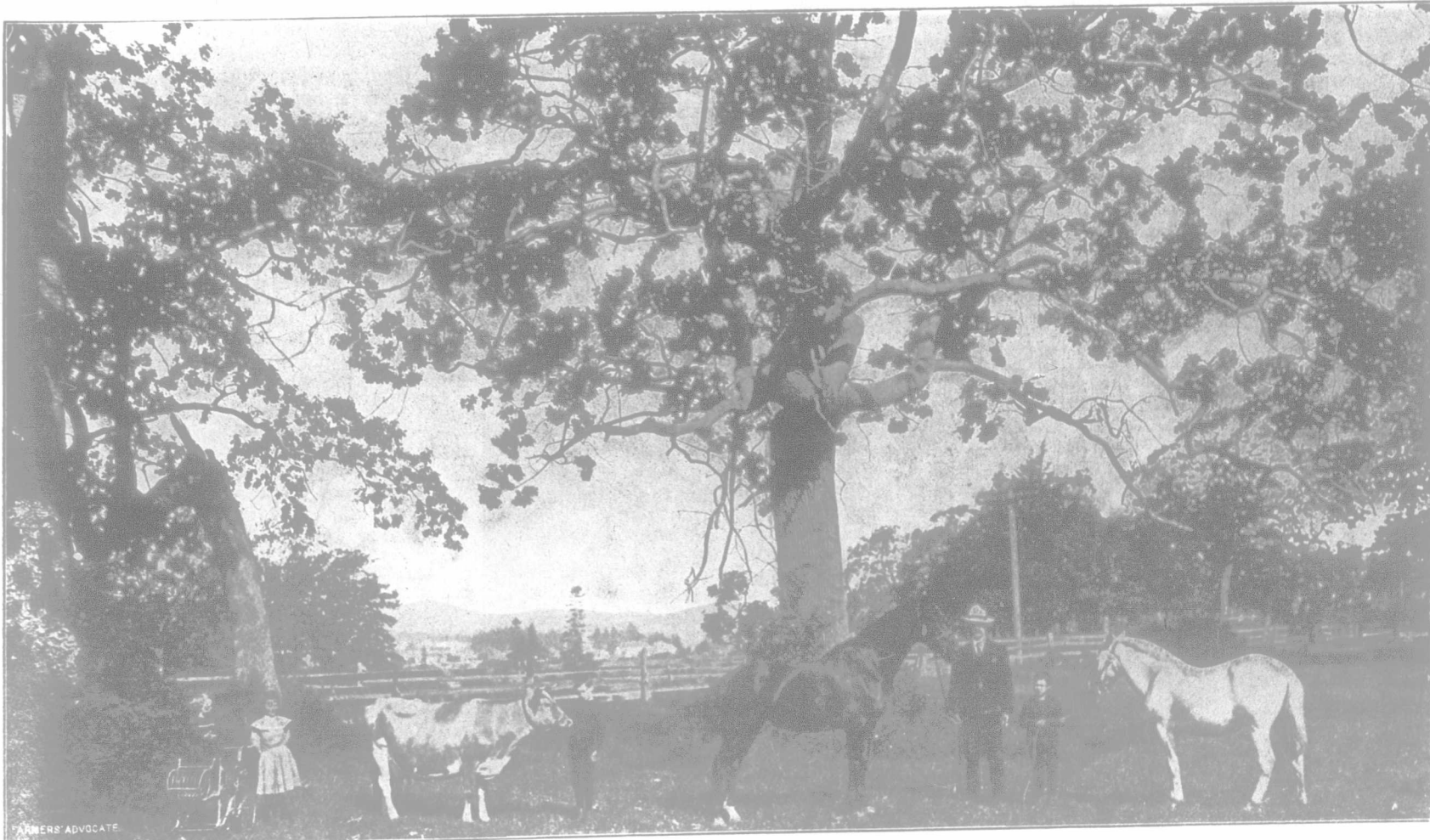
No particularly high order of intelligence is required to work these two games! Well, they are samples of the kind of swindles that are worked by small fakirs at fairs and exhibitions year after year. The managers of many shows will sell the privileges of their grounds to such artists as we have described for any sum from a dollar up.

A LITTLE DEAL IN REAL ESTATE

In the winter of 1908 a couple of enterprising American "business men" felt obliged to leave the United States for their country's good and their own safety. They drifted into the Canadian West in search of pastures new. Their business prior to immigrating had been "selling" washing machines to country storekeepers and forging cheques. The game was rather small, but the most common swindling games are run in a small way. Having no ambition to labor at some State stone pile they changed their nationality--also their line of business. Here they became "land agents."

Operations began in a district lying somewhere between Saskatoon and Prince Albert. That is a sufficiently definite description of the district in which these artists made their debut in the West. The community was well settled but needed a railway. It was expected that one would be built in the summer of 1908. Land values in consequence were rising and good demand for the earth's surface existed in that locality. Our two friends started in to "sell" land. Thousands of acres were lying vacant, and purporting to be the agents of the company owning this land they made a house to house canvass of the district. Land was held at from \$22 to \$25 per acre. To wind up their "company's" business in that district the swindlers were offering choice farm lands at \$18. The farmers

(Continued on page 1744.)



SURROUNDINGS OF E. HENDERSON, A RETIRED FARMER, FORMERLY OF THE DAUPHIN DISTRICT, MAN., NOW IN THE SUBURBS OF VICTORIA, B. C.

SITUATION IN GARDEN CROP PRODUCTION

A GRADUALLY increasing attention to the production of garden crops in variety in Western Canada has had not a little to do with making home life on the prairies more in keeping with modern home keeping. Particularly at Christmas time are vegetable diets acceptable in city, town and country. Seldom has it been, at least in the last quarter of a century, that residents of cities and towns could not satisfy their longings if they were blessed with sufficient cash to pay extraordinarily high prices — and in many cases accept inferior products. But only a few of these vegetables in bygone days were home grown. Cabbage and the garden roots have long been a staple garden crop in the Canadian West, particularly near urban centers, but the last decade or two has seen a change that ensures a liberal supply of choice specimens of all common sorts that climatic conditions will permit the careful gardener to bring to the edible state.

In rural parts the passing years have awakened the wheat farmer to a sense of duty in providing a mixed diet. He is gradually admitting that all does not depend on cereal production and proving that admission by devoting at least a small plot to the growing of delicacies belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

GREAT CHANGES IN RECENT YEARS.

The changes of the last decade or two have been many. In the nineties gardeners supplying vegetables for Winnipeg could be counted on the fingers of one man's hand; now they total hundreds. Up to a few years ago seventy-five or eighty gardeners' loads appeared on the market square in a day; now only a few are seen. This season one remarkably big day found fifty-four loads in. Most of the growers, however, go to retail stores or peddle their products. In early days it sometimes happened that loads of cabbage were left on the square because no one wanted to buy. Then prices ran at \$5.00 to \$7.00 a ton. Three years ago the rate for the same product went to \$35 or \$40 but this season again brought a good crop and sales have run at \$6.00 to \$8.00. Eight or ten years ago potatoes were offered at as low as 12½ cents to 15 cents a bag, with groceries taken in exchange, but buyers even on those conditions could not be found.

But the removal of the producers to areas further removed from the city had a tendency to check production temporarily. When a gardener takes up new land it requires three or four seasons to bring it into such condition that big crops of choice products are raised.

The real gardener — the man who goes in for truck gardening exclusively — located in the vicinity of towns and cities, always is on the watch for new varieties and new methods of cultivation. He must have his product on the market as soon as his progressive competitor and sooner if at all possible by any amount of labor and the expenditure of reasonable cash.

It is this friendly rivalry among gardeners that has wrought such vast changes in the production of vegetables for cities in Western Canada during

the past couple of decades. Populations have doubled by leaps and bounds and an attempt has been made to meet the demand of the increasing thousands of homes. Realizing that consumers are willing to pay remunerative figures for fresh products, expensive seed has been bought and sometimes otherwise unprofitable methods have been adopted in meeting the demand.

the air have marvelled at the changes. Naturally the gardened area has increased — and, naturally, too, the value of the land on which these crops were grown. Real estate booms and a rapidly growing city pressed outward until a few years ago vegetable growers on the city's borders were compelled to sell their land and give up their work, or secure other land further way from Winnipeg's



KLAAS DE JONG HAD CABBAGES THAT WEIGHED TWENTY POUNDS EACH OR MORE

The books of Western Canadian seed houses tell an interesting tale of development. In the early days of course practically all garden seeds were procured from houses in the United States, and a few from England. Realizing the opportunities afforded by the seed business in Western Canada representative firms in the eastern provinces opened branches and new firms sprang up. But it was some time before gardeners could be convinced that the seed offered by these was as good as the grade they had received. For ten years past, however, firms in the Canadian West have supplied the bulk of the needs. And the growth in business has been remarkable. The books of one of Winnipeg's big seed houses show that the garden seed trade has more than trebled in six years — the figures are 2 to 7. Increased attention is being devoted to cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers and Brussels sprouts. Tomatoes are on the increase. Onion seed, on the other hand, is not sold in as large quantities as had been hoped for. Some seasons have found the onion maggot destructive on certain soils and there always is a close price on imported goods to compete against.

PIONEER GARDENING DISTRICT

The Red River Valley, near Winnipeg, can boast of having Western Canada's pioneer gardeners. Old timers who produced potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips and beets at their own sweet will on land that was almost as free as

market square. Some found it profitable to sell; many preferred to continue tilling a few acres with a view to doing a share to satisfy the longings of their urban friends.

But Winnipeg does not depend on the old time gardeners and their families for her vegetable supply. The last decade has brought to the Canadian West many experienced gardeners from Europe. Many of these have deemed it wise to rent a few acres within a radius of ten miles of the city and continue their work with the hoe. In Kildonan there has been a great influx of Dutch gardeners. Besides there are many Galicians and some Doukhobors, and in one district two Chinamen are numbered among the successful growers of garden crops.

AREAS IN GARDEN CROPS

Generally speaking the holdings run from five to seven acres. Some, however, have as high as fifteen or twenty acres and there are a few with even larger gardens. The quantity of crops that can be grown on an acre of Red River Valley soil, well managed, is, to say the least, as great as the capabilities of any similar area in the world. But it takes big crops to pay rents and the necessary outlay for labor. In the last ten or twelve years rentals have advanced rapidly, now standing in the better districts at \$10 to \$20 for land lying back from electric railways, and double that price for cultivated areas along electric lines, or river frontage. The selling prices, too, are high, running from \$200 to \$300 an acre for areas not enjoying the most convenient location and \$750 to \$1000 for acreage along the front.

This combination of circumstances — rapid increases in the number of consumers, a willingness to pay high prices, compulsory migration to land farther from the city, high values of land devoted to gardening and an annual influx of foreigners anxious to continue in this branch of farming — makes the truck gardening industry of Western Canada very interesting.

As far as producing in quantity is concerned there is no reason to complain and the variety of crops now commonly offered in prime condition meets the requirements of the most fastidious householder. Choice varieties are selected to cover the season and throughout summer and fall no one need go disappointed because of lack of vegetables. The thrifty Dutch gardeners — now making up fifty per cent. of the total in some localities — practice methods that guarantee success. Weeds are kept fairly well under control, except perhaps in late summer and fall in some instances when rush of harvesting causes neglected areas to be neglected.

PROBLEM OF SELLING PRODUCE

Under present conditions the most strenuous feature of the gardening industry is disposing



GALICIANS HELP TO PREPARE GARDEN PRODUCTS AT MARKET OF FARM OF HUGH MCKAY

of the crop to advantage. Large gardeners as a rule prefer to sell to wholesalers. Then many sell direct to retail stores or peddle to private customers. Recent years have opened up another avenue of disposal for many crops to pickling factories. For a few seasons past a large percentage of the cucumber and cauliflower crops have been sold on contract to these firms. In addition fresh vegetables have been shipped to railroad construction camps.

The tendency to turn special attention to a crop that has given big returns the previous season, frequently has resulted in heavy losses. During the past season tons of cucumbers have been left to rot. Potatoes on several occasions have gone so low in price, due to overproduction, that it did not pay to take them to market. Garden roots have been held over winter, in the hope that prices would advance, and then were fed to stock.

CROPPING POSSIBILITIES

In the face of such reverses it is well to consider the crop capacity of Red River Valley soil. At reasonable prices cauliflowers are considered one of the most profitable crops. Frequently six tons are produced on an acre and several growers boast of eight tons or more. The price averages one and three-quarters cents per pound. This it will be seen gives over \$200 to the acre. Cucumbers easily turn out ten tons to the acre and some have had as high as twelve or thirteen tons. Contract price last season was one and a quarter cents per pound, giving a return of over \$250 per acre. However, a big crop developed a glutted

disposed of at profitable figures. Why should potatoes sell at twenty cents a bushel in the fall, and then rise to several times that before the new crop is ready? Why should local grown cabbage average about fifteen dollars a ton and imported



POTATOES WERE A GOOD CROP WITH HUGH MCKAY

WHY NOT ORGANIZE?

In view of the complex conditions that confront market gardeners in the vicinity of a large city in the Canadian West it would seem that a live market gardeners' association could be of good service both in the production and the marketing of the products. There are many phases of the industry that could be discussed to advantage. Since the old association of former years has ceased to exist, or at least to manifest itself, it would be well for those who have the interests of the gardening fraternity at heart to perfect organization along modern lines, so that those in the leading truck gardening sections can meet regularly to deal with matters of vital interest to all.

With such organization something might be done to at least partially regulate the areas devoted to particular crops; improved methods of culture could be taken up; insects and fungi could be combatted more intelligently and arrangements could be made to ascertain new avenues through which garden products could be disposed of to advantage.

* * *

According to medical authorities nine thousand deaths occur from tuberculosis in the Dominion each year. As the estimated money value of a human life is \$8,000, the loss from consumption figures into \$72,000,000 annually. Canada has now eleven sanatoriums where tuberculosis is scientifically treated, but these sanatoriums have accommodation for less than one-ninetieth of those who should be receiving treatment.

* * *

A "Why go to Canada?" campaign is being carried on in Chicago by a land company that has some arid lands for sale in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The watchword is said to be giving this country some of the best general advertising that it has ever received in the United States. Press despatches do not state what success the movement is meeting with, but up to date there has been no appreciable decrease in the number of Americans coming this way.



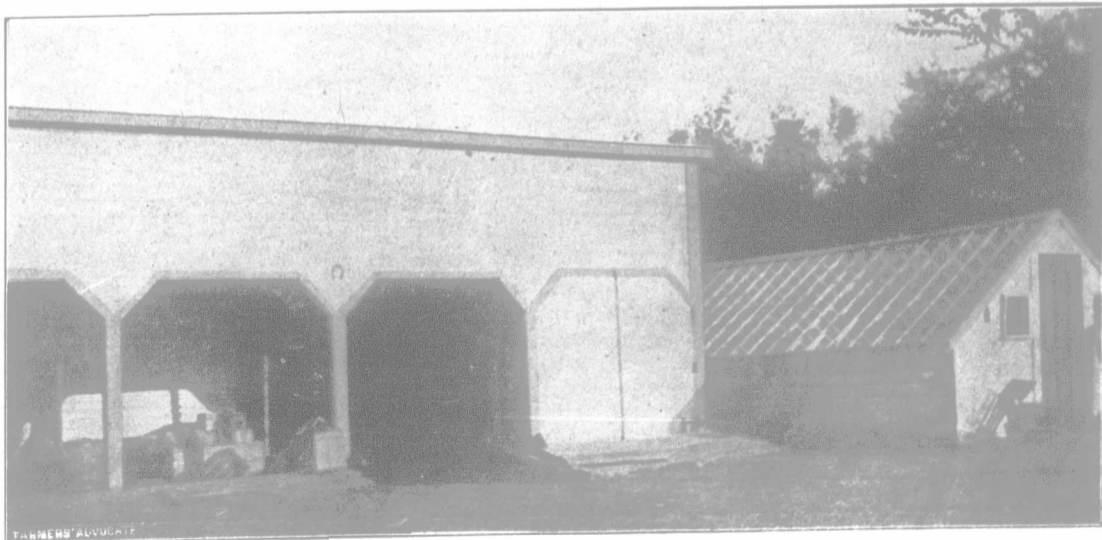
LOAD OF CAULIFLOWERS READY FOR MARKET ON S. R. HENDERSON'S FARM;

market and many growers sold at less than one cent a pound. Onions under favorable conditions yield three hundred to four hundred bushels from an acre and sell close to one dollar a bushel. Out of these returns of course must be taken the high rents mentioned and in addition there is a toll of one dollar a day for laborers and sometimes one dollar and a half in the rush season. To add to the expense per acre it frequently happens that unskilled foreign labor from the city is all that is available. But the introduction of modern gardening implements and the practice of planting in long rows have done much to curtail the need for labor, and progressive growers now produce crops at a much lower cost than was considered possible a few years ago when hand hoeing was the general practice.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATION NEEDED

The market garden situation of the past few seasons has brought out the fact that before this occupation can give maximum returns more attention must be paid to providing suitable storage for more of the crops produced. At present the aim is to rush everything to market as soon as it is fit for use. The consequence is that for most crops the market is glutted in a short time and prices go below a profit margin when any particular crop is brought in continuously in quantity. If, however, suitable storage facilities were provided for holding the crop a few weeks, allowing it to go to market just fast enough to supply the demand, all of it could be

stock during winter and spring bring two to three cents a pound? Why should home grown celery go to market at thirty-five to fifty cents a dozen when the same crop is imported freely at \$5.50 per case of seven to ten dozen bunches? These are matters to which market gardeners should direct attention. There is little room for more gardeners unless the period in which garden crops are put on the market is lengthened.



PACKING SHED AND PART OF GREENHOUSES ON GARDEN PROPERTY OF A. S. LAY

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PRODUCE s the most stren- lustry is disposing

FRUIT LAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH Columbia, the land of the last West, has ever been an attraction. Gold was a first magnet that attracted the settler when over half a century ago the precious metal was discovered in the alluvial sands of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. This brought a motley crowd to the western slopes. In due time the fame of British Columbia's forests and fisheries spread. These resources soon came to be regarded as nearly equal in importance to her gold mines. More recently her agricultural possibilities loomed forth, and today it is her capabilities in producing crops—principally fruit—that attracts annually the thousands of newcomers. Many of the initial settlers became rich and acquired large tracts of land which formed the nucleus of some of British Columbia's most valuable agricultural districts.

During those halcyon days of placer mining, agriculture was ignored—for who would waste energy planting potatoes in soils that produced nuggets? But when harvest of gold became lighter and the work of mining harder, agriculture received more recognition. While mining still exists, and the lumbering and fishing industry attracts much attention, it is the possibilities and the probabilities of the fruit industry of this province that makes it the lodestone to outsiders.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

The varied condition of the climate enhances these possibilities. The Japanese current and the moisture laden winds from the Pacific, exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast and provide a copious rainfall. The westerly winds are arrested in their course eastward by the coast range, creating what is known as the "dry belt" east of those mountains. To every one this great diversity of climate and the unique climatic conditions existing in those mountains and valleys and along the coast, to-

gether with the scenic beauty of the landscape, makes it a place of desire and indescribable charm. Each new valley appeals especially to the observer and presents distinct qualities of soil and climate, bounded by mineral-stored mountains, watered by lakes and streams of crystalline purity and clothed with a wealth of vegetation which demonstrates the universal fertility.

To minutely describe the varied possibilities of each district would be indeed a lengthy as well as a difficult task. Still, such is the information an interested reader would demand. The Dominion fruit inspector and others acquainted with the province speaking of the fruit growing areas refer to nine districts.

NINE DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE

The first district might be called the southwestern coast district. It includes the southern half of Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and what is usually called the lower mainland. Here the production of small fruits may be said to be more successful and consequently more profitable than tree fruits. Nevertheless, excellent varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries grow to perfection, besides many different varieties of nuts, and in well favored spots, peaches, grapes, nectarines, apricots and other tender fruits. In most parts of this district the mild climate and the excessive precipitation during the winter season are very favorable to the development of fungous diseases, and it is therefore necessary to practice persistent and systematic spraying of the orchards, clean cultivation of the soil and a thorough system of underdrainage in order to get the most profitable returns.

The second district includes the valleys of the upper Fraser as far north as the 52nd parallel, the main Thompson, the North Thompson, the Nicola and the Bonaparte rivers. Here there are practically none of the above named difficulties

to contend with, but the question of water to irrigate the lands is one requiring serious consideration, as without an abundant supply of water in the dry belt it is impossible to be sure of a crop every year. The prospective fruit grower, however, does not have to contend with the heavy forests along these rivers to be encountered on the coast. The fruits grown are of the very finest quality and include all the varieties mentioned in connection with the first district. One of the largest vineyards in the province is situated near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

The third district may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are perhaps the most tropical of any part of British Columbia, with most favorable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and other delicate fruits, whenever sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO ONTARIO

The fourth district includes the territories surrounding Adams, Shuswap and Mabel lakes and the valley of the Spallumcheen river. Here the annual rainfall is sufficient, and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries are successfully grown. The climatic conditions in this district resemble very much those of Southern Ontario, and a fruit grower with fixed ideas from the older province might be more successful in this district than he would on irrigated lands. The timber is, generally speaking, light and the land rich.

District number five is the great Okanagan valley, stretching from Sicamous southward almost to the international boundary. Peaches are now being shipped in large quantities from the Okanagan, and all northern fruits are successfully grown by the irrigation system.

The sixth district is generally called the Boundary, or Kettle river, country and although the smallest of all the districts named the quality



WHERE STRAWBERRIES ABOUND, NEAR VICTORIA, B. C.

of the land is excellent and the climatic conditions all that can be desired. Where a sufficient water supply is obtainable there is, no trouble in producing fruit of the highest quality.

West Kootenay may be numbered as the seventh district, an enormous fruit growing area. Comparatively little progress has been made in the southern portion, but sufficient to indicate the possibilities and the superior quality of the fruit which may be raised along those lakes and streams. The neighborhood of Nelson and Creston has accomplished wonders in the past few years, but the shores of the Arrow lakes are practically untouched by the hand of the fruit grower, and the valley of the Columbia, from the Big Bend south to Arrowhead, affords opportunities little dreamed of by many of those in search of fruit lands. In the greater part of this district irrigation is only necessary in very dry seasons.

The eighth district in order is East Kootenay. It is separated from West Kootenay by a range of mountains, and is traversed by the Upper Kootenay river from the 51st degree of north latitude southward to the international boundary, and from Columbia and Windermere lakes northward by the Upper Columbia River to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this district there are immense stretches of thinly wooded lands suitable for fruit growing purposes, and the valley of the Upper Columbia has many choice locations for the enterprising fruit grower. The lack of transportation facilities is a great hindrance to the development of the fruit lands of the Upper Columbia.

The vast coast region, including the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern half of Vancouver Island from Jarvis Inlet to Portland canal, may be called the ninth district. Apples, peaches and grapes have been successfully grown on the Skeena river, although in small quantities as yet. For a considerable distance inland from the coast there are numerous valleys and plateaux which are well adapted to growing many of the hardier varieties of fruit.

GROWERS GRADUALLY LEARNING

That British Columbia has the climate and the



STUDENTS CAN INVESTIGATE ON THE FARM

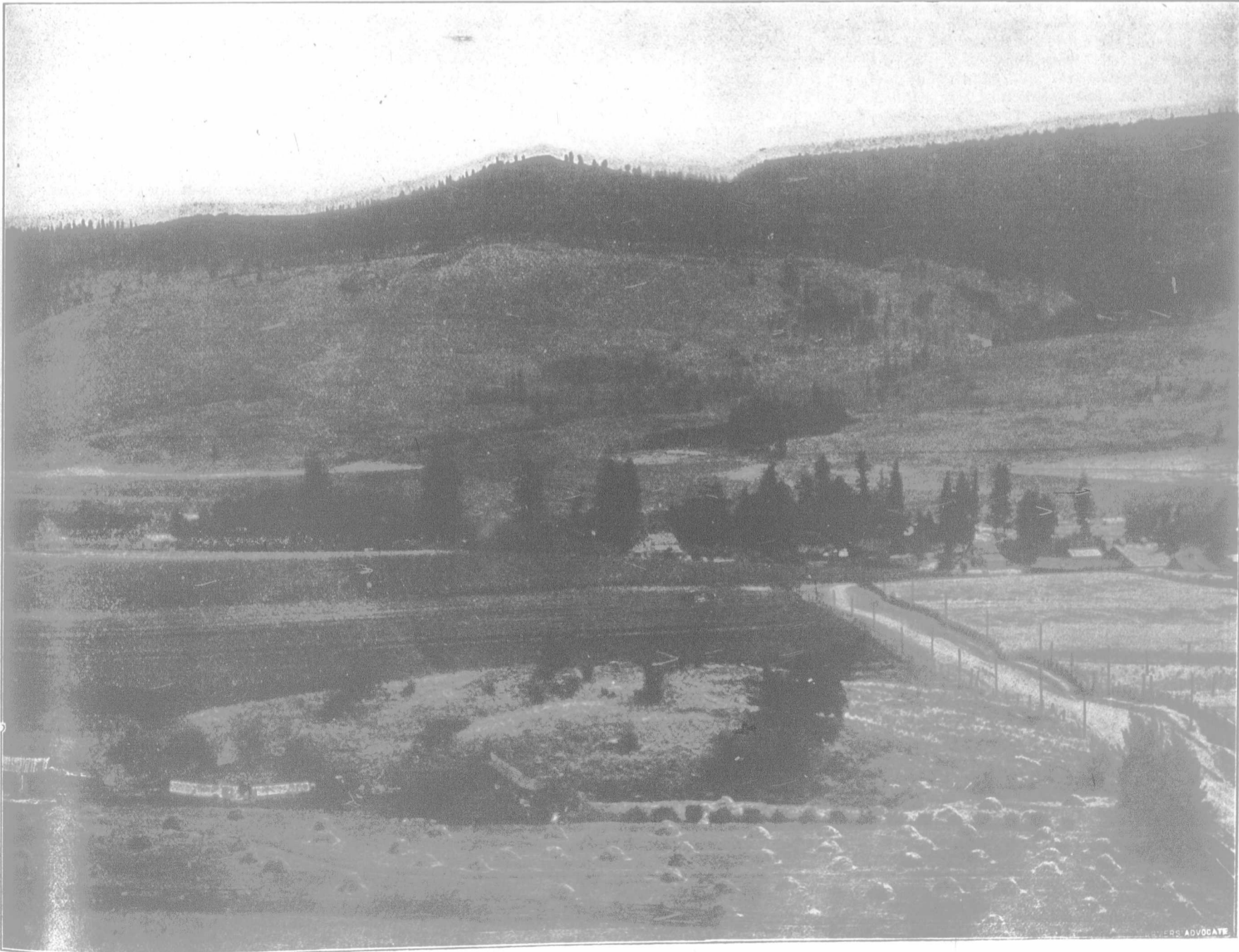
fertile valleys for the growing of the many varieties and classes of fruit is attested by the rapid influx of settlers and the great quantities of fruit already shipped from the various localities. For the most part, however, the orchards are young and as yet the industry is in its initial or experimental stages, yet enough has been accomplished to demonstrate what may be done, or at least to prove that fruit growing is a profitable business. However, it is folly to state that every man can go to British Columbia and

make a profit at fruit growing. It is a common thing to visit a district and find one man making from three to five hundred dollars, or perhaps more, an acre off his orchards, while his neighbor barely finds his orchard a paying concern. The stories of men who, after six or seven years of patient waiting, have received back from their first full crop all their investment and a good stake besides while others have registered the returns from their orchard on the loss side of the account, and, strange to say, the largest percentage of failures in the mountain valleys are farmers and veteran orchardists. For one to make a success of the business he must first learn the conditions of climate in the valley where he casts his lot and grow the classes and variety of fruit suitable to such soils and conditions as prevail there.

In every valley that is now famous a great amount of necessary experimental work has been done, and newcomers will reap the benefit. In the Okanagan valley, where irrigation is most essential, water is the great agent and irrigated fruit farming is only a few years old, at least in its modern manifestation. Here conditions are dissimilar from localities where there is sufficient precipitation.

Fruit growing in any locality is not a poor man's proposition. It is not an undertaking for the man without a few thousand dollars. As in every other business, more failures are due to this lack than any other cause. The necessary cash varies with each individual, for much depends on a man's willingness to live economically and endure poor commons until his orchards come into bearing. For the average man from three to four thousand dollars capital is essential. That will be enough to make a first payment on his land, prepare it, and set out the trees and run the first and hardest year of preparation. In the second year and thereafter he should be able to get a fair living by growing some light crop between the stand of young trees. If a market is at hand, vegetables or small

(Continued on page 1739)



GENERAL VIEW IN COLDSTREAM RANCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOW CROP ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED

By F. Hedley Auld, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes for Saskatchewan (formerly Chief of the Information and Statistics Bureau)

DOES any farmer believe that if the compilation and publication of agricultural statistics were abolished a gain would result to him? The question would make many laugh at the absurdity of the proposition, but there are some who do believe that their interests are not served best by having the world know what quantities of grain they produce. But such a person surely cannot have given the matter mature consideration. For unless he wishes to profit by having an unfair advantage of some other person, he cannot object to a more widespread knowledge of the facts concerning the crops.

If we consider the matter we shall see that the publication of an estimate of the crops must benefit either the producer or the consumer. The preparation of agricultural statistics is not undertaken merely to ascertain whether every person will have enough bread to eat during the ensuing twelve months or whether there are enough beeves to provide juicy steaks for the whole population. Obviously the purpose is to ascertain whether the available supplies of any commodity are sufficient to supply the existing demand so that those having such to dispose of will know its intrinsic value. Every person must know that if the world's wheat crop is much in excess of the demand its market value will decrease. Similarly if there is a shortage, the scarcity will enhance the cash value. Therefore unless agricultural statistics are correct an injustice will be done to either the producer or the consumer, and if the facts are accurately shown it is clearly the duty of the state to see that due publicity is given them.

Only a few months ago a world's convention was held in far off Rome, and in the ancient city representatives from all the civilized nations met to devise a uniform system of gathering statistics. Canada was represented at that convention by the Honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. That so much attention was given to the question and that busy men should give so much of their time to a discussion of it is not surprising. But notwithstanding the attitude of those men there are others in our own favored land who honestly doubt the advisability of giving to the world any knowledge of the extent of our crops.

Statistics must be fresh as well as correct if they are to have more than an historical value. One of the disadvantages of the system of gathering data by means of a census is that the facts are not usually in the hands of the people they affect until some months, or in the case of an important census a year or two, subsequent to the date when the information was gathered. Once in ten years evidently is considered often enough for a complete census, as ten years is the interval between censuses in Canada and the United States. If the data could be published promptly no one would suffer if much of it were gathered

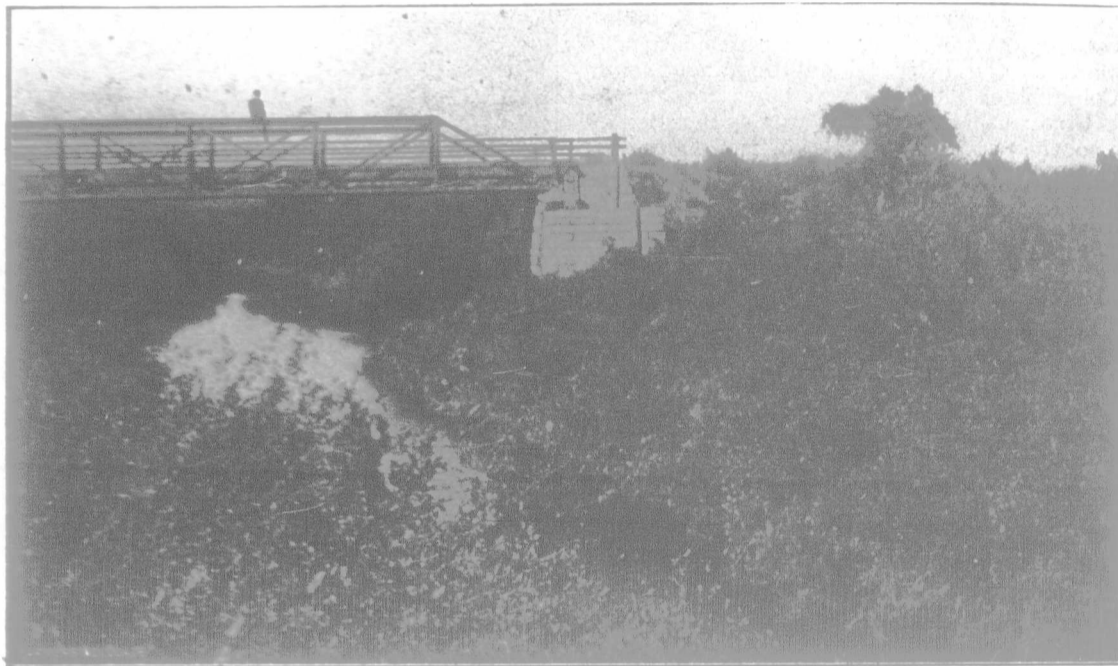
only once in ten years, but as man requires food every day and as seed time and harvest come annually, chaos in the commercial world would ensue unless there were some definite knowledge of the food supplies available from year to year. Not only is the information necessary but it should be available at the earliest possible moment.

CROP ESTIMATES IN WESTERN CANADA

Our economic system is such that all classes are interested in the outcome of the harvest.

the estimates are very close to the actual figures as nearly as they can be known. But for thoroughness of detail the methods adopted in the preparation of the Saskatchewan Government estimates perhaps surpass any other system in vogue in the West. Notwithstanding that fact it must be admitted that some of the other estimates are perhaps as nearly correct as the government's forecast.

Why then, it may be asked, should the Saskatchewan Government prepare at the expense



WHERE THE SOURIS RIVER IS BRIDGED.

The producer, the consumer, and the dealer who handles the product all are intensely interested, and of the three the latter undoubtedly manifests the liveliest concern. With an interest so deep and wide-spread it is not surprising that many an estimate should be made of the crop production. Estimates are usually made by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, the Warehouse Commissioner, the Dominion Government, a number of newspapers, and by each of the provincial governments for its own province. This season the Grain Growers' Association organized a service for the gathering of data respecting the growing crops, and they too made an estimate of the average yields per acre of wheat. The railway companies also keep very closely in touch with the crop situation, and sometimes forecast returns.

Considerable care is exercised by each of the agencies mentioned in the preparation of their estimate of the crop production, and some of

of much time, labor and money an estimate that is admittedly not more correct than other less costly ones. The answer is this: The value of the Saskatchewan Government report is that it is not a guess—it is the result of a carefully thought-out system carried to a logical conclusion, while many of the other estimates are based more or less upon data contained in previous government reports and are given respectful attention partly on that account as well as on account of the reputation that the person has who makes them.

Until last year both acreage and total yields of grain crops in Saskatchewan were ascertained by means of threshing returns. Early in the season the Department of Agriculture would send an account book to threshermen and they would at the end of the threshing season return it after having supplied a statement showing the names of farmers for whom threshing was done, the quantities of grain threshed for each and the acreage on which it was grown. These returns were collated and the total quantity of grain threshed was thus ascertained.

Ten years ago when very little grain was grown and threshing machines were few, this method of determining the extent of the crops was the only practicable way, as the crops were distributed over an enormous area and not enough grain was to be found in any locality to make a safe average for all other parts of the Territories.

But under present conditions this system was found to be weak in a number of important respects. Threshers' returns provided a record of only the grain threshed, and were therefore incomplete. And if by any chance a threshing machine of which the department had no knowledge was operated in the province the total returns would be still less complete. Then although the reports of the quantities of grain actually threshed might be approximately correct, all of the threshermen were not careful in the hurry of moving from place to place to ascertain the acreage from which the crop was grown, and some of them no doubt supplied that data while sitting at their own fireside after the threshing season had ended.

I have already observed that statistics to be of any use must be available before they become stale. One of the unsatisfactory features of

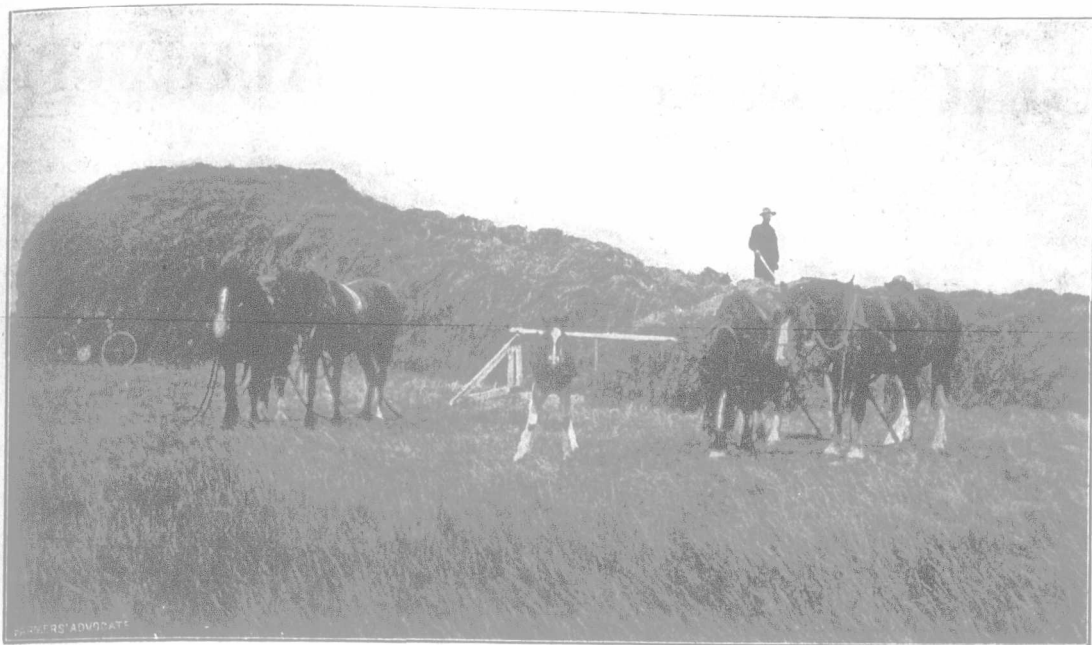


THE WESTERN CROPS ARE NOT ALL FEEDING

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TONS OF HAY PUT INTO ONE STACK

threshers' returns was that with the delay in securing reports from threshermen at the close of the threshing season 'it was practically impossible to publish the final crop returns before the end of February, and by that time in an ordinary year practically all the crop had passed out of the hands of the farmers, and the publication of statistics then could not be of any benefit to them.

NEW METHOD OF GETTING FACTS

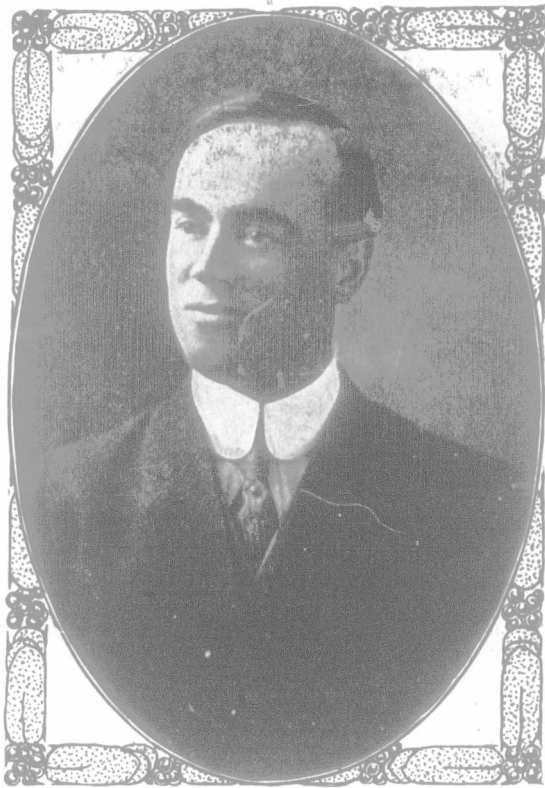
In view of these facts the department decided last year that Saskatchewan would, in future, obtain agricultural returns direct from individual farmers, and this year threshermen were not asked as in other seasons to report threshing returns to the department. The new system provides for obtaining direct from each farmer a statement of his agricultural operations. A complete list of the farmers in Saskatchewan was obtained, and early in the season a circular was sent to over 60,000 men. Each farmer was asked to state the area of his farm, the area cultivated, and the area of the different crops, together with the numbers of the various kinds of live stock. These data were then compiled, according to municipalities, and the average area of crops and the numbers of live stock for each farm in the municipality were thus obtained. The total number of farmers in the municipality was obtained from the secretary-treasurer, after which a little multiplication gave the total area of farm land occupied, the total area of cultivated land, the total area of each of the principal grain crops, and the total number of live stock in the municipality. The same method was applied to each of the municipal divisions, and by adding these figures, the total area of grain crops in the province and the total numbers of live stock were ascertained.

But how about the crop yields? To ascertain the production of the various crops, another circular was sent to the farmers at a time when it was thought threshing was well begun. This circular was intended to determine the average yields on individual farms. When returned these circulars also were classified by municipalities and the yields were averaged to show the yield for the municipality. The returns of the acreage having been obtained previously, the next step was to multiply the acreage of each crop in the municipality by the average yield of such crop and the result showed the total number of bushels of each crop in the municipality. By the application of this method to other municipalities and by totalling the figures the crop production of the province was ascertained. The Saskatchewan Government makes a preliminary estimate of the crops in addition to a final estimate.

RETURNS DURING GROWING SEASON

While these are the methods employed to obtain the final crop returns, other means are necessary for getting closely in touch with the situation during the growing season. For this purpose a large staff of crop correspondents is maintained. When statistics of crops in the Northwest Territories were first gathered the department had seventy-four correspondents in what now comprises the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan alone now has 1,272 crop correspondents, and there is

not in the whole province a district of any importance not covered. The gathering of agricultural statistics is handled by the Bureau of Information and Statistics, and the policy of the bureau is to have a reliable crop correspondent



F. HEDLEY AULD.

in every township in which any agricultural development has taken place. Thus in the older municipalities there would be nine correspondents. Early in the spring these correspondents are asked to estimate the number of acres of each grain

crop sown in comparison with the acreage of the same crop harvested during the previous year. The percentage of increase for the municipality is then averaged, and upon the estimate and the ascertained acreage of the previous year, a preliminary estimate of crop areas for the following season is based. The total of the figures for all the municipalities gives the preliminary estimate of the crop area for the province.

Throughout the season, reports are made to the bureau monthly, and thus from seed time until harvest the condition of the crops is reported. At harvest time the correspondents are asked to estimate the yields of each of the principal grains in their township, and in this as well as in estimating the crop area the opinion of one man is balanced against that of another in an adjacent township in the same municipality. The estimated acreage for the municipality is then multiplied by the average yields, thus giving an estimate of the crop production of the municipality. The totals of all municipalities give the total estimated yield for the province.

While these reports from crop correspondents are being received, compiled, and published in the form of bulletins, the other returns from individual farmers are being received and put in shape to permit of the publication of the final crop report. The estimated yields are issued immediately after harvest, and the final figures should be published early in December of each year. In addition to crop statistics the final bulletin contains all available statistics respecting every phase of the province's agricultural development during the year.

It is not claimed that the system is complete, nor is it claimed that the judgment of correspondents is infallible. In view of the facts it may be said, however, that the pains taken in the compilation of the bulletins issued by the Bureau of Information and Statistics are sufficient to commend them; but their chief merit lies in the fact that the data is supplied by men who grow the crops while the bureau merely crystallizes the mass of figures and opinions into concrete form.

The only way in which the crop correspondence service of Saskatchewan can be improved is by increasing the number of correspondents in the newer districts and in a few of the older localities where suitable men have not been found to engage in the work.

The principal weakness of the more extensive system used for the gathering of facts for the final crop bulletin is that in many of the districts where the English language is not spoken by all the settlers, it is difficult to obtain replies from all the farmers. To overcome this the schedules are printed in German and English. But even where their import is understood, some who do not know even our language or our customs fear to give publicity to a record of their progress. These difficulties will, however, gradually disappear and the Bureau of Information and Statistics will become even more important as a clearing house for statistics.

* * *

"I would like to say that I think THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE the best farming paper that I have seen. I have only taken it for a few months, but I have got hints out of it worth many times the price of the paper."—James N. Flett. Sask.



OPERATIONS CEASED TEMPORARILY FOR THE PHOTO.

MORMONS AS AGRICULTURISTS IN ALBERTA

MORMONS are thrifty agriculturists. This fact is attested by even a casual glance at the histories of Kirtland, of Nanvoo, and of the great inland republic of Utah and adjacent states and territories. Mormon thrift is known from Mexico to the Dominion of Canada. The best brawn and sinew of Mormondom have been used in subduing tractless wastes. The great minds of their church have used their influence and strength in establishing civilization and prosperity. Where Mormons go they intend to remain; and where they remain they build up a thrifty, progressive and educated commonwealth. It was left to the once despised Mormons to settle the great problem of cultivating the arid west of the United States. Grand was their solution of that problem. Every village, town and city in Utah to-day is indebted to the Mormons for their labors in irrigation.

The coming of the Mormons to Canada was incidental. No pilgrim era or historic event marks their coming. They sought a new land, and in Alberta they found it. The majority of them came hither from Utah, where they and their forbears made the sage brush valleys in the heart of the Rocky Mountains to smile with bounteous harvest. Since coming to Alberta they have been true to their traditions and have made a vast area of undulating, semi-prairie land to yield plenty, for here and there are dotted thriving hamlets and contented homes. Cattle browse on a thousand hills, and sheep flock on every slope, for generally speaking those people are mixed farmers.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN ALBERTA

Whatever may be the opinions expressed concerning the Mormons, the fact remains that they have played an important part in the agricultural development of Southern Alberta. It was in the autumn of 1886 that the late Chas. O. Card, founder of the colonies, made a trip of exploration with a view to settlement through the state of Washington and the province of British Columbia. By pack train he, with his party, wended his way northward from Spokane up through the Okanagan Valley and eventually to Kamloops in Central British Columbia. The then unwatered bench-lands and the russet-brown slopes that stood high on every side held no attraction for him. He was seeking an ideal location for the placing of a colony of farmers. Selling his pack outfit, he took the train for Calgary, from which point he proceeded by wagon southward across those beautiful stretches of prairie which are now justly famed for their waving fields of grain.

In those days cattlemen were supreme. Vast areas of Alberta's choicest lands were held by the cattle companies under closed leases. The

settler was not wanted. Though the Wil- low Creek district appealed strongly to this chieftain as an ideal farming country, he was told to move on, as the lessees wanted no "tres- passers." To-day this same district with Clares- holm as a centre has the reputation of being one of the largest grain shipping points in West- ern Canada. The area between the Waterton

after gaining due permission from the government officials, located there a general area for the colony. Sterling Williams, a step son of Mr. Card, came with the first settlers, and still is recognized as one of the leaders of the now influential colony.

The early spring of 1887 found the pioneer with four or five others camped upon Lees



COSY HOME OF JAS. P. LOW

and the Belly rivers presented a fine opportunity for a test of irrigation farming. As all his west- ern experiences had been along irrigation lines, he endeavored to get a tract of land here, but his efforts were futile. The Oxley Ranch Co., like others, had no use for settlers. The Blood Indian reservation lying south could not be set- tled, and its rich lands may still remain for some years as virgin prairie. But he was near his goal—the land between Lees Creek and the St. Mary's river had been leased by a company whose rights had lapsed from non-fulfilment of even the easy conditions of those days. There was found a very rich soil, plenty of water, timber was found a very rich soil, plenty of water, timber secured from the foothills, and those who knew said the climate was less rigorous than elsewhere, as evidenced by the game wintering along Lees Creek. It was there beneath the foothills that Mr. Card and his band tarried, and

Creek. The settlers were to come when the grass started, for through Mr. Card's work during the winter months some forty heads of families had agreed to join them in this new land. As spring advanced many lost heart and only about eight or ten of the original forty eventually made their way over land with their prairie schooners and droves of cattle to the new Canadian territory. The weather was also unpropitious. Rain in the valleys and snow in the mountains, made the camp life of the journey extremely trying for these newcomers. The climax was reached when, after crossing the dangerously high St. Mary's river, the settlers came to Lee's Creek, pitched their tents in a downpour of rain, turned out their jaded animals and endured as best they could a four days' storm, which left six inches of snow to decorate the landscape on June 6th. But pioneers become inured to hard- ships and discouragements. These had the characteristic grit and as soon as that snow was melted they had their plows in the ground and were turning over the land on both sides of the Lee's Creek bottom or valley—where the well- lighted main street or Cardston now stands. They planted wheat—yes, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and all sorts of vegetables on the rich prairie sod. The clouds had their silver lining. How those seeds did grow! Wheat sown on the eighth of June, in twelve days had shot up to six inches in height. Had the variety been the now famous "Preston" the wheat would have ripened readily, but it was not, and the frost caught it in the milk stage. The result, how- ever, was highly gratifying to these early settlers, as it showed that wheat sown in April instead of June would easily mature.

ALFALFA SOWN IN 1887

Another experiment of that summer was the sowing of about five acres of alfalfa in the sod. This made a fair catch but did not survive the first winter. However some plants remained and showed growth and permanency that were encouraging, for although the plot was plowed up again and was made part of the first town- site of Cardston, yet these isolated plants grew on year after year so that from their seed, other plants sprung up in the unbroken prairie. Noth- ing was then known about inoculation for this valuable forage plant, and the opinion grew for a long time that alfalfa would not succeed in Southern Alberta. Late years have shown how



HOME OF A CAZIER, AN EARLY SETTLER

RTA

government of the colony. Card, came is recognized as influential the pioneer upon Lees

far wrong such an opinion was. A trip to the farm of Thos. Wolford, lying east of Cardston, at once convinced him most skeptical as to the success of this legume. There alfalfa grows in profusion.

It was a busy summer—all were dwelling in tents and waggons. Having followed swiftly after the late seeding and harvest was almost upon them before the first log cabin was erected. December came before the houses were sufficiently completed to warrant occupation. When farming began at Cardston through these pioneer efforts, the general opinion of the "old-timers" then in the country was to the effect that such endeavors would prove futile and that bitter experiences would be the only reward. At that time there was only one friendly adviser who had confidence in the result of those efforts. E. N. Barker, now so well known throughout the province, had experimented sufficiently on his garden plot just up Lee's creek to convince himself that farming would pay. He never lost hope as to the ultimate reward.

The seed used by these early farmers had been carried over land six to eight hundred miles from their old homes and fall wheat had received its due share of attention. The variety was called "The Odessa" and it proved well suited to the climate of that part of Alberta. It was a soft wheat, unbarbed, possessed a good stiff straw but shelled too readily for a country subject at times to heavy winds. Naturally the time of planting for the first few years was that followed in the states to the south, October and November, and the results were not so uniformly successful as when it was sown in July or August—then the yields were excellent. Forty bushels per acre came to be a common yield, even in those earlier years before present methods were adopted. Among those Mormons are found some prosperous wheat farmers. J. Anderson, whose farm lies one mile south of Cardston, grew this fall wheat for many years with great success, and although his farm has not as rich soil as some others in the locality he still grows crops yielding forty bushels of wheat, and on land under tillage twenty-one years. His results give undisputed testimony to the fertility of the land and also to his farming methods, as he is one who has never had a complete failure since the year 1887.

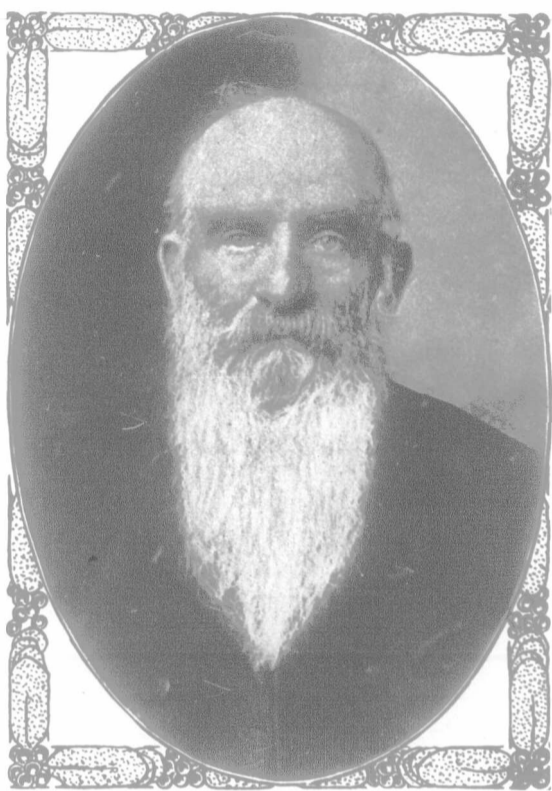
Through wet and dry seasons—the latter proving most discouraging—despite long hauls from thirty to fifty miles, as well as limited markets, these first farmers kept on "keeping on" until the gradual growth and success of their efforts emboldened the capitalists to try an immigration project. The Galt Company of Lethbridge held large grants of land given by the government as a bonus for the railway construction to Great Falls, Montana. The larger part of this land being located in the dryer region south and east of Lethbridge, this company took up an irrigation scheme with a view to making farming successful in this district. The sale of these lands would be hastened and settlement induced.

From previous knowledge of the "Mormon" settlers, gained through such farsighted officials as C. A. Magrath, M. P., the company saw that these people had been successful in farming without irrigation at Cardston and the adjacent villages of Leavitt, Mountain View and Aetna—these had grown up between the years 1887 and 1898. These people were born "home-makers," not "fortune hunters." They knew, too, that these farmers had come from districts where irrigation was the only sure means of successful husbandry, and that there were thousands more of such in Utah and Idaho who might be induced to come here if water could be placed upon their lands. A contract was therefore sought whereby the Mormon people might undertake this canal project. An agreement was reached for the performance of a certain amount of work on the canal. Despite much delay and after a second outlay of capital the big ditch was completed. Villages at Stirling and Magrath soon sprang up, experienced men from Cardston being called by their church to locate at the new points so as to help the incoming settlers by their wider experiences in the new land. The first town was thus the hive from which swarmed the farmer bees to Leavitt, Mt. View, Caldwell, Beazer, Aetna, Kimball and Taylorville in the west and south, and to Spring Coulee, Magrath, Stirling and Raymond in the east. All these places were given their beginnings by the original Cardston settlers, so that it is no historical injustice to state that from this "pioneer Mormon" town

were laid the foundations of agricultural greatness across the southern end of Alberta.

THE EPOCH OF ALBERTA RED

The completion of a railway from Sterling to Spring Coulee helped greatly in marketing the produce and advertising the country, though as usual the infant railway cried for all the profit at the beginning and like a spoiled child has yielded up to the produce some portion of the



THE LATE CHAS. ORA CARD, FOUNDER OF THE MORMON COLONY IN ALBERTA.

gains only when forced to do so by the powers that be. But there has been progress.

Among the earlier settlers of this time were E. E. Thompson and his brother, the late W. L. Thompson, of Spring Coulee fame. To the former is due the honor of appreciating the advantages of this district for extensive farming and also, it is said, of introducing the now famous "Alberta Red." Carloads of seed were imported from Kansas, and it was soon demonstrated by these shrewd business men that farming could be made as much of a bonanza in Alberta as was mining in Colorado. The success of "Alberta Red," first known as "Kansas" or "Turkey Red" wheat, has given an impetus to farming in the southern end of Alberta that is incalculable.

Individual successes are numerous. A great many prominent men might be named in each

district who have made a distinctive success of agriculture. Thos. H. Woolford stands out as a pioneer and a scientific farmer. Seed grain purchased from him has grown on many a homestead in Alberta, for he has done much both in preaching and practising the gospel of good agriculture. Many notable farmers might be mentioned in this southern country who have achieved brilliant success. As one wanders about Magrath he finds himself in the steam plow district and the land of sugar beet fame. The beet industry of Raymond is but another evidence of Mormon thrift.

And now just a word about these people called "Mormons," perhaps correctly named Latter-day Saints. Their religion is not new or startling they believe in a gospel as taught in ancient times. Its chief features are the fundamental principles of faith, repentance, baptism by immersion and confirmation by the laying on of hands and faith in a body of church officers. Every member is supposed to be a doer and a preacher of righteousness, for they have no salaried ministers. All their affairs are largely controlled by the church. Those who have settled in Southern Alberta have been pioneers since the very inception of their church nearly a century ago. Their march of purpose has blazed a trail ever widening from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, until the highway of a nation followed where they led. Peace and industry has been their motto and those who came to Canada are now good Canadians. They sing "God save the King" as loyally as the native born, and they teach their children to honor the Union Jack. They have been the pioneers in farming and the pioneers in temperance, as evidenced by their settlements forming the only local option district in Alberta. Who will say that the Mormons are not among the most desirable of the citizens of the Dominion of Canada?

* * *

The mono-rail is the latest achievement in railway engineering. A one-rail line will be constructed by a British company in India. The cars that will run over this unique railway are of the ordinary size and type, only instead of the trucks having four wheels, two on each side, running on two rails, there will be four or more wheels arranged tandem, with two flanges instead of one, running directly beneath the center of the car. Balance is maintained by two fly wheels, 30 inches in diameter and weighing three-quarters of a ton each, installed in the locomotive, each running in opposite directions at the rate of 3000 revolutions per minute. Trials of the new rail and car have been entirely satisfactory. As long as the two fly wheels revolve it is impossible for the train to leave the rail.



LOGGING CAMP WEST OF CARDSTON IN THE MORMON DISTRICT.

IN 1887

at summer was the alfalfa in the sod did not survive the plants remained permanency that were the plot was plowed t of the first town- isolated plants grew rom their seed, other oken prairie. Noth- inoculation for this the opinion grew for ould not succeed in ars have shown how

DEVELOPING THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

By W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying for Saskatchewan

WITH the development of our country, markets for all kinds of farm produce are changing, and, generally speaking, in favor of the producer. Such has been the case with respect to poultry. The question naturally arises: Are Western farmers meeting the consumers' demands, or are Eastern poultrymen and produce firms securing the business? So far, Easterners have been in evidence and will continue so unless greater interest is awakened at home. In proof of this I quote extracts from letters received from Western firms in need of chickens for their trade.

"We would be glad to have you quote us a price on poultry when you have any to spare. As you are probably aware that we do not get nearly enough in this country to meet our requirements and have to import large quantities from Eastern Canada. We are, therefore, open to buy all the poultry that is offered in the West."

Another firm to whom crate-fattened chickens were sold, writes:

"We think there is no question about us being able to place all the milk fed chickens that you can raise as there is a splendid market for very fancy poultry."

Further quotations might be recorded, but it would be only a repetition. Dealers agree in this particular. Responsibility rests with the producer to give dealers what their trade demands, and this supplied, the quantity they can handle is practically unlimited. What, then, is being done to accommodate this trade? In Saskatchewan the Department of Agriculture, realizing the possibilities of concentrated efforts in developing the poultry industry by properly fleshing and preparing the birds, thereby en-



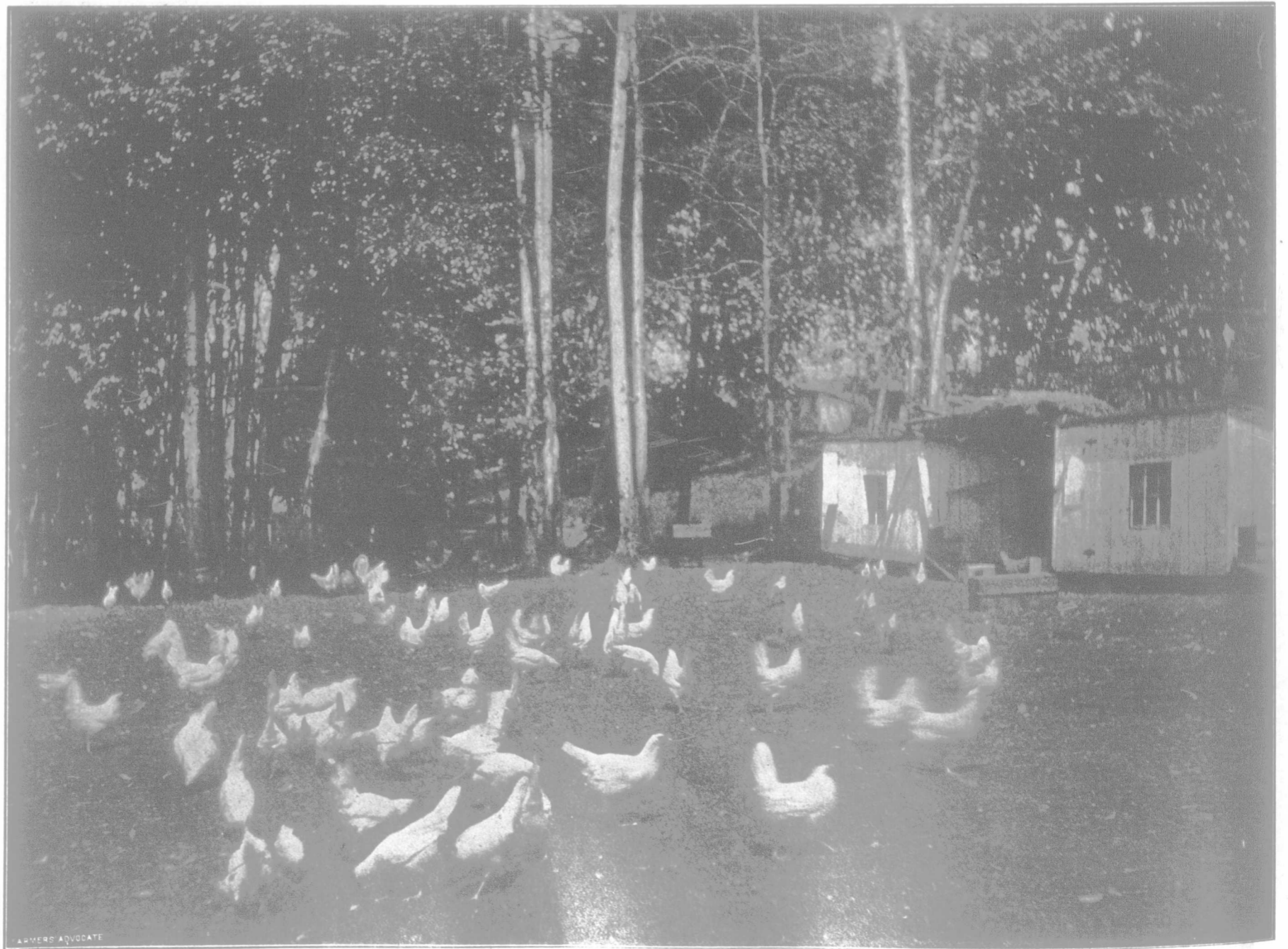
W. A. WILSON.

through this medium handle the product for the farmers for the purpose of ascertaining just what could be done. The actual work of feeding and fitting the birds for the consumer, and also the disposal of the same was undertaken by the government. These stations afforded an excellent opportunity for the farmers to see modern methods of cooping, feeding, killing and preparing them for sale. This work was authorized, believing, that, with many customers, the price would be a secondary consideration providing the quality was right and that by following the most approved methods in catering to such a trade the highest possible prices could be obtained, the demand increased and the market extended.

DETAILS OF SUPPORT GIVEN

Three years' experience has substantiated this belief. A discussion of details of the system will be beneficial to poultrymen desirous of improving. It may be briefly summarized as follows:

The farmers deliver their birds alive and free of charge at the fattening stations. Only spring birds are accepted unless otherwise arranged. Sick, crippled, deformed and diseased birds and also cocks are refused. The right was reserved to reject birds considered unsuitable for fattening. The minimum weight was fixed at three and a half pounds. This latter provision was instituted assuming that three or four weeks' feeding would effect an increase in weight of from three-quarters to one pound per bird, which would be suitable for the best trade, where chickens weighing from four to five pounds are required. The birds are weighed alive when delivered and the seller is given credit



WHERE EGG PRODUCERS HAVE FREE SUN AND PLENTY OF SHADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

for the total weight. When received they are classified as No. 1 and No. 2. The advance price, live weight for No. 1 birds is ten cents a pound and for No. 2 birds 7 cents a pound. The system of classification is determined as follows

No. 1.—Pure-bred birds of Rock, Wyandotte or Orpington strains together with their crosses showing good conformation.

No. 2.—Scrubs and grades and also cross-bred birds not showing good conformation as well as pure or cross-bred birds of the egg-laying and heavy strains.

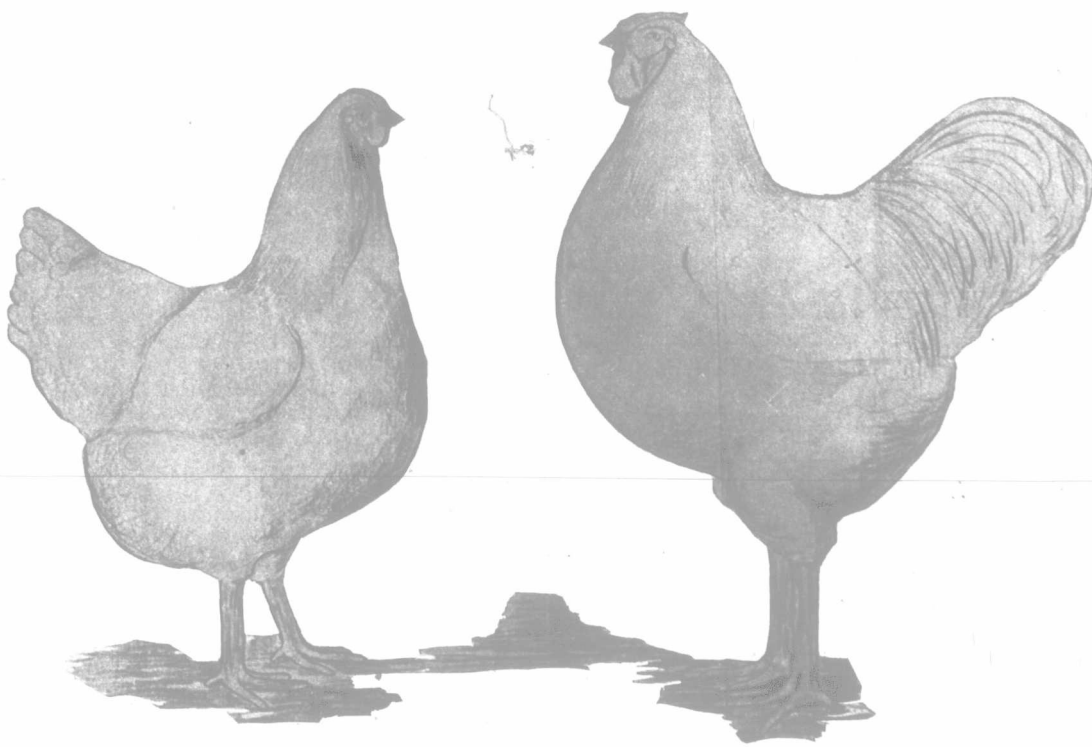
This regulation was adopted with a view to encouraging the indifferent breeders to higher aims and better methods and also to give further encouragement to those already interested in improving their stock. An account is kept of the fattening cost and the revenue received from the sales of poultry, and after deducting the amount of the original advance and actual cost of fattening and marketing the balance payment is forwarded to the farmers when all the birds are sold.

BIRDS FED IN CRATES

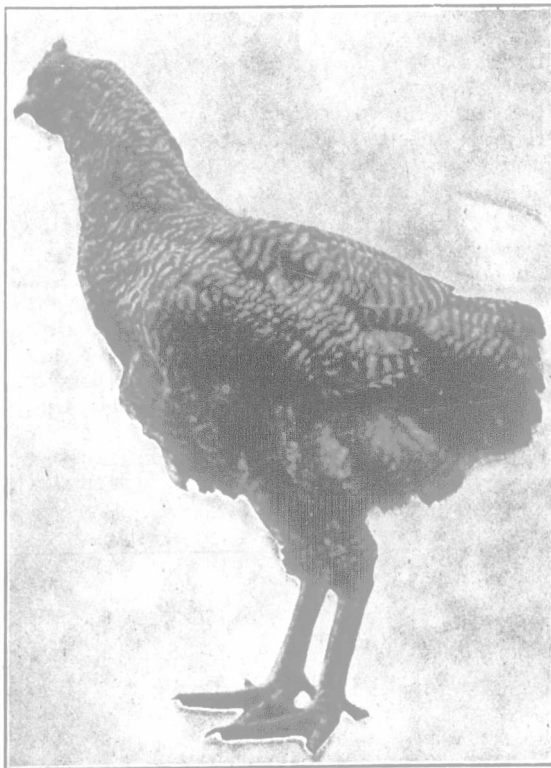
They are fed by the well known crate-feeding system, which is easily within the possibility of every farmer. The fattening crates are six feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high, inside measurement. Each crate contains three compartments divided by solid wooden partitions. Each compartment holds four birds. The frame facings are two inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick. The frame is covered with strips placed lengthwise on the bottom and back. In front the slats are perpendicular. The top is a solid covering of half-inch lumber, and is used as a dropping board for the crate on top. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths of an inch wide and five-eighths of an inch thick. The back slats are the same width and may be three-eighths of an inch thick. The space between all slats is two inches, and this enables the chicken to feed from the trough placed in front of the crate. The bottom slats are placed upon the top of the cross pieces of the frame, in order to prevent any injury to the chickens' feet should it be found necessary to move the crate when full of birds. A door may be provided either on top or in front of each compartment of the crate by hinging slats. The V-shaped trough in front of the crate out of which the birds feed is supported by two brackets nailed to the end of the crate. The inside edge of the trough should be about two inches from the crate.

The whole construction of this feeding crate is simple, and can be made by any farmer for home use. Its usefulness is not decreased by using material of somewhat different dimensions to those given.

The feeding period giving the most profit



IDEAL POULTRY TYPES FOR FEEDING.



TYPE OF COMMON POULTRY.

for the food consumed varies from three to four weeks. The following mixtures can be recommended: 1st, finely-ground oats (coarse hulls removed); 2nd, siftings from rolled oats; 3rd, equal parts of finely-ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat; 4th, two parts of ground barley, two parts of low-grade flour and one part of wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed with sour skim milk or buttermilk to the consistency of thin porridge. Speaking generally the proportion is about ten pounds of meal to fifteen pounds of milk. When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained, some water may be used and a quantity of meat meal or raw vegetable added to the ration. About one part of meat meal to fifteen parts of oatmeal is best.

KILLING FOR MARKET

When the birds are in fit condition to kill starve at least twenty four hours, so that no food will remain in their crop or intestines to decompose and discolor the flesh and, in addition, spoil the flavor of the meat. They should have all the water they can drink several hours after the last feeding. This assists in cleaning the intestines.

Two methods of killing may be adopted, viz., dislocating the neck or penetrating the brain by sticking through the roof of the mouth. A small jackknife is suitable for the latter. If the birds are likely to be placed in cold storage, it is best to bleed by sticking. To kill with the greatest ease secure a stout cord to the ceiling of the room. Fasten a weight to the lower end at about the height of one's shoulder. Catch the bird by the feet and suspend it on this cord by wrapping it once around the legs, allowing the weight to drop over the cord. Put the bird under the left arm, catch the head with the left hand, place the thumb on the lower jaw and by a slight pressure the mouth is forced open. Inside the mouth at both sides can be seen two blue arteries. Sever both of these and pierce the brain by directing the knife through the roof of the mouth. By piercing the brain the bird is rendered unconscious, the muscles relax and dry plucking is easily accomplished, providing it is done immediately. Some consider this method a cruel practice, but when the sticking is properly done, and the bird is paralyzed, it has no feeling although there are unmistakable signs of life. First, pluck the coarse feathers from the wings and tail, and while the bird is still hanging, complete the rough plucking. It may then be taken down for removing the pin feathers.

When the plucking is completed the bird is placed in a shaping trough made of two-inch boards nailed across at angles. Fold the wings close to the side and double the feet close to the body, and place a weight of two or three pounds on each bird. Permit them to remain in this position until they are thoroughly cooled, and they will remain as shaped.

The birds at our fattening station are marketed undrawn, with heads and feet on, and packed in a neat, clean case lined with parchment paper, each

(Continued on page 1738).



HOW DRESSED BIRDS ARE PACKED FOR MARKET.

THREE TYPES OF HORSES WANTED IN CITIES

PERHAPS any old horse is better than none for a Christmas drive—but everyone wants the drive unless conditions are very unsatisfactory. The practical horseman keeps whatever class of horses best suit his need; the shrewd individual, who wisely selects horse-raising as one branch of the farming industry whereby he can increase his annual cash returns, attempts to supply the class of horse that is most in demand.

For several decades the growing cry of Western Canada has been for heavy horses—big, strong drafters. This type is needed to plow the prairie sod and to drag the several implements brought into use from early spring to late fall. Formerly the same type was largely in demand in town and city for general work. But the growth of towns and cities and general street improvements have tended to lessen the percentage of drafters wanted in urban centers.

There is, then, particularly in large cities, a rapidly increasing demand for lighter horses—horses that are strong and willing; horses that can cover the maximum time and make a fair number of stops in an hour or two. What is being done to meet this demand? What can be done? According to the experiences of the men who do the buying a violation of all the rules laid down by expert stockmen and college professors is required to produce an animal to fill the bill. "I find that most of our horses are from common, light mares and a pure-bred Percheron stallion," says one. "I like the progeny of common, general-purpose mares and Thoroughbred stallions," says another; and yet another opines: "I try to get horses that are bred by mating a good light mare with a Clydesdale stallion." Does not this break all the rules known to horsedom? And yet the class of horses they want cannot be produced otherwise—at least they claim not. Thoroughbreds are too light; carriage horses "have not the bottom."

THREE TYPES SPECIALLY NEEDED

Town and city operations require three classes of horses at all times—heavy drafters, strong,

active expressers and lighter delivery horses. The supply must be had from some quarter at any price. In some instances inferior specimens have to be accepted, but the price as a rule is equally inferior.

Heavy drafters are comparatively easy of production. Any farmer with the slightest knowledge of horse breeding, and that necessary inner love for equines, can by an intelligent selection of brood mares of such breeds as Clydesdales, Percheron or Shire, produce sixty to seventy-five per cent. of his horse increase, according to the stipulations of the city men who want big, strong horses. This class is easily disposed of at fairly good prices. Generally speaking, it is the most profitable class for the average farmer to have. The good ones sell well and the others work well. The requirements set forth by an intending purchaser are clean, strong limb and weight and willingness to move heavy loads. The heavier the better. Many demand over sixteen hundred pounds, and practically all want at least fifteen hundred weight. Feet must be almost faultless.

REQUIREMENTS OF EXPRESSERS

For general express purposes a strong, rangy horse with good top, clean limb, hairless legs and solid feet is wanted. The height ranges from 16½ to 17 hands. A few years ago the weight demanded was fourteen hundred pounds, but with improved streets the preference is for twelve hundred and fifty to thirteen hundred and twenty-five pounds.

"We don't want hairy-legged horses," says Jas. Tait, who buys for the Dominion Express Company in Winnipeg. "They don't look nice on an express wagon. If you clip the legs the hair usually is open, and the horse becomes troubled with scratches. We have to be on the watch all the time and pick up any that suit. At our best, we seldom have half of our lot satisfactory in style and size, although the price averages \$250. Frequently we go as high as \$300 for one we want. The ideal horse for our purpose will go all day and never turn a hair,

while inferior ones that we are obliged to use sweat and look tough before they are out an hour."

There are hundreds of horses of the express type in use in a city the size of Winnipeg, and it seems that not more than ten or fifteen per cent. of them are produced in Western Canada. The average life of usefulness of a horse at such work is about five years. In from three to seven years the feet play out. But the wise city man or firm disposes of the horses again before they are altogether worn out, and replaces them by fresh ones.

It would seem that the bulk of those now in use are from grade Clydesdale mares and Coach or Hackney stallions. Although some pure bred have size and range to suit, it is pointed out that they seldom have the necessary grit and do not wear at regular work on city streets. Thoroughbreds are not large enough.

GENERAL DELIVERY HORSES

In cities, too, there is a great demand for general delivery horses, capable of hauling a wagon of thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds weight and a load of eight or ten hundred. He must be able to go comparatively fast and stop often. Front feet, therefore, are the first to play out.

The requirements are much the same as for expressers, only that they may be lighter and not so rangy. The weight runs from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds, and the height 15½ to 16 hands. They are equally as hard to find as the express horse, and more of them are wanted. Thousands are at work in a large city all the time, and it is safe to say that Winnipeg requires hundreds every year. The price runs from \$200 to \$250, and for extra good ones \$300 is paid. Big establishments do not want a horse that they consider is not worth \$200. But where can they get their supply? Years ago they found suitable horseflesh in Iowa. Of late years, however, they have gone to Ontario. Those who want only a horse or two pick them from a car lot on arrival from the East. Only a very



ON L. TRENCH'S FARM, IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT, B. C.

DAIRYING IN ALBERTA

By C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner.

small percentage are native to the Canadian West.

"From an experience of eleven years," said Arthur Newman, who buys for The T. Eaton Co., "I conclude that a cross of Percheron stallion on common light mares gives us the best. Some of the Coach breeds are fairly satisfactory, but it is hard to get them at the right price. I have seen good horses in the United States, but they were corn fed, and soon go down when subjected to our feed and climate. I have had good ones from Ontario with Thoroughbred blood in them. Some object to Percherons on account of poor feet, but I have found them about the best in that respect. I like a grey horse, but a good horse never was a bad color."

David Manson has bought horses for Hudson's Bay Stores for over a quarter of a century. "Light delivery horses are very hard to get," says Mr. Manson. "We do not want long hair on delivery legs. From what I have noticed I judge that a Thoroughbred stallion and a common type of light Clydesdale mare gives most of the best. This produces size and snap. Blood counts, and we don't want horses with bad feet, or those that toe out. The very best are wanted for this kind of work."

PROBLEM FOR BREEDERS

Here, then, is a problem for horse lovers and expert breeders. Cannot a strain of Thorough bred be selected that conform to the requirements of general delivery and express horses? Granting that expert teaching is correct when it says not to mix breeds, where can a supply be secured? Is it not this constant demand for horses of this type that leads to the mixing of breeds in horses? Although perhaps only twenty-five to forty per cent. of them fill the bill, the seeming false practice continues. Among the many misfits are a few that bring fancy prices. Others are very useful animals on the farm, particularly where the land is not too heavy. In fact, buyers have learned to go to points in Ontario where light soil is found when they want a few good delivery horses. What practical plan can be devised for producing enough of these types to meet Western Canada's demand?

FROM a climatic point of view the first half of the summer season of 1909 was very favorable to dairy operations. Frequent showers and warm weather kept the pastures in fine growing condition. In fact, up to the middle of July it looked as though the dairy production for the season would reach, if not exceed, that of 1906, the largest in the history of the province. After the latter part of July, however, the rainfall became very light and, as a consequence, the bright warm weather dried up the pastures much earlier than usual causing a heavy shrinkage in

necessity put upon the market when prices are lowest.

Regarding the volume of the dairy production of the province, while complete statistics are not as yet available we shall confine ourselves to the discussion of organized or factory dairying of which most of the returns are now in hand.

During the past season eleven cheese factories and fifty-four creameries were operated in the province—twenty one of the latter by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and popularly known as Government Creameries. The cheese output will aggregate a selling value of about \$28,000 a slight increase over last year. The butter production of the creameries operated this year will reach a total of 2,550,000 pounds for the twelve months ending October 31st, and represent a value of \$600,000, as against 2,100,000 pounds manufactured in fifty-one creameries during the corresponding period of last year, worth \$526,800; and 1,500,000 made in forty-five creameries and worth \$350,000 for the same period of 1907. In other words, the butter output of the Alberta creameries increased seventy per cent in two years.

The creameries which are operated by the government were established on the co-operative principle by associations of farmers and are operated on their behalf. Their butter output represents forty per cent of the creamery production of the province and the largest individual creamery is located at Innisfail. Its butter output for the past year was 204,000 pounds, worth \$50,000.

The great bulk of the butter made in the creameries is disposed of in British Columbia markets, and upwards of 400,000 pounds are annually consumed in the Yukon, where Alberta creamery butter enjoys a splendid reputation for its uniformly fine keeping qualities. Having due regard to quality there is no doubt that we shall find a market in the West for our surplus butter and cheese production for years to come.

Aside from the increased production just outlined the outstanding features of the past year's dairy development are: A greatly increased winter production; and, a growing demand for a better class of dairy stock.

With regard to the first point the butter output of the creameries operated during the winter 1908-1909 was more than a hundred per cent greater than that for the winter of 1907-08, showing that there is a tendency in favor of all year dairying. This tendency has been encouraged in every way and will lead to a rational and profitable development of that industry.

Secondly, now that the factory system of dairying has developed good cash markets for milk and cream it is but natural that the farmers who take up that line of business should desire to make the best possible use of their time and opportunities by paying closer attention to the milking qualities of their animals, and this is bringing about a demand for something better than the so-called dual-purpose animals. Generally speaking, they are of a beef type and fall short in their dairy performance.

The demand for better dairy stock having become evident, several local breeders of dairy cattle have during the past year shipped into the province from Eastern Canada several car loads of Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins which they have afterwards disposed of by auction or by private sale at comparatively good figures. Now that this movement has commenced it would appear that we have here a promising market for not only the local breeders of dairy cattle but also for the breeders in Eastern Canada who may be looking for an outlet for their surplus stock.

In this connection I may add that the Provincial Government set aside this year a sum of \$1,000 to be used for the purpose of assisting farmers to bring in pure bred dairy cattle from the Eastern provinces. The purchaser makes his own purchase by correspondence and otherwise and arranges his own terms for payment. When a sufficient number of animals to make up a car load have been reported the Department of Agriculture undertakes to collect and deliver them at the nearest railway station of the purchaser at the uniform rate of \$5.00 per head.



THIS YOUNGSTER IS BRED ACCORDING TO LINES SUGGESTED BY THOSE WHO BUY HORSES FOR CITY DELIVERY—COMMON LIGHT MARE AND PERCHERON STALLION. AT THREE WEEKS OF AGE IT HAD EVERY BARMARK OF A MISFIT.

the milk yield week by week.

Farmers who had the foresight and good judgment to provide green succulent feed to help out their pastures kept their cows in good flow of milk and reaped their reward in the higher prices which they received for their butter during the latter part of the season. On the other hand, the majority still depend almost entirely upon the native pastures for the sustenance of their dairy cows during the summer, and have to be satisfied with not only a shorter milking season but also with a smaller revenue from their dairy because the great bulk of their production is of



HANDSOME AND SERVICEABLE TYPE OF EXPRESS HORSE WITH GOOD FEET AND ABSENCE OF HAIR ON LEGS—WEIGHT 1375 POUNDS, HEIGHT 16½ HANDS.

NEW SCIENCE OF FARM PLANT BREEDING

By T. R. Garton, Seed Specialist

A STUDY of the results of the competitions in standing fields of seed oats in Saskatchewan and Alberta directs attention to a fast developing phase of scientific agriculture which promises much for increased farm profits. The prize-winning fields in the great majority of cases were seeded with new breeds, with varieties that had breeding behind them, and the prizes awarded demonstrate, in a striking way, the truth of the old saying, "Blood will tell." The attention of many farmers is now centered on this work of plant breeding—not merely the selection of plump, heavy, disease-resisting seed of known varieties of grains and grasses, but the creation of new varieties and types by scientific breeding. Years ago farmers generally realized the importance of breeding in live-stock, and the present quality and producing power of all classes of animals are due to the use of pure-bred stock backed by a known ancestry and prepotent blood. Where would be the profit in beef cattle if it had not been for the Shorthorns, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Herefords, and other breeds, by whose use our grade cattle have been transformed into profitable beef machines? Where would be the milking records were it not for the intelligent care and selection bestowed in years gone by on our Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Jerseys, and other dairy breeds? Who can estimate the added profits in pork production brought about by the use of the Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, and other pure breeds of swine? How could we have had a Dan Patch without an ancestry of performance? Breeding has brought these things about. Its importance along live-stock lines is now well understood, and its value in grain is being rapidly realized.

A great deal has been done this last few years in improving our grains by a more careful choice of the seed sown. Seed fairs and competitions in standing fields of seed grain have done much to stir up greater interest in better seed, and every day adds emphasis to the fact that breeding is necessary in grains if the maximum returns to the acre are to be secured.

Expert plant men with large areas devoted entirely to the breeding and testing of new breeds deserve credit for working out a system of plant breeding that has brought results in the cereal world quite as marked as have been those in the animal world in the last one hundred years. About thirty years ago the idea was conceived that the cereal food plants could be improved. Based upon the fact that cattle had been improved by judicious crossing and selection, it was considered that the same principles would hold good in improving cereals. The scientific belief of that time was that if mixed varieties were sown together the pollen or male element of one plant, blown by wind into the flowers of another variety, would produce a crop of cross-bred plants. A trial brought

disappointment. The varieties bred true to themselves and no natural cross-fertilization whatever took place. The work was continued in an endeavor to explain the absence of results. One plant after another was taken from trial crop. A microscope was used in tracing the life history of a wheat plant through every

naturally tend to degenerate or "run out," and further it was realized that the only way to check this tendency and materially improve known varieties of cereals was to infuse into them fresh blood by cross-breeding and select from the cross-bred progeny promising specimens for such a length of time as was required



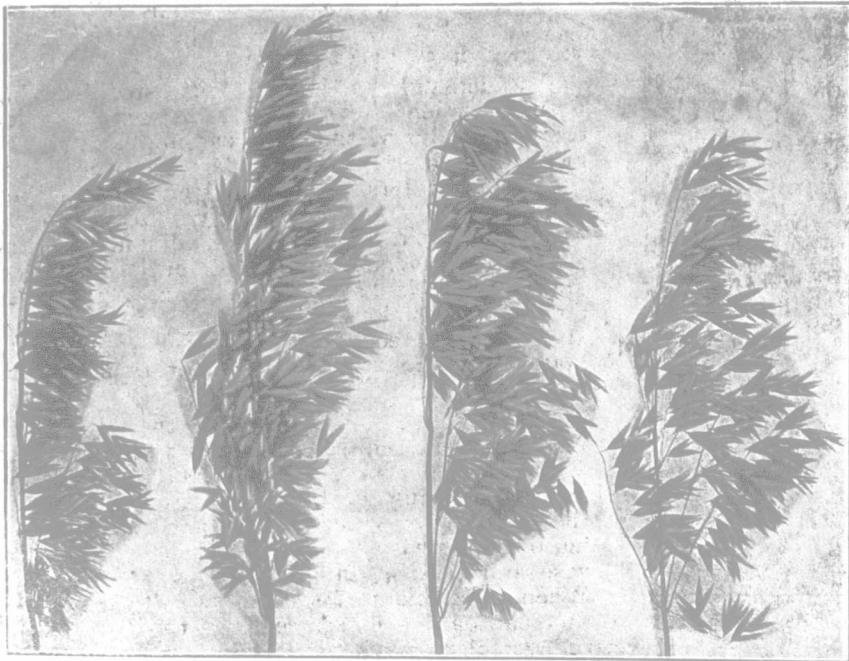
HARVESTING A PLOT OF FIELD SELECTIONS OF NEW BREEDS FIRST YEAR SOWING FROM THE SINGLE SELECTED PLANTS

stage. As a result, it was learned that cereals are self-fertilized, that natural crossing of one plant with another is not possible, and that when the dust-like pollen flies about, the new grain is already partially developed. Fertilization or impregnation of the ovary of the wheat flower had already taken place in an air-tight cell, and the pollen from the anthers, or male portion of the flower had been transferred to the ovary of the same flower. Discovering this hitherto unknown fact, the next step was to cross artificially, the cereals by removing the anthers, or male organs from the air-tight cell of one flower and substituting the pollen from another plant in ample time for cross-breeding the two plants. The results were astounding and showed the way to successful cross-breeding by artificial means.

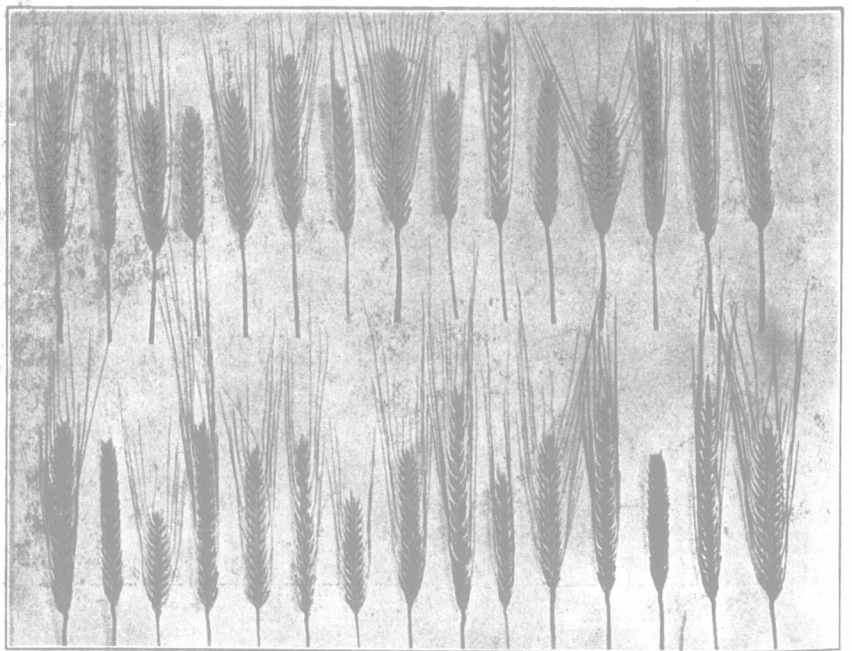
After studying the law of self-fertilization among cereals, it was learned why, on account of continuous inbreeding or self-breeding, cereals

to definitely fix the type. Once types are fixed, Nature by her law of self-fertilization preserves them. After once understanding the correct method of getting results by cross-breeding, several varieties of grains and grasses, wild and cultivated, were obtained from experiment stations and government officials in all parts of the world. These were planted in small plots, and actual breeding work was begun.

Three distinct lines have been followed in the breeding operations: first, regeneration; second, simple crossing and third, composite crossing. In regard to the first step, by regeneration is meant a mild form of cross-breeding which does not disturb the true character of the plant—a crossing of a variety grown under less favorable conditions. For instance, a breeder of Shorthorn cattle regenerates his herd when he infuses into it the blood of Scotch Shorthorns; the same breed but remotely related in blood lines; or a breeder of Yorkshire swine regenerates his herd



SPECIMEN HEADS OF OATS SHOWING VARIABLE CHARACTERS PRODUCED BY CROSSING CHINESE OATS WITH CULTIVATED VARIETIES



SPECIMEN HEADS OF TWO-ROW BARLEY FROM THE PROGENY OF A COMPOSITE CROSS IN THE THIRD GENERATION, SHOWING GREAT RANGE OF NEW CHARACTERS

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by sending a long distance for a superior boar to increase the quality of his herd and infuse new blood. Regeneration, in other words, is the cross-breeding of remotely related units. In regeneration work with oats, the plant experts mated Abundance oats, using for one parent Canadian grown oats of this variety and for the other parent a very superior Abundance oat grown in England. As a result, Regenerated Abundance stock was produced, which has yielded thirty per cent. or more above the yields of native types of the same oats.

It was learned further that breeding with closely related varieties, such as those in ordi-

nary cultivation, did not bring about the violent disturbance anticipated in the work of creating new types, even though the results were very encouraging, and the varieties produced far superior to existing varieties. Accordingly, crossing one variety with another was resorted to. For instance, such varieties as Kherson and Abundance were crossed, the idea being to blend the individual characteristics of the two in one plant, thereby enabling the breeder to select those plants which showed in a marked degree desirable results and characteristics. Simple crossing has been the means of creating many new varieties of oats as well as other plants, but

it has been found impossible to produce all the desirable points in cereals that have been sought after for years. These characteristics may be briefly summed up: First, size and quality of grain; second, size and length of ear; third, length and strength of straw; fourth, control of the number of stalks on each root; fifth, freedom from disease; sixth, the ability to stand unfavorable weather; seventh, earliness of maturity. All these qualities cannot be obtained by simple crossing. Therefore, it was necessary

(Continued on page 1733).

Tenth International Live-Stock Exposition

NEVER before in the history of American fat stock shows has any exposition attained such uniform excellence as the International Live Stock Show of 1909. Visitors and stockmen generally agree in saying that the present is the greatest international that has ever been held. In extent the number of entries, 3057, constitutes a record, while in quality the high standard of former years was fully maintained. The best of weather prevailed throughout the show and helped to account for the masses of enthusiastic visitors which overtaxed the seating capacity of the Stock Yards Amphitheatre.

Canada was well represented, as usual and succeeded in annexing a large share of the prizes, including the grand championship for fat wethers, while the champion Clydesdale stallion was owned in Ontario until a very recent date. Among the ribbon-winning females were several animals bred and raised in Ontario. In the students' stock judging contest the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, team secured second place in the aggregate and came within three points of making the highest individual score.

FAT CATTLE DISPLAY

The judging of the fat bullocks and incidentally the awarding of the grand championship is a matter of intense interest at the International. The securing of this coveted trophy is the goal of every American stockman's ambition and is regarded as the premier event of the show. This year the task of allotting the ribbons was given to William Heap, of Manchester, England, who quickly singled out the winners in the various classes which came under his inspection. Mr. Heap is undoubtedly an excellent judge of a fat bullock, from a butcher's standpoint. But it would be more satisfactory to exhibitors and breeders to have the fat classes judged from the breeders' and feeders' as well as from the butchers' standpoint. In pure bred Shorthorns Barber of Guelph took fourth and fifth with his pair of white steers.

Among the grades and cross breeds, the champion was found in Dr. Gwinn, a very thick, evenly

fleshed two-year-old grade Angus, from Ohio, who was ultimately put out of the running for grand championship honors by King Ellsworth, a two-year-old pure-bred Angus, as Champion two-year-old. The champion Shorthorn steer was the calf Benefactor, a beautiful nugget of flesh, of splendid quality, in turn defeated by Deserter, a white faced Angus from the Missouri Agricultural College. Among the yearlings the pure bred Angus "Symboleer" from the Kansas Agricultural College was an easy winner. In the final line up were the three Angus steers, King Ellsworth, Symboleer and Deserter striving for supreme honors. It was a moment of breathless suspense and the judge's movements were closely watched as he critically surveyed each animal. Finally the purple badge, signifying the grand championship of The International, was laid over King Ellsworth's shoulders, with Symboleer reserve. Truly the Kansas Agricultural College has made a unique and enviable record in furnishing the grand champion, the reserve, and the champion Shorthorn bullock at the greatest of all fat stock shows.

Although the "doddies" swept all before them in the single steer classes, it was different in the car load lots. Shorthorn men are jubilant over their winnings in the yards, where they won both the fat and feeder grand championships, a record for the breed, the former going to Keays & Oglesby, of Illinois, on a load of exquisitely finished yearlings and the latter to Al Neale, of Colorado, on a load of calves. The contest in the fat class was extremely keen, the closest contender being Escher's load of Iowa Angus two-year-olds, that missed the coveted place by the closest of close margins. This is essentially a breed victory for the red, white and roan, and proves beyond cavil that the Shorthorns, even as a yearling, has no superior. To quote the verdict of James Brown, who judged them: "They are as fine a lot of yearlings as I have ever seen."

BREEDING CLASSES—SHORTHORNS.

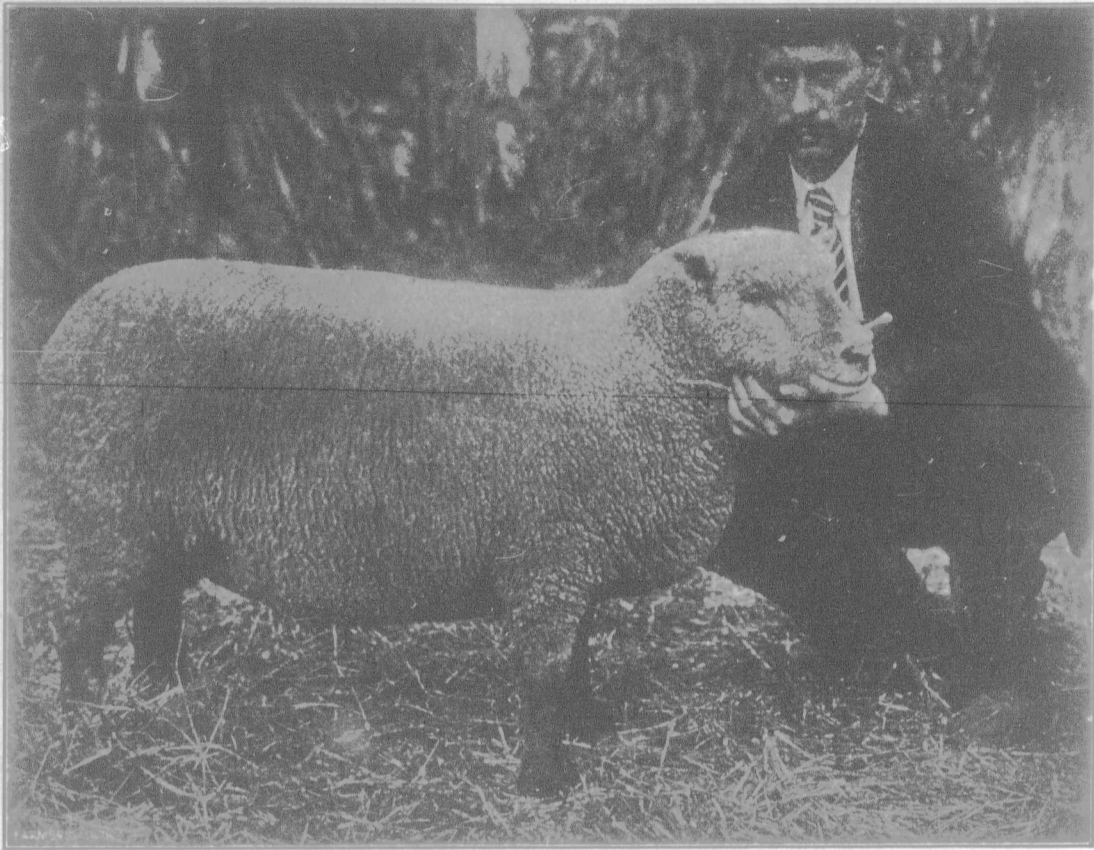
Not for many years—perhaps never in America—has the eye of the stockman feasted on a grander

display of Shorthorns than appeared for judgment. As a breed, the number of entries far exceeded that of any other and some of the younger classes furnished the sensations of the show. After a circuit of the state fairs, where competition was very keen, it was expected that there would be something doing when the court of final adjudgment was reached—and there was. Outstanding merit characterized the ribbon-winners in each class, necessitating some closely-studied decisions, often resulting in a reversal of the placing made at the American Royal in Kansas City in October. The judging progressed very slowly, but was followed with untiring interest by a critical and appreciative ringside talent.

A dozen aged bulls entered the list, presenting a pleasing study in Shorthorn type and finish. The tremendous scale and high condition of Side Light, senior champion of Kansas City, could not withstand the straightness, symmetry and bloom of Carpenter & Ross' white Shenstone Albina, a bull of great length, and withal possessing the best Shorthorn character of head and horn seen in America in many years. The ever popular Avondale, by the same owners, a bull of extreme depth, thickness and general conformation was a close third. This bull has proved himself to be a truly great sire, being the sire of a great number of the winners in the younger classes, including the grand champion bull of the breed. From a ring of thirteen two-year-olds, King Cumberland, a shapely roan son of Cumberland's Last was easily selected for first, while in the senior yearling class E. W. Bowen uncovered the grand champion of the Shorthorn bulls in Selection, a perfectly moulded son of Avondale. This is a phenomenally sweet, smooth bull, perfect in his lines and character and carrying over all parts a wealth of flesh of superb handling quality. The junior yearlings presented the classiest bunch among the bulls, having twenty up for honors. Ring Master, the grand champion at Kansas City and ideal in many respects, carrying a very wide straight back with wonderful depth and fullness throughout, was an outstanding winner, with Dale's Viscount, Sultan Mines and Oakland



FIRST PRIZE WINNERS IN YEARLING SHORTHORN CLASS AND ALSO GRAND CHAMPION CAR LOAD OF FAT CATTLE AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.



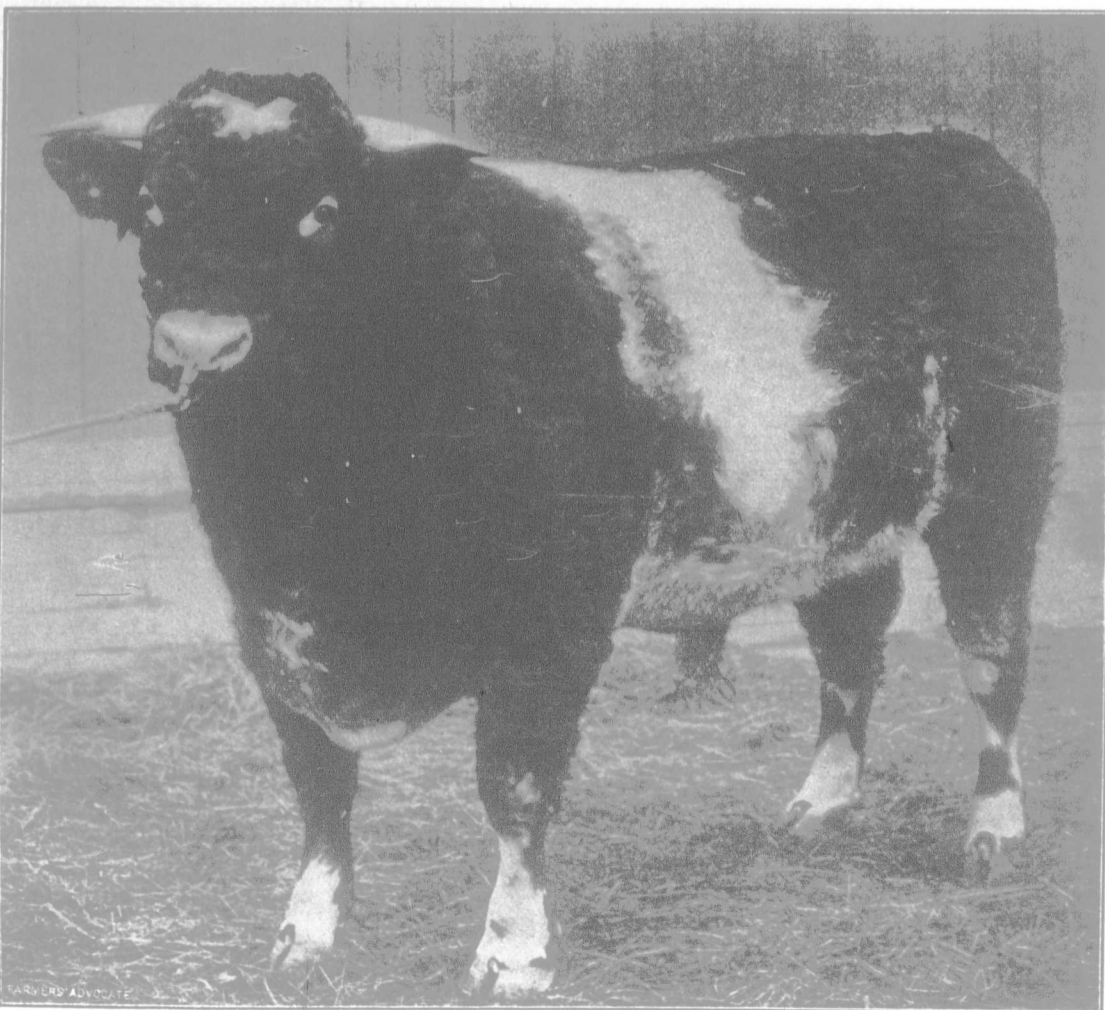
GRAND CHAMPION WETHER AT CHICAGO, OWNED BY SIR GEO. DRUMMOND.

Star, in order, having mighty little to choose between all three. Senior calves brought out twenty-one, a bunch scarcely as even as the preceding class, but giving the judges hard work for over an hour. Finally Thomas Johnston's Roan Sultan, a roan of great substance and smoothness was placed first, with Renick second on Royal Seal, of hardly as good type.

SHORTHORN FEMALES

Not often does such a matron as Dorothea 2nd appear in an arena. She is a cow of rare conformation and substance—her typical head and sweetness throughout giving her great attractiveness, eventually crowning her grand champion of the females. Flora the 90th, a daughter of Old Lancaster and bred by George Amos, of Ontario, made a worthy second, although a trifle softer in flesh and scarcely as smooth at the tail as Dorothea. The red Duchess of Lancaster, a cow of great scale and true character

was relegated to third place. Two year old heifers made a particularly strong class, the half dozen at the top being a bunch uniformly broad-backed, heavy fleshed maidens. Thomas Johnson & Son made a record showing in this class, taking first, second and third, with Christmas Lassie, Pleasant Valley Jilt and Countess Selma, although the winner is now owned by Carpenter & Ross, having been bought the previous day in the Shorthorn sale ring for \$1,500. Ringside opinion was highly in favor of having the Amos-bred Pleasant Valley Jilt placed first; but the judges thought she handled rather soft. In fourth place was found the white daughter, also bred by Amos. In senior yearlings, Dale's Gift, the junior champion, was an easy winner, but the next three were very difficult to decide. The juniors were headed by a wonderfully low-set, straight heifer, Miss Marshall, very thick in crops and thighs. Out of a class of twenty-five senior



SELECTION CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

calves might be picked a dozen top-notchers.

OTHER BEEF BREEDS

Among the Herefords, classes were hardly so well filled as in former years, but on the whole the breed made a very good showing, particularly in the younger classes. An improvement can be noted from year to year in this breed, not so much in quality as in form, inasmuch as the exhibits are more evenly balanced animals than formerly, with evenness of fleshing throughout. The principal exhibitors were J. H. & J. L. Van Natta, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Cargill & Price, Makin Bros., Giltner Bros., J. E. Logan, Luce & Moxley, W. T. McCray and M. Chandler. Senior Champion Bull, W. S. Van Natta, on Prince Lad 9th; Junior Champion Bull, Giltner, on Bean Columbus Senior Champion Female, Cargill & Price, on Princess 2d; Junior Champion Female, McCray, on Lady Fairfax.

Aberdeen Angus breeding classes were of a high order, and quality was prominent throughout. The older bulls, though not numerous, were of splendid quality and smoothness, while in the more largely filled younger classes the competition was exceptionally strong. Among the females the class for aged cows was said to be the best ever seen at Chicago, while in the younger classes a lot of decidedly superior animals were brought out. Principal exhibitors: W. A. McHenry, Iowa; Oto V. Battles, M. D. Korn, A. C. Binnie, Iowa, and James Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, who won third on the two-year-old cow, Elm Park Beauty 4th.

The champions are as follows; Senior Champion Bull, W. A. McHenry, on Glenfoil Thickset 2d; Junior Champion Bull, W. A. McHenry, on Quality Prince; Grand Champion Bull, Glenfoil Thickset; Senior Champion Female, W. A. McHenry, on Barbars McHenry; Junior Champion Female, W. A. McHenry, on Pride McHenry; Grand Champion Female, Pride McHenry.

Galloways put up a small show, several of the herds which had entered not putting in an appearance. Most classes had less than six exhibits and the judging was soon completed. Although the exhibit was small the animals were a creditable lot, the general high quality and beefiness of the breed being fully maintained.

Red Polls produced a great number of this dual-purpose breed, competition being very keen in most of the classes and giving Professor Caryle some hours of real hard work in making the awards.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The magnitude of the horse display was a revelation to all interested in heavy horses, including as it did the champions of two continents. Never before in an American show yard has such a collection of fine animals been brought out in such uniformly good bloom. Scale, combined with quality was in evidence in every class and in some of the breeds, notably the Belgians and Percherons, the great improvement in quality of bone and joints was very marked. The task of assigning the ribbons in the breeding classes was conducted by a committee of three experts for each breed, and their work, though slow, was of such a critical, painstaking order that general satisfaction resulted, when one considers the size of the classes, containing as they did, as high as 41 in the two-year old Percheron class, and every animal a good one, it must be realized that the men chosen to pass judgment must be experts of the highest ability.

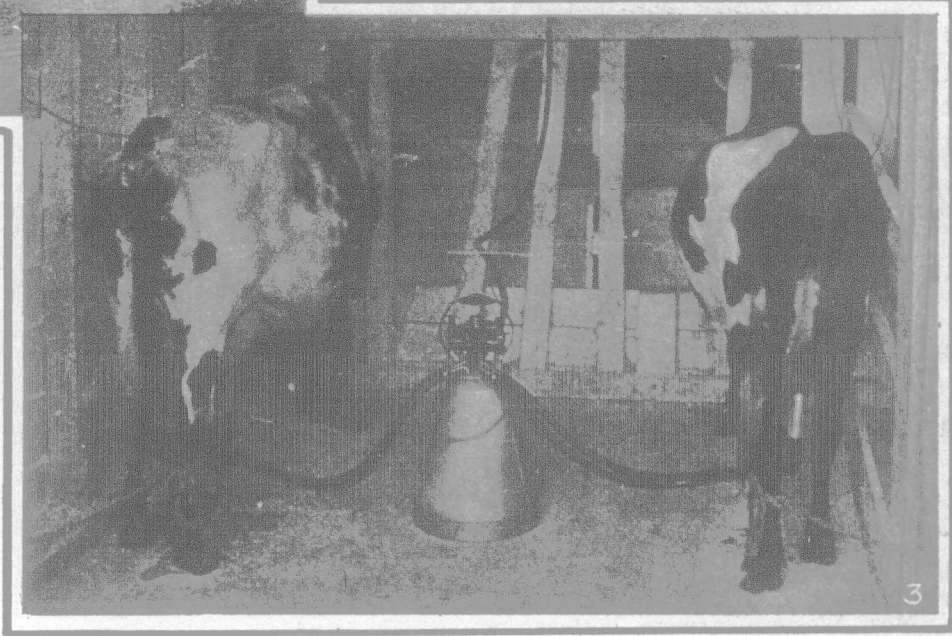
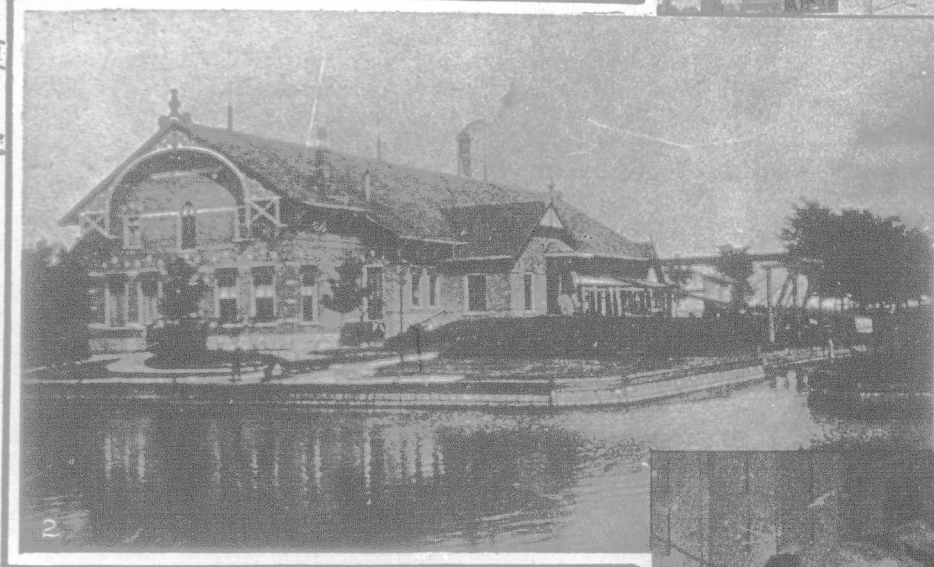
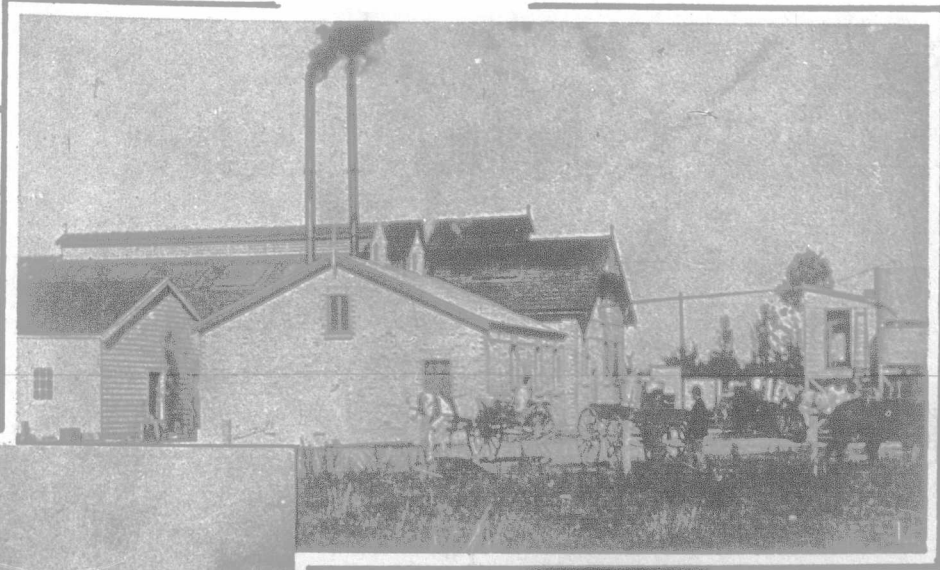
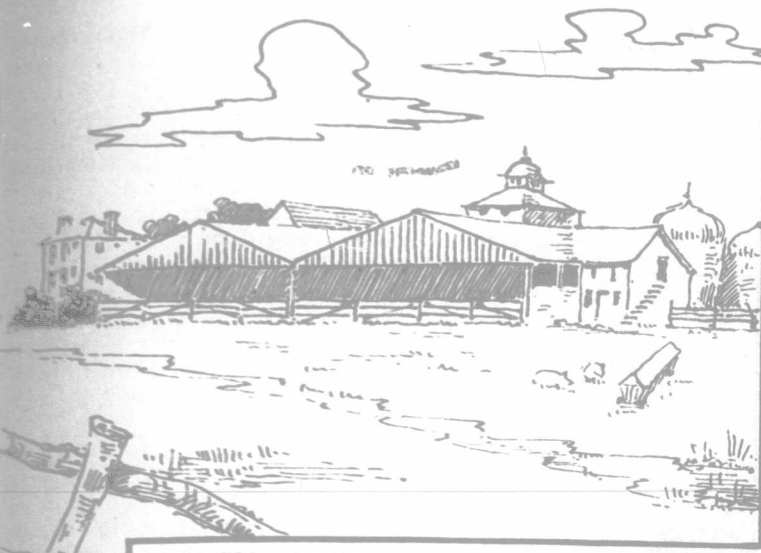
CLYDESDALES—That the popularity of the Scotch draft horse has not decreased was amply proven by the thousands who thronged the ring-side to applaud the magnificent display of their favorites. Two hundred and twenty-two specimens of the breed responded to the call, making, according to Clydesdale authorities, a display never surpassed at the International. Handsome, bold-headed horses they were with a quality of foot, pastern, bone and feather and a flash of action which no other breed could imitate—they certainly merited the title, "The King of Draft Horses." Canadians made a fine display in this class and may justly feel elated with their winnings. Graham Bros. of Claremont were the heaviest winners in the stallion classes, while John Graham of Carberry, Manitoba, stood well up in the prize list, with his fine stallions just landed from Scotland, which when in normal condition after their sea voyage and with a bit more fitting will grace any show yard in the world.

A great ring of 13 aged stallions faced the judges, showing a rare combination of weight,

(Continued on page 1763)

ILLUSTRATION
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- 3.—Milking M
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Dairying in Other Lands



ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
SECURED BY J. A. RUDDICK, CHIEF
OF THE DAIRY DIVISION,
OTTAWA.

- 1.—A New Zealand Creamery.
- 2.—Combined Cheese-factory and Creamery in Holland.
- 3.—Milking Machine at Work.
- 4.—A Modern Dutch Stable.
- 5.—Milking Ewes for Roquefort Cheese.
- 6.—How is This for a Cheese Press?
- 7.—A Primitive Milk-delivery.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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Our Best Wishes

A good crop year always is followed by a happy Christmas time. This holiday season, then, should be one of the happiest in the history of the great Canadian West. We have endeavored to give added cheer by the publication of one of the best Christmas issues of an agricultural journal ever distributed in Western Canada.

The front cover design reflects the picture that many farmers have had before them during the past few months—a more comfortable home and more attractive home surroundings. This the intelligent farmer sees in his large stacks of high-class grain. From the abundance of the crop of 1909 should come improved conditions in the rural West, such as will ensure happier days throughout the year as well as during the holiday season.

To the many readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE we wish A Very Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year. May there be many more such seasons as the one just closing!

Christmas Message for Dairy Shorthorns

By A. COOPER

IN this broad land of ours all breeds of cattle have their place, and there is room enough for all. Most Western farmers, however, are so situated that when looking for a suitable cow they demand a type possessing all-round utility, with an hereditary tendency to measure up to the highest standard of dual capacity.

Recent issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE have contained excellent articles on dairy type, and emphasize the necessity of specializing in order to produce cows which can be depended on to make satisfactory returns.

It is not the intention of this article to find fault with the doctrines of your correspondents on this subject. But in one respect at least, the writer feels bound to take issue with them, inasmuch as they write inconsiderately of the most popular and world-renowned breed in existence.

The special purpose dairy cow has her place near towns and cities, or in any situation where transportation facilities are satisfactory, and in thickly populated districts where farming operations are confined to restricted areas on high priced land. The farmer in this sphere of work who makes dairying his leading industry has at least four special purpose breeds to choose from, and would be ill advised to seek cows outside their ranks.

But the average farmer, working under ordinary Western conditions, requires a cow of the beef and milk type, of which the milking Shorthorn is undoubtedly the most acceptable representative. He also wants assurance that the dual-purpose character inheres in the cow of his choice and will be reproduced in the offspring. That eminent champion and historian of the breed, A. H. Sanders, in his work "Shorthorn Cattle," says: "The Shorthorn is distinctively and emphatically a dual-purpose breed. The bull calves can be turned into market topping steers, and under

proper management the heifers develop marked value for the dairy."

Those who have followed this history know of all the vicissitudes of the breed, the fads and fancies of its devotees who, swayed by fashion, changed their allegiance from one tribe to another as popular decree ordained. They know the universal adaptability and cosmopolitan character of these cattle, which, as bred and exhibited to-day are chiefly remarkable for their superb squareness of form and level lines. They also know that in their English homes they are the tenant farmers' sheet anchor for dairy purposes.

It is regrettable that the milking feature of these cattle has latterly been largely neglected by importers and breeders in Canada and the United States. This charge has, in the main, been preferred against the Scotch-bred cattle, and there is no doubt truth enough in it to give it color, and hence one often hears them unjustly spoken of as the "milkless cow." On the other hand the trouble is not really so much a loss of the milking trait as a lack of demand for animals displaying it.

The existence and value of the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow cannot be questioned. She lives and reigns in her native land. She has width, depth and scale, and where there is a will there is a way to revive those ancient glories of the race which, when developed, make the complete cow. The feature may be latent, but it comes to the surface, even in Scotch herds, with suitable encouragement and proper management.

It is of course important to give careful attention to heredity and its laws, and in order to improve the milking qualities of the herd the chief requisite is the exercising of good judgment in the selection of bulls. Also, in herds where milk production is attended to, the system of management of young females must be in accordance with what may be termed the sensible course.

The lover of Shorthorns will not be prepared to sacrifice much beauty of form and outline in developing his herd as profitable dairy cattle. But he will not complain of some loss of beef type in his cows when breeding regularly or in full milk, and will confidently expect to see symmetry and level lines in his steers, providing the breeding is judiciously done.

Great enthusiasm exists in England today on this subject among breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns. It is safe to say that in that country the bulk of the milk supply comes from cows of this breed, which, though practically pure-bred, are ineligible for registration; and the problem confronting breeders is to find pure-bred bulls whose breeding will insure their impressiveness as dairy sires. The display of milking Shorthorns at the London dairy show has long been a prominent feature of that institution, and the records indicate that the performances of these cows are equal to those of the strictly dairy breeds. Portraits of prize winners show them to be moulded upon lines dear to the heart of the breeder who desires all round merit. In the United States, especially the eastern part, many breeders have achieved pronounced success in building up herds of dual-purpose Shorthorns, and their records compare favorably with those of any herd of like number of the dairy breeds. President Brown, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, made a significant remark last winter when he said: "The country at large has come to the conclusion that the Shorthorn cow is the dual-purpose cow it wants." In Canada, too, determined efforts are being made, and with success, to improve the dual-purpose character of the breed by the only practical method of careful selection with milk and fat records as a guide. Evidence of what is being done along these lines can be found at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, and the Macdonald College in Quebec. Many individual farmers are doing similar work. The Ontario Winter Fair has a dairy department, in which these men have opportunities to prove the ability of their Shorthorns to produce milk abundantly.

Every indication points to the fact that the Shorthorn will again make its mark in the dairy world during the next few years. It will again become as celebrated for the production of milk as for beauty of form, constitution, and early maturing qualities. The breeder of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns has an eminently practical object in view. Utility being his watchword, his business is built on a solid foundation. He is fortified for the battle of life by possessing two strings to his bow, and whether or no his cattle make fancy prices, his herd will always pay its way by the sale of the dairy products.

Excellence is the daughter of speciality, and surely the man who successfully devotes his energies to developing a herd of "double deckers" is a prince among specialists.

"No calling on earth demands a higher grade of effort; no pursuit or profession can be invested with a greater dignity. The man whose heart responds not when 'the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea'; the man who hears no music in green fields and running brooks; the man who can look an honest Shorthorn in the face and not feel disposed to lift his hat to those who are maintaining that royal race of cattle, is 'fit only for treason, stratagem and spoils.'"

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 head of the Farm 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 the contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.
December 22.—How would you set about preparing a sample of grain for display at a seed fair? The possession of a high quality of grain being assumed, what information can you offer regarding the cleaning or selection of the sample to enable the exhibitor to stand a chance of getting near the top in close competition?

December 29.—What kind of a building have you for storing ice? How is it constructed, and what did it cost? How do you handle and pack the ice? Are you satisfied with results and do you consider it would pay farmers generally to put by a supply of ice?

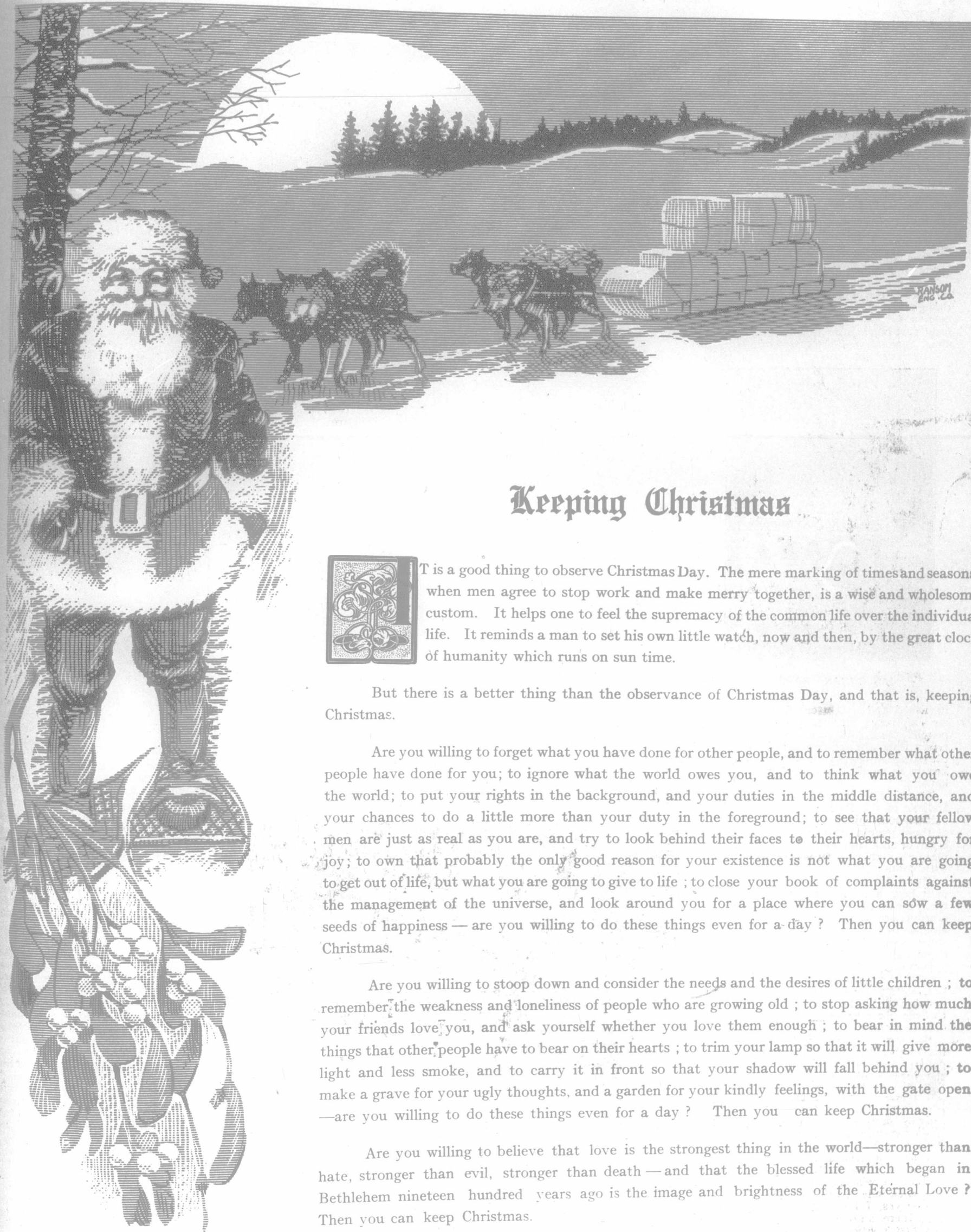
January 5.—Do you consider it pays to cut hay, sheaves or straw for winter feeding? What are the advantages? Do the animals eat it more readily and do you think the refuse used as litter improves the quality of the manure?

January 12.—"Short cuts" or special conveniences to lessen the labor and facilitate work connected with farm chores in winter.

* * *

The price of this Special issue is 25 cents, but it goes free to new subscribers as long as the supply lasts.

Home Journal



Keeping Christmas



It is a good thing to observe Christmas Day. The mere marking of times and seasons, when men agree to stop work and make merry together, is a wise and wholesome custom. It helps one to feel the supremacy of the common life over the individual life. It reminds a man to set his own little watch, now and then, by the great clock of humanity which runs on sun time.

But there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is, keeping Christmas.

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellow men are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness — are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts, and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open — are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world — stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death — and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN THE BUCKLEY VALLEY

Ellen R. C. Webber

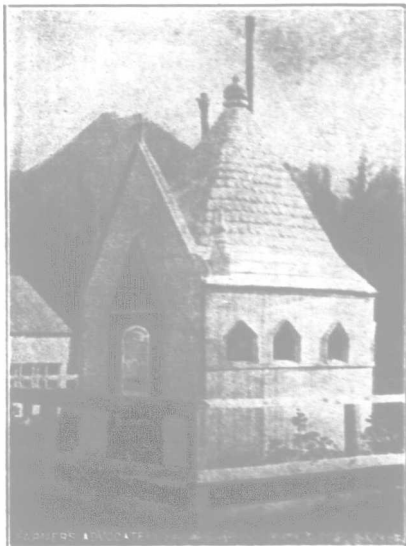
PUT AWAY from your mental vision the wigwam, the unwashed savage, the burdened squaw. Do not permit your imagination to run riot through a sign language or an assortment of red feathers and glass beads as an adequate recompense for valuable horses and lands received. These dime-novel red men do not exist in British Columbia, and assuredly not the Buckley Valley.

The tribes of this province of vast distances are numerous, and their natural occupations are two, hunting or fishing.

The hunters are tall, straight, lithe men, with that elasticity of step and movement which comes of much mountain climbing and springing from point to point. Their manner is distant, proud and haughty towards all strangers.

The fisher Indians are short, squat, bow-legged and stooped, the result of too much of life in the canoe. Though possessed of much native pride, they are not, of necessity, haughty in manner, and they are more free in their friendships.

The Buckley Valley Indians, the Babines, are a hunting, trapping tribe; though for many years they have also been a farming people, living for the most part on their holdings in well built, nice appearing houses, comfortably



AN INDIAN GRAVE.

furnished and neatly cared for. They are a very intelligent, progressive people. Like all British Columbia tribes they are self-supporting, feeling the sting of charity or outside aid as keenly as would our thrifty New Englanders.

To one who knows only the begging Indians of the East, it would be difficult to make plain the extreme reserve of these people, who would not accept a pail of milk from one of their own people, unless they could return the favor with value a little in excess.

These Indians have their villages, churches, and, through the missions, their own schools. The younger generations are well taught in the common English branches, in sewing, house work and plain fancy work. They dress well and take much pride in the appearance of their children. Outwardly they are good Roman Catholics, Methodists or Church of England people; inwardly, they adhere strictly to "the old religion," old customs and old traditions.

So long as there remains a tinge of brown to their skins old traditions will govern their lives, more or less—with the present generation it is far from less; and so long as the new people do not interfere with traditions, so long there is peace; but no man, be he settler, railway president, or governor-general shall override one of these old laws without a battle of some sort. Now, if I have succeeded in making you see and know these Indians, or native Canadians, I will try to make known to you their side of the present trouble.

Oh, yes, I know that officials state that there is no trouble; but "officials" are first politicians, and had they not

been gifted with an illegant twist o' the tongue how long would they have remained politicians? Not long enough to have become "officials," we feel assured. Anyway, Indians and settlers maintain that there is trouble; and that it may not grow to be more serious is the hope of both settler and redman.

them, and given to the settlers who pleased to fancy their clearings.

Remembering that they are a native born, loyal people, as well schooled and better than many foreigners who are permitted to vote and homestead land, that they are striving to live and to believe as the whites do, and that



A WHITE SETTLER'S CABIN IN THE CLEARING.

The first great question of trouble is the one of ownership of land.

In the much misrepresented Buckley and Nechaco Valleys homestead land is very scarce. On the open land, on the borders of the lakes or rivers, the Indians have settled and farmed for many years. Here they trap for furs; here their houses were built and their gardens cultivated for years before the white men dreamed of settling there. Now, the white men come in, and as the mountain bush land is almost worthless, naturally he wants the open valley lands, close to water, and where he can eke out his pioneer existence with the aid of trapped furs.

The agents immediately sell to the whites these old Indian homes, and the makers and owners of the homes are told to take the high bush land, because they have ignorantly settled "off the reservation."

Now, I think I explained to you that these are an intelligent people and fairly well taught, and they know, as well as do the whites, that up to the present time of trouble there has been no "reservation." They and their fathers have been free to farm where best suited, and they do not regard this pretext of "reservation" as altogether honest. If there is to be a reservation, why not, they ask, reserve to them their

neighbors, one can readily understand their argument that in view of these qualities they be granted 160 acres to each man of this land which was, such a little time gone, all their undisputed own.

Yet this is regarded as preposterous: as is their other request, that they be paid for their old homes that are given to white settlers; the settlers in turn beg that government will not heed these outrageous demands; but rather send in a squad of mounted police to protect them from the 2,000 armed and discontented Indians.

"The Indians are cross, very cross, indeed!" exclaimed the Indian friend, whom I asked if trouble was likely to come this winter, "but they are most cross with the agents and with the white men about the fish." Now, the trouble about the fish is this:

The Indians have, always, till last year, been able to make sufficient money fishing for the canneries to support their families through the winter, and pay the many dues exacted by the priests for religious services. These dues are numerous and rigidly exacted; but, in turn, the church educates the children and cares kindly and tenderly for the sick.

But, owing to the shortage of fish,



INDIAN CHILDREN BATHING

old homes and give to the whites, the Chechakos (newcomers), the wild unsettled bush land? Driven to the bush the Indians, with their families, must simply starve—their gardens and trapping runs are lost.

An Indian tells me that as many as three times some of his people have been "moved on" by the agent, and their work and new homes lost to

they were in hard stress last winter, and, if all reports are true, will be harder pressed this winter.

This they lay wholly at the door of the white man, because it has become necessary to pass restrictive fishing laws, such as the Indians never required. These laws restrict the fishing boundaries to such a limit, on the Skeena, that 800 boats are fishing in an area of four square miles.

The rise and fall of the tidal water is 25 feet, so that in this section of British Columbia the fishing hours each day are only seven. Aside from this are the enforced "close hours"—forty-two hours each week, which leaves to the Indians less than 28 hours' work a week, as the tide does not permit full seven hours' work daily.

The pack on the Skeena this year is reported less than one-half what it was the poorest year ever known before. This means a hard, hard winter for the Skeena river Indians, and it also threatens harder feeling towards the settlers in those icebound, isolated settlements. A hungry stomach is a poor breeding ground for the banishment of enmity, and the Babines only remember just now that the fish was plentiful till the whites came, and that this new hard law was made for the white man's benefit alone.

Now these are troubles which every white person may see and understand—the loss of one's home and means of livelihood. But there are other troubles which only an Indian fully comprehends, or one who knows him well. I will try to explain a few of these. Perhaps among some may be found an understanding heart.



NO RIGHT TO THEIR HOMES

Doubtless, many of you have seen the reports of the "holding-up" of the G. T. P. work, by armed Indians, at Kitsum-ka-lum, and their demand for a large sum of money before they would allow the work to proceed. The right-of-way of the G. T. P. led directly through an Indian burying ground—and the grading dug out and destroyed eleven graves. The Indians, armed, stood guard over these graves and stopped the desecration. Notices, signed in behalf of the dead, were posted on other graves. Work was suspended. The company offered to remove the bodies and inter them anew. The Indians refused, demanding \$1,500 for a chief's grave, \$700 for a brave's, \$250 for a woman's and \$100 for a child's. "Graft, pure extortionate graft!" the railroad men voted it, and the affair was referred to Ottawa for settlement. Meantime, the Indians kept guard.

Now, doubtless, the railroad company's side of this question is very plain to you—a great road cannot be kept back for a few Indian graves.

Were they the graves of our own dear ones, and a railroad ran across our cemetery, doubtless we would reason it all out logically, and shift our dead with a few tears and no fuss. But an Indian is different. To him the resting place means much. When an Indian dies his body is removed as quickly as possible to its final resting place. In the old days it was done before the first sundown following the death. But of late priests must be obeyed, and so atonement is made to the dead for this unavoidable delay. The reason for this haste is that the spirit, impatient to be away to the spirit world,

(Continued on page 1723.)

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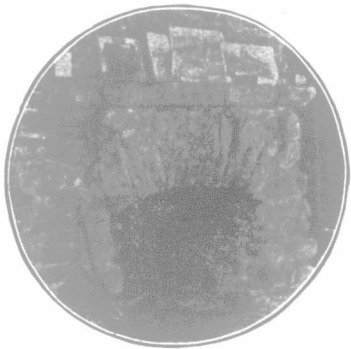
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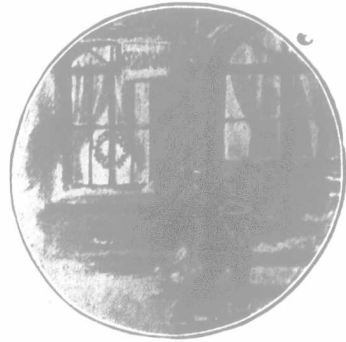
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The Cry of the Old House



Come back!
My little lads, come back!
My little maids with starched frocks;
My lads, my maids, come back!
The poplar trees are black
Against the keen, lone, throbbing sky;
The tang of the old box
Fills the clear dusk from wall to wall,
And the dews fall.
Come back!
I watch; I cry;
Leave the rude wharf, the mart;
Come back!
Else shall I break my heart.
And I forgot;
My days as they were not?
The warm, sweet, crooning tunes,
The Sunday afternoons,
Wrought but for you;
The larkspurs growing tall,
You wreathed in pink and blue,
Within your prayer-books small;
The cupboard carved both in and out,
With curious, prickly vine,
And smelling far and fine;
The pictures in a row,
Old folks you did not know;
The toys, the games, the shrill, gay
rout;
The lanterns, that at hour for bed,
A charmed but homely red,
Went flickering from shed to shed;
The fagots, crumbling, spicy, good,
Brought in from the great wood;
The dark, that held you all about;
The wind that would not go?—
Come back, my women and my men,
And take them all again!
Not yet, not yet,
Can you forget—
For you, that are a man,

You battle not nor reap, you dream
nor plan;
And you are gray of look,
You can not pluck a rose, or read a
book,
Do aught for fame, or faith or tears,
But I am there with all my years.
O, one and all,
When at the evenfall,
Your slim girls sing out on the stair,
Lo, I am there!
When blow the cherry boughs so fair
Athwart your slender town yards far
away,
Lo, all at once, you have no word to
say;
For at your throat a sharp, strange
thing—
An old house set in an old spring!
Come back!
Come up the still, accustomed, wistful
lands,
The poplar-haunted lands,
You need not call,
For I shall know,
And light the candles tall,
Set wine and loaf a-row,
Come back!
Unlatch the door,
And fall upon my heart once more,
For I shall comfort you, oh, lad;
Oh, daughter, I shall make you wholly
glad!
The wreck, the wrong,
The unavailing throng,
The sting, the smart,
Shall be as they were not,
Forgot, forgot!
Come back!
And fall upon my heart!



A CHRISTMAS VICTORY

THE first snowfall of the season and no one along the trail since the storm began, so that the broncho's hoofs made no sound, and horse and rider got quite close to the house before they were discovered. A tall girl and a stubby boy appeared at the open door.

"Coming in?" she asked, as she stroked Gusto's enquiring nose and smiled at his master, more hospitality in her tone than in the words.

"You think you're smart, don't you, to get up right to the door before we heard you?" queried the stubby Billy as he drew down over his shiny red cheeks a never-ending length of stocking cap which quite obliterated most of his features.

"He's a smart horse, Billy Boy. Don't you wish you owned him? No, Jean, I can't come in—though Gusto is doing his best. Come out of there, old chap; this is a real house not a bachelor's shack and no horses are admitted. Smack his nose, Jean, if he gets too eager."

"I'd love to have him in, only mother has just put an extra Christmas scrub on the floor and she might not give him a hearty welcome. You must have got the idea, Dick, that friends and neighbors were not admitted either, for you haven't been here for an age. Your chums are more neighborly, and we knew you first."

"Well, you see, I—I—have been pretty—"

His hesitating falsehood was lost in Billy's vehement demand: "Say, do you believe in Santa Claus?"

A warning smile from the girl gave him his instructions.

"Yes, I guess so," he said, hastily, and then took to questions as a refuge.

"Don't you, Billy?"

"Dunno! I'm not quite sure yet, but I'll know for certain to-morrow. If Santa Claus doesn't bring me a jack-knife with three blades I'm not going to believe in him never no more. Cross my heart, I ain't!"

A smile, all pleasure and no warning, passed over Billy's unconscious head, and Dick knew that the lad's faith in Santa Claus was not to be cut loose by an absent three-bladed knife.

"Make Dick come in, Jean. You'll catch cold on that snowy doorstep," called the careful mother from the kitchen, where savory Christmas odors were growing stronger and more fragrant every minute.

"I'm all right, Mother," but she reached a hand inside and brought out a scarlet golf jacket from the wall and put it on.

"You look like a holly berry! But you will catch cold. I only stopped to see if you wanted anything from town."

"You'll be sorry you came when I tell you what I do want dreadfully bad."

"Name it!"

"Well five yards of red baby ribbon and a dozen sheets of white tissue paper."

"Heavens! Me in a hat shop!" he murmured. Then—"Yes, indeed, Jean, I'll be glad to get it. Say it over again, please. Sure, I can remember that. Anything else?"

"What do you want that stuff for?" demanded Billy. "You can't eat it, and nobody wants paper and ribbon for a Christmas present."

"It's to wrap them up in, silly, so that they'll look pretty. Here's the money, Dick. No, there's nothing else. You're a nice boy to do that much. Goodbye."

"Say, Dick, honest, she has about a hundred things spread out on her bed. I heard her tell mother that she was going to cut down her list and just give for love or charity this year. I looked around some when she was out milking and I didn't see anything for me yet, nor anything for you, either, but there's a fat parcel for Joe Brown that I bet is a scarf of some kind. She made a lot of them."

"Don't fret, old man! You'll get something sure and it will be for love, not charity."

"I don't care which it is as long as I get it!" shouted Billy, the worldly-minded, as Dick rode away.

For once Billy's words stuck to his memory closer than Jean's. "For love or charity, eh? I guess that puts me off the list. I couldn't stand for charity and she knows it, and as for the other—what on earth is there about

me that a pretty, merry girl could love—love—love?" He lingered over the word, tenderly yet sadly, as if he had no right even to say it. And there was a fat parcel for Joe Brown, was there? Melancholy settled down on him like a snow cloud, which he refused to make any effort to lift while in town or even when he stopped at Stewarts on the way home to deliver his parcel. Jean could get nothing from him about the adventures that befell him in the hat shop; though, weeks later, one of the trimmers gave an amazing account, amid much laughter, of how just the day before Christmas a six-foot rancher with a funereal expression came in to demand twelve sheets of infant ribbon.

It was about seven o'clock when he and Gusto reached the shack where Dick and two chums kept back. The place was empty and cold in the grey dusk and he felt a pang when he thought of the cosy home he had just left. The other boys were doing chores, for it was Dick's week to cook.

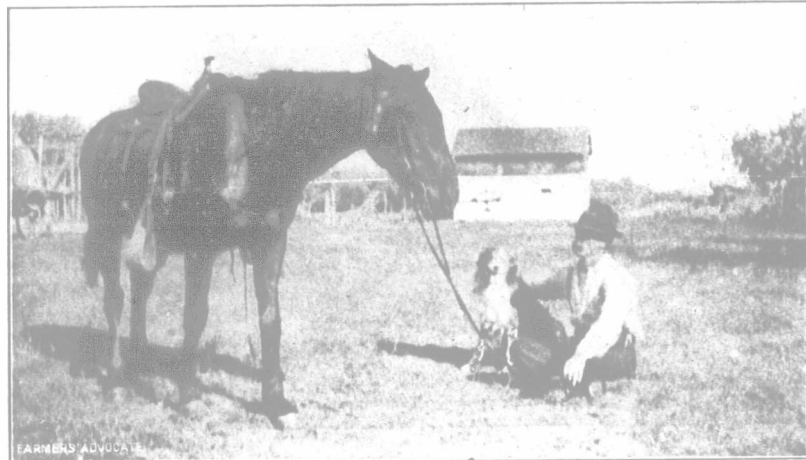
"Nice cheerful place to come to!" he complained, as he hung his overcoat

Just because it happens to be Christmas you don't need to get so beastly sentimental. Christmas is a farce anywhere, and especially in this country. Instead of the orthodox holly you can look out and see a strawstack; the nearest approach to merry Christmas bells is that coyote howling out yonder, and for a Christmas dinner you will have salt pork and beans—not cooked by me. Festive occasion, isn't it?"

Oh, he was very sore, was Dick. It looked as if the season of peace was going to usher in the first discord in a happy bachelor home, when Dick pushed back his stool with a bang and began to put on his coat.

"Ship ahoy!" The clear voice came from outside. "Make way for his Majesty's mail!" sounded just outside the door. "Why don't you loafers sweep off your doorstep?" was delivered in person, as the door opened to let in Jean Stewart's brother George with his arms full of bundles.

"You're a doleful looking bunch for Christmas Eve. Any fine for mentioning the season? Dick looks mighty



THREE FRIENDS

on a scantling that supported the bunks at one end of the room, and crossed over to the stove to fire up. "Beautiful place to spend Christmas! Smoke, you beast, if you feel like it!" He was surely in a sore humor with life.

He burned the pancakes and let the tea boil and neither of these events lent any hilarity to the occasion. One could jest about such things at other times but not on Christmas Eve. The boys struggled manfully to eat the stuff, but took their revenge in jeering at it in tones that were a little bit of a joke and a great deal of irritation.

"Don't see how these flapjacks came to burn," said young Ontario, "Dick's face is icy enough to reduce perceptibly the temperature of a red hot stove. No, I don't want any more tea. The Little Englander over here can have it. He was brought up on a tea diet, five times a day back 'ome, but my system won't stand that stuff. It tastes like doses mother used to give me for the stomach ache when I was a kid down East, after Thanksgiving and Christmas."

"If it was tea like this five times a day I'd jolly soon cut it out!" said the English lad, unfeelingly; "but mother's tea—"

"For heaven's sake, shut up!" shouted Dick, exasperated beyond his usual good-humored tolerance of their badgering. "If you don't like the grub, cook it yourself, and stop talking about home and mother and all that slush."



"Don't waste your pity! I didn't expect anything." Dick had been standing by the door, lantern in hand, while George delivered the parcels and talked. At the end of his own brief speech he went out and down the little trail towards the stable.

"From his tone he doesn't seem to care much, either," commented George, lightly.

"Got a bad case of irritation of his disposition to-day," explained English Harry, and then the three in the shack forgot him straightway and opened the box from "little old Ontario."

Dick went as far as the woodpile, brushed off the snow from a log and sat down upon it, feeling that now or never he must fight it out with the little black imp, a composite of love and loneliness and jealousy, that had taken possession of him, turning his heart to lead and his tongue to gall. He was desperately in love, and his prospects were those of a homesteader in his first season on the prairie. He couldn't marry for several years, even if the girl of his heart had ever shown any sign of returning his love, which, manlike, he had carefully hidden from her. Joe Brown was rich and a friend of the Stewarts—a big item in Dick's misery, though an apparently irrelevant one.

"No chance for me. I might as well pull out and get land somewhere else. I never have got anything I wanted. Perhaps, if I got clean away I could forget, in time."

It was a lie. He knew it and flushed with shame, and suddenly realized how he must have let himself drift to reach that level.

"Heavens! I'm getting low—a coward, a quitter, and then not honest with myself about it. Snubbing the kids in there and then coming out here to whine because I can't have what I want and a better man can. There must be something pretty yellow in me and this thing has brought it out. No wonder a nice wholesome girl can't love me. She deserves better than that—my bonnie Jean. She has been a good friend to me, and, God helping me, I'll not make her sorry for her friendship by cherishing a dark devil to spoil my life and give everybody round me the blues. And I'll not go back on that, even if she does marry Joe Brown."

Strong in this resolve he picked up the lantern and went on to the stable. As he closed the door to keep in the warm steaming air he brushed against the harness and the sleigh bells rang.

"The merry Christmas bells!" He smiled and touched them gently with his hand, and felt cheered by their friendly music. Gusto neighed as he recognized his master's step, and the testimony of a faithful comrade was not lost upon Dick. He wasn't quite forsaken while he had Gusto. The oxen turned their patient eyes upon him.

"You should be on your knees," he thought, whimsically, "for it is Christmas Eve and near to midnight."

He recalled the old legend, and then the memory of the Babe in the Manger came back, and he was once more at his mother's knee, listening with childish open eyes to the sweet story. The last vestige of the unlovely darkness lifted from his spirit; to his heart came a great peace, and out of it grew goodwill to the boys in the shack, to everybody—even Joe Brown.

How long he stayed he did not know, but as he went back to the little shack, he met George just coming out.

"Going already? Come back in for a while; it's Christmas Eve!" he urged, with a return of his old hospitality.

"No, it's pretty late. Guess I'll go, but lend me a match, will you? Can't keep this pipe going." He lit the pipe and fumbled in his pocket for gloves.

"By George, I nearly forgot! Here's a parcel Jean sent over to you and it just escaped being carried back. The other fellows are busy trying on the mufflers she made for them, but this seems too little for a muffler. She's kind of partial to those two kids."

"Thanks for delivering it."

"Oh, that's all right. Don't forget, you three fellows are to come over for dinner tomorrow. With you and Joe Brown and our six selves we'll make a jolly party. Good-night!"

It was a tiny, insignificant parcel, but nothing could have persuaded him to open it in the shack. Back to the

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

stable he went, much to the astonishment of the beasts, who were not used to so much nocturnal attention from humans. He hung the lantern from a nail and stood close to lose none of its rather scanty light.

He was afraid to open it, and acknowledged as much to himself, as he laughed shakily at his own cowardice. Billy's words had come back to him—for "love or charity," he had said. Were muffers charity? At any rate, nobody could call them adequate tokens of warm affection. Was it a sign of continued degeneracy to smile as he thought: "Joe Brown got one like the other fellows. Mine is hard and flat. If I weren't quite a fool I'd open it up, instead of standing here like a scared idiot."

There was a white cord to untie and a brown paper wrapper to remove; then he was just half way in, for bright red baby ribbon and white tissue paper still hid the gift from his view. They were carefully taken off and then recklessly dropped on the hard earth of the stable door and tramped upon,—for there, smiling out at him from a plain little silver frame, was Jean—the bright sweet face of her turned to his. And on the back was written, simply, "With love from Jean!"

"With love," he whispered, brokenly. "My girl! My girl! I'm glad I fought it out before I knew!"

He Came Unto His Own

He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came unto His own and His own received Him not.—S. John 1: 10, 11.

There is a Persian story of a great man who set apart one room in his splendid palace as a memorial of his days of poverty. It was a tiny room, with bare floors, and there he kept the shepherd's clothes, the crook and wallet which he had used when he worked in the fields long before. He never allowed the memory of those years of poverty and hard work to fade.

Don't you think it is the same with Him who is exalted to the highest glory at God's right hand? Surely He never forgets the days when He worked in the little village carpenter-shop, the days when He helped His mother to care for the comfort of the family at home. Perhaps He often took a fretful child (one of His brothers and sisters) from her aching arms and played with it until the tears changed to smiles. I feel sure He tried to save her, in little homely ways, carrying wood and water, lighting fires and washing dishes. Was He not the firstborn Son—the eldest of the family? Oh, yes, I know how hard people have tried to explain away the mention of our dear Elder Brother's "brethren and sisters." But I see no reason to think that He refused to bless and glorify family life with his presence, lifting it very near God's throne.

God is not too great to enter into the common things of our everyday life. He has told us that He clothes the grass and the flowers, is with the sparrow in its death agony, and provides for the wants of all his creatures. But, by taking our human nature, He has linked Himself more marvellously with our race and again we are reminded how He came unto "His own" that wonderful Christmas day.

Christmas is the great family feast. Of course, those who are far away look expectantly for the postman, or hurry to the post office for fear it might close before the message from home has been secured. Brothers and sisters may drift far apart during the year, they may write very seldom, and almost forget that God bound them together in family affection. But at Christmas time the "goodwill," which seems to spring up everywhere, must especially embrace those who especially belong to each other.

You did not choose your own brothers and sisters, nor your own father and mother. God gave them to you. When He sent you into this world, you—like the babe of Bethlehem—

came unto your "own." Your business is not to pick out relations according to your own ideas, but to make the very best of the relations God has given you. It is a very small thing indeed to be admired by the world, if your own relations find it difficult to admire and love you. It is very far from satisfying the Father who has set His children in families, if they "shine everywhere except at home." When God lights the flame of love in a heart, He expects it to shed its light on all that are "in the house." A stranger was once going up the dark staircase of a lighthouse tower, and knocked his head against some obstruction. "You want more light inside," he remarked to the lighthouse keeper.

"Oh, it doesn't matter about us, sir, so long as the light shines well out at sea," was the self-satisfied answer.

How many people think that it "doesn't matter" about the family comfort, so long as hospitality is shown to visitors! The clothes may be dirty or untidy, the meals may be served in slovenly fashion, the words may be rude or cross—"what does it matter? We are only by ourselves!" is the easy remark of inconsiderate people. And yet at Christmas time we are reminded that Christ entered family life, making it holy and glorious. It is such a "common" thing—but what God hath cleansed is consecrated and beautiful

Let us thank Him that this great gift of family affection is "common." Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given. We are so used to apply those words to the birth of Christ, that we forget how they describe also the family joy over every little child that comes to bless the world in cottage mansion or palace.

"Let me hear the children about the house;
No sermon so great in all the land—
Let me greet the glance of an earnest eye,
The cheerful clasp of a toiling hand.

"Let me know the worth of the grime of things;
And face, clearer-eyed, the struggling days
That come with bruises, but not with stings.

The Just One ruleth this Vast Estate
Shall I count that little which He makes great?"

"He came unto His own"—do you? Do you come near to your own relations, in spirit, at this Christmas season; or do you keep coldly at a distance, making your gifts and words of greeting formal and lifeless?

I read not long ago a "parable of the home." It described a philosopher who

wanted to examine and analyze Love. So he went to the Angel of Vision and said: "Great Spirit, what is love?"

And the Angel showed him a mother bird, brooding over her nestlings. Then the philosopher said: "Ah, so this is Love!" But the birds grew up and left the nest and the mother-bird did not grieve after them.

Then he saw a little child with its arms round the father's neck, and the father returned the caress. So the philosopher said: "Here indeed is Love." But the child became wilful disobedient, and the father grew stern and angry, so he shook his head and murmured: "Not yet."

Then he saw two lovers embracing, and thought he had discovered the great secret. But months passed by and they grew cold and careless towards one another. So the philosopher sighed: "The secret is not there."

Then the Angel showed him a couple who walked gently along the pathway. The woman took care that the smoothest places were reserved for her companion, her face showed the lines of sorrow and patient endurance. The philosopher saw that the man looked strangely like himself. The Angel pointed to the woman and said: "Ask her the question?"

So the philosopher said: "O, woman, canst thou tell me what is Love?"

And he found that he was looking into the eyes of his own wife, and his eyes were dazzled and blinded by the glory of the love shining there. Then a voice within his soul said:

Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,
For the place whereon thou standest,
It is holy ground."

Love is the greatest thing in the world, and God would have us keep it burning like an altar flame within the home. Christmas bids us seek Christ with eager haste, like the shepherds. Like them, we have not a long distance to go. He comes to His own brothers and sisters; and, too often they receive Him not. Inasmuch as we treat the least of His brethren coldly or unkindly, we have done it unto Him. Can it be that we will not try to make Him welcome at this dear season? Do we crowd him out of our hearts and fail to see the Love shining in His eyes? If any want of charity towards any man or woman is poisoning the spring of joy in our lives, let us take advantage of this time of "goodwill", and reach out a hand in genuine brotherly kindness to bridge the gulf.

The Christmas message is as fresh as ever, and as much needed. Christ, the King, has come unto "His own." How can we refuse to receive Him? The shepherds accepted Him, even though all they saw was a tiny helpless baby lying in the manger.

Those who seek to serve their Master can find Him anywhere, as Richard Le Gallienne says:

"Yet all the while my Lord I meet,
In every London lane and street.

Yesterday I saw a sweet-faced woman who has been suffering from hip-disease for forty years. Her sister's tender care showed in the dainty surroundings in the evident signs of good nursing, and in the happy face of the patient. Christ has come to "His own" in that family, and has received a kindly welcome.

"He cometh still,
Where any seek to know and do his will;
Where any earth-born child, 'mid shadows dim,
Yearneth for closer intercourse with Him;
And where one contrite spirit heaves its sigh,
There, as of old, the Saviour draweth nigh,
The kingdom of thine heart to Him extend,
And thou shalt have an advent without end."
I wish you all a holy, joyous Christmas.

DORA FARNCOMB.



THE MOTHER

She came to me at Christmas time, and made me mother, and it seemed
There was a Christ indeed, and He had given me the joy I'd dreamed.
She nestled to me, and I kept her near and warm, surprised to find
The arms that held my babe so close were opened wider to her kind.
I hid her safe within my heart. "My heart," I said, "is all for you."
But lo! She left the door ajar and all the world came flocking through.
She needed me, I learned to know the royal joy that service brings.
She was so helpless that I grew to love all little helpless things
She trusted me, and I who ne'er had trusted, save in self, grew cold
With panic lest this precious life should know no stronger, surer hold.
She lay and smiled, and in her eyes I watched my narrow world grow broad,
Within her tiny, crumpled hand I touched the mighty hand of God.

Isabel E. Mackay, in December Scribner's.

FROM MOTHER

Mrs. M. H. Tallant

THE scene was a typical Western hotel, in a very small town in Saskatchewan, and the principal actors a little band of young and not very sober men. It was the end of the threshing season; the men had been paid off, and the unaccustomed wealth in their pockets was rapidly burning holes therein. Their fond mothers would scarcely have recognized their beloved sons in the foolish, noisy youngsters who were taking too much liquor.

The butt of the company appeared to be a nice-looking, fair-haired lad of about twenty, whom they were driving to a state of frenzy by their stupid jokes and teasing remarks.

"He is his mother's darling!" they jeered; "he carries her photograph next his heart!"

"And a watch in his pocket — 'From Mother!' " laughed another.

The lad's face grew purple, his eyes blazed and he raised his right arm threateningly. A disgraceful scrap ensued in which the young man suffered; for he was not only one against many, but also intoxicated with bad whiskey. In the scrimmage his watch fell from his pocket to the floor, and a man in the company stooped hastily and picked it up. He had been a silent and contemptuously amused witness of the scene, and was a dark, grim looking man of middle age known as "Drinking Bill," a title given to him on account of the amount of liquor he could put away without turning a hair or seeming any the worse.

His hand shook, however, as he eagerly turned the gold hunter over and read the inscription upon the back: "Willie, from Mother," with the date. A flood

of memory overwhelmed him; the watch in his hand and his own watch in his pocket seemed to tick in unison, whilst his heart beat to bursting before the mighty tide of avenging memory. Years ago (how many years ago?) his own sweet mother had given him the big silver watch which he still wore, on the back of which she had engraved: "Willie, from Mother."

He left home to find his fortune across the sea, taking the watch with him, and from that day until the present he had never seen or heard of his family or old home. It was not their fault, Heaven alone knew how they in the old-fashioned English village had grieved and prayed for the absent one. He had left home as a merry, careless lad, and had grown into a selfish reckless man; not altogether evil perhaps, but hardened and sin-stained.

He glanced from the watch in his hand to the fair-haired youth who was now lying on the floor in a drunken stupor: "Willie, from Mother!" — somewhere another patient mother was waiting and praying for her boy.

Just then one of the noisy youngsters broke into a hymn, as the quarrelsome stage had given place to the more peaceful one of singing —

"For years of tender, watchful care,
A mother's love, a father's prayer,
How much owest thou?"

The rest took up the chorus as devotedly as if they had never drunk too much bad liquor or "scrapped" in their lives.

"Drinking Bill's" face flushed and a resolve shone in his eyes. Slipping the watch back in the lad's pocket, he lifted him to his feet. "Come," he said, huskily, "I will take you home with me."

The morning light brought shame and regret to the boy. He had spent the greater part of his hard-earned threshing money — and he had dreamed so of laying it all in his mother's lap; but worst of all he had broken his promise to her; he had drunk of the fiery, evil-smelling liquor until he had quarrelled and fought like the lowest.

He turned appealing eyes upon "Drinking Bill," as the man stood beside him with a cup of tea. "Bill, how can I face them, mother and granny? They are expecting me and I must tell them — what will they say?"

The man shook his head, and then, acting upon impulse prompted undoubtedly by some good angel, he told the boy the story of his life. "I meant to write to them. I intended to go home sometime, but I never did. The last I heard from them was when father died, and then I left where I was in the States and never sent them my new address."

"And didn't you care? Didn't you ever want your mother?" asked the lad, his eyes big with surprise.

"Yes, at first I did, but I soon forgot. I learned to do without her. You are not made of the same stuff as I, my lad, and thank the Lord that you are not."

Then reverently, almost shyly, he took out his watch and showed the inscription to the youth. It was old and battered, but kept "good time" still, as Bill declared proudly.

The boy handled it curiously. It seemed clumsy and old fashioned to him; not half so splendid as the gold one his mother had given him on parting.

"Willie!" he said, musingly, "another Willie! What a lot of Willies there seem to be in the world. My dear old granny had a son, Willie. He must be dead because she has heard nothing of him for many years. She doesn't say much, but mother and I know she still hopes to find him and that she does not think he is dead, even if we do —"

He paused, then drew something out of his breast pocket and handed it shyly to his companion. "Would you like to see my mother?"

The man took it and gazed with troubled eyes at the sweet, sorrow-marked face, then dropped it with a smothered cry.

"Tell me, boy!" he said, fiercely. "Who are you and what is your mother's name?"

"I am Willie Stevens, and my mother and grannie live in Winnipeg."

"And your father?"

"Is dead," answered the boy, sorrowfully. "We came out to Canada five years ago, and two years ago he died of typhoid fever. Grannie came with us. She said 'her boy' was out here



M. STULER

DER ENGEL FREUDE

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somewhere and she still hopes to find him."

"And so she shall, please God!" cried the man, springing to his feet and throwing back his head with a new and joyful energy. "Willie, lad, I am your uncle, the other Willie who was lost but is found again. We will go together to Winnipeg and reach them in time for Christmas!"

In their little cottage the two women watched and waited. It was Christmas Eve, the night of all nights in the year for re-union and love, and their hearts were hopeful, though anxious.

"He said he would come; nothing would keep Willie from his mother at Christmas time," repeated Mrs. Stevens, as she wandered to and fro between the little sittingroom and kitchen, where a savory supper was cooking. But it was getting late, and the anxious furrows were deepening in her white forehead.

"They will come," answered granny softly, and she moved the two pair of slippers nearer the stove. Mrs. Stevens watched her mother with a sigh of pity. For many years, more than she cared to count, the second pair of slippers had been put to warm each evening for the

son who never came. Never before had the dear old lady worn such a look of confident hope and subdued excitement, and when granny suddenly stood up and said: "Hark, here they come!" a thrill of superstitious fear shook her. She could hear her boy's voice in conversation with someone outside, and flew to the door to let them in.

"Oh, mother! mother!" cried Willie, as she clasped him in her arms. "Thank God, I am home again!"

In her joy at having her boy once more in her arms, Mrs. Stevens did not notice that the tall bearded stranger

who had accompanied Willie, strode past them into the little sittingroom beyond. There a frail old lady, with shining eyes and softly flushed, wrinkled cheeks, awaited him with outstretched arms.

"My boy has come back!" she cried. "Willie has come home to me!" And when Mrs. Stevens entered with her boy she found the strange man sobbing at her mother's feet.

The old lady looked up with a radiant smile. "Alice, do you see your brother Willie has come home to me?"

THE RIGHTS OF LITTLE CHILDREN

By Byron H. Staujfer, Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto.

YOU may eat your Christmas dinner with the settled conviction that this old World is growing in grace every year. To entertain that healthy, optimistic thought, while masticating a second helping of turkey has the same digestive effect as a pepsin tablet, especially if the meat is chewed a la Fletcher. And one of the best signs of our progress is that we look with horror on wrongs which men of fifty Christmases ago contemplated with complacency. Our moral nerves have extended to the very outer skins, until every pore is sensitive.

Take as an example of this new conscience, the battle of civilization against the child labor evil. Society has taken several leaps ahead since Elizabeth Barrett Browning, seeing the little toilers being ground under the Juggernaut of the English factory owners' greed, wrote her "Cry of the Children." Thank God, it is a long cry back to 1846. From that year there has been an almost steady progress in the direction of the abolition of objectionable forms of juvenile work.

Still, it is well to remember, even at the Christmastide, that this problem is as yet unsettled. In fact, it is not cynical to say that it never will be absolutely solved. For child labor is one of the permanent expressions of human selfishness. Thereby manufacturers lessen the cost of production and underbid competitors. Thereby merchants are enabled to furnish the bait of Friday bargains at which housewives strike with black bass eagerness.

Employers are not alone to blame. They find willing accessories—I was almost going to say accomplices—in many parents. Idle and intemperate fathers are tempted to send out their half grown children to earn the daily bread for the family. Or, in the case of sober and industrious parents, a legitimate desire to pay off a mortgage is allowed to develop into a greed that demands the premature drafting of children to wage earners' ranks. And, most perplexing of all, the pinch of poverty that comes, unblameably, to many a large family of the working classes or to the homes of widowed mothers, makes it almost impossible to avoid making some concessions to the immediate needs of the household.

But making all due allowance for these exceptional cases where the earnings of children at least seem to be a blessing, it is safe to say that the regular employment of children under sixteen is a commercial crime in which employers and parents conspire, and an economic perversion, whereby the small wages of householders due to the competition of their own children in the labor market, seem to necessitate a continuance of the practice.

That there are two million child employes on the American continent has been stated by so many social authorities that one is unwillingly forced to believe it.

Perhaps the cotton mills of the Southern States have been the most frequently charged with cruel child labor tendencies. In some mills, it is alleged that children work twelve hours a day, naked. Their work in dyeing the cotton necessitates this, and the color of their bodies soon begins to change as they absorb the poison which leads to many diseases, and often to premature death.

Children eight years old, work during a twelve-hour night shift in some mills.

From the canning factory districts of Maine come complaints that boys and girls must be driven with whips to their unwholesome tasks at which they work twelve hours a day.

The coal mines of Pennsylvania have,

to our virtue as to our lack of temptation. We have few industries of the strenuous kind. Besides, our authorities have been fairly vigilant in correcting wrong tendencies.

Yet even here we are confronted with some phases of the vice. For one thing, we in the new world are

Emaciated by overwork and insufficient food, these people brought into the world a generation of weaklings. The young mothers often worked in the factories to within a few days of confinement, and resumed their toil when their babes were a fortnight old. Is it much wonder that we are seeing foregleams of race deterioration in England?

Into Canada, this human product of industrial crime is poured. The fathers being unfit in body and mind to earn more than a starving wage, their children are drafted into service. Thus a continuation of the horrible situation across the sea is attempted here, though, happily, under such changed conditions as to lessen the probability of permanency.

So, due in large part to immigration, we have, in spite of fairly good laws watched by conscientious inspectors, altogether too many boys and girls working in stores and factories. Some are fourteen years of age, as required by law, and "look it." Others may be fourteen, but their frail figures would hardly bear out their prompt declarations, on the tip of their tongues at all times, that they are "fourteen past." In fact, after an hour's visit to some factories, one is amazed at the phenomenal crop of babies of the year 1895. But whatever doubt you may have as to the date of their birth, one thing is certain—they have old faces, pale, wrinkled, tired, wan. They testify with a sad eloquence of silence to playless days and tired evenings, to the burdens of life prematurely placed on their slight shoulders. Closer questioning also convinces the visitor that our boast as to the absence of illiteracy in Canada may soon be as hollow as it has heretofore been sound. What part the absence of a compulsory school law plays in the matter, I must leave the people of Manitoba to decide. I must also submit to the same jury whether this defect will in the ultimate work physical and mental havoc in the farming communities. Certain it is that where the children of foreigners are not compelled to attend school, the tendency will be to put them to the plow at the earliest moment.

Now I think I can after all close this article as optimistically as I began it. The one outstanding fact to cheer us is that no great wrong can long continue to exist in the searchlight of twentieth century intelligence. Information and agitation are the twin blades of a reform scissors that will cut the gordian knot of any wrong. Nothing can withstand the printing press, if that printing press be found in the way of righteousness. Bishop Fowler used to say that "if you turn a stream of light into a rat hole, you destroy the usefulness of that hole for rat purposes." What we need is that everybody help to crystallize a sentiment against child labor and to preach the gospel of children's rights! Whatever women's rights may be, children plainly have a right to their childhood days, a right to go to school, and a right to enough play and fresh air to develop a healthy soul in a healthy body.



The little newsy has forgotten all his troubles, even that of his empty trouser-leg. The great American cities are wrestling with the newsboy question.

unquestionably, long been scenes of flagrant abuses. The breaker boys sort lumps of anthracite in an atmosphere laden with coal dust. The mortality is very high among them.

Happily, we in Canada have had comparatively little experience with this problem. Perhaps it is not so much due

reaping the harvest of factory slavery in the old. The "undesirables" among English immigrants are largely the stunted offspring of debilitated men and women who toiled in mines and factories during the years in which they should have been developing physically and mentally, at play and at school.



The child labor problem that staggers solution is just when should these six children of an unskilled laborer be permitted to become bread winners.

THE GIFT THAT JACKIE BOUGHT

JACKIE stamped up the stairs in his heavy leather shoes and paused at the top listening. All was quiet and the four bedroom doors opening off hall stood open, showing him clear a coast. As cautiously as might be he stole into the room that, from the clothing scattered about, evidently belonged to him. As he entered he paused, looked back doubtfully, and then hurried over to the dresser and opened the bottom drawer. He had just slipped one grimy little fist into the right hand corner when a warning creak on the stairs made him jump up and shut it in a panic.

When sister Mary entered the room he was looking out of the window. "See Mary!" he said, with too evident haste, "Isn't that Jimmie Brown out there?"

Mary crossed over to the window and looked in the direction he pointed. "Why, no, Jackie, that isn't Jimmie Brown. What made you think it was?"

Jackie was plainly confused, but after a moment's silence he made another attempt at conversation. "It's an awfully nice day out, isn't it, Mary?"

Mary gravely assented, as she hunted among the clothes on the rack for a little shirt she was going to mend. Having found it she was about to leave the room when Jackie called her back. "Say, Mary, how long is it till Christmas?"

"Let me see," and she swung the shirt slowly back and forth as she calculated—"three weeks and two days exactly. Why?"

"Oh, nothing!" and he tried to appear very indifferent. "I just wanted to know."

He stood at the window with his hands in his pockets until he heard her footsteps in the kitchen below, and then he tiptoed over to the dresser and opening the drawer took out an old cigar box. Hidden under some old cartridges and pieces of string was his one bright, shiny ten cent piece, all his very own. He fondled it tenderly before he put it away in his pants pocket. Then he went over to the bed and climbing up on the edge sat there for a long time in a brown study.

A mother would have been very useful to Jackie just then, but his had died more than two years ago. Mary was almost as good, to be sure, but this was one of the difficulties he couldn't take to her.

He had just that one ten cent piece and he had so often heard them say that times were hard that he didn't mean to ask for more to spend that Christmas. He would spend that for a present for Mary and the rest would have to go. Now, the question was: What could he get her for the money that she would like to have?

They had some awfully cute steam engines over at the drug store, but girls didn't care much for engines and Mary was too big for dolls.

The puckers in his face deepened as he sat thinking. At last he slid down from the bed. "I guess I'll have to go and see!"

He found his cap, and went slowly out the front door and across to the one-sided street that the citizens of the little village of Garnet honored with the name of Main street.

He stood a long time outside in the cold, studying that drug store window where were arranged a great variety of useful and useless articles to tempt the Christmas buyer. At last his eyes fell upon the prettiest little work box, just the kind of thing Mary would like. With shining eyes he hurried inside. As soon as the clerk was at liberty he pointed out the box and asked the price.

"Fifty cents!" was the short answer. "Do you want it?"

He was almost too much taken back to reply, but stammering something about "too much," he slipped out of the door.

Another long siege of standing in front of the window followed, for Jackie's limited experience of seven

years made it difficult for him to judge the value of things. After much thought he made a second attempt. This time it was a bottle of perfume, a very small bottle, and Jackie thought, it couldn't be more than ten cents. With burning cheeks he approached the clerk again, almost inarticulate in his excitement. At last he made him

smiling quietly to himself, as he waited for the next customer to come in, but the manager listened respectfully.

"I see," he said, when the story was finished. "Well now, that was a splendid idea, and I'm awfully glad Billy made a mistake and that those bottles are ten cents after all."

The said Billy opened his mouth to

about the matter. But the next day the odor was stronger and she began to investigate.

On looking behind the dresser she found the shoe box with the cover off and the little bottle lying empty in the bottom. In a moment it flashed upon her what it meant, and snatching up her coat and hat she prepared to go out. At the top of the stairs she stopped and going back shoved the bureau into place. Then she hurried down the stairs and across the street. She went directly to the drug store, but it was Christmas Eve and it seemed she would never get waited upon, and Jackie might go to look for his present any moment. At last her turn came and she hurried home.

Without waiting to take off her things she ran upstairs and took the empty bottle out to replace it with the new one, even taking care to take the cork out and put it in again to make it look natural.

Jackie was bubbling over with excitement that night at the prospect of Santa Claus coming and his own great secret, and when the morning came he was up with the first streak of dawn, hustling from one room to the other to display his toys.

He purposely left Mary's room till the last, and when he went in he tumbled all the toys on the bed and ran for the corner. With a great air of mystery he opened the shoe box and holding the bottle high above his head cried, "See, Mary, see what I got for you with my own money!"

"I think it's just lovely, dear!" she said, as she turned it over and over. "What made you think of getting it?"

"Oh, I don't know; I kind of thought you'd like it." Just then his eyes caught sight of their flowers on the bottle.

"Why, Mary!" he exclaimed, "those don't look like the flowers that were on the bottle I bought!"

"Perhaps you have forgotten, dear. How could they change?"

"That's so," Jackie said, and began opening a big Christmas stockings while his sister lay back on her pillow with a relieved smile.



TIRED OUT

understand, however, and the clerk informed him that it was fifteen cents. Poor Jackie was dreadfully ashamed, and was slinking out of the door with downcast eyes when the manager of the store called him back.

"Hold on, sonny," he said, "what was it you were wanting?"

The little lad's face brightened up at the kind words. "I wanted one of those bottles of perfume," he said, "but they are fifteen cents."

The big fat man leaned over the counter without a smile on his broad good-natured face. The owner of the store was not held in very high repute among some of the citizens of the respectable town of Garnet; not so much for any harm he did himself as for the bad he might lead others into doing. He was a great favorite among all the young men in the place, in spite of the fact that he was many years their senior. But as he leaned lazily against the counter there was nothing but a polite interest in his expression. Jackie took courage. Here was someone he could talk to about his present, so he told him the whole story without any hesitation.

The clerk behind the counter was

speaking, but at a look from the other man he changed his mind and shut it again.

"You don't say!" Jackie cried, almost beside himself with glee. "Now isn't that lucky?"

He trotted away contentedly, thinking all the way home how lucky it was the manager had heard the clerk tell him the wrong price. Then his thoughts travelled to sister Mary and how pleased she would be when she got her present Christmas morning and he laughed to himself more than once as he thought of it.

Back home again he stole softly upstairs and looked for a safe place to hide his treasure. At last he decided in favor of a shoe box in the corner behind his sister's dresser. Mary moved both every few days to sweep, but he didn't think of that.

Almost every day he looked in the box and sometimes he took the cork out of the bottle to smell it himself.

But alas, one day he forgot to put the cork back firmly and the perfume began to leak out. His sister fancied she smelled it that night as she was going to bed, but knowing she had no perfume in the house thought no more



A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM



The Western Wigwam

WISE PRAIRIE CHICKENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam and I hope it will be put in print. I am not going to school yet, because my father is away threshing and I have got to stay at home to do the chores. On Sunday morning there was a flock of prairie chickens in our garden, but that was the only morning they were there because they knew we couldn't shoot them. My brother and I were out shooting and we came across a big lake which we had never seen before and then we knew we were lost. So we started out, thinking we would find out where we were, and all at once we saw an old grave and then we sure enough had found out where we were. We have been to the lake twice since that. Well I think I will close with best wishes to all the little wigs and yourself, Cousin Dorothy.

Sask. (b) I AM WAH-POOSE.

THE GREAT CHIEF TECUMSEH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to your club before and like reading the other letters. The weather is beginning to get cold now. I have read many books. The names of some are, "Robinson Crusoe," "Black Beauty," "The Boy Slaves," and many other books. I like reading. I stopped going to school after holidays. I passed the entrance for the high school. I have been drawing grain all fall, but was working on the land all summer. I will be drawing lumber this winter to build a new house. I will choose a pen-name, and give an account of the life of the man. The name is Tecumseh. He was a brave Indian Chief, who fought on the side of the English in the war of 1812. He was a Shawnee. He tried to get the different tribes united against the Americans. He was just in the prime of his noble manhood at this time. The Indians believed him to be a God, or to be of supernatural birth.

Sask. (a) TECUMSEH.
(Couldn't you tell us more of Tecumseh—of his death at Moraviantown? I think it a fine plan to choose a name that means something and then give an account of it.—C. D.)

FOOTBALL NEEDS REPAIRS.

Dear Editor:—I would like to become a member of the western Wigwam club. I live on a farm two miles from Winnipeg Beach, and two miles from school. Our school's name is Kjarna. The school house is near the shore of Lake Winnipeg. There is only one room in it. I am in grade five. I must tell you about what games we play at school and how many we are. We play baseball now as our football is no good. We will have to get it fixed or buy a new one. The number of children at school now is only seventeen. The eldest is about fifteen years old. I am twelve years old.

We have got a good teacher, whom we have had for two seasons and this is the third. Her name is Miss I. J. P.—. She lives west of Gimli.



A GOOD HALF DOZEN

We did not have much rain this summer, so everything was very dry and the fire was very dangerous. It burned thirty-six tons of hay for one neighbor of mine, and house, stable and all the hay for another man. This morning we had some snow but it is all gone now.

The fishermen are fishing in the lake and they get a lot of fish; but after a while they will go away further north and fish there.

Man. (a) SKULI M. HJORLEIFSON.

A GOOD HAY CROP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As it is nearly two years since I last wrote to you I think I will write again. It has been showering here for the last few days. The snow is on the mountain behind our orchard, and very soon it will be down here. I was down to Vancouver two weeks ago with my mother. We were there a week and



GRANDPA'S MERRY CHRISTMAS

had a very nice time. A friend took us to a band concert, and the concert lasted two hours. Our school started on the 23rd of August. Our teacher's name is Miss H—, and she is very nice. Thirty-one pupils go to school. We had a large crop of hay this year. We had a barn full and two stacks. We have sold one stack. I think the Western Wigwam, is a very nice name for the corner. Wishing the Western Wigwam, every success.

B. C. (a) T. HOWARD EARL. (14)

A LITTLE BABY.

Dear Editor:—I would like very much to become a member of the Western Wigwam club, and I hope to receive a button.

I am attending school now. I have a long way to walk to school. It is three miles. I am in grade V. My teacher's name is Miss I. J. P.—. She is very good and she has been teaching us for three years. There are not very many children at school now, only fourteen.

I live on a farm and think it is very nice. I have been in the city a few times and hate it. The air is so very bad.

is, and as the road follows it that is reason why it is also so crooked.

I am a great book-worm and have read a great many books by different authors. One of my favorite books is "The Lamp Lighter," by Maria S. Cummins. I have read the twenty-eight books in the Elsie Dunsmore series. Have you read them, Cousin Dorothy?

I take music lessons and enjoy them very much. I expect to go in for my music examination this year and I hope I shall pass. I must close my letter now with my best love to you, Cousin Dorothy and also to the Wigs.

Man. (a) POPPY.



THE ARISTOCRATS

Everything was very dry in the fall, and there were fires everywhere. Some of the men lost all their hay, and some lost nearly all the wood that is on the farm, but it did not do us any harm.

I have two sisters and two brothers. Four of us go to school. One is at home, it is a little baby.

The weather has been rather cold these last days. It was snowing today. I wish it would not snow to-

(I read a few Elsie books years ago, but they were too "weepee" for me and I preferred boys' books. Have you read the Little Women series by Louisa M. Alcott? They are much more natural than the Elsie books. The Little Colonel series are fine, too, and I know you would love "Anne of Green Gables," by Miss Montgomery. She is a Canadian authoress and is a good one.—C. D.)

GETTING READY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I just received my button and I just think it is lovely, and I thank Cousin Dorothy very much for sending it to me. It is coming near Christmas. My birthday is on the 29th of November. We are just having lovely weather now. I belong to another club too, I have two buttons now. I am making Christmas presents now. We have the street cars here.

MORNING GLORY.

(Do not think I am finding fault with you especially, but this seems a good time to speak of something I have often thought about. Did you notice that I changed your word from "Xmas" to "Christmas?" A great many people, little and big, use the short form, but it never seems reverent to me to shorten the name of Christ down to X. You never thought of it that way before, did you? I am glad you are one of the young people who want to be giving as well as receiving at Christmas time. It is the happiest way, isn't it?—C.D.)

TWENTY MILES FROM TOWN

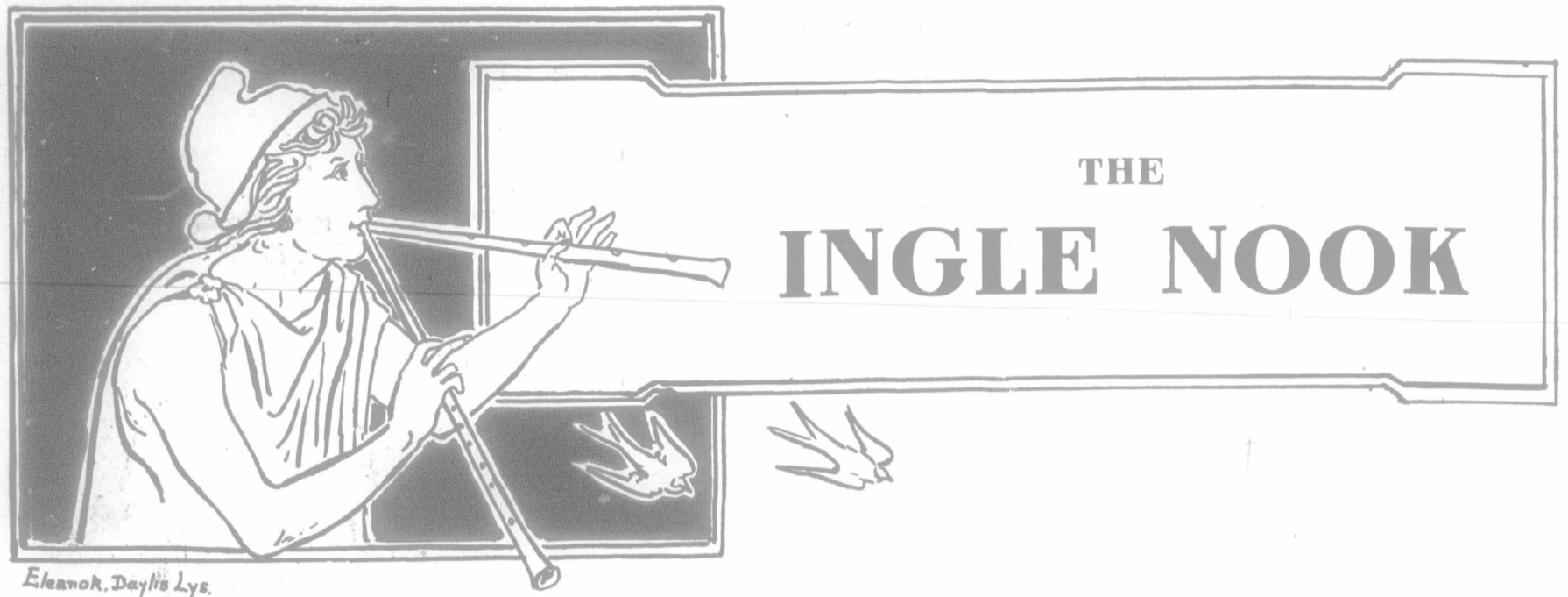
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I would like to become a member of the Western Wigwam. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for a long time and he thinks it is a good paper. I do not go to school for the school has closed for the winter. We had a snow storm on Wednesday and it has been very cold ever since. I live on a farm and we are twenty miles from a town.

Sask. (a) WHITE HYACINTH.

A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam though I have been wanting to write for a long time. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for twenty-five years. I like to read it very much. Our school has closed for the winter as we only have school through the summer months. I am ten years old and in the second reader. Our teacher's name is Miss H— and I like her very much. I have one brother and three sisters. We have fourteen head of cattle and four horses. We had a lovely garden last summer. There was a border of white and purple flowers along the path and a lovely bed of pansies that bloomed all summer. We live two miles north of the great Saskatchewan river.

Sask. (a) ELFIE GRUMMETT.



Eleanor, Day's Lys.

THE INGLE NOOK MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—The Christmas greeting from me to you is written early in December, though some of you may not see it till the day is almost here. You of the Ingle Nook always get the second of all the good wishes I make for a happy Christmas—the first goes to a sister in far away Japan and has to be dispatched in November. But then you too get the first choice before the greetings are picked over and shop-worn.

I'm not going to wish you all a merry Christmas. For some of you mirth is impossible—only children have it in perfection. But there are other attitudes of mind than that of being merry which are in keeping. As Coleridge says:

"Let not the hearts whose sorrow cannot call
This Christmas merry, slight the festival;
Let us be merry that may merry be,
But let us not forget that many mourn;
The smiling Baby came to give us glee,
But for the weepers was the Saviour born."

And if the merriment is too much to ask of burdened and homesick hearts and weary bodies, there can be peace and good will and unselfishness and love born on that day and lasting on through the new year. May these be found in everyone of us.

DAME DURDEN.

PLANNING THE NEW HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—When you first asked the women and girls of the "Nook" to send you their opinions about the furnishings of new homes I thought of writing you, but put it off, forgot it, and was only reminded of it today when I read Herberta's letter.

I do not believe the subject is, as you seem to fear, not of general interest. Perhaps the married women who have passed the time when the subject of furnishing their own homes was the first in their thoughts, do not feel much about the matter. Other problems of vastly more importance confront them now. But we girls have that one little problem to solve: of how our future homes are to be furnished, and when and by whom.

Men who have made a success of their business have not had time to study the requirements of a home. They do not know the ins and outs of house-keeping well enough to know what will be most convenient in every way. More than that, it is doubtful if their choice of furniture would exactly correspond with the choice their future wives would make.

It is, however, necessary that some kind of a house, be it ever so small, shall be built and furnished in some degree before a couple can take up their residence therein—unless they prefer camping.

Then let the young man consult his fiancée about the details. Let him tell

her what funds he has at his command to spend on house and furniture, and let her tell him what she would prefer.

I think in most cases a girl would prefer to have only the bare necessities placed in the house before she goes to live in it. There must be a great deal of pleasure in being on the spot to help with the work.

Sometimes a young man gets another woman to help him choose and place the furniture, curtains, and all the little details. Then he thinks it must be all right. That would, in my opinion, be a very foolish thing for any man to do. It is seldom that two women agree as to the most charming and convenient modes of furnishing and decoration.

If a man *must* furnish the house before he brings his wife to it, let him depend on his own choice, not on that of another woman. His wife will appreciate his care and thought, even if she disagrees with his taste.

If the house is not already built, let the girl have a say in the planning of it. It is not an easy matter to decide on the most economical and convenient form of house to build. While the young man will know the cost of the building material, and the difficulties of construction, much better than the average girl, the girl will be able to suggest many small arrangements for the interior, that will add greatly to the comfort of living in the house after it is built.

I would like to hear what the women

of the "Ingle Nook" would do if they had the sole planning of a house. The men have sent many plans of houses to the *ADVOCATE'S* pages. Would it not be a good plan for the women to tell us what they would most like? Tell us how the rooms and doors should be arranged for convenience in working; what to avoid; what to aim at. Each one has a particular fad. Let us hear it, that those of us who may some day have to plan houses and house furnishings, may be able to take the best from the experience of the older housekeepers.

If I may take up a little more space, I would like to make a few suggestions as a beginning.

Avoid carefully having a cellar door in the form of an unprotected "trap." Trap doors to cellars are an abomination. Instead have an upright door, with the cellar steps leading directly down from it. If the house has two stories, the cellar steps may be built beneath the steps leading upstairs, and the space be closed in at the sides. Failing this, a corner or side of the room may be partitioned off, so that no accidents can occur.

Have your living rooms with windows at the south, if possible, but never at the north. North windows are cheerless. Arrange the rooms and windows with a view to ventilation without draughts.

Have clothes closets off all the bed-

rooms, and built in cupboards in every room.

Have the kitchen arranged so that all the dishes and kitchen utensils can be closed in from all dust and flies.

Cover all floors with linoleum or oil-cloth; and all walls, and perhaps ceilings, with oil-cloth also.

Use some cleaner thing than black lead on stoves. Aluminum paint is good, except for the *tops* of cook stoves. Will the members please tell what they find best and cleanest on the tops of cook stoves?

Use plenty of warm homemade rugs on all floors, for cosiness, and to save wear of oil cloths.

And now, sisters, pardon me a little longer. What are you going to do about those dreadful flies next summer? There is no doubt but that they are causing a terrible amount of sickness all over the country. In farm houses all over the land, there are found open sheds where pails for calves' milk, dish water, etc., stand, ready to be carried to the stable. These are close by the kitchen door, to be handy. In summer flies swarm about them, and every time the door is opened in they go to crawl about the house. How would it do to have a flyproof cupboard in which to set such pails? It could be made large enough to have a place at one end for mop, floor cloth, dish, tea towels, etc. It could be ventilated by means of artifices covered with wire netting, or even thin cotton. Failing a good cupboard, a large box with a light lid could be used as a receptacle for the dirty pails. Can anyone else make some suggestions for the prevention of flies about a farm house? I have already taken up far too much room, and must close at once.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

(Don't worry about the space while you are filling it so well. — D.D.)

THREE GOOD IDEAS

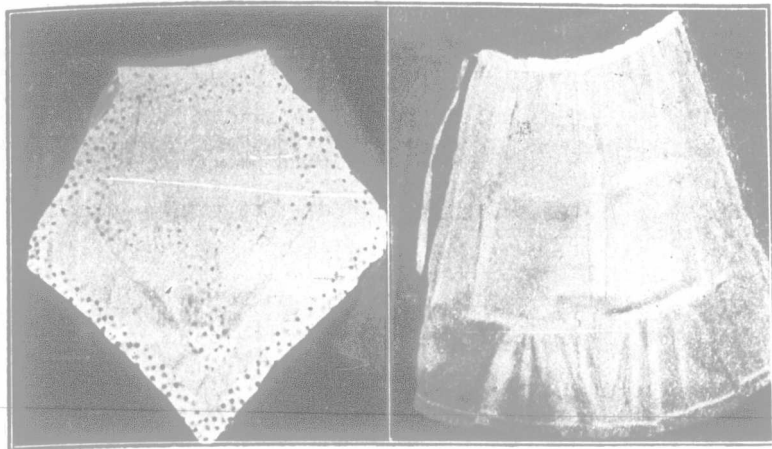
Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nook Friends:—It seems as though I have always been too busy or else too careless to write before, but now I see Practical is asking for a recipe for potato cakes baked on top of the stove. I had just made some for supper the evening that the paper was brought, so I made up my mind I would try to get it sent. It seems such a little thing to do in return for all the good I have received from this page. It seems, after I have read all the letters, as though I have had a real visit with you all.

How many of you mothers have ever tried making drawers for the little tots out of legs of worn out stockings? Cut a slit part way down on one side of both legs and sew the two together. I put no band on, simply sew on loops with buttonholes in to button onto the underwaist. They are easy to wash and can be slipped on over another pair.

For breakfast this morning I made a dough cut out as for baking powder biscuits and fried brown on both sides in beef drippings. They were fine, spread with cranberry marmalade.

I must stop now or I am afraid Dame Durden will bar all Norwegians from





Two aprons with pockets. 1, made of two kerchiefs with fancy borders; 2, made of flowered muslin.

entering. I could write more, but husband is almost ready to leave for town. ME TOO.

Potato Cakes. — Boil potatoes without peeling. When cooked remove peelings and mash, let stand till cold, then add salt to taste, also enough flour to make quite a hard dough. Roll out thin and bake on top of a moderately warm stove. — Sent by ME TOO.

A LIVING CHRISTMAS TREE

Dear Dame Durden and friends of the Ingle Nook:—I have enjoyed the nook and often wished to write, but put it off from time to time. The past summer has been very fine for grain, gardens and flowers,—and such a nice fall; and now we are having the lovely snow and may soon get a sleigh ride.

Do any of our friends know how to use a tucker on a sewing machine so as to make a mark on soft goods such as cashmere?

I will tell you our plans for Christmas. We expect to have our sisters and brothers and their children home with us on that day. As Christmas trees are hard to get and high in price, our house not very roomy, and we have some evergreens in our garden, we deck one of them with good things and toys for the children, and even the older ones are quite delighted to get a stocking of candy from the tree. You should see grandma's face (she is a shut-in) when she is given a dainty collar or handkerchief off the tree. For the little girls we get a celluloid doll, and the older ones receive a small rolling pin or little canoes made of birch bark which are easily made. There are stockings for each, with a few pieces of home made candy, some nuts and raisins and maybe a pretty shell or marble, and for some of them who can read, a book.

After a dinner of vegetables, roast turkeys and plum pudding, we all go out to the tree, and such fun!—even though it is daylight. We have one of the men for Santa, and it seems better than to cut the tree and take it in the house, for the same tree can do duty year after year. Trusting all the friends of Ingle Nook may have a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I remain,

NORA KILLEEN.

Some member will answer your machine query. I am not an authority, I regret to say.

It was nice of you to redeem your promise to write so promptly and so well. Your Christmas tree idea is so original that I was delighted to hear about it. Where trees of the Christmas kind are so scarce, it seems a pity to make one give up its life for a day's enjoyment. You doubtless know, but some readers may not, that celluloid is highly inflammable, and the little folk should be warned against playing with their dollies too near the lamp or the fire. (Come again.—D D)

Christmas in the Foothills

My last Christmas was spent in the home of three bachelors, in a very lonely part of the great Northwest. It was my first Christmas away from children, and I learned that it is they, with their cheerful spirits that can make Christmas real. I shall never forget that dull Christmas eve. There was no childish mirth; there was no childish mystery; there was no tucking away dear little ones, and, as we did so, giving a tender lingering kiss while answering one last question about "the really truly Santa Claus." Instead low spirits seemed to be each one's company,



CHRISTMAS IN THE FOOT HILLS.

and we were given over to moods and tenses. The men retired early, bestowing unusual affection on the cats and dogs. However, I had resolved to make them have as happy a Christmas Day as possible, and had prepared "the little pig in a blanket," the turkey and cranberry sauce, the plum pudding and mince-meat pies and all the goodies of our childhood days.

My first concern was the shack. You all know the bachelor's shack; you are always somewhat depressed on entering by a huge array of black faced pots and frying pans, and turn as you may, they glare at you from all sides. This shack, besides being a habitation for men, was a general repair shop, making a specialty of harness. It was not situated in the fruit belt, but its inmate had evidently come from a semi-tropical country, for on the walls hung catalogue pictures of the most luscious fruits. Then there were all sorts and conditions of calendars for the last decade, hanging often one on top of the other; there were also many pictures which had come with the newspapers. The house contained three bedrooms; but bachelors do like to have things handy, so their past, present and future wearing apparel also bedecked the walls. I stripped the walls, and turned the building paper which covered them. Then I took a few of the better pictures,

tacked them up, using trailing cedar or spruce for a frame or background. For curtains I got some turkey red cotton and made them like those of our grandmother's time. The furniture consisted of one immense cupboard, chairs and tables, so I improvised a dresser, or serving table, from packing boxes, and on it placed some old-fashioned blue dishes, and when the stove was polished and the floor scrubbed, the shack was transformed into a specious and inviting room. The table was my next concern. It was covered with a green and black plaid oilcloth. "It did not show the dirt," but it did show bad taste. I found a pair of good linen sheets, and used them for a table cloth. For a centre piece I took a bit of the turkey red cotton, crumpled it and formed it into a long, narrow diamond. In the centre of this a blue bowl was placed, piled up with red checked apples, oranges, raisins, etc. Here and there I stuck in a sprig of Oregon grape, an evergreen shrub which grows over the Rockies, and resembles holly, only it has not the berries. (This was sent by a friend.)

I then got six graduated white wax candles and fastened them securely on flat corks and banked them up as if with snow, using loaf sugar. Here I placed several sprays of the holly; I also tucked in pieces of it carelessly wherever the centre piece was caught up. On the dresser and in every convenient spot I placed candles. I have seen most expensive and most elaborate table decorations, but I have never seen one more in keeping with Christmas than that. It was so simple, yet

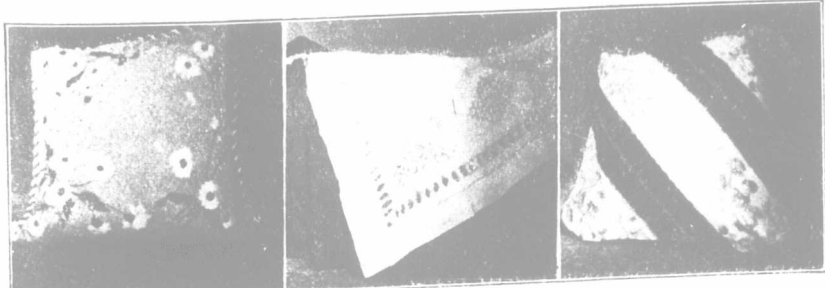
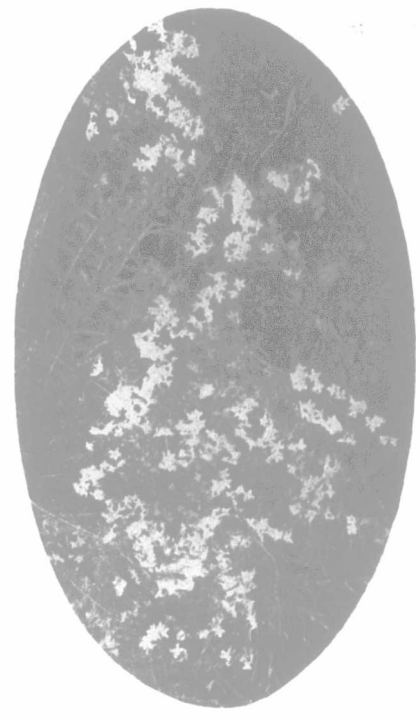


when the old squaw came down and presented me with some handsome bead work and a newspaper print of her father, who was a chief, and said, as she did so, "You so good to ask my little boys here," I felt that I had given and received some of the Christmas spirit after all.

VIRGINIA MINCEMEAT

Last year in response for a request for a good recipe for mincemeat, our friend, Evening Primrose, sent in the following which was not used at the time but is suitable now.

Mince Meat for Pies. — The wife of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is a famous housekeeper and this is how she says she makes the mincemeat for her Thanksgiving pies: 2 lbs. of beef, 2 lbs. currants, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. citron, 2 lbs. of beef suet, 1 1/2 lbs. of candied lemon peel, 4 lbs apples, 2 lbs. sultana raisins, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 nutmegs, grated, 1/2 oz. of cloves, 1/4 an oz. cinnamon, 1/4 oz. of mace, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 lemons, the juice and rind; 2 oranges, the juice and rind. Method: Simmer the meat gently till tender, and when perfectly cold chop it fine. Stone the raisins, shred the citron, pare, core and chop the apples, chop the suet fine. Mix the dry ingredients, then add the juice and rinds of the oranges and lemons. Pack in a stone jar, cover close and keep cool. This mince meat will keep all winter. The rule is an old one, and is said to have come from the Curtis family in the beginning. According to Virginia tradition, the widow Curtis, who became Mrs. Washington, made famous mince pies.



1. Sofa cushion, white daisies embroidered on tan colored ground; 2. corner of a lunch cloth done by Japanese women; 3. cushion top made of ribbon fagoted together.

led 1866

in every so that all its can be um or oil-haps ceil-han black paint is ok stoves. what they ie tops of made rugs id to save ne a little o do about summer? they are ickness all houses all und open milk, dish be carried ose by the In summer every time o to crawl ld it do to 1 which to made large ne end for owels, etc. means of e netting, ng a good a light lid cle for the else make vention of I have al-uch room,

NEVILLE. space while .D.)

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rs have ever re little tots stockings? on one side wo together. ew on loops ton onto the to wash and ter pair. ng I made a powder bis- both sides in e fine, spread s. afraid Dame regions from

The Christmas Child

BY HILDA JOHNSON

Christmas Eve had at last come around. The Regus Co.'s store had been full to the brim all day, and still, although it was near ten o'clock, a seething, boiling "maelstrom" of humanity was surging around the counters; some loitering leisurely along, laughing and chatting, with their equally light-hearted companions, others rushing on as if their luck in life depended upon their speed at that very moment. There was still another type of shoppers—lookers-on, they might be termed—who gazed upon the people, gazed upon the goods exhibited on the counters, did nothing but gaze, and, of course, expected in turn to be gazed upon.

Emily Vickers stood behind her counter with the saleswoman's peculiar mien, taking in all the counter with her eyes, yet seeming to see nothing, watchful and on the alert, yet seemingly indifferent. Still her thoughts were not on her work to-night. Almost mechanically did she repeat the greatly used phrase, "Something for you ma'am?" as she waited on customer after customer, for hers was a busy counter, containing the most dainty little pictures, reproductions of famous paintings, artistically framed and very popular for friendly gifts. As she handed picture after picture to a happy purchaser, she thought of her dear ones far away in the pleasant country home she had called her own, till five long months ago.

"Do not come back till you have recognized what respect is due to your parents. Girls like you should be sent to the reformatory!" Those were her father's farewell words—cold, hard, bitter, yet fraught with emotion.

She had not realized till now the dreadful significance of those words. She would not know what home was again, unless she could persuade herself that she had been in the wrong when she left her father's house. To-night, all seemed to be stamped on

her mind in glowing, in effaceable colors: the cause, the quarrel and the result; and the picture of herself, posing as the wronged child, martyr of parental tyranny, was fast being overshadowed by the just, angry form of her father, and the firm, yet sorrowful face of her mother. And the cause: oh, what a pitiable object she was to let such an ignominious thing get in between her and her parents! It happened that during the harvest the threshers who had accumulated in the neighborhood from all parts of the country held a dance. Emily wanted to go, but her parents would not give their permission. Several of her chums were going, and she had also set her heart upon going. Her father tried to reason with her in his usual quiet manner: "You have no brother or sisters to go with; those young men you will meet with are rude and some of them drunkards," but it was of no use, go she would.

"If you are going to disobey me in that matter, Emily, you may just as well leave our house; we cannot have those that wholly disregard our wishes when they are altogether justifiable."

"If you will not allow me to go to the dance, I leave the house now, never to return. I am not going to be ordered about like a baby any longer!" was the passionate answer of the eighteen-year-old wilful Emily.

"If your will had the proper tendencies you would not feel it as a strain to mould it after ours. We have tried to train you to will only that which is right and profitable, but through our own weakness, our love for you, we have so often failed and the consequence is that your will is adverse still to that which is proper, Emily, and God knows when it will be otherwise. Yet, however much it pains us, we cannot give you permission to attend that dance."

Never had Emily been in a more unfavorable mood for a lecture. Her

hasty temper got the better of her, and flinging bitter words at her aged parents the headstrong girl flew upstairs, packed her trunk, and was a few hours later driven to the station by John, the hired man.

Repentance had stirred in her heart more than once, but never as strongly as to-night, when she looked upon other people's Christmas joys, and remembered that she had no longer anybody who loved her and tried to brighten up Christmas for her; that she had by her own foolish perversity broken the bonds of love between herself and her dearest friends. Never had she been so low, despicable in her own eyes as to-night, when she realized what an invaluable gem, her father's and mother's untiring love and guidance, she had thrown away, all for trash. The long hours of work made her feet ache, the glaring lights made her eyes ache, the deafening noise made her head ache, and the longing for mother and home made her heart ache—and that was the "most severest ache of all."

"I want to get a Christmas present for mother!" a small voice cheeped, and a tiny gloved hand stole upon the edge of the counter. "May I look at those pretty pictures, please?"

Emily noticed, with surprise, a red-coated little girl, about five years old, a white fur ruff encircling a most bewitching little face, out of which looked a pair of love-seeking blue eyes. And this sweet little girl was alone, all alone, yet seemed to be as self-possessed and sure of herself as if she were at home.

She had got hold of a small reproduction of the Cistine Madonna in a narrow golden frame and was looking at it with rapturous eyes.

"I want to buy that picture for mother. I believe it is mother and I going up to God, on the beautiful, white clouds. Oh!" she added, in a sudden burst of confidence, "mother is so good, she is going to have a Christmas tree for me, and I had nothing to put on it for her, but she is going to give me a pretty doll. I know she is,

because she always gives me just what I want!"

"Is your mother with you?" asked Emily, as she took the little girl in her arms, kissing the sweet, child face again and again, regardless of any money-loving eyes that might be watching her.

"No, mother is at home, she was decorating the Christmas tree with father in the parlor. I know they were doing that, because they would not let me in. Jessie was in the kitchen getting ready the Christmas dinner, so when I remembered I had no Christmas present for mother I went upstairs, got twenty-five cents, from my bank, put on my rubbers, coat, cap and fur, all alone, and came down here. Oh, I have been walking around for a long time and I am so tired; but won't mother be glad when she sees the picture?" And she hugged the picture, hugged Emily, and seemed ready to hug all the world in her childish joy.

"You little darling, did you come here alone in the cold and the dark?"

"It is not cold, and I am not afraid of the darkness. Will you sell me the beautiful picture?"

Emily took the proffered quarter, and, diving in her own purse for two more to make up the price, handed the picture to the parcel boy to be wrapped up, while she sent the money up to the cashier.

"It is nearly ten o'clock, my little sweetheart, so I want you to stay here with me till I go home, then I will take you along home to your mother."

She made up a low, comfortable seat for the tired little girl to rest on while the remaining ten minutes trailed slowly past.

At last they were over, and after putting on her wraps, Emily turned with a sigh of relief to her little charge. She was sitting on the floor, leaning up against her seat of boxes, fast asleep, and with the precious picture tightly clasped in her hands. For a minute Emily stood thinking; then she lifted the sleeping form tenderly in her arms and carried her over to the telephone, where she would not even lay her down while telephoning down to the police

Hair Goods and Hair Styles

To look well your hair must have your best consideration. The place to purchase hair is the business house with the Reputation.

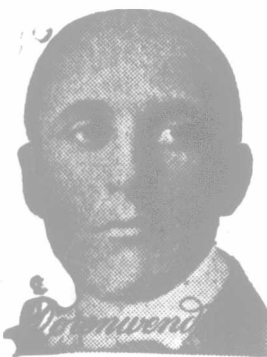
DORENWEND'S

are recognized as America's leading Hair Goods House.



FOR WOMEN

Switches, Pompadours, Transformations, Curls, Chignons, Turban Styles in Coils and Braids, Full Wigs, Puffs and Pads. CHRISTMAS GIFTS in New Jet hair ornaments, Combs, Barrettes, Bandeaux; Shell Goods, Amber and Gold.



Without Toupee

FOR MEN

The finest toupees and wigs in the world, including the famous Sanitary Patent Toupees and Wigs made only by us. CHRISTMAS GIFTS in New Military Brushes, Combs, also a full line of Manicure Outfits and Toilet Preparations. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue B



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103-105 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

VICTOR

Gram-o- phone

This Style
Victor I
\$31.00

Other Styles
\$15.00 and upwards



Never has \$31.00 bought so much pleasure. Think of getting for \$31.00 a musical instrument that brings to you the voices of the world's greatest singers, the music of the most celebrated bands and instrumentalists—the best entertainment of every sort.

The proof is in the hearing. Go to the nearest Victor-Berliner dealer's—he will gladly play any Victor music you want to hear. He will sell on easy terms if desired.



What can you buy for the family to give such continued enjoyment for so little money?

Write for catalogues.

BERLINER GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

conditions and prizes as for light hunters.

"Stallions, best calculated to produce hunters, not necessarily purebred, prizes \$25 and \$15.

"Your directors recommend that special hunter classes be made at the Provincial Exhibition for brood mare with foal at foot, mare only to be judged; filly, yearling; filly, 2 years; mare, 3 years; as well as other hunter classes to be decided on later.

"The association reserves the right to appoint two judges to act with the official judge where special prizes are offered by this association, if they deem such a course necessary."

GOOD MILLS AND HIGH-GRADE FLOUR

Everyone in Western Canada who has noted the great success of Robin Hood Flour has realized that there must be a man of remarkable personality behind it. Without such a man no business could so quickly attain the success Robin Hood Flour has had.

Readers of this paper, being Westerners, will be interested in learning more about the man who has been the pioneer of the American milling invaders of this country. F. A. Bean, who, besides being president of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., of Moose Jaw, is also president of the New Prague Milling Co., of Minnesota. As founder of the latter company, Mr. Bean had the same noteworthy success as has characterized his Canadian business since its start, a success so great in fact that he has now six large mills in different parts of the best wheat-growing states.

Mr. Bean has let his business life be guided by certain principles not ordinarily met with in the business world. He believes most firmly in mankind, and that investment in the development of character is one of the best investments an employer of labor can make. Actuated by this belief he has taken poor boys in the towns where his mills are located and when they have proved a willingness to work and get along, he has educated them, promoted them to more important positions and helped them in every way. He says that all he has ever done in this way has been more than repaid, both in increased efficiency and in loyalty to him. Apart from any pleasure he may have had in watching the development of his "boys" as he calls them, Mr. Bean is quite certain that he and his business have been well paid from merely a financial point of view for all that this policy has cost him. Those who know him personally are quite sure, however, that the possibility of such results never once entered Mr. Bean's mind; that he followed this plan simply because he was glad to see his young friends, for so he considers them, become better men and better citizens.

When the Board of Trade of Moose Jaw banquetted Mr. Bean, when the Robin Hood Mill started, some other stories concerning him got out, coming mostly from members of his staff. For instance, although he may be considered a very rich man, he lives as simply as any of his employees. He does not need to be spending money on himself to be happy. He gets happiness in sharing his money and his success with those who help him to make it. Hence, he has made it his plan to let his worthy employees share in the profits of the year, and in this way he has divided something like \$100,000 among them.

Let no one think that Mr. Bean is not a very keen business man simply because he is guided by principles such as these. He is noted for his perspicacity in business matters. The huge business he has built up in the milling world is proof of this. He sees far ahead. He is the first American miller to perceive and act upon the trend of the best wheat northward. He realized that the day is coming when a good part of the world will look to Canada for its wheat. He decided to be early on the ground with a huge, modernly-equipped mill and a product that

SEEDS
DROP A
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READY

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

\$34.75
for this high grade
DEMO
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direct.
Why pay \$25 to
\$50 more to an
Agent?
Special 30-day
Trial Offer.
Free Catalogue
gives particulars of
Special Trial Offer.
Testimonials,
description and
low prices of five
sizes.

HAMILTON'S
Dept. A, Winnipeg

A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out through the door almost to the middle of the street.

A passerby rushed to his assistance, and after helping him to get up inquired if he was injured.

The little German gazed at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said—

"No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time. Eh?"

A Business Chance For Mr. Farmer

Have you improved farm land to exchange for fine city home in Winnipeg? Eleven-roomed, fully modern, with electric light, hot-air furnace, hot-water connections, cistern, full basement stone and cement, corner lot 63 x 120 feet, fenced, stables, carriage sheds. Located in one of the best growing residential sections of the city. Built three years. A fine property and a beautiful home. Owner has best reasons for selling or exchanging for land. Send full particulars of your offer in first letter to

OWNER
Care of Farmer's Advocate
Winnipeg, Man.

LOUDEN'S Perfect Wire Stretcher

The following are a few of the reasons why you want it:

1. It is the strongest.
2. The rope lock is the surest working.
3. The operator stands away from the wires when operating. **No danger.**
4. The wire grips cannot slip and are more easily set than any other.
5. The frame is all steel reeved with $\frac{3}{4}$ " rope.
6. It is fitted with a swivel on the end next the wire, which allows wire to untwist without tangling rope.
7. The sheaves run on steel thimbles making them run easy and giving great strength.
8. **It is Cheap, Light and Durable.**

Write for particulars on Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Cow Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, Pumps and Hardware Specialties.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
Dept. F. 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man

"Stump and
Brush
Pullers"

We are the largest manufacturers of Stump and Brush Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making malleable machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work—scrub oaks, willows and poplars, burned over or standing.

Write for Catalogue L and state the kind of work you have to do

Canadian Swensons Ltd., Lindsay, Ontario, Canada

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisements

LESS SMUT THAN EVER BEFORE

The total crop of Western Canada is inspected by the Government when passing through Winnipeg.

Mr. David Horne, Chief Grain Inspector, reports this year below 4 per cent. Smut in 1909 Crop. This is less than ever before.

MORE FORMALDEHYDE was used for the 1909 crop than in any previous year.

PAMPHLET REGARDING SMUT MAILED FREE ON REQUEST TO

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Manufacturers
Box 151, Winnipeg

would have merited fame and won it before the other American millers had acted.

Having built his mill he decided that he would produce a flour with the same character back of it, with the same honesty in it, that have always controlled his business life. He knew that he had the best wheat in the world to work with, but more is needed to make flour as good as it can be made besides wheat. There must be competent workmanship, there must be the best equipment,

there must be a downright decision to combine the highest honor with the best wheat before the best flour can be secured. All these go into the making of Robin Hood Flour—the flour that is different—as it has been named.

Robin Hood Flour, from the very start, has had a wonderful success. Thousands of Western Canadian homes use it already. Their number is being constantly added to, and practically from the first the Robin Hood mill has been working at its

full capacity caring for its orders. This is probably a record in Canada, but then Mr. Bean is a maker of records. He likes to see his young men do well, and they respond by putting their very best work into the task of doing well. The combination has proved irresistible.

We give a picture here of the new Robin Hood mill at Moose Jaw. The property consists of two main buildings—the mill proper and the oatmeal and packing addition. These two buildings are separated from a

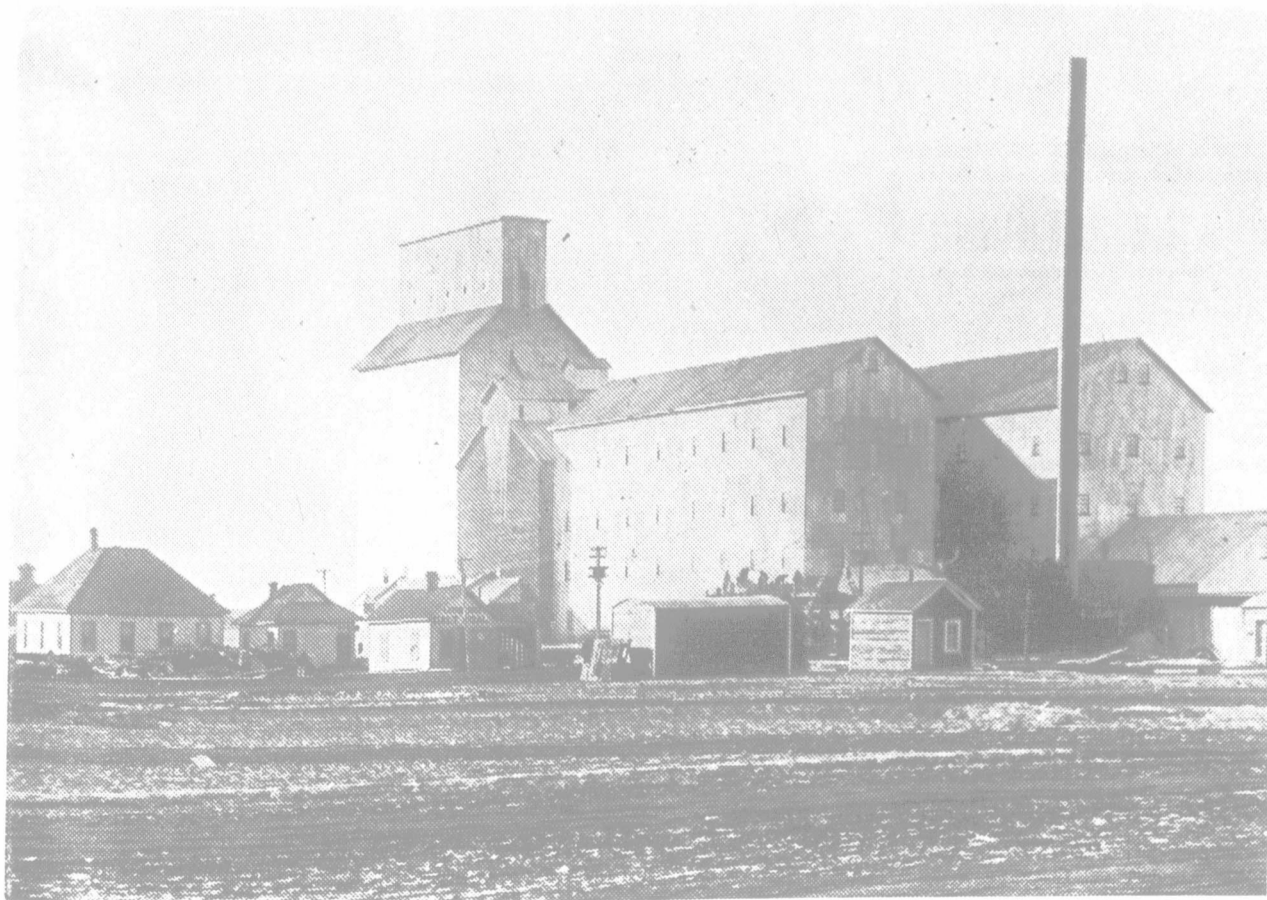
double spur track connecting with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are nearly equal in size and design, being 120 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories high. In addition to these main buildings at the north of the mill proper is a fire-proof brick power plant 60 x 55 feet, with reinforced concrete roof and cement floor. There are two main rooms in this building, one for the engine and the other for the boilers. At the south end of the mill proper are two large elevators, the combined storage capacity being 250,000 bushels. On the other side of the spur tracks is the packing and oatmeal addition, on the west side of which is a warehouse 100 x 50 feet. The packing house is four stories, the same as the mill, and in it and the warehouse can be stored from 50 to 75 carloads of flour and feed. Still west of the warehouse is another one-story building 60 x 20 feet used as a sack house for the storing of the large quantities of sacks.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour goes out to the buyer with the guarantee of the company behind it. Either it proves entirely satisfactory after two fair trials or the grocer is authorized to give the buyer back the money. Those in the West who find that they cannot get Robin Hood Flour—the flour that is different—in their locality will do well to write direct to the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Company at Moose Jaw.

KATHLEEN'S HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS

It was a dismal evening for anybody to be abroad. Rain and sleet had fallen heavily all afternoon, and the pavement was one mass of greasy mud, but Kathleen walked as though she were treading on air, indifferent alike to the discomforts above her head or beneath her feet, and a song of pure gladness was in her heart as she stepped daintly along.

In less than twenty-four hours the train would be carrying her swiftly towards home, where for four delightful luxurious weeks of idleness she would be able to enjoy her well earned holiday



PLANT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS AT MOOSE JAW.

EDS
CARD
E'S
SEED
OG



RDSON
ICITOR,

SK.
SALE



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IER
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s, Man.

How Many Rich People Do You Know Who Did Not Get Rich

QUICK

CALIFORNIA'S OIL FIELDS

Will bring you independence more surely and more quickly than any investment you can take part in to-day. While California has produced oil for thirty years, it is only within the last decade that its extraordinary possibilities as a machinery fuel has raised it to a high commercial value and now California stands at the head of the oil producing territories of the world. It has the advantage over the eastern product inasmuch as it is **Marketable Direct from the Wells to the Consumer**, thus making shareholders in the property safe from having price controlled by refiners and middlemen. **THE PRODUCER DICTATES THE PRICE**, which is regulated by supply and demand.

WE OWN and OPERATE 320 ACRES in the **COALINGA OIL FIELDS** which are yielding **MORE OIL THAN ANY OTHER DISTRICT IN CALIFORNIA.**

WE HOLD OUR PROPERTY FREE of ALL RENTS or ROYALTIES so that our Stockholders get **FULL RETURNS FROM EVERY BARREL OF OIL PRODUCED.**

OUR FIRST WELL IS ALMOST COMPLETED AND WE WILL SOON BE

Producing Oil

WE HAVE ROOM ON OUR PROPERTY FOR EIGHTY OIL WELLS

WE ARE OFFERING STOCK at the low price of

30c [Thirty Cents] PER SHARE

Par value one dollar—Non-Assessable—No Personal Liability.

Payable 4 cents per share cash and 4 cents per share monthly for four months or 5% discount allowed for all cash with the order.

We cannot give you details of our property in the limited space we take in this paper. We only invite you to send us a postal card saying "I saw your **OIL STORY** in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**—What is there in it anyway?" We will send you at once full particulars of the **MOST ASSURED and PERMANENT INDUSTRY** on the **AMERICAN CONTINENT** and the **MOST LUCRATIVE PROFIT-SHARING BUSINESS YOU OR YOUR NEIGHBORS EVER ENGAGED IN.**

FRYER & CO.

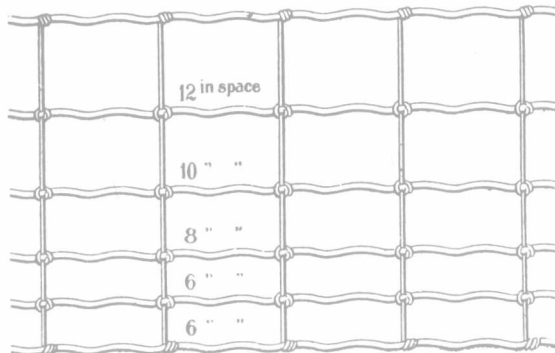
Sole Fiscal Agents for Western Canada

315½ Kennedy Block
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

"GREAT - WEST" WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MADE IN WINNIPEG

We wish you a merry Xmas, and know you will have a prosperous New Year if you use "Great-West" woven fencing; made of the best quality hard drawn spring steel wire, heavily galvanized.



MANUFACTURED BY

The "Great-West" Wire Fence Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Our Catalog, full of valuable information, is yours for the asking

in the midst of her own people. Already she could see the cosy, shabby sitting room of the comfortable cottage where her dear ones dwelt, with its cheery fire in the wide old fashioned grate and the group of girls—the boys would be at the station to meet her of course—standing in the porch to bid her welcome.

When Kathleen arrived at this point in her pleasant cogitations a crimson flush mantled her cheeks and a smile played about her pretty lips. Her mother and the merry, light hearted crew were dear certainly, and it would be perfectly delightful to be at home with them once again, but—

"Good-bye until Christmas, I shall be at Fordham then," had been Jack May's farewell four months before. But the mere recollection of the glad, satisfied ring in the deep voice, as he uttered the commonplace words, had glorified and made easy many a bit of hard drudgery for the young mathematical mistress during the autumn term.

What a glorious August it had been! Never before, surely, had the sky been of such a brilliant blue, or the singing of the birds sounded quite so melodious to her ears. Certainly she had never before spent such a perfect holiday. And how quickly the days had passed! Why, September had arrived with almost lightning rapidity.

The damp dingy streets faded away, and a wide expanse of breezy moorland came into view. Even at this distance of time the girl could almost taste the salt of the sea on her lips, and the roar of the waves far below as they dashed against the rocks still thundered in her ears. How good it had been just to walk in the clear, exhilarating air with the stalwart man who had been her constant companion—perhaps the other members of the little party had seen and sympathized in a practical fashion, for in one way or another these two kindred souls had been thrown together almost every day—and the friendship between them had advanced with rapid strides during these long sunny days.

A happy little sigh of contentment escaped Kathleen's lips as she turned down one of the numerous dingy side streets and put her latch key into the door of a tall, narrow house. No word had been spoken, it is true, but if she lived to be a hundred she would never forget that day when, in her botanical zeal, she had ventured too near the edge of the cliff in search of a particular flower. It would have meant certain death if she had slipped, but Jack May's strong arm had drawn her back into safety; his face had grown white beneath the tan, and his voice trembled as he pointed out the treacherous nature of the crumbling soil. But Kathleen could only feel strangely exultant, as she vainly endeavored to murmur her thanks.

After that eventful morning they might have known each other for years instead of for weeks; in looking back on that period of perfect understanding it seemed as though this big, kindly man must always have had a part in her life, so incomplete and unsatisfactory would it have been if he had never entered it.

And he was to be at Fordham for Christmas! A thick letter in Rhoda's sprawling hand met her gaze as she entered the narrow hall, the sight of which suggested some unusual occurrence, and a cloud overshadowed the sweet, thoughtful face. Something very serious must have happened at home, for indolent Rhoda hated letter writing more than any other occupation, only indulging her sister with one brief epistle during her enforced absence from the parental roof; and it was with a vague feeling of coming trouble and disappointment that Kathleen tore open the envelope.

"The very idea! To expect me to go to Bassenfell, indeed!" and a bright patch of color appeared on each cheek as she hastily scanned the untidy sheet. And the postscript, which was almost tragic in its entreaty, not only failed to cool the hot flame of indignation which had risen up within her, but rather added fuel thereto.

"If it had been any other time we should not have asked you, of course,

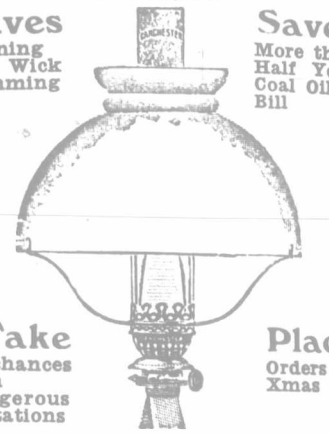
(Continued on page 1720.)

THOUSANDS OF CANCHESTER BURNERS

are now being used all over Canada. The only burner made that will fit any ordinary lamp. Gives a strong, bright, white light, unequalled for sewing or reading. The Latest Improvement in Lighting. EASILY ADJUSTED

Saves Cleaning and Wick Trimming

Saves More than Half Your Coal Oil Bill



Take No chances with Dangerous Imitations

Place Orders for Xmas

Price \$3.00

INCANDESCENT KEROSENE LIGHT CO. 50 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Notice to Farmers Going East for Xmas Holidays

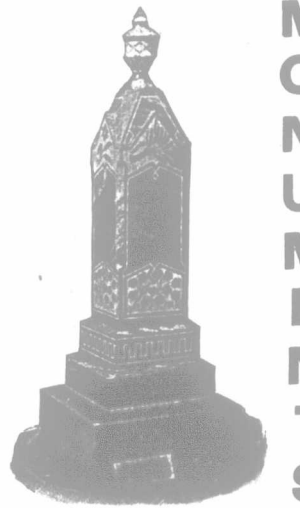
Do not leave without list of the lands of The Canadian West Farm Lands Company, Ltd. 100,000 acres of good farm lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at \$7.00 to \$12.00 per acre. Easy terms. We will give you an agent's contract, and pay you full commission, on a business resulting from your introduction of these lands to parties intending to come West next year. The sale of a section of land will pay the expenses of your trip several times over.

Write to

Canadian West Farm Lands Co., Ltd. 341 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

Somerville & Co. BRANDON

MONUMENTS



MONUMENTS

A POSTCARD will bring you our

FREE CATALOGUE which contains numerous illustrations of monuments showing our latest designs.

BUY BY MAIL from our catalogue. We guarantee satisfaction and a saving of 25 per cent.

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

YOUR HOLIDAY DELICACIES

SHOULD BE PURE AND FRESH

Stale, impure, unwholesome food products will mar your happiness. **MAKE CERTAIN** you have the **BEST, PUREST, FRESHEST CANDIES, NUTS, FIGS, DATES, ETC.**, obtainable by sending your order to our grocery department. Wingold groceries are the best money can produce. Guaranteed pure and sweet. Thousands who have tried the **WINGOLD WAY** are delighted. Send to-day for our **Big 40 Page Grocery Catalog**. It shows the way to **SAVE ONE-THIRD ON YOUR LIVING EXPENSES**. We offer the **PUREST, FRESHEST**, and most delicious food products for **Less than Retailers** ask for the ordinary kind.

TRY OUR

Special Christmas Offer

you will save money and be highly pleased

20 Pounds Sugar Best Granulated 50c

JUST THINK 20 pounds pure granulated sugar only 50 cents. We could not sell sugar at this price if we did not have an object in so doing.

OUR OBJECT We would like to have every reader of this paper give our **GROCERY DEPARTMENT A TRIAL. THE QUALITY AND PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU.**

OUR LOSS Your gain. We charge our loss on this special offer to advertising expenses.

YOU SAVE \$6.65. We gain a customer. You try the **WINGOLD WAY**, your dollars will bring you more and better goods. Cut out this and mail it today, enclosing \$11.45 and we will ship your order the same day it is received.

CHRISTMAS OFFER No. 1-09.	Our Special Price	Retailers' Price
20 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.25
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1.50	2.50
5 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1.50	2.50
1 8 oz. bottle Best Vanilla Extract	.45	.60
1 8 oz. bottle Best Lemon Extract	.45	.60
3 lbs. Shredded Coconut	.50	.90
1 lb. Cinnamon (highest quality)	.22	.40
1 lb. Black Pepper	.25	.40
20 lbs. Best Jap Rice	1.00	1.25
1 lb. Ground Cloves	.28	.50
3 lbs. Pure Food Baking Powder	.60	1.00
1 lb. Soluble Cocoa	.35	.70
3 lbs. New Figs, Best Quality	.30	.45
5 lbs. Hallowi Dates	.40	.60
2 lbs. Fine Table Raisins	.30	.40
5 lbs. Mixed Nuts	.75	1.00
2 lbs. Garland Chocolates	.80	1.20
3 lbs. Assorted Fancy Biscuits	.50	.75
2 lbs. Bohemian Fruit Pudding	.70	1.00
	\$11.35	\$18.00

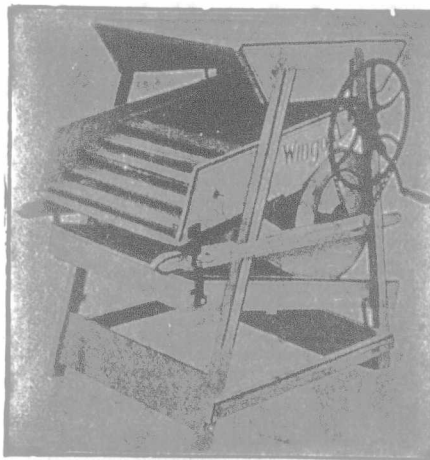
Shipping weight about 100 lbs., taking the minimum rate on small shipments. **THERE WILL BE THOUSANDS** accepting this offer; get your order in at once so you will not be disappointed. **Sent Free Handsome Nickel Plated Tray** and our **Grocery Catalog** packed with every order. Our prices on **Silverware, Carving Sets, Table Cutlery**, are the **Lowest for Strictly High Grade Goods**. Write for **Special Catalog**.

A COMFORTABLE CHAIR \$8.55

An exceptionally attractive new design **Morris Chair**. The massive frame is made of thoroughly seasoned hardwood with solid oak arms, front panel and front posts. High gloss golden finish. Seat upholstered with our patent indestructible all spring construction. The high back justable to several comfortable reclining positions by means of our patent ratchet attachment. Note the shapely designed front posts. Covered in best quality velvet. The patent knocked down construction by which the seat and sides are fastened together with heavy bolts gives this splendid Morris chair the greatest possible strength and permits shipment in a small package, insuring safe delivery and reducing the freight charges fully one-half.



\$22.50 BUYS THE WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER



The **WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER** the Latest and Best mill made. It will separate Wild and Tame Oats from Wheat faster and do better work than any mill on the market of equal size. It is the only mill having the combined advantages of the Winnowing and Separating types. It has the largest sieving surface, adjustable lower shoe which imparts a long, short or jumping motion to the screens, cleans all kinds of grain and is equipped with Zinc Sieves. The Wingold is sold direct to farmers at wholesale price. Can furnish only a limited number this season. Write at once for further particulars or send us our price with the understanding that, should you find the mill other than as represented, it can be returned and the purchase price, together with freight charges, are to be returned you. **Special Low Price** to quickly introduce the **WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER**. Only \$22.50 for 24 inch size. Capacity 30 to 40 bushels per hour. Bagging attachments extra. Write for further information.

The Wingold Kitchen Cabinet \$17.35

No. 3-16. This exceptionally attractive new, up-to-date high-grade kitchen cabinet is a splendid example of convenience of arrangement in kitchen cabinet construction. It is made of specially selected hard white maple, thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried, finished natural color. Entire height of cabinet 82 inches. The base has a whitewood top, size 26 x 48. It has a long divided dust-proof flour bin which holds 80 lbs. of flour and large cupboard for pots, pans, etc. Two long drawers above are convenient receptacles for cooking forks, spoons, knives, and various other utensils used in every kitchen. Fitted with one kneading and chopping board finished on both sides, which can be removed and placed on top for convenience in using. The top section has spacious cupboard, 30 x 31 with glass doors to the right of which is a small cupboard and three medium sized drawers for spices, etc. Notice the tilting bins on each side of this cabinet. The construction of this splendid cabinet is first-class throughout. The drawers, doors and bins are perfect fitting. Drawers and bins can be easily taken out for airing, a convenience seldom found in cabinets made by other manufacturers. The posts and panels are perfectly framed and joined together, every post and piece the best that skilled workmanship can possibly produce. The finish of this Cabinet is a light natural white maple color, no coloring being used. The surface is perfectly sanded and smoothed and given several varnish coatings which brings out the beautiful natural grain of the wood, and has the appearance of purity and cleanliness.



THIS IS THE STOVE THAT PLEASES

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Double Refined Blue Steel, body Asbestos Interlined.
- Colonial Trimmings, Silver Nickeled.
- Heavy Duplex Grates, Double Shaker Bars.
- Heavy Sectional Fire Backs Ventilated.
- Incased Copper Reservoir, 9 1/2 Gallon Capacity Oven 20 x 20 x 13, also smaller sizes.

Just as Illustrated — Positively the Handsomest, Best and Most Economical Fuel Consuming Steel Range made.

This is but one of many patterns. Write to-day for a Wingold Stove Catalogue. It describes and illustrates all the Newest Stoves and Ranges which we offer direct to user at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Stocks carried at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg. Prompt Shipment Guaranteed. 30 Days' Free Trial Given. Write Today for our New 1909 Stove offers.

It's a WINGOLD

Only \$46.75 Complete

A Regular \$85.00 Value



Builds Coal or Wood

REDUCED TO \$24.95



THIS LARGE WINGOLD RANGE

If you could save \$15 to \$41 by buying a **Wingold Range**, and it would last longer, and give you better satisfaction than any other range you can buy elsewhere at double our price, you would no doubt favor us with your order. Send us our price and we will ship the range for your use for 30 days and if you don't find you have made a big saving return the range at our expense and we will refund your money.

This **Wingold Steel Range** has six 8 in. lids; 18 in. oven, made of 16 gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet; high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 in.; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and every one giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. Write for catalogue today.

\$43.50

DO YOU KEEP COWS FOR PROFIT

If so, skim your milk with a **WINGOLD CREAM SEPARATOR**. The Wingold is the closest skimming, the easiest running, the easiest washed, the most durable and most satisfactory separator made. **SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS** at prices that will save you 50 per cent. in cost. Write to-day for our Special Offer. If you keep two or more cows you should own a Wingold; it will pay for itself in a very short time. It will give better satisfaction than many separators sold at double our prices. Thousands now in use and everyone doing its work to the entire satisfaction of its users. **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR AN ORDINARY MACHINE**, but learn all about the **WINGOLD**, then try it in your own home side by side with other makes and you will soon discover it's your advantage to use the **Wingold Cream Separator**. All makers claim they have the best, but we furnish the evidence and leave the verdict to you. **\$43.50 BUYS OUR No. 4**, Capacity 350 lbs. per hour. Write today for our 1910 offer.



Order the Wingold Cream Separator

if you do not find it more lasting, more easily turned than any other, we will not ask you to keep it; simply return it at our expense and we will refund your money. You can wash it in 3 or 4 minutes, long before the bowls of other separators are run down.

A regular \$125 machine with **30 DAYS' FREE USE** given before you decide to keep it or not. Write today for Catalogue.

DEPT. F. A.

THE WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, LTD., 181 Bannatyne Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

OF BURNERS

ver Canada will fit any ordinary, bright, white light in Lighting.

Saves More than Half Your Coal Oil Bill

Place Orders for Xmas

CENT LIGHT CO. Winnipeg, Man.

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ut list of the an West Farm 100,000 acres Manitoba and to \$12.00 per We will give t, and pay you a 1 business re-introduction of s intending to The sale of a y the expenses times over.

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O. R. ROGERS

O. M. VANSTONE

Vanstone & Rogers

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

Our last importation consisted of 12 Clydesdale stallions, nearly all of whom have been prize winners in Scotland and are by such sires as Hiawatha, Revelenta, Baron o' Buchlvyie, Baronson, Baron Mitchell, etc. Another shipment arriving in January. Baron Craig at head of stud. Clukenwell, imported Hackney, first and sweepstakes at Toronto, London, Edmonton, etc.

We can sell you a stallion cheaper than most dealers, because we buy right, and you can be sure of a square deal. Write and tell us what you want.

Vanstone & Rogers

WAWANESA

MANITOBA

Are Your Horses in Good Condition ?

IF NOT

BITTER LICK will give them a keen appetite, regulate disorders and keep them healthy.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED SALT BRICK is made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs and is proportioned to make stock healthy and keep them so. The animal gets the medicine with the salt, and you avoid much doctoring.

Full particulars from

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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.

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.

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, C. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRES of Bellevue quality for sale. Order immediately if you wish to purchase. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunshiny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities 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 B34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—The purest Red Fyfe wheat in the province. Box R, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlots F.O.B. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

SELF SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious Lake District, Southern British Columbia, for \$10 cash, and \$10 per month, without interest, for 5 acres. Annual profits several hundred dollars per acre growing fruit, without irrigation. Delightful climate, warm winters, cool summers, scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Information free. Write to-day. Whatshan Orchard Association, Dept. 9, Box 1, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—Clean seed Barley. State prices for 350 bushels at home station, and also what kind. Sam Bailey, Corinne, Sask. 13-6

WANTED—A few sound, heavy horses or good dairy cows as first payment on quarter-section open prairie, near Saskatchewan town. Box N., FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

\$10.00 REWARD—for information leading to recovery of buck-skin mare, rising three years old. Had halter on. Strayed from 20-28-20 w2, about Oct. 8. L. W. Pettit, Semans, Sask. 13-6

FIRST CLASS farm help furnished. Mrs. Mac Neil, Red River Valley Employment, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

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. New in your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minercas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

BUFF LEGHORNS—The best of the Leghorn Breed. Cockerels for sale, \$2.00. Prompt attention to orders. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 13-6

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Great bargains in exhibition hens. Fine young stock also for sale. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Deloraine Winnings, Killarney Exhibition. Cook, first, second and third; Hen, first; Cockerel, first; Pullet, second. Cockerels for sale, \$3.00 up. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 13-6

BROWN LEGHORNS—For sale, at reduced rates, several high-scoring S. C. Brown Leghorn cocks and cockerels, also pullets. The best in the West. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 13-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks shires.

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

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous prize herd. Calves, Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

On account of lack of space, it is impossible this week to do more than note grain, live-stock and produce prices. Prices in most lines are unchanged.

GRAIN

Wheat prices have been well maintained during the week. Influences, generally, were bearish. The United States crop report showed an unexpected favorable condition of winter crop, but prices did not react to any material extent. Winter wheat condition was given as 95.8, against 85.3 last year, the acreage being 32,483,000 as compared with 29,884,000 in 1908.

Conditions in other parts of the world were reported favorable. Russian shipments are being maintained, and the Australian and Argentina outlook unchanged.

Canadian visible stood at 10,393,750, against 9,999,615 a week ago, and 5,580,123 last year. American visible was 31,086,000, as against 29,417,000 last week, and 51,215,000 a year ago.

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Total shipments, 12,224,000, against 11,952,000 last week, and 9,058,000 last year. Comparison by country was as follows:

	Last week.	Last year.
American	4,568,000	5,208,000
Russian	5,528,000	1,994,000
Danube	1,088,000	896,000
India	436,000	
Argentina	400,000	480,000
Australia	144,000	352,000
Various	160,000	128,000
Total	12,224,000	9,058,000

Corn	3,055,000	3,923,000
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CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

WHEAT—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Dec.	95½	96½	96½	98½	96½	96½
May	99½	99½	100½	100½	100½	100½
OATS—						
Dec.	32½	32½	32½	33	33½	33½
May	35½	35½	35½	36	36½	36½
FLAX—						
Dec.	152	154	156½	158	158	158
May	157	159	162	164½	165	165

CASH PRICES

WHEAT—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	96	96	96½	96½	96½	96½
No. 2 Nor.	94	94	94½	94½	94½	94½
No. 3 Nor.	92	92	92½	92½	92½	92½
No. 4	88	88	89	88½	89	89
No. 5	87	87	87½	87½	87½	87½
No. 6	78	78	78	78	78	78
Rej. 1 Nor.	91½	91½	92½	92	92	92
Rej. 2 Nor.	89½	89½	90½	89½	89½	89½
Rej. 2 1/2 Nor.	87½	87½	88½	87½	87½	87½
Rej. 1 Nor for seeds	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rej. 2 Nor for seeds	88½	88½	89½	89	89	89

OATS—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 2 white.	32½	32½	32½	33	33½	33½
No. 3 white.	31½	31½	31½	32½	32½	32½
FLAX—						
No. 1 N.-W.	155	155	155	157½	158	158
No. 1 Man.	150	151	153	155	156	156

LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	117½	118½	118½	118½	117½	117½
spot	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
No. 2 Nor.	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
spot	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
No. 3 Nor.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
spot	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Dec.	108½	107½	109½	109½	110½	110½
March						
May						

WINNIPEG LIVE-STOCK

Receipts of export cattle from West show considerable decrease; quality fair to good. Local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan; quality common to fair. Market strong. Hog receipts liberal; fair quality. Sheep and lambs, fair receipts, quality good. Calves, fairly liberal, mostly strong weights, quality fair.

Choice export steers, freight assumed.	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed.	4.00 to 4.15
Choice export heifers, freight assumed.	3.65 to 3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.	3.25 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers.	2.75 to 3.25
Choice hogs.	7.50 to 7.75
Medium mixed butcher cattle.	2.50 to 3.00
Choice lambs.	6.00 to 6.50
Choice Sheep.	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves.	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves.	2.50 to 3.00

CALGARY

Cattle shipments at the Calgary yards this past week show slight in-

crease over previous records. The usual number of butchers' stock was on hand, and prices underwent little variation. Exports brought prices ranging from 2½c. to 4c. per pound. Butchers sold at 2½c. to 3½c. per pound. The run of hogs is somewhat light, and selects sold firm at \$7.00 per cwt. The greater number of the export cattle do not reach the Calgary market, but are shipped direct east. A. P. Day, last week shipped eighteen carloads of cattle to the Old Country from the Magrath district.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.35; choice butcher, \$3.00 to \$5.60; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.25; stockers, \$3.25 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10; hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

BRITISH LIVE-STOCK

London quotations, Canadian steers, 11½c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11c. per pound; Liverpool, Canadians, 11c. to 12c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11c.; cows and heifers, 10c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; Glasgow, ranchers, 10c. to 11c.; bulls, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound.

CHICAGO

Choice steers, \$6.50 to \$9.25; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75; calves, \$3.00 to \$8.75; sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.25; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.85; hogs, \$7.90 to \$8.50.

KATHLEEN'S HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS

(Continued from page 1718.)

But with three small dances and a real ball in prospect you must see how utterly impossible it is for either Flo or myself to lighten Aunt Hilda's gloom. But oh, Kathleen, you are not young, and you have always had a soul above frivolities! I suppose plain, matter-of-fact people generally have some compensation given them. You will not fail us at this very important moment, will you?"

There was also a note enclosed from her mother deploring Aunt Hilda's most inopportune demand to have one of her three great-nieces with her at the festive season, and excusing the pleasure-loving natures—she did not call it selfishness—of her younger daughters; but Kathleen impatiently threw it from her and began to pace the room, which was a habit of hers when in doubt or perplexity.

It was obvious Aunt Hilda was very far from well, for though crochety in the extreme in most things she had never been given to unnecessary complaining where her health was concerned, and it was quite natural for her to expect one of them to go to her under the circumstances; but surely that was no reason why the enormous duty should fall to the lot of the plain member of the family, especially when she had worked so hard throughout the term and really needed a holiday to restore her weary brain.

At any other time Kathleen would have laughed merrily at Rhoda's little shaft, but somehow it had almost a venomous sting tonight, and she gazed long and earnestly at her reflected countenance when, tired and worried with this most perplexing problem which had so unexpectedly confronted her, she at last went up to bed.

Her slumbers were far from peaceful, for, although she had fully made up her mind to spend the whole of her holiday at Fordham, she was sadly haunted by visions of a wrinkled pained face, and in the early hours, when sleep finally deserted her, her thoughts refused to be repressed any longer. Supposing just for the sake of argument Rhoda or Flo ultimately agreed to go to Bassenfell—and she did not see how they could possibly shirk it in the long run—would it enhance the poor old lady's comfort or happiness the tiniest bit to have one of those giddy, heedless children—for they were little more—as her companion during the next week or two.

Twenty-seven was not such a venerable age as Miss Impertinence implied, and all her life she had been giving up things for the sake of the younger members. But in spite of all that it really meant to herself it might be worth while to devote at least a portion

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hogs, \$7.50 to

STOCK
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of her precious month to the lonely woman in the little northern village.

Long and fierce was the battle fought in that dark little chamber, but victory came with the first gleam of dawn, and as Kathleen ate her solitary breakfast an hour later than usual in honor of the holidays she studied the Yorkshire trains. It would be past three before she could hope to reach the out-of-the-way place, and the papers as well as the grey sky overhead, spoke of a not far distant snow storm. But these were mere trifles in the face of the great renunciation which had cost her so much, and the cheerful wire she dispatched from the station was. "Just like old Kath, she has never failed us yet," Rhoda remarked inelegantly, as she gloated over its contents with Flo, and at the same time discussed the relative virtues of pink and blue ribbons for the forthcoming ball.

But there were many delays on the wearisome cross-country line, and it was past five o'clock when the train at last crawled into Bassenfell station, and a very chilled and forlorn looking Kathleen descended to the badly lighted platform.

Her enthusiasm of the morning, born of her sacrifice, had gradually oozed away as the discomforts of the journey increased, for the predicted snow had fallen heavily for hours, and the cold had been intense; and when she learned there was not to be had for love or money a vehicle of any description to

prying eyes until the morning of the 25th. After tea they would all help to decorate the dear shabby rooms with great bunches of holly; and as in imagination she heard their merry laughing voices over the the pleasant task, she wiped away the tear which would come, and gave a last despairing rattle at the heavy oak door which still remained inhospitably closed.

Ah, the house was not empty at any rate, for in answer to this louder appeal shuffling, uncertain steps came slowly along the passage, and the door was opened a few inches by an indistinct figure enveloped in shawls, out of which a weak, muffled voice inquired who was there.

But at the sound of the girl's clear tones the door was hastily thrown wide, and a thin, trembling hand drew her inside. Fifteen minutes later, when she had heard of the series of misfortunes which had befallen the lonely spinster, a great wave of thankfulness rose up in Kathleen's heart that she had come to her relief, and her own disappointment was, for the time being, entirely forgotten.

Early in the morning, Jane, the elderly maid who looked well to her aged mistress's comforts, despite the acerbity of her temper which made her the terror of the village boys, had slipped on the frozen snow in the yard at the back of the house, breaking her leg in the fall; and Aunt Hilda herself, almost too ill to crawl about, had been obliged to dress and come downstairs



IT WOULD HAVE MEANT DEATH IF SHE HAD SLIPPED.

convey herself and her belongings to her aunt's abode, it seemed to be the very last straw.

"Turn to the right when you get over the bridge by the church, and it's the last house but one on the left. You can't fail to find it, for it's a fine moonlight night, and I'll bring round your luggage in less than an hour," the kindly porter called after her, reassuringly, as she left the station entrance. His tone was so blithe and cheery that Kathleen smiled, in spite of her drooping spirits, as she stumbled along the snow covered road, which was altogether unlighted save by the friendly looking moon. But the church proved a capital landmark, and before her numbed feet had time to thaw with the much needed exercise she found herself knocking at her aunt's door, which, whatever it might prove to be within, certainly presented a very gloomy and uninviting appearance from the outside, and her heart sank to zero as she lifted the knocker for the third time.

At home the fire would be blazing brightly in the cosy sitting-room, and the table laid ready for the appetising evening meal. There would be the usual pleasant bustle of preparation for the coming festival, and her mother, she knew, would be in and out of the kitchen a dozen times just because of those same delightful preparations, while Rhoda and Flo sat coiled up on the hearth-rug, as was their custom at that idle hour, whispering together of the mysterious little parcels which were hidden safely away from the boys'

to render what assistance she could. Temporary help in the person of a strong girl, whose fingers appeared to be all thumbs, and whose tread was almost elephantine in its heaviness, had at last been obtained, but the amount of breakages she had achieved in the course of that miserable day had well-nigh distracted the poor lady, to say nothing of her helpless and greatly depressed handmaiden, who had listened with growing consternation and irritation to the unusual disturbances below, as she lay, totally incapable of effort, on her uneasy bed. An avalanche of soot down the kitchen chimney just as the kettle boiled for Aunt Hilda's longed-for cup of tea—to her mind, a panacea for all woes—had been the latest catastrophe, and, to judge from the strange noises which proceeded from the back regions, the strong girl in question was vigorously doing battle with the same, as the tearful old lady poured into her niece's sympathetic ear the story of her woes.

After this dismal recital had come to an end Kathleen took command, and things rapidly began to assume a shipshape appearance in her capable hands. The temporary help proved more amenable under the new guidance—it is possible that even her, until now, insatiable love of noise and confusion was contented with the havoc she had already wrought in that hitherto quiet and well managed household,—and when peace was restored, and the two invalids fed and made comfortable for the night, Kathleen was thankful to

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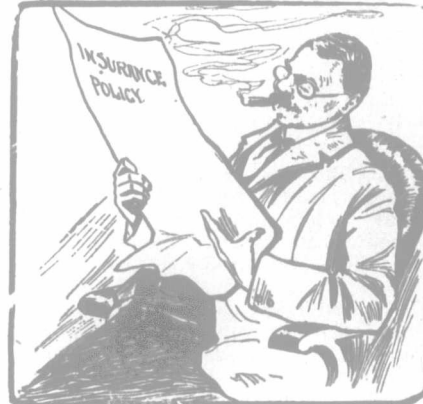
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lay her own tired head on the pillow. Indeed, so utterly wearied was she with the unaccustomed duties she had been obliged to perform, that she actually fell asleep before she had time to brood upon her lost holiday.

Nor did the busy day which followed allow of much further opportunity for that useless indulgence, for, as both nursing and cooking fell on her shoulders her time was pretty well filled. But the grateful smiles and loving words bestowed upon her by Aunt Hilda in return for her gentle ministrations more than compensated her for all her unaccustomed toil; while the unwilling prisoner in the back bedroom, subdued and humbled by reason of her own helplessness, learnt to curb her naturally sharp tongue in a truly amazing degree.

"The ball on the 26th will surpass anything we ever had in sleepy Fordham," wrote Rhoda. "Mrs. Barton's nephew—do you remember that big good-natured man we met at Craiglands?—is to be there, and—"

But Kathleen read no further. The letter was hastily thrust into her pocket, and the next moment, with flushed cheeks and—yes, it cannot be denied—damp eyes, this very human heroine was busily engaged in beating eggs for a dainty pudding to tempt Aunt Hilda's precarious appetite.

The voice of duty had called and she had obeyed; moreover, not for one moment did she regret her choice in the face of all that had befallen the house at Bassenfell, but it was better for her own peace of mind not to dwell too much upon "the might have been." Did she remember? indeed! Would she ever be able to forget? And he would think she had not even cared to go home.

But when, as the last hour of Christmas Eve drew to a close, and the bells rang forth their joyous peal on the clear, frosty air, an old woman's quavering voice faltered out her pitiful little life-story, her own heartache was almost lost sight of in the one romance which had brightened Aunt Hilda's somewhat grey existence

"Nobody was to blame, my dear, that, more often than not, it comes died of consumption, the result of only my own wicked pride, for a single just too late, you see,"—and the grey chill—they did say he had very word from me would have put matters head was shaken sadly at this point, indifferent, careless kind of wife—right. But I was foolish and wilful "It was not until some years later he before he was forty. But I had a in those days. It is true, wisdom married the woman who came between great desire to have his only son spend comes with the years, but the irony is us, and I never saw him again, for he Christmas with me; perhaps it will be



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MARTINIUS DYSTHE

Did you ever hear anyone say: "North-West is all right but for the cold and stormy winters?" Did you ever feel it that way yourself?

my last, you know, for I am an old woman and my remaining days cannot be many at most. There is some promise of the years that the locusts have eaten being restored, and I like to think I shall meet John up yonder where he won't need any explanation, be able to offer him dinner," the weak voice continued drowsily as the tired Ah, me! how happy we might have been eyes closed. But Kathleen whose interest had been keenly aroused by the pathetic little narrative, and who had seen a

plump turkey and other good things in the larder earlier in the day, hastened to reassure her.

The man himself would doubtless prove disappointing and everything his father was not—he was sure to favor that horrid woman who had stepped into Aunt Hilda's rightful niche, and who had evidently neglected her husband shamefully, but he had given up his holiday to gratify a lonely old woman's whim—it was not to be supposed he was without other invitations, for most people had some special friends with whom they liked to spend Christmas—and he should, at least, be fed sumptuously during the time he remained under her aunt's roof, she resolved before she fell asleep.

But her reward came to her the next day; for when the dainty feast was cooked to perfection by her own hands and Aunt Hilda had been comfortably ensconced by the drawing-room fire, the temporary help, who must certainly have been on her best behavior, ushered in the expected guest less clumsily than could have been thought possible, and even her thick, guttural tones sounded quite clear and distinct as she announced "Mr. John May".

And Kathleen, looking up and seeing the gleam in the grave eyes, went forward into "that new world which is the old." For if August had been delightful, the blessed season of peace and goodwill proved infinitely more so.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN THE BUCKLEY VALLEY

(Continued from page 1704.)

may yet hover near the body till it sees and knows its final resting place; lest, being pursued by evil spirits, on the way to the other world, it might not know just where to seek hasty refuge in the old body. Evil spirits cannot take a soul from the body, but may capture it while seeking its new home.

Then, again, some day the Great Father is going to make all earth a joyous hunting ground and give it, with its fish, fruits, game and perpetual sunshine, to His children. When he calls them, where shall they find their bodies,



GORDON HEAD DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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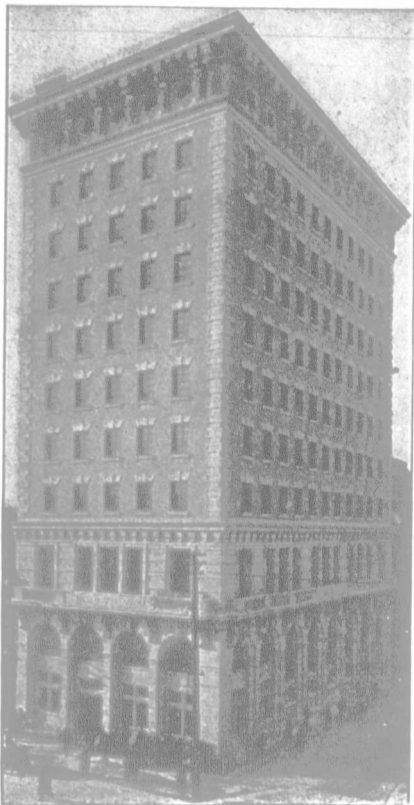
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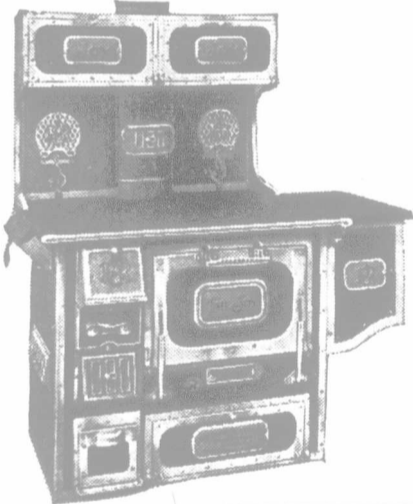
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take possession of the same, if unfaithful children have permitted enemies to remove them? Who knows if the spirit may not go about unclothed and so be unable to walk the earth; or, may be, seek asylum in the body of an animal, and so lose recognition and the joys of companionship with one's own! Or, again, if one is unfaithful to this trust and protection of the resting place, then must his own body be given to some seeking spirit and his own spirit go unclothed and outcast.

Now, to the Indian has not been granted the same elasticity of belief that is natural to his white brother. He does not say, it may not be true, we have no proof, etc., regarding terms of the old religion. To him it is so, just as truly as the sunrise and the sunset, or the rounding of the seasons. He tells us that he learned his religion from God, who came many, many years ago and taught them personally; and he turns to each tradition of that old faith just as trustingly and lovingly as a little child clings to his mother in the midnight darkness. And so it is not "graft" that holds these Indians faith-

pay the penalty, as surely as the dog's owner meets him alone. And this is because the dead use the body of a dog as a convenient vehicle for the spirit to roam around familiar spots and amongst the people who are still living in these old haunts. Without a body, a spirit could only float above the earth; it must be held to earth by a material body, and the dog, being free to roam, and fleet of foot to seek companionship with man, is the animal most chosen for these friendly visits. To kill him is sacrilege, an insult to the dead in discommoding them suddenly, and mayhap at serious inconvenience. The sin is unpardonable.

Not long ago a family was obliged to remain closed in a palisaded house for weeks, because of the shooting of a dog; and another poor fellow got a rifle ball in his back for the same offence. At this time they thought they would have to call soldiers in to protect their lives; but the fishing season scattered the Indians, and peace came once more.

Stories have crept into circulation regarding the threats made against the lives of the whites by the Indians during this present trouble, and of the kill-



THEY HAD TO HELP LAST HARVEST.

ful over these resting places; and the money they demand would go for "atonement," as they believe. Doubtless in these days for masses for the repose of the souls they had been forced to betray; in olden times it would have been sent to them direct, in the form of smoke; and which faith is better placed, it is not for me to comment here.

No one in British Columbia meddles with Indian graves. He expects to pay the penalty if he does so, and is discovered. Wise men show the same respect for these resting places as they demand for their own graves.

By the old Indians,—that is, the aged men of an older generation—is felt much irritation through the ruffling of another tradition in the shooting of their dogs. These dogs are numerous, hungry and thievish. I am told that in the art of securing the white man's supplies to themselves they are uncanny. They can walk up ladders, shin ropes, climb poles and jump to unheard of heights. No doubt the English language fails in its efforts to do justice to these cures, and still remain within telephone call of the truth. When we recall that supplies are taken in over 82 miles of rough wagon road, and then over miles of rough trail, through swamps and brush, over hills and difficulties, one has all sympathy for the settler who finds he has expended his dollars and labor, to feed a pack of dogs.

But the man who has killed a dog will

ing of one or two settlers. No settlers have actually been injured, but they have been driven from their homes at the point of the rifle by the Indians, whose unpaid for homes they occupied.

The Indians are—as settlers tell and Indians admit frankly—in a very excited and angry state. In view of the unsettled conditions and the hardships the Indians are undergoing, it speaks volumes for their loyalty and faith in the government that they have held meetings on several occasions with the commissioners, and are, according to the words of Commissioner Stewart, "friendly and ready to confer with government officials amicably." They are biding their time, trusting that Ottawa will restore their homes and their hunting grounds.

But many whites have little or no faith in the results of the commission meetings, and knowing that the situation is very serious, indeed, are already sending their wives and children out. More are coming out before the winter or at the end of the fishing season, when trouble, unless matters are settled quickly, seems almost inevitable. The settlers have signed a petition to the government, asking for a squad of N.W. M.P. to be stationed there, as a precautionary measure.

The trouble is in no way caused by liquor-selling, but is wholly a question of settlement and trapping rights, with an undercurrent of traditions interfered with.



CATTLE AT PASTURE IN THE RUSSELL DISTRICT ON A. STUART'S FARM.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C

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CHAPTER XLIII.

SILK GLOVES OVER BLOODY HANDS.

It was long before Angelique came to herself from the swoon in which she had been left lying on the floor by La Corriveau. Fortunately for her it was without discovery. None of the servants happened to come to her room during its continuance, else a weakness so strange to her usual hardihood would become the city's talk before night, and set all its idle tongues conjecturing or inventing a reason for it. It would have reached the ears of Bigot, as every spray of gossip did, and set him thinking, too, more savagely than he was yet doing, as to the causes and occasions of the murder of Caroline.

All the way back to the Palace, Bigot had scarcely spoken a word to Cadet. His mind was in a tumult of the wildest conjectures, and his thoughts ran to and fro like hounds in a thick brake darting in every direction to find the scent of the game they were in search of. When they reached the Palace, Bigot, without speaking a word to anyone, passed through the anterooms to his apartment, and threw himself, dressed and booted as he was, upon a couch, where he lay like a man stricken down by a mace from some unseen hand.

Cadet had coarser ways of relieving himself from the late unusual strain

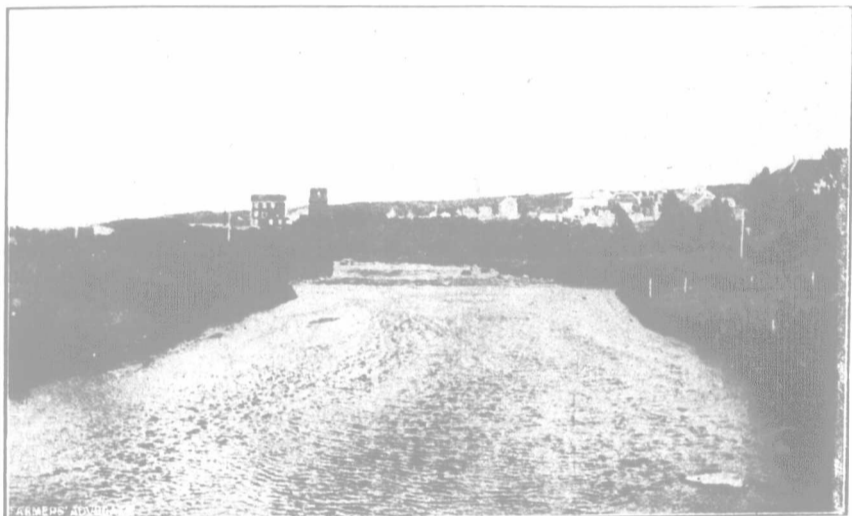
the point of yielding, could have committed so great a crime.

He struggled with his thoughts like a man amid tossing waves, groping about in the dark for a plank to float upon, but could find none. Still, in spite of himself, in spite of his violent asseverations that "it was impossible;" in spite of Cadet's plausible theory of robbers,—which Bigot at first seized upon as the likeliest explanation of the mystery,—the thought of Angelique ever returned back upon him like a fresh accusation.

He could not accuse her yet, though something told him he might have to do so at last. He grew angry at the ever-recurring thought of her, and turning his face to the wall, like a man trying to shut out the light, resolved to force disbelief in her guilt until clearer testimony than his own suspicions should convict her of the death of Caroline. And yet in his secret soul he dreaded a discovery that might turn out as he feared. But he pushed the black thoughts aside; he would wait and watch for what he feared to find.

The fact of Caroline's concealment at Beaumanoir, and her murder at the very moment when the search was about to be made for her, placed Bigot in the cruellest dilemma. Whatever his suspicions might be, he dared not, by word or sign, avow any knowledge of Caroline's presence, still less of her mysterious murder, in his Chateau. Her grave had been dug; she had been secretly buried out of human sight, and he was under bonds as for his very life never to let the dreadful mystery be discovered.

So Bigot lay on his couch, for once



BIRTLE, MAN., AS SEEN FROM THE HILL

upon his rough feelings. He went down to the billiard-room, and joining recklessly in the game that was still kept up by De Pean, Le Gardeur, and a number of wild associates, strove to drown all recollections of the past night at Beaumanoir by drinking and gambling with more than usual violence until far on in the day.

He summoned up his recollections of every man and woman he knew in the Colony, and asked himself regarding each one, the question, "Is it he who has done this? Is it she who has prompted it? And who could have had a motive, and who had not, to perpetrate such a bloody deed?"

One image came again and again before his mind's eye as he reviewed the list of his friends and enemies. The figure of Angelique appeared and re-appeared, intruding itself between every third or fourth personage which his memory called up, until his thoughts fixed upon her with the maddening enquiry, "Could Angelique des Meloises have been guilty of this terrible deed?"

He remembered her passionate denunciation of the lady of Beaumanoir, fierce demand for her banishment by a lettre de cachet. He knew her ambition and recklessness, but still, versed as he was in all the ways of wickedness, and knowing the inexorable bitterness of envy, and the cruelty of jealousy in the female breast,—at least in such women as he had for the most part had experience of,—Bigot could hardly admit the thought that one so fair as Angelique, one who held him in a golden net of fascination, and to whom he had been more than once on

a weak and frightened man, registering vain vows of vengeance against persons unknown, vows which he knew at the moment were empty as bubbles, because he dared not move hand or foot in the matter to carry them out, or make open accusation against anyone of the foul crime. What thoughts came to Bigot's subtle mind were best known to himself, but something was suggested by the mocking devil who was never far from him, and he caught and held fast the wicked suggestion with a bitter laugh. He then grew suddenly still and said to himself, "I will sleep on it!" and pillowing his head quietly, not in sleep, but in thoughts deeper than sleep, he lay till day.

Angelique, who never in her life swooned before, felt, when she awoke, like one returning to life from death. She opened her eyes wondering where she was, and half remembering things she had heard as things the had seen, looked anxiously around the room for La Corriveau. She rose up with a start when she saw she was gone, for Angelique recollected suddenly that La Corriveau now held the terrible secret which concerned her life and peace for evermore.

The thing she had so long wished for, and prayed for, was at last done. Her rival was out of the way! But she also felt that if the murder was discovered her own life was forfeit to the law, and the secret was in the keeping of the vilest of women.

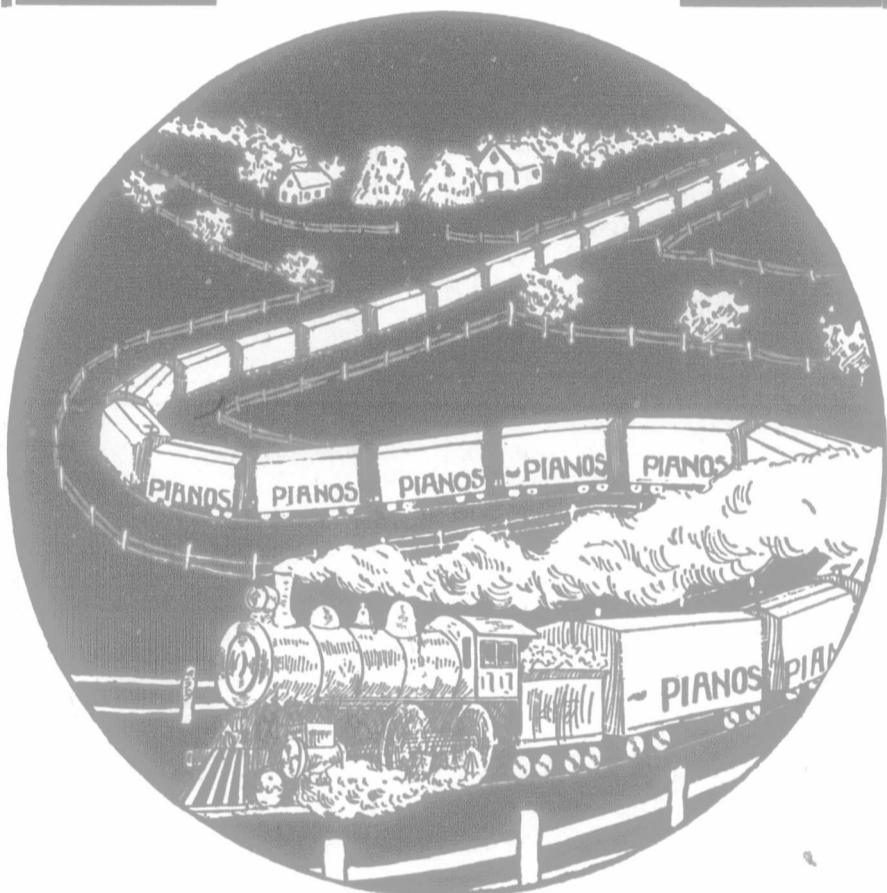
A mountain, not of remorse, but of apprehension, overwhelmed her for a time. But Angelique's mind was too

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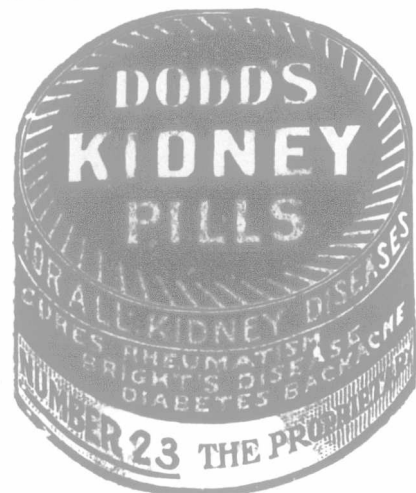
intensely selfish, hard, and superficial, to give way to the remorse of a deeper nature.

She was angry at her own cowardice, but she feared the suspicions of Bigot. There was ever something in his dark nature which she could not fathom, and deep and crafty as she knew herself to be, she feared that he was more deep and more crafty than herself.

What if he should discover her hand in this bloody business? The thought drove her frantic, until she fancied she repented of the deed.

Had it brought a certainty, this crime, then—why, then—she had found a compensation for the risk she was running, for the pain she was enduring, which she tried to believe was regret and pity for her victim. Her anxiety redoubled when it occurred to her that Bigot, remembering her passionate appeals to him for the removal of Caroline, might suspect her of the murder as the one alone having a palpable interest in it.

"But Bigot shall never believe it even if he suspect it!" exclaimed she at last, shaking off her fears. "I have made fools of many men for my pleasure, I can surely blind one for my safety; and, after all, whose fault is it but Bigot's? He would not grant me the lettre de cachet, nor keep his promise for her removal. He even gave me her life!



But he lied; he did not mean it. He loved her too well, and meant to deceive me and marry her, and I have deceived him and shall marry him, that is all!" and Angelique laughed a hysterical laugh, such as Dives in his torments may sometimes give way to.

"La Corriveau has betrayed her trust in one terrible point," continued she. "She promised a death so easy that all men would say the lady of Beaumanoir died of heartbreak only, or by God's visitation! A natural death! The foul witch has used her stiletto and made a murder of that which, without it, had been none! Bigot will know it, must know it even if he dare not reveal it! for how in the name of all the saints is it to be cancelled?"

"But, my God! this will never do!" continued she, starting up, "I look like very guilt!" She stared fiercely in the mirror at her hollow eyes, pale cheeks, and white lips. She scarcely recognized herself. Her bloom and brightness had vanished for the time.

"What if I have inhaled some of the poisoned odor of those cursed roses?"

touch of her armor of fashionable attire would restore her confidence in herself, and enable her to brave down any suspicion in the mind of the Intendant,—at any rate it was her only resource, and Angelique was not one to give up even a lost battle, let alone one half gained through the death of her rival.

Fanchon came in haste at the summons of her mistress. She had long waited to hear the bell, and began to fear she was sick or in one of those wild moods which had come over her occasionally since the night of her last interview with Le Gardeur.

The girl started at sight of the pale face and paler lips of her mistress. She uttered an exclamation of surprise, but Angelique, anticipating all questions, told her she was unwell, but would dress, and take a ride out in the fresh air and sunshine to recruit.

"But had you not better see the physician, my Lady?—you do look so pale to-day, you are really not well!"

"No, but I will ride out," and she added in her old way, "perhaps, Fanchon, I may meet some one who will



SUNSHINE IN THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

thought she, shuddering at the supposition; but she reassured herself that it could not be. "Still, my looks condemn me! The pale face of that dead girl is looking at me out of mine! Bigot if he sees me, will not fail to read the secret in my looks."

She glanced at the clock; the morning was far advanced towards noon; visitors might soon arrive, Bigot himself might come, she dare not deny herself to him. She would deny herself to no one to-day! She would go everywhere and see everybody, and show the world, if talk of it should arise, that she was wholly innocent of that girl's blood.

She would wear her brightest looks, her gayest robe, her hat and fashers the newest from Paris. She would ride out into the city,—go to the Cathedral,—show herself to all her friends, and make every one say or think that Angelique des Meloises had not a care or trouble in the world.

She rang for Fanchon, impatient to commence her toilet, for when dressed she knew that she would feel like herself once more, cool and defiant. The

be better company than the physician. Qui sait?" And she laughed with an appearance of gaiety which she was far from feeling, and which only half imposed on the quick-witted maid who waited upon her.

"Where is your aunt, Fanchon? When did you see Dame Dodier?" asked she, really anxious to learn what had become of La Corriveau.

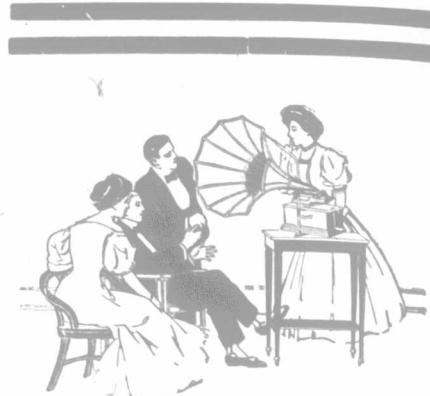
"She returned home this morning, my Lady! I had not seen her for days before, but supposed she had already gone back to St. Valier,—but Aunt Dodier is a strange woman, and tells no one her business."

"She has, perhaps, other lost jewels to look after besides mine," replied Angelique mechanically, yet feeling easier upon learning the departure of La Corriveau.

"Perhaps so, my Lady. I am glad she is gone home. I shall never wish to see her again."

"Why?" asked Angelique, sharply, wondering if Fanchon had conjectured anything of her aunt's business.

"They say she has dealings with that




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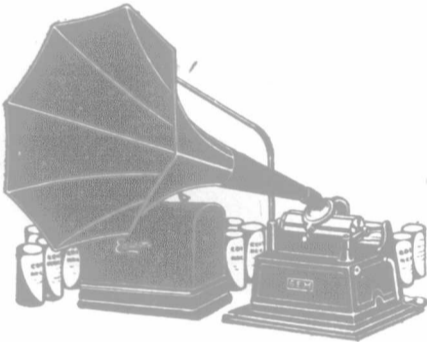
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complaints. They are lightly fed on oats, and are on pasture most of the time, being only stabled at night. Your help in this difficulty would be greatly appreciated.

BREEDER.

Ans. 1.—In looking up the old veterinary authors for a century past, we find they all make use of the terms mallenders (fore leg) and sallenders (hind leg) for this disease, but just how, or why, these terms were first made use of we are unable to discover. The treatment for this disease is both constitutional and local, but generally remedies seem to have very little or no

leg, and in front of the hock in the hind leg, so often met with in Clydesdale-bred horses, is a condition of the system which predisposes to this condition. In fact, it is looked upon by some authorities as being hereditary, and seldom free from animals of certain strains. It is really an eczema of a non-contagious character, which soon becomes chronic.

BLISTER FOR SWEENEY

What is a good blister for sweeney? I have a horse with the shoulder badly decayed, but there is no lameness.

J. R.



MAIN STREET OF A PRAIRIE TOWN.

effect. In horses that are over-fat and plethoric, a physic may be given. This is followed up with alteratives, such as Fowler's solution of arsenic, in from 1/4 to 1 ounce doses, three times a day. A little vaseline applied to the edges of the cracks will keep them soft, and assist in the removal of the horny excrescences. The sores may be touched occasionally with a stick of nitrate of silver. The legs should be kept as dry as possible; the stable kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The horses should have regular exercise or work, and careful feeding at all times.

2.—The cause of the cracks in the skin found behind the knee of the fore

Ans.—A blister for sweeney is made by mixing thoroughly together powdered cantharides, 1/2 ounce; lard, 3 ounces. The hair must be clipped off, and the ointment well rubbed in for twenty minutes. Tie his head up for forty-eight hours, then wash off the blister and smear with vaseline. Give the horse exercise every day after blistering. Repeat the blister in three weeks, if necessary.

MARE HAS LEUCORRHOEA--- DOG WITH RACHITIS

1. A mare, six years old, weight 1,200, owing to malformation, carried her foal over time; dead 10 days. A veterinary who attended her caused

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forced delivery. She became very thin. I turned her on grass all summer, and am working her now. She is fat this fall, and keeps fat, but a discharge, slightly pinkish, appears at usual time of heat, and with bad odor. Suggest remedy.

2. A spaniel pup two months old, was very thin. I think he had distemper. He is in thriving condition at present, but knuckles on front foot, and seems weak in cords. What can I do for him? G. H. C.

Ans.—1. Your mare has leucorrhoea, the result of the decomposition of the dead foal which she carried. The irritation caused by the products of decomposition set up "septic metritis" (inflammation of the womb). Syringe or flush out the womb with a solution of permanganate of potash; one dram of the permanganate to each quart of luke-warm water. Use about a gallon of the solution once a day, and keep up the treatment as long as you find it necessary.

2. Your puppy has a disease of the bones, "rachitis, or rickets." Give him 5 grains of calcium phosphate, mixed with his feed three times a day, also a teaspoonful of cod liver oil twice daily. Let him have a bone to gnaw quite often.

HAS SIMPLE STEER

A two-year-old steer, when driven, always goes in a circle to the left, and when eating frequently turns around to the left. He seems somewhat simple. Was all right when a calf. Am told that it is his third stomach that is affected. Please give cause of trouble and remedy. S.Y.

Ans.—There is pressure on the brain. The pressure may be from a bony tumor or a tumor of soft structure. In many cases it is a blood clot. However, the animal always turns in a circle, and travels to the side opposite the seat of trouble. If the cause is a bony tumor, or a fibrous tumor, the animal will not recover, but if the pressure is the result of a soft substance, such as a blood clot, it may become absorbed and the steer get well. But, usually, if the animal is in good condition it is best to slaughter it for beef. This should be done early, as emaciation is likely to take place, when the carcass would be unfit for food.

TREATMENT OF SIDE BONES—BOG SPAVIN

1. What is the best treatment for sidebone? Had a horse with sidebone first noticed last April or May. Showed no sign of lameness all summer till first part of November. Then he limped, turning round at the end of field plowing. Seems gradually getting more lame. Am using a very good liniment which takes out all soreness.

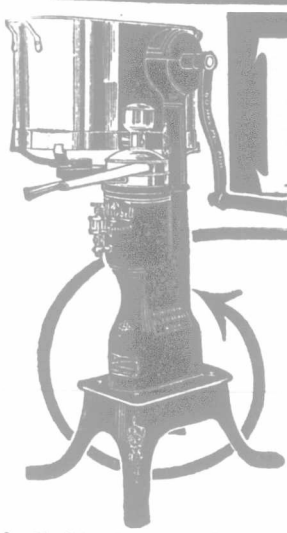
2. Would you advise treating a bog spavin that causes no lameness? If so, what would you use? H. H.

Ans.—1. Attend to the feet, have the walls cut down every four weeks, and be sure they are quite level. Keep the feet moist by stuffing them with wet flaxseed meal while in the stable. The treatment consists of firing and blistering. The firing must be done by a veterinary surgeon. Use bar shoes.

2. Generally, it is best to let sleeping dogs lie, but when it is considered advisable to treat bog spavin, whether the horse is lame or not, use blister composed of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; lard, 6 drams. Mix well, and rub in well for twenty minutes. This will sometimes bring about the desired result. The horse's head must be tied up for forty-eight hours, while the blister is on. At the expiration of that time wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks, if necessary.

BROKEN BONE IN LEG—TROUBLE WITH MARE IN FOAL

1. An eight-year-old mare in foal suddenly lost use of left hind leg. She is in good condition and eats well, but stands in same position all the time



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Why not do it with as little labor as possible?

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I H C Cream Harvesters are of two styles—chain drive and gear drive—each made in four sizes. It will pay you to look into the matter and see what extra profits one of these machines will bring you. Call on the International agent of your town and get a catalogue. Or, if you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

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a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

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1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?
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and cannot be moved. There are no indications of anything wrong, except that the muscles on inside of leg are harder than usual. She has been ridden to school by one boy for quite a while.

2. Also three-year-old mare in foal that has her hind legs swollen from hocks down, except after working. Work her a little every day, and feed her wild hay, straw and chopped oats.

She is fat, but not very full of life. W. J. B.

Ans.—1. The symptoms point to a fracture of one of the bones of the leg, lower down the leg, the hip will appear probably in the region of the hip. The suddenness of the lameness, together at the seat of injury. If the leg is gently stands in one place, leads us to make this diagnosis. Examine the leg carefully, especially the quarter. If the

trouble is there you will probably find the parts near the point of the hip much flatter than the opposite quarter.

If the fracture happens to be of a bone normal, but there will be some deformity applied to the suspected part, crepitation (a grating sound) may be heard. This is the grinding of the broken extremities

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of the bone on each other and would confirm the diagnosis. The treatment of fracture is: First, place the horse in comfortable slings so that she may rest easily; the slings will also assist in relieving the sound leg of weight. If the fracture is in any of the pelvic bones (in the hip region), nothing further need be done, but if in a bone lower down the leg, the case will be different and more serious. The bones that may be treated with a reasonable amount of success are the bones within the hoof, and those below the knee and hock. Above these points the treatment of fracture is not often crowned with success. Even in the more favorable bones we sometimes meet with disappointment. When the fracture is located, if the part is not very much swollen, a plaster of Paris cast must be applied over a thick layer of cotton wool, the latter to prevent irritation and abrasion of the skin by the cast. The cast is made by mixing plaster of Paris with cold water to the consistency of thin mortar. A strong bandage is now rolled around the leg, over the cotton wool. Each time the bandage is rolled around the leg an assistant applies the plaster with his hand until the whole bandage is covered with the plaster. The cast must be carried above and below the fracture several inches so as to immobilize the parts and facilitate union. The cast must be left in position for at least two months. One is guided as to when it should be removed by the action of the horse. It may be necessary to keep her in slings during this length of time, but the animal may not be able to work for several months. It is best to consult a veterinarian if you can.

the hand cranks would be from 36 to 48 inches, which would be a rather large pulley. If possible slow the speed of the gasoline engine one-half and use an eighteen to twenty-four inch wood split pulley. If this cannot be done, I would put a four-inch split wood pulley on the crank shaft of the engine and use an eighteen to twenty-four inch wood pulley on the fanning mill.

PROF. F. J. SMITH,
M. A. C.

CLOVER SEEDING ON GUMBO

We have about three acres of our potato land which is inclined to gumbo. Would you advise seeding this in clover next spring? If soil cannot be obtained from a clover field is it possible to buy seed inoculated.

C. H. B.

Ans.—It is difficult to get land that is inclined to gumbo into a sufficiently mellow state to warrant a seeding to clover. If however you plowed it well last fall and find that it is in good condition in the spring you might have good results from seeding down with a thin sowing of barley as a nurse crop. A great deal will depend on the season. If heavy rains come and the surface becomes hard and crusty there is not much hope for a thick stand of clover. With the average farmer best results are obtained by inoculating the full with soil from an old clover field. If it is impossible to get such earth, some agricultural colleges and experimental stations prepare a culture that is sent out in bottles with directions for treating the clover seed before sowing. For some years Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has sent out cultures.



THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE.

2. Her circulation is sluggish, owing to her being in foal. Keep your stable well ventilated day and night, and exercise her every day. It is better to do without drugs with a mare in foal, if possible.

ANIMALS EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE

I am a squatter on C. P. R. land and own three horses and one colt. I own no land. I bought a second-hand binder from a company and gave them a note which falls due this fall. It being impossible for me to pay it, can they take my horses or cattle?

A. H.

Ans.—Any three of your horses which you choose are exempt, but the odd one is liable to seizure. You also can keep six cows.

ROLLER VS. PACKER

Which do you consider most preferable, a packer or a roller? State reasons why, and when and how it should be made use of?

A. T.

Ans.—Generally speaking the packer is the best. This question was answered a few weeks ago and will be taken up in our "Topics for Discussion" some time before seeding.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Where can I get a book on "Landscape Gardening"?

BALCARRES READER.

Ans.—An excellent work on this line of work is "Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration," by S. T. Maynard. It is published by Wiley & Sons, of New York, or can be secured from this office for \$1.50 post paid.

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.

RUNNING FANNING MILL WITH ENGINE

Have a three horse-power gasoline engine and a Chatham Northwest fanning mill, No. 2. Wish to fix up the fanning mill so that I can run it with the engine. The diameter of engine pulley is 8 inches, and the speed, 360 revolutions per minute. What size pulley should I place on fanning mill to enable me to run it at the right speed?

T. W. D.

Ans.—A fanning mill crank is turned by hand from 60 to 80 revolutions per minute. If the mill were belted directly to the mentioned gasoline engine, the diameter of the pulley to replace

LOOK




The two upper pictures show absolutely all there is to the light, simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. It can easily be washed perfectly clean in three minutes and has twice the skimming force of common bowls. Wears a lifetime. The World's Best.

The lower picture shows a common, disk-filled bowl with 42 disks. Other sorts are about equally bad.

Simplicity is only one of many Tubular advantages. Do you wonder that Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined? That Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines?

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. America's oldest separator concern.





Write for Catalogue No. 186

29 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Your Time Is Worth \$2000 A Year



You can make \$2,000 a year with the Powers Well Machine and carry on your regular farm work. Our Combined Boring and Drilling Rig is the most complete machine on earth. It is mounted on wheels and the auger or drill operates through center of platform. No change in mounting necessary for moving to the next place. One man and team easily run it alone. Bore 100 feet in 10 hours and drills as fast as any.

This is your chance to make a fortune with only a small investment.

Write for catalogue and our easy terms.

Lisle Mfg. Co., Box 639, Clarinda, Iowa.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Grain Growers

Get the Habit

OF SHIPPING YOUR GRAIN ON CONSIGNMENT TO US. WE GET THE TOP PRICES AS WE ARE DIRECT EXPORTERS

Continental Grain Co. Ltd.

223 GRAIN EXCHANGE

Winnipeg

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.

CO-OPERATIVE MILL AND ELEVATOR

To whom can I write for particulars regarding the organization of a farmers' mill and elevator co-operative association? I would like to secure a copy of by-laws, etc.

CASTOR SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write to D. D. Campbell, shippers' agent, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. No doubt he will give you names of such concerns now in operation.

RECOVERY OF LOST CATTLE

I made arrangements with a friend to take charge of some cattle at three dollars a head per year, I to take the increase. He lost me a cow and two yearling heifers, and did not make any efforts to find them. I saw an advertisement in one of our papers of the two heifers, and I had to go and see them. They were my heifers, but the man would not let me have them till I paid him fifteen dollars for keeping them, as he had advertised them in the paper. The cow I never got. Can I recover the value of the cow and the fifteen dollars I had to pay from the man who agreed to look after them? W. M. S.

Ans.—A man who takes charge of cattle is not an insurer, and is only obliged to take reasonable care, and also liable only for ordinary negligence. The liability of the party taking charge of your cattle, therefore, depends upon the circumstances under which he allowed them to get lost.

GOSSIP

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Sunny Slope Stock Farm, the property of John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., is noted as the home of one of the choicest herds of Shorthorn cattle in the far-famed ranching country of Sunny Alberta. From Calgary the farm is situated fifteen miles distant and two miles from Priddis. Founded as was this herd, on imported and Canadian bred selections of the highest standard of excellence procurable, and ever since headed by good Scotch-berd sires, it should not be questioned why it is that it has produced so many prize winning animals of merit. At present the standard of excellence of the herd is characterized by the low-down, thick fleshed early maturing and easy feeding type, and since disposing of his farm Mr. Ramsay regrets being forced to disband his herd. The forty head now found on the farm represent from a breeder's standpoint a number of the best Scotch-bred strains.

One of the choice females Olive Wenlock, eight years old was a winner at Toronto as a three year old and once champion female at New Westminster and Victoria exhibitions. She carries the characteristic individuality that once made her a top-notch. Belinda 5th, a red cow, only six years old and sired by Scottish Pride is another strong-boned female. Village Jeannie sired by Village Champion Imp., a female six years old, has proven herself one of the best breeders at Sunny Slope. she possesses good Shorthorn character.

Another cow of famous breeding and prime individuality, is Howard Queen 2nd, a red only eight years old. Aberdeen Hero. Then there is Miss famous Mina family, being sired by This female belongs to the Cicely got by Trout Creek Hero, an other female of good merit.

Several especially choice bred heifers are found in the herd, notably a red heifer 2 years old. Miss Belinda out of Belinda 5th and sired by Lucerne, Imp. There are also some equally as good yearling heifers. Such noted stock bulls have been used as sires in the herd as, Trout Creek Hero, for a number of years champion bull in Alberta. Remus, prize winner in Toronto as a calf, and as a yearling was an impressive sire. Lucerne, imported, was one of the most recent sires used. He proved himself a grand stock getter. Mr. Ramsay has sold his farm and must dispose of his entire herd.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



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

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

DAVIDSON & CO.

Cor. 11th and Princess Brandon, Man.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE. 32 Editions. \$10,000 Book. 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.

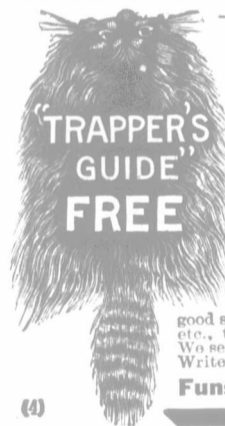
RAW

Toronto, 1815. Walkerton, 1895

ALL KINDS WANTED

FURS

in any quantity. Ship by freight express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc. O. H. ROGERS, Direct Exporter and Manufacturer, WALKERTON CANADA



Cash For Skins

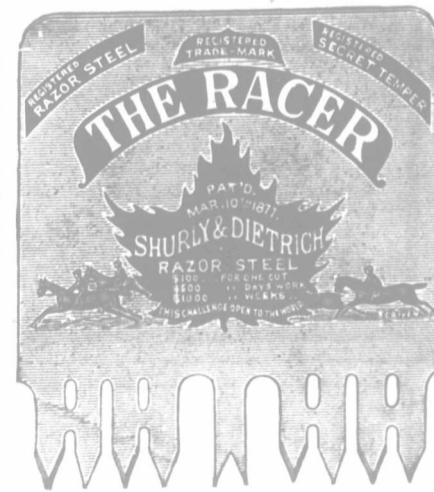
You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. Coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx and other furs are valuable. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. The fierce competition among buyers at our big sales enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker.

Big Money in Trapping While work on the farm is slack, do some trapping. It's good sport and pays big profits. We furnish trapping outfits at cost. Traps, Baits, etc., that make trapping easy. Write today for Catalog C and full particulars. We send our New Trappers' Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write for them today. Act now, for this is your big money-making opportunity! Funsten Bros. & Co., 90 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Only St. Louis selling member of American Fur Exchange

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manuf'd only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

The Brandon Tannery

Successors to CARRUTHERS & CO., Custom Tanners



Send for our new illustrated, descriptive catalogue of tanning charges, Galloway and sheep-lined coats, robes, gauntlets, etc.

Tannery, Brandon

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. \$10,000 Book Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather bound, 450 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hides and Fur Shippers, \$1.25. Write today. ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.

Mount Birds

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easy to learn. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N.W. SCHUBERT, TAXIDER 5029A Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Taxidermy Book FREE

Write for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N.W. SCHUBERT, TAXIDER 5029A Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Founded 1866



Cream Separator easily be washed in three minutes the skimming bowls. Wears Best.

Wears a common, 12 disks. Other ad.

Only one of many tubular sales exist not all, others combined? That tubular probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines of Tubulars in engineering industries, or concern.

Write for Catalogue No. 186

BRANDON CO. Winnipeg, Man.

can make \$2,000 with the Myers Well Machine

Work on your regular work. Our Com-Boring and Drilling is the most common machine on earth, mounted on wheels the auger or drill rates through center of platform. No noise in mounting necessary for moving the next place. The man and team easily run it alone. Bore 100 feet in 10 hours and drills as fast as any.

This is your chance to make a fortune with only a small investment.

Write for easy terms. Clarinda, Iowa.

R. W. McClure E. A. Cohen

& McClure solicitors

MANITOBA

owers

it

OUR GRAIN SENT TO US. PRICES AS EXPORTERS

Grain

CHANGE

Weg

H.B.K.

BRAND

MITTS AND GLOVES

Would not be so popular if they were not right.

Your money is always ready to be returned, if you are not absolutely satisfied.

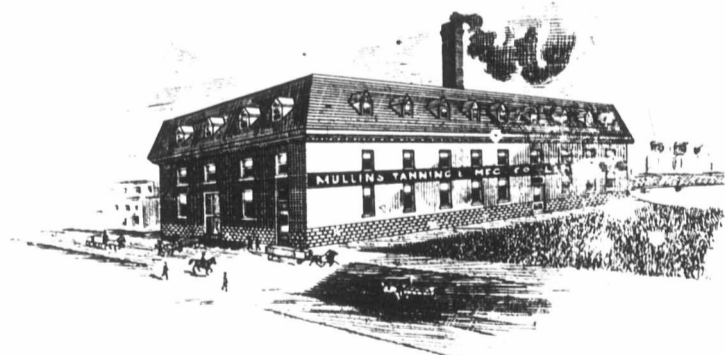
On sale at all first class stores.

MAKERS

The HUDSON BAY KNITTING Co.
MONTREAL

SHIP YOUR HIDES

To the largest and best equipped tannery in Western Canada and
GET HIGHEST MARKET PRICES



We are manufacturers of all kinds of leather and makers of high-class Galloway Coats and Robes. Our Raw Hide Halters are guaranteed unbreakable and hand-made. All dealers keep them. Custom tanning a specialty. Further particulars on application.

Mullin's Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
382 NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horsemen

Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices giving size and number you require.

SPECIAL FARMERS' MEETINGS

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is arranging for circuits of farmers' meetings throughout the province at which lecturers on agricultural topics will speak. Lecturers are provided by the department to address meetings in Saskatchewan, and are sent free of charge to districts that undertake to provide accommodation and work up a good meeting. The meetings held during the winter months are confined as far as possible to the lines of railway in order to avoid difficult and disagreeable drives during the cold weather. During the summer, however, courses of meetings are arranged at places in the newer districts where it is impossible to hold them during the winter.

Last year about 150 agricultural meetings were held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Department, and this season it is expected that the number will be increased. To this educational work, as well as to the favorable season, a measure of the success that farmers experienced may undoubtedly be traced. It is reasonable to assume that by the adoption of the most approved methods of cultivation the production of any district may be increased, and this is one result that the department has in view. The lecturers engaged this year by the department include such capable and well known farmers as Superintendent McKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm; Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of Tree Planting Division, Indian Head; A. P. Stevenson, a well-known horticulturist of Manitoba; Matthew Snow, Assistant Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg; Duncan Anderson, Orillia, and William Newman, Lorneville, Ont.; John A. Mooney, formerly of Valley River, Man., but now of Regina; John Miller, Indian Head; J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle; P. M. Bredt, Regina; A. B. Potter, Langbank, as well as members of the agricultural department, Regina, including Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture; W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture; W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying; T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, also Professor A. R. Greig, of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

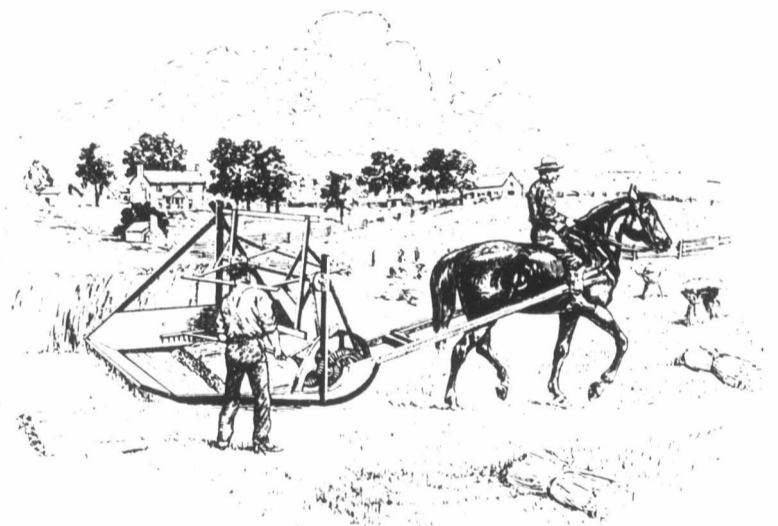
The speakers will begin their circuits immediately after the agricultural so-



THE LATE CYRUS HALL McCORMICK,
Inventor of the Reaper

Rapidly increasing populations must be fed — new land areas were necessary to produce the raw products from which to prepare a food supply and something must be done to facilitate the garnering in of those crops. The late Cyrus Hall McCormick was the man among the inventive geniuses of the day, blessed with the brains to contrive with wood and iron to reap the harvests. The results of early efforts were a clumsy implement. The average man smiled at it — hard-headed farmers who considered themselves practical sneered at it — common laborers condemned it. But from the huge machine put into action by Cyrus Hall McCormick in the early thirties has been developed the compact harvesters of today.

Contributing then, as the reaper has done, so much to the development of agriculture and the world's advancement too much honor cannot be done the inventor. The man who helps to make the annual burden of the agricultural class lighter seldom gets his due. The farmer who realizes what improvements on his farm the reaper has helped to



FORERUNNER OF OUR SELF-BINDER—REAPER MADE IN 1831.

cities' convention, which will be held at Regina during the last week of January. For particulars write F. Hedley Auld, Regina.

THE LATE CYRUS HALL McCORMICK

What would be the state of agriculture throughout the crop producing areas of the world today were it not for the reaper? All is mere conjecture; but it is safe to say that the vast prairie tracts in Western Canada now producing millions of bushels of choice grains annually would remain as unfruitful as they were a half century ago. And without improved lands magnificent cities are impossible, so that with the reaper blotted from our history it is necessary to picture the world's advancement in a crude state.

But Providence looks after her own.

make possible will feel like joining with those who have studied inventions and followed the labors of inventors in honoring the late Cyrus Hall McCormick, this year, the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES

In another column of this issue Traynor Bros., Meadowlawn Farm, Condie, Sask., draw attention to their offering in Clydesdale stallions and mares. Messrs. Traynor have the reputation of owning some of the best showing Clydesdales in Western Canada. Their offering is worthy of buyers' inspection.

It will be remembered by readers that this firm imported last year from the United States a bunch of Clydesdale females, among which were two

7% GUARANTEED

Returns absolutely secure. A postal card will bring you information of a highly satisfactory investment. R. E. Kemerer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

Low Round Trip Rates to

Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment, Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains. Compartment Library Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

3--Through Express Trains Daily--3

THE "TORONTO EXPRESS" Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.

The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 18.15, and the "Atlantic Express" at 8.00 daily, making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WESTERN

EXCURSIONS

Single Fare

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to

VANCOUVER

VICTORIA and

WESTMINSTER

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS

Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.

HELP WANTED

We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advertisement, introducing and advertising on K. V. J. "Single Stock and" poultry-specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 11, selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or farmer's son, permanent, or for full and winter months. Write for particulars. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

fillies of exceptional high standing at State fairs, and finally grand champion and reserve champion females at that court of last decision in the American live-stock world, the International Exposition at Chicago. These mares were Ladylike and Mayoress, two of the best quality and most richly-bred females ever brought into the West.

In addition to these the Meadowlawn Farm stud includes some of the best of the get of the exceptional breeding sires, Baron's Gem and Black Ivory, mention of the names alone being sufficient warrant of their breeding and quality. In the show-rings and as breeders the Traynor Clydesdales have been most successful. Their stud stallion, Black Ivory, was first in the aged class at the Regina Spring Show of 1909, where eleven of the leading Clydesdale stallions in Western Canada competed for the honors. One of their Baron's Gem mares was first, and their imported filly, Mona's Queen third, in the two-year-old section. Again at the Regina summer fair, the Meadowlawn offering was most successful, among the awards won being first in the two-year-old stallion class on Homespun, repeated their International performance with Ladylike, carried the honors in the two-year-old section with Mona's Queen, and won several less important classes.

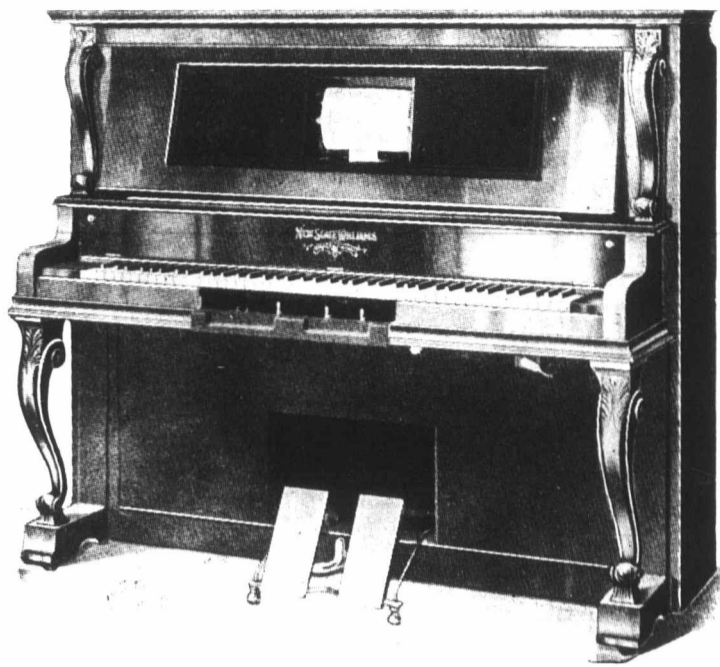
NEW SCIENCE OF FARM PLANT BREEDING
(Continued from page 1699)

to go one step further in the study of plant improvement and introduce composite crossing, or the crossing of many distinct varieties and the blending of the desirable points of each in one plant.

In explaining composite crossing, it must be observed that Nature does not relish a change in her plans. When two widely different plants or animals are crossed, progeny is produced which may resemble either one parent or the other, or it may resemble both, or neither. In other words, a clash of blood may result in "Sports" with some traits superior to those possessed by the parents. This sportive tendency is exemplified in live-stock in such breeds as the Polled-Hereford cattle, the red Angus cattle, and Dutch-Belted cattle. By seizing upon these sports and by judicious selection they can be perpetuated, in case they show marked points of desirability. Thus in composite breeding of cereals a number of varieties of cereals were taken and brought down to a single progeny of mixed blood. "Sports" are brought to life, sometimes as many as several hundred, some of which are markedly valuable. For instance, eight varieties of oats are selected. The first year they are mated in pairs, giving four sets of progeny. The four are mated in pairs the next year, and so on until one set of progeny remains containing the mixed blood of the eight original parents. No wonder then that Nature indulged in a wild riot of queer and unusual new types—perhaps from two hundred to one thousand new and distinct types. The skilled plant breeder starts to perpetuate them and fix this type. For a year or two these sports fail to breed true and it usually takes eight or ten years of careful selection of true types and discarding of undesirable specimens before the type is definitely fixed, and the newly created variety can be put into commercial use.

The future of cereal growing is exceedingly promising. There is every reason to believe that the farmer will no longer be handicapped as he has been by "run out" oats, by late light yielding wheat, or by poor forage crops. The experience of famous plant breeders indicates that an order for almost any kind of a plant can be executed, provided sufficient time is given and such characters as desired are found in some existing plant, either wild or cultivated. The desirable characters of different plants can be blended harmoniously in one plant and the undesirable characters eliminated by taking advantage of Nature's laws of variation, and perpetuated by her law that "like produces like" when pure blood once fixes type. The increased farm profits from the use of pure-bred cereals cannot be estimated or even imagined.

And the nights shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
— Longfellow.



The New Scale Williams Player Piano

The Instrument which Everyone can Play

There are many long winter evenings to come and you will find them all thoroughly enjoyable if you take up music. The Player Piano will be a constant source of pleasure, not only for yourself but everyone in your home.

Providence has blessed the farmers of Western Canada with an abundant harvest. There is great prosperity throughout the land. Never in the history of the world have the people as a class enjoyed greater wealth, education and luxury.

What are today considered necessities were rare luxuries a few years ago.

Every home should have the advantage of good Music whether there are children to educate or not.

Cicero uttered a grand truth when he said: "Cultivation of the mind is as necessary as food for the body."

Christmas is the climax of all that is musical in the family life, and THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANO IS THE GREATEST OF ALL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

This wonderful instrument enables anyone to enjoy the finest compositions and to play them himself without training or previous musical knowledge, with every modulation and shade of feeling of the great artist-composer.

Don't you realize, Mr. Reader, that this is for you and that every one in your household could play it and enjoy it? Think of the possibilities it offers for the home study of music. It is the highest form of recreation. Nothing more elevating, more refining, and so successful in bringing about a real community of hearts.

Write us today and ask for Catalogue F and particulars of gradual payment plan.

Gross, Coulding & Skinner, Ltd.

323 Portage Avenue Dept. A Winnipeg

Canada's Best Flour

For
Bread



For
Pastry

ALWAYS Gives Satisfaction

What More Could You Wish For?

SOLD OUT OF BERKSHIRES

Chas. F. Lyall, of Strome, Alta., in ordering a change of advertisement says: "I am sold out of Berkshire pigs until my young litters come in the spring. The demand was never better, and already I am booking orders for spring shipments. My Short-horns are wintering well, especially are my young stock in good condition. I have a number of A 1 young bull calves also a few heifers that I am now offering for sale. Intending purchasers would do well to note Mr. Lyall's advertisement and write him for particulars.

THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL

The Campaign Manual, 1909, compiled by F. S. Spence, and published by the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, is primarily intended as a hand book for local option workers, but will be found valuable as a compendium of useful information for all students of the temperance question. It contains the latest available statistics concerning the consumption of liquor, the progress of prohibition, and the success that has attended legislation for the restriction of the liquor traffic, both in Canada and other parts of the world. Its 128 pages are crowded with condensed statements of fact and argument, the whole being carefully indexed.

Special features are the consideration from a Canadian standpoint of the economical aspect of the liquor question, and very full details concerning the law governing local option in the province of Ontario. It is published at the Alliance Office in Toronto. Price in paper covers, 15 cts., in cloth covers, 25 cts.

WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" Brands are
The Highest Grade on the Market

EMPIRE Wood Fibre Plaster
EMPIRE Cement Wall Plaster
GOLD DUST Finish Plaster
GILT EDGE Plaster of Paris
and
Other Gypsum Products.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Ltd.

Office and Mill

Winnipeg, Man.

PREPARING FOR FAIR

In these days when increasing interest is being taken in the live stock industry as an important branch of agriculture in the Canadian West, the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show is an event in the agricultural life of the community worthy of the serious attention of farmers who are desirous of learning something of the most efficient and economical methods of fitting fat stock.

The Winter Fair is an institution of comparatively recent growth in Western Canada, but it has already more than proved its worth as an important educational factor and here it may be remarked that in no branch of agriculture is education more deserving of encouragement than in that branch known as animal husbandry.

The farmer whose knowledge of his business is limited to the raising of grain has yet much to learn and it requires no gift of prophesy to predict that in a few years this scant equipment will ill serve one whose livelihood and money earning capacity must depend on his ability to cultivate and reinforce his land to the best advantage.

The prize list of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show will contain a very complete classification for beef cattle breeds, and strenuous efforts are being put forth to secure a record entry of mutton sheep and bacon hogs. The stallion entry is certain to be a large one, judging from the experience of former years.

The Manitoba Poultry Association and the Canadian Seed Growers Association will hold their annual exhibitions in conjunction with the Winter Fair and it may be predicted that the combined efforts of the varied associations will make the Manitoba Winter Fair of 1910 mark a new epoch in the history of Winter Fairs in Western Canada.

The dates of the Fair are March, 5-11 and all inquiries concerning it should be addressed to Chas. Fraser, Secretary, Brandon, Man.

\$25 Handsome Fur Coat \$25

A Splendid Illustration of EATON Values.



16-1250
\$25.00

THIS comfortable and stylish Coat is made of solid whole skins of soft, silky Astrachan, fine, close curl. The high collar and wide revers of Alaska Sable insure the utmost warmth and comfort to the wearer. For genuine protection you could have nothing warmer, and at the same time there is style and quality to the coat which would seem impossible at such a low price, did you not know that the coat is made throughout in our own workrooms. It comes to you direct from the makers, so it is easy to understand that \$25.00 is only a very reasonable advance on the actual cost of manufacture. It is our constant endeavor to increase our facilities for buying, manufacturing and selling so that we may supply you with reliable goods at the lowest possible price. Whenever possible, we manufacture goods ourselves, so that we may give you the advantage of the small manufacturers' profit we would otherwise have to pay.

Our large Clothing Factories—the largest in the Empire selling direct to the wearer—have placed us in a position to sell clothing of highest merit at prices which greatly reduce your cost of living.

The Eaton Mail Order Service is the outcome of our desire to place the advantages of our great stores at your disposal. No matter where you live in this broad Canada, you can safely and conveniently deal with us by mail. Our Mail Order Service is the growth of years, and experience has enabled us to provide a prompt and satisfactory means of supplying your daily needs at prices that effect a material saving on every purchase.

Our Catalogue shows how you may save money on your everyday needs. It will be sent free to any address.

16 1250.—Woman's Black Astrachan Lamb Coat, made of solid whole skins. It is 30 inches long and has fitted back and box front; lined throughout with quilted Italian cloth; exceptionally high collar and wide revers; trimmed with finest quality Western Sable.

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TENTH ANNUAL LIVESTOCK EX- POSITION

(Continued from page 1701)

quality and action. Gартly Pride, that invincible prince of champions, was quickly assigned first place, later being made champion of the breed, with Royal Choice and Borland Chief second and fifth respectively—a great victory for Graham Bros. and Canada indeed. In three year olds "Very Likely," a Glasgow champion, a thick, soggy, good-legged colt, was rated above Graham Bros.' Coniston, who was not looking his best, while Grecian, by Marcellus, owned by John Graham, was placed third. This last is a grand type of Clydesdale, big and smooth and a capital mover and would not have looked a bit out of place at the head of his class. With a bit more condition and a recovery from the effects of a rough passage, this colt will be a hard one to beat.

Two year olds furnished two types—the upstanding and the blocky—the judges mixing them considerably in the placing. First went to a pleasing low-set, smooth colt of Galbraiths; second to McLay and third to Graham Bros. on Abby Gale, an upstanding colt with quality of feet, legs, feather and type to suit any Scotchman's fancy. Fourth went to John Graham's very good colt Nascarille. In one year olds Graham Bros. were easily first and second with Macgregor Blend and Paul Jones.

Clydesdale females as a lot were somewhat superior to the stallions. In aged mares, the first five were a great bunch and furnished a hard nut for the judges to crack. Finally, Pride of Drumlanrig was placed first, with Clark's Queen Lily second and Princess Goodwin third. Queen Lily is a beautiful type Clyde mare—big, smooth, true in character and a great mover and it simply is a matter of opinion whether she should go first or second. Three year old fillies brought into prominence the get of Gallant Carruchan when Lady Carruchan and Cherry Carruchan got first and second, with McLay Bros.' Baronness of L. by Baronson third. Two year olds were the classiest bunch at the show. The first prize one Princess Fortune later being made Champion Clydesdale mare. Fairbairn's Lady Fergus, with her excellence of character and sweetness throughout was placed third, while Ringside talent were unanimous in voting her into a higher position. In yearlings Graham Bros. were easily first with Penrith Maid, by all odds the sweetest filly in the ring.

GOOD SHOWING IN SHIRES.

Not to be outdone by the Clydesdale fanciers, the Shire breeders of the United States furnished the finest display of the English Cart Horse ever seen in America. Moreover, the type is improving, if the placing of the awards is any criterion of popular sentiment. In almost every class were to be found one or more animals showing extra quality of underpinning, and where a reasonable amount of weight was combined with this, the possessor usually stood high in the prize list, but yet there are altogether too many of the wiry-haired, stilty-pasterned, beefy-legged type and the sooner this type is discarded the better it will be for the breed. In the stallion classes, Truman secured first with Dan Patch among the aged horses, first with Hepworth Conqueror in the three-year olds, and second and fourth in two-year olds. Special mention should be made of the winner in the two-year old class, a slashing brown fellow on capital feet and legs and a splendid mover, owned by Peter Hopley & Son. A great class of aged mares faced the judges, headed by the mighty brown, Ury Delands Sunshine, owned by Truman, and in three-year olds the winner was a wonderfully smooth toppy brown on the best of feet and legs, being recently imported by Hopley & Son along with the winning two-year old stallion of the same type. The male and female champions respectively were exceedingly weighty, toppy horses, but slightly coarse.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

Both American and foreign visitors pronounce the display of Percherons to be the greatest the world has ever seen. In a large class of aged stallions, Carnot, the champion of France, was easily first and champion of the show. Twenty-three three-year olds lined up for inspection and 41 two-year olds, making the most sensational showing of Percherons ever brought into a show ring. The competition in the mare class was very keen and witnessed a very different placing from what had been given at the state fairs, breed-type and quality combined being responsible for the change. The Belgian horse is coming into popular favor in the U. S., making a strong exhibit. As in the other breeds, there was a decided tendency on the part of the judges to get away from the coarse, old fashioned type and they were disposed to give official recognition to the ones of quality and action so desirable in any draft horse.

DRAFTERS IN HARNESS.

The 1909 drafter display was the most spectacular ever witnessed at the International, the work of judging this grand array forming a most interesting part of each evening's programme. It was mainly a duel for supremacy between the Clydesdales and Percherons, and in every case except for pairs under 3500 lbs. the renowned Morris Clydesdales were invincible. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on every occasion that the Geldings performed, showing that after all the Clydes are the "P.t.s of Packing town." In pairs under 3500 Armour scored first in a strong class, with Crouch & Son's Percherons a good second, and the leaders of the Morris six-horse team third, but in pairs weighing over 3500 the Morris wheel team came into their own again, defeating Armour's geldings, and a pair of extra drafty Percheron mares shown by Burgess & Son. In the class for three horses abreast the great Clyde geldings were again favorites and stepped into first place with Armour second and Swift's greys third. In the class for four-in-hands Morris repeated his victory in the former classes, the handsome Clydesdales being simply unbeatable.

RECORD IN THE SHEEP BARN.

The showing of sheep at this year's International eclipses all previous records, and it speaks volumes for Canadian breeders that they captured such a large share of the prize money, particularly in Leicesters, Shropshires, Suffolks, Lincolns, Cotswolds and fat wethers. Shropshires were judged by Professor W. J. Rutherford of Regina. It was a common remark that the showing of Shrops was by far the best ever seen in Chicago and according to the judge it was the greatest Shropshire exhibit ever gathered together on this continent. The Canadian exhibits of J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ontario; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford, and Lloyd Jones of Burford were especially strong. In the two-year old ram class, Lloyd Jones won first, Campbell 3rd. In yearling lambs, Lloyd Jones got third, and in the American special for the same class Campbell won third and fourth and Lloyd Jones fifth. In a fine class of 18 ram lambs, Campbell got third in regular class and first in American special, Lloyd Jones getting 3rd in the latter. Yearling ewes made the strongest class of the show both in numbers and quality, having 32 finely fitted animals in which Campbell won third. In ewe lambs under one year, Campbell won second and fifth in the American special, and for flock Lloyd Jones got third in the American special. For four lambs, either sex, get of one sire Campbell took first, Lloyd Jones third in the regular, while they duplicated these winnings in the American special. The champion Shropshire ram is owned by the Elmenford Farm and the champion ewe by Chandler Bros., Chariton, Iowa. The British Shropshire Ass'n Trophy for best flock was won by Chandler and the Pettifer \$250.00 challenge cup for best pen of four Shrop lambs, get of one sire and American bred, was captured by Campbell.

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In Suffolks James Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, was the only exhibitor, so he captured all the prizes. In the Oxford class, judged by Professor G. E. Day, of Guelph, the only exhibitor from Canada was J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, who won second for four lambs the get of one ram. Cooper and Nephews, Chicago, and McKerrow, of Pewaukee, won nearly all the prize money. Canadian exhibits in Cotswolds were small, Geo. Allen of Paris getting third for yearling ram. The rest of the prizes were fairly evenly divided between F. W. Harding, Wisconsin and Lewis Bros. of Illinois. In Southdowns Geo. McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, and Chas. Leet & Son won most of the prizes. Lloyd Jones of Burford winning third in the two-year ram class and third in the ram under one year.

In Lincoln's the Canadian exhibitors again won a fair share of the ribbons, against such well known exhibitors as Copper and Nephews, of Chicago, and Alex. Arnold of Wisconsin. L. Parkinson took first, second, third and fourth in the American special for ewe lamb under one year, and first and third in the regular class. He also secured first in the American special for four lambs the get of one sire, and second in the regular class. Arnold of Wisconsin had champion ram and ewe. Among the Dorsets, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ontario, was the only Canadian exhibitor showing only a few and winning third on ewe lamb under one year and

In Southdowns some very keen contests were witnessed, the chief exhibitors being Cooper and Nephews and the University of Wyoming from the U. S., and Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, from Canada. Drummond won first, Lloyd Jones second in yearling wethers; Lloyd Jones third in wether lambs and first with pen of five wether lambs, Drummond winning third in the same class. The Championship in Southdowns, went to Drummond's yearling. In Leicesters Whitelaw had small opposition, winning practically all the prizes, including championship. In a small showing of Suffolks, Bowman, of Guelph, won first on yearling wether and first and second on wether lambs.

In medium wool and down types of grades and cross breeds competition was keen. A large number of American breeders being represented, still Canadian breeders captured most of the money. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., won 1st in yearling wether class, 2nd and 3rd with wether lambs, 1st with pen of five wether lambs and the championship with their yearling grade Shropshire.

In long wool types Canadians won almost everything. L. Parkinson, Guelph, got first in yearling wether class, Whitelaw, Guelph, won 3rd in above class; 1st, 2nd and 3rd in wether lamb class and with pen of five wether lambs. The championship in



PREPARING FOR ANOTHER BIG YEAR.

second of four lambs the get of one sire. In Leicesters A. and W. Whitelaw of Guelph were the principal exhibitors and won all the prize money, with the exception of one or two of the smaller prizes, and having the champion ram and ewe.

In a grand aggregation of fat sheep, Canadian exhibitors figured largely and succeeded in again carrying off the grand championship for the best wether in the show. In Shropshires, Canadians won as follows: Campbell s wether one year and under two; wether lamb, second, Campbell; pen of five wether lambs, second, Campbell and third Lloyd Jones. The University of Wisconsin had the champion wether, Campbell having reserve. In fat Oxfords, J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, won most of the prize money. For wethers one year and under, they secured second; for wether lamb, first and third, and for pen of five wether lambs first.

George Allen, Paris, Ontario, made a fine showing in Cotswolds, winning most of the prize money in very strong competition. He secured first for yearling wethers, first and second for wether lambs and first for a pen of five wethers, although for a champion wether the University of Wyoming came out ahead with their yearling. In fat Lincolns, L. Parkinson, of Guelph, had it all his own way, winning first, second and third for wether, one year and under; first second, third, and fourth in wether lambs, and first in pen of five wether lambs, and championship in above classes with his yearling wether. In Dorsets, R. H. Harding got third in the yearling wether class and second in the pen of five wether lambs.

above classes was won by Parkinson's yearling.

The grand championship of all breeds, grades and crosses was won by Sir Geo. Drummond's pure bred yearling Southdown.

SWINE ENTRIES STRONG

Entries in this department were in excess of those of former years, and as usual the American fat hog type was most in evidence. Canadian exhibits were small. T. A. Cox of Brantford, with Berkshires, being the only Canadian exhibitor. He won 4th in the aged boar class, 2nd for yearling and 2nd for boar under one year old. In the female classes his winnings were as follows: 3rd for aged sows, 2nd and 4th for sow over 18 months and 4th for yearling sow. In the herd consisting of boar and three sows under one year and boar and three sows under one year bred by exhibitor he won second. For boar and three sows under one year he got 3rd and 4th. For pen of four pigs under 6 months, produce of the same sow, he won 2nd in a very strong class. The champion boar and the champion sow were both shown by Peshurst Farm, Pa.

The grand champion pen of three barrows were Berkshires, shown by Iowa State College.

Other fat breeds—Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Duroc Jerseys made a grand showing, the former being much stronger than in previous years. In short it was a magnificent show of fat hogs. The grand championship for the best barrow, any age or breed, was won by the snuggest fat pork proposition one could imagine, in the form of a grand Poland China shown by J. Francis & Son, Illinois.

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Sheep-Lined Coats

For the past twenty years, Farmers, Ranchers and others of the Nor-West have been wearing this brand of Sheep-lined Coats. You can depend on them. If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, your merchant will cheerfully return your money.

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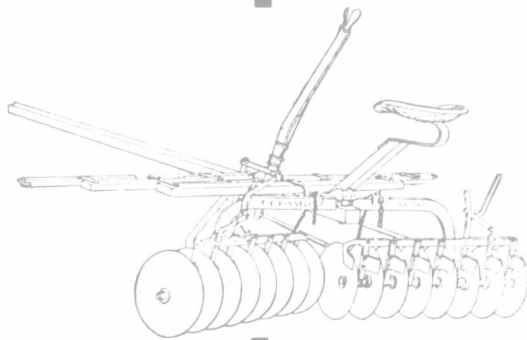
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"Bissell" Disk Harrows have greater cutting capacity than any other. All the weight falls on the rear, where the work is being done, taking it off the horses' necks, making it easier for them. The plates are so shaped that they go further under the soil-making an even, clean cut, turning the soil better than others, and pulverizing it thoroughly. Because the plates cut the surface clean off, the draft is relieved. In stiff, hard ground the "Bissell" does its work wonderfully, without the need of Pressure

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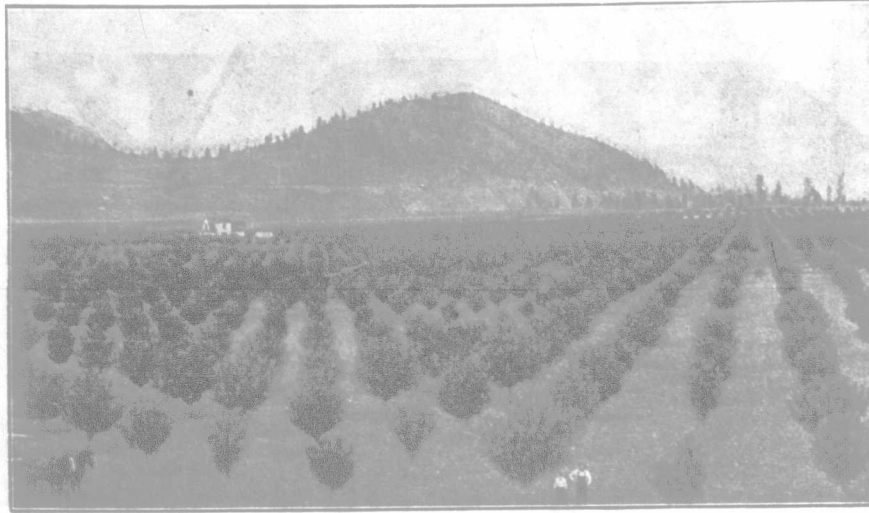


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Canadian farmers know that the "Bissell" is the best harrow in the West. We want to prove it to American farmers also. Free booklet does it. Write today. Dept. B.

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FRUIT LANDS

CHEAP PRODUCTIVE PROFITABLE

All under cultivation, plowed, and ready for planting; NO ROCKS; NO STUMPS; NO HILLS. Every foot of the ground can be planted the day you enter upon it. Orchards in this district are now giving net returns of \$400.00 per acre. Personal investigation solicited. The Riverside Nurseries, one of the largest in British Columbia, is located here. The district has passed experimental stage; has captured gold medals, cups and diplomas at first fairs in Spokane, Wash.; Nelson, B. C.; Vancouver, B. C. and Kalso, B. C.

The tract we are now placing on the market is the best available in the valley; only two miles from town; good schools; churches; three railroads and town conveniences; excellent soil and best climate in British Columbia. Easy terms, and bargain prices.

Write for particulars. As this advertisement may not appear again, cut it out.

Boundary Trust & Investment Co. Ltd.

Grand Forks, B. C.

G. M. Fripp, President

SHORTHORN AND CLYDESDALE AWARDS

Following are the awards in Short-horns:

Aged Bulls.—1, Carpenter and Ross, on Shenstone Albina; 2, F. W. Harding, on Side Light; 3, Carpenter & Ross, on Avondale; 4, W. H. Dunwoody, on Nonpariel Marquis; 5, C. E. Clark, on Superbus.

Two-year old.—1, Almendorf Farm, on King Cumberland; 2, Dunwoody, on Clipper's Choice; 3, J. A. Kilgour, on Scotch Sultan; 4, Herr Bros. & Reynolds, on Royal's Best; 5, Carpenter & Ross, on Barrister.

Senior yearlings.—1, E. W. Bowan, on Selection; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on The Captain; 3, F. W. Harding, on Red Marshall; 4 and 5, A. E. Stevenson, on Sultan's Choice and Golden Star.

Junior yearlings.—1, C. E. Clarke, on Ring Master; 2, D. R. Hanna, on Dale's Viscount; 3, F. W. Harding, on Sutlan Mine; 4, Thomas Johnson, on Oakland Star; 5, George & Stanton, on The Gallant.

Senior Calves.—1, Johnson, on Roan Sultan; 2, Harding, on Golden Laird; 3, Fox & Gallagher, on Prime Knight; 4, Almendorf Farm, on Victor; 5, Dunwoody, on Juno's Heir.

Junior Calves.—1, Harding, on Fond memory; 2, Harding, on Sultan Champion; 3, C. A. Saunders, on True Cumberland; 4 and 5, G. H. White, on Hampton's King and Choice Archer.

Aged Cows.—1, Clark, on Dorothea 2d; 2, Hanna, on Flora 90th; 3, Thomas Johnson & Son, on Duchess of Lancaster; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Sweet Duchess of Gloster; 5, Harding, on Merry Maid.

Two-year olds.—1, 2, 3, Johnson, on Christmas Lassie, Pleasant Valley Jilt and Countess Selma; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Lancaster Bud; 5, Dunwoody, on Princess Margaret.

Senior Yearlings.—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift; 2, Johnson, on Fair Start; 3, Iowa College, on Roan Lily; 4, Harding, on Anoka Acanite; 5, Dunwoody, on Wood Hill Belle 2nd.

Junior Yearling.—1, Hanna, on Susan Cumberland; 2, D. Tietzen, on Miss Marshall; 3 and 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Max Walton Dorothea and Max Walton Gloster; 5, C. E. Clark, on Nonpariel Quennie.

Senior Calves.—1, Clark, on Gloster Queen; Iowa College, on Roan Maid; 3, Johnson, on Mandolin 2nd; 4, Almendorf Farm, on Rose Strathallen.

Junior Calves.—1, Johnson, on Oakland Netty 2nd; 2, Clark, on Sparkling Gem; 3, Johnson, on Mary Anne of Oakland; 4, Hanna on Flower Girl 13th.

Senior Champion Bull.—Carpenter & Ross, on Shenstone Albina.

Junior & Grand Champion Bull.—Bowen, on Selection.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow.—Clark, on Dorothea 2d.

Junior Champion female.—Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift.

The awards in Clydesdales were:

Aged Stallions.—1, R. A. Fairbairn, on Gartly Pride; 2, Graham Bros, on Royal Choice; 3, Galbraith & Son, on Royal Prince; 4, McLay Bros., on Polar Star; 5, Graham Bros, on Borland Chief.

H.B.K.

BRAND

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FOR WORKING MEN

(Guaranteed to Wear Twelve Months)

If at the end of fifty-two weeks of hard usage [no matter what kind] a pair of "Husky" Shirts show signs of failure to keep up with the makers' guarantee, you are entitled to another pair.

Every Button is sewed on by hand-- Can't come off.

Every Button Hole is Bar Tacked-- Can't Break. Every Seam is Double Stitched--Can't Rip. Every Gusset is Re-inforced--Can't Tear.

A full assortment of these shirts will be found in the shop of almost every merchant

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Armstrong---The Land of Plenty

We grow handsome fruit with irrigation, perfect celery and vegetables and also large areas of corn. This is one of the most successful fruit growing districts of the Okanagan Valley, possessing many happy homes in a moderate climate. Free trial booklet on application.

W. E. HOULT

REAL ESTATE

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

Three-year old—1, McLay Bros., on Very Likely; 2, Graham Bros., on Coniston; 3 and 4 John Graham, on Grecian and Royal Chieftan; 5, Galbraith & Son, on Barow Cawdor.

Two-year old.—1, Galbraith, on Dinwoodie Star; 2, McLay Bros, on Gen. Davidson; 3, Graham Bros, on Abby Gale; 4, John Graham, on Nas-carille; 5, W. L. Houser, on Decoration.

One-year old.—1 and 2, Graham Bros., on McGregor Blend and Paul Jones; 3, John Leach, on Prince William; 4, McLay Bros., on King's Deputy.

Aged Mares—1, John Leach, on Pride of Drumlanrig; 2, C. E. Clark, on Queen Lily; 3 and 4, McLay Bros., on Princess Goodwin and Duchess of L.

Three-year old.—1, and 2, Brookside Farm, on Lady Carruchan and Cherry Carruchan; 3, McLay Bros., on Baronnes of L.; 4, John Leach, on Lily Dackray.

Two-year olds.—W. L. Houser, on Princess Fortune; 2, Clark, on Queen Mary; 3, R. A. Fairbairn, on Lady Fergus; 4, Brookside Farm, on Queen Carruchan.

One-year olds.—1, Graham Bros., on Penrith Maid; 2, Brookside Farm, on Maggie Carruchan; 3, A. G. Soderburg, on Western Fortune; 4, McLay Bros., on Lady Pirie.

Four animals, any age, by one sire—1, Brookside Farm, on get of Gallant Carruchan; 2, W. L. Houser, on get of Criterion; 3, McLay Bros., on get of Board Chief; Stallion and four of his get; 1 and 2, Brookside Farm; Champion Stallion, Robert A. Fairbairn, on Gartly Pride; Champion Mare, W. L. Houser, on Princess Fortune; best five stallions, owned by exhibitor, 1, Graham Bros., 2, Galbraith & Son; 3, McLay Bros.

DEVELOPING POULTRY INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1691)

case containing twelve birds. At first customers offered some objections to buying, but when they became familiar with the quality of the flesh they preferred those chickens to the ordinary farm birds. One large Western firm recently compiled a circular for distribution among farmers, and one sentence is worthy of notice. "All poultry *must* be undrawn." Let the farmer note the word "must" and govern his work accordingly. It will only be a few years until all dealers will insist on this and other equally important precautions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK

This work was first commenced in 1907 when about six hundred birds were handled. In 1908 the total reached about two thousand two hundred and in 1909 about three thousand. Our object was to demonstrate in a practical way what could be done, and the experiment has proven successful as may be evidenced from the fact that the first year the average selling price was 19.38 cents, and in 1908, 17.97 cents. While the work for 1909 has not been completed, we have sold the best birds as high as twenty cents per pound. From my experience I have no hesitation in saying that one year with another satisfactory prices can be obtained for good birds well

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

VIA THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



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For the Round Trip between all Stations

TICKETS ON SALE:—
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Application for Trees for planting in 1911 will be received until MARCH 1st, 1910.

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Chief, Tree Planting Division
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LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Rich soil, delightful climate, irrigation unnecessary, easy terms.

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Renata B. C.

Colonel Corkright—Majuh Bludd had some trouble with a nigguh last night, didn't he, suh?

Colonel Gore—No, suh. He just shot the nigguh; that's all.—Puck.

MAPLEINE BLANC MANGE

One quart of sweet milk, four heaping tablespoonfuls cornstarch, half cup granulated sugar, beaten whites of three eggs and half teaspoonful Mapleine.

Heat one pint of the milk; in the other dissolve the cornstarch, sugar and Mapleine. Mix, stir well, take from fire and add the egg whites.

Mapleine is the new flavoring better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c per bottle. If not send 50c in stamps to Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. for a 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.

fleshed and properly prepared, but our farmers must recognize the wishes of the consumer rather than their own desires. What the department has done may be duplicated by any farmer sufficiently interested and adopting similar methods.

Anyone visiting the fattening stations while in operation has an opportunity of seeing the simplicity of the whole process, and is readily convinced of its advantages. While the present haphazard system of breeding, feeding, dressing and marketing in an unattractive condition exists, the present prices will remain and profits from the best trade will go to the Eastern poultrymen and dealers.

A great deal more might be said respecting the wisdom of doing the work as it should be done. The opportunities for securing splendid returns for poultry are unsurpassed because the market cannot be supplied for years to come. The matter of some concentrated effort directed towards meeting home market requirements rests with the farmers.

FRUIT LAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Continued from page 1689)

fruits are ideal crops for such planting. One man last year in the Central Kootenay district realized over \$4,000 from the sale of strawberries grown on three and one-half acres, while a local rancher in the same district cleared over one thousand dollars from a single acre of tomatoes, cucumbers and cantaloupes.

TREES ARE STUDIED.

Sometimes men without capital, but who have a good trade, are advised to set out an orchard and let it develop while they earn a living as carpenters or masons. In the opinion of many experts the plan is not a good one. The man who wants big profits from his trees must devote most of his attention to them, even from the first. To the most successful growers every tree in the orchard has a distinct individuality—a number if not a name. Its peculiarities are studied and humored, its individual wants supplied, and a careful record of its annual yield kept. The five or six years of growth before bearing are none too long for a man to get thoroughly acquainted with his trees. Even in British Columbia a man, to make a success of the fruit business, must give it his undivided attention.

Many and varied are the questions often asked regarding the probabilities of this favorite industry. To speak otherwise than optimistic would indeed be folly, for already the achievements are noted. Unless something unforeseen interrupts the present progress, fruit growing in British Columbia promises to be the foremost industry of the province. Already people are asking: How long will it be before more apples are grown than the market can take care of? The sincere expert will tell you that that is a real question. In 1896 the North American Continent had a total production of sixty-nine million barrels of apples—almost a barrel for every inhabitant. Under the pressure of that great crop the price broke down to a certain level, where it remained stationary, still leaving a fair margin of profit. In 1908 the same authority estimated the total apple crop of the continent at only twenty-three million barrels—which accounts for the painful fact that last winter a single pippin cost five or ten cents. The great decline in production is due to the fact that many of the Eastern orchards have stopped profitable yielding. Meanwhile, the consuming population has increased by many thousand, and the next five or six years a considerable increase in the total crop is expected.

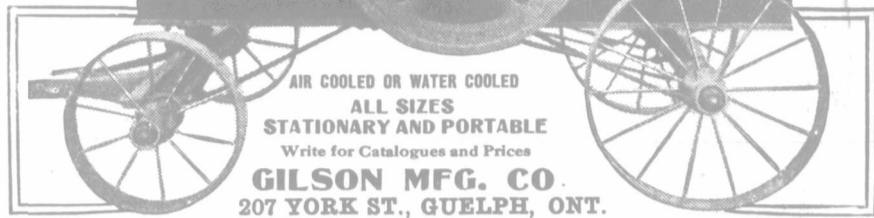
At the same time there is bound to be an increased demand for apples and fruit of all kinds the world over. The export demand is certain to increase, while the steadily growing population of the United States and the prairie provinces makes certain an always widening domestic market. So long as the demand exceeds the supply, as is the case at present, fruit growing is sure to be a profitable business. With its advantageous soils and climate and a prairie market at its portal British Columbia's fruit industry is destined to be something of vast importance.

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"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

GASOLINE ENGINES

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AIR COOLED OR WATER COOLED

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Arrow Lake Fruit Lands

Some of the choicest fruit land in all British Columbia is found bordering on the beautiful Arrow Lakes. The climate in this district is such that irrigation is not required, there being sufficient rainfall to mature all kinds of fruit. One of our best blocks containing about 800 acres is within eight miles of Arrowhead, and faces one of the most beautiful bays on the lakes.

We also have good land around the growing town of

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suitable for all kinds of farming, but more particularly fruits and vegetables.

Write at once for further information. We are glad to answer all enquiries.

Revelstoke General Agencies LIMITED

JOHN D. SIBBALD, MANAGER Revelstoke, B. C.



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

BIG MONEY FOR HIDES AND FURS

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\$17.50

S. 54. — This coat is a full, loose, double breasted garment, made of good quality Wilton cloth, in black or navy and lined throughout with good quality farmer's sateen. Large collar and revers of Ohio sable. The coat is strapped front and back in Empire effect. Plain strapped sleeves. Length 49 ins. Sizes 32 to 42 bust.

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MONTREAL

ENGLAND'S EPOCH-MAKING BUDGET

Not as the memory of man runneth have the revenue proposals of a minister of finance attracted such world-wide attention as has the budget which was submitted to the House of Commons April 29th by Mr. Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. And the reason for this world-wide appeal can be stated briefly: Mr. Lloyd-George's budget possesses the element of human interest — to borrow an expressive characterization from the language of newspaperdom.

Now the experience of mankind as to budgets has been that they are a dreary waste of ponderous facts and stupefying figures, with never an oasis of either sentiment or eloquence to gladden the heart or refresh the mind. Of course the human-interest element really has existed in every budget that was ever framed, but the ordinary individual's direct concern has been very much like the proverbial needle in the haystack: because forsooth, for centuries past it has been the chief object of statesmen to hide from the ordinary citizen his personal part in bearing the burdens of government—this on the theory that what he didn't know about wouldn't hurt him very much. For this statesmanlike endeavor to preserve the citizen's peace of mind while appropriating part of the contents of his pocketbook the whole system of indirect taxation owes its origin.

Probably no where in the world is the system of indirect taxation as much in vogue as in the United States. The average American citizen pays his taxes at the butcher's, the baker's, and the candlestick-maker's instead of at the office of the regular tax-collector, and is either ignorant of the fact that he is paying them at all or has a very fuzzy knowledge on the subject. The question of governmental revenues seems to him quite as far removed from the orbit of his being as the distant stars. Occasionally some financial phenomenon, like the Lloyd-George budget, blazes across the firmament of his benighted intelligence and gives him a glimmering of the mysteries; but the light is soon gone, and his interest in the subject fades as quickly. It is a matter for the other general astrologers to study over, not for him. And when the astrologer tells him that, being an American, he was born under a lucky star and is certain to possess all the good things of the earth, he accepts that reading of his horoscope with a faith which is lessened not a whit by the fact that the beef trust has deprived him of meat for his table and the further fact that the prices of nearly everything necessary to the comfort of himself and family have been advancing of late years out of all proportion to the increase in his wages.

The most remarkable phase of the Lloyd-George budget is its shocking directness. Mr. Lloyd-George, unlike the ordinary prestidigitator of finance, does not declare that he has no intention to deceive and immediately proceed to a performance which puts each member of the audience in a state of wonder as to how the trick was turned and of anxiety to know just what part of the exhibited proceeds came out of his pocket. No, Mr. Lloyd-George looks over his audience carefully, decides in his own mind just what he thinks each can afford to contribute, and makes bold to ask for it in such straightforward language that none can misunderstand. And, lest there should be any hesitancy in coming forward with contributions, he tells his astonished audience that unless the desired amount is raised it may be necessary to change the bill from John Bull maneuvering his Dreadnoughts, to the guttural disgust of the Germans, to Emperor William and his Teutonic hosts dropping their ballast of bombs on the Englishman's home.

And now for Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals: The tax on the profits of companies will be increased by 10 per cent., and on the profits of

FRUIT LAND SNAPS

NEAR VANCOUVER

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCHES in the famous Maple Ridge District, only 25 miles from Vancouver. Each block has from two to four acres cleared. All choice fruit and garden land. Price \$150.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

12 ACRE BLOCK of choicest fruit land at Port Haney on the Fraser River, 26 miles from Vancouver. Fronts on splendid road and runs back to beautiful river. Close to school and church. Price \$100.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

IMPROVED RANCH, 64 acres in Maple Ridge District. 20 acres cleared. Over 500 fruit trees mostly bearing. 8 roomed house, barn, packing house, including 2 horses, implements, wagon, democrat, sulky, 2 cows, calf, chickens, furniture. Price, \$9500.00. \$3000.00 cash, balance arranged. A splendid buy

5 ACRE BLOCKS of fruit and garden lands at Pitt Meadows, 20 miles from Vancouver on Fraser River. This district is noted for the richness of soil and grows immense crops of garden stuff and small fruits. Price \$600.00 a block. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

5 and 10 ACRE BLOCKS in Surrey, near New Westminster, on good road. Splendid soil, nice location. Price \$75.00 an acre. 1/4 cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

We have many others on our list. Also all kinds of City property and suburban acreage for investment.

We make a specialty of trading properties. Let us know what you have and what you want.

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

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BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1866



The old farmer stood in front of the "Human Frog" in the museum. "How did you ever find out you were a contortionist?" he drawled curiously.

"Sh!" whispered the contortionist. "It's a secret, but I once tried to dress in the upper berth of a Pullman sleeper."—Chicago News.

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

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***** Mrs. Hermand Dickenson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause.

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

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

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Daily During **DECEMBER**

Ocean Steamship Passengers
 Nov. 21st to Dec. 31st.

Via
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Additional Stop-over Privileges,
 Ocean Steamship Tickets, All Lines,
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from 3.6 to 5 per cent. A rebate of \$50 is allowed to the middle-class taxpayer for each child under ten years of age. On all incomes in excess of \$25,000 a year a surtax of 2.4 per cent. will be imposed. On unearned incomes exceeding \$25,000 a year the income tax will be at the rate of 8.2 per cent. on earned incomes it will be at the rate of 7.4 per cent. There is to be a graduated increase in the inheritance tax, the new tax ranging from 1 per cent. on estates of \$25,000 to 15 per cent. on estates of \$5,000,000.

A proposed new tax is a tax on motor cars, graded according to horse-power. This tax will range from \$10 for a six-horse-power car to \$200 for a car above sixty-horse-power. There is also a tax of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline. Doctors' cars are to pay only half rate. The motor tax is expected to yield \$63,000,000 a year. Motor-cycles are to be taxed at a uniform rate of \$5. Motor-cabs, omnibuses, and commercial vehicles will have a rebate of half the tax.

The spirit and tobacco taxes are both increased, but the tax on beer remains the same. Clubs are to pay 1.2 per cent. on receipts from liquor.

The proposed land taxes are: 20 per cent. on the unearned increment of land, on capital value of undeveloped land values, based on the valuation to be taken at once; two-tenths per cent. on undeveloped minerals; 2.10 per cent. on mining royalties; ten per cent. reversion duty on the benefit accruing at the termination of lease. The stamp tax is increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Tea, sugar and flour are not taxed. The revised death duties are as follows: over \$25,000, four per cent.; over \$50,000 five per cent.; over \$100,000, six per cent.; over \$200,000 seven per cent.; over \$350,000, eight per cent.; over \$500,000, nine per cent.; over \$750,000, ten per cent.; over \$1,000,000, eleven per cent.; over \$2,000,000, twelve per cent.; over \$3,000,000, thirteen per cent.; over \$5,000,000, fourteen per cent.; over \$10,000,000, fifteen per cent. Mr. Lloyd-George estimated that the revised death duties would yield an extra \$12,750,000.

These are Mr. Lloyd-George's chief tax proposals; but freeing the working classes from taxes on all they consume except "booze and baccy" is by no means the extent of the relief which the chancellor would extend to the toilers. He has several humanitarian schemes for their benefit which will be dwelt upon more in detail later. Undoubtedly it is a great democratic budget—the most forward step which ever has been taken by the financial minister of a great nation to place the burdens of government squarely upon the shoulders of those best able to bear them. A London Stock Exchange wag happily suggested the democratic principle upon which Mr. Lloyd-George formulated his scheme of taxation by circulating this tip on the day the budget proposals were made public, "Sell automobiles; buy baby-carriages."

The estimated expenditures of Great Britain for the ensuing fiscal year total \$820,760,000. The revenue on the existing basis of taxation is \$741,950,000. It is to cover the prospective deficit of \$78,810,000 that Mr. Lloyd-George proposes the increases in rates and new forms of taxation which has been outlined. The British tax which raised the greatest amount of revenue for the government last year was the income tax. The total collected from that source was \$169,650,000.

In his address to the House of Commons in presenting his budget, Mr. Lloyd-George said that in spite of one of the worst years that this country has experienced for many a year, the income tax has surpassed every prediction and realized nearly a million pounds in excess of the budget estimate. Whatever may be said of our fiscal system, at least this may be said, that it stands the strain much better than any other system in times of trade depression. The aggregate income upon which the income tax is payable increased

INCUBATORS and BROODERS AT HALF PRICE

We will furnish ONE INCUBATOR and TWO BROODERS, or TWO INCUBATORS for the price asked by some manufacturers for ONE INCUBATOR of the same capacity, or we will furnish, FREE, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS. And you can build or have built your own machines and save yet more money. Not only this, but our incubators are better than you can buy at any price. They are better principally by virtue of the AUTOMATIC LAMP and REGULATOR we furnish for both incubators and brooders. Otherwise, the machines are no better than some others on the market. Our lamps and regulators can be used on any make of machine. The regulator operates the lamp, turning the flame up or down as required. No danger of chilling or overheating either eggs or chicks, if these lamps and regulators are used.

Send your address for full particulars.

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Canadian Agency
The H. M. Sheer Co. of Quincy, Ill.
 Box 117 Milestone, Sask.

More Pounds of Hay, With Less Labor

Dain Pull Power Press

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

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

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

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

John Deere Plow Co.,
 101 Princess St.,
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Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisements

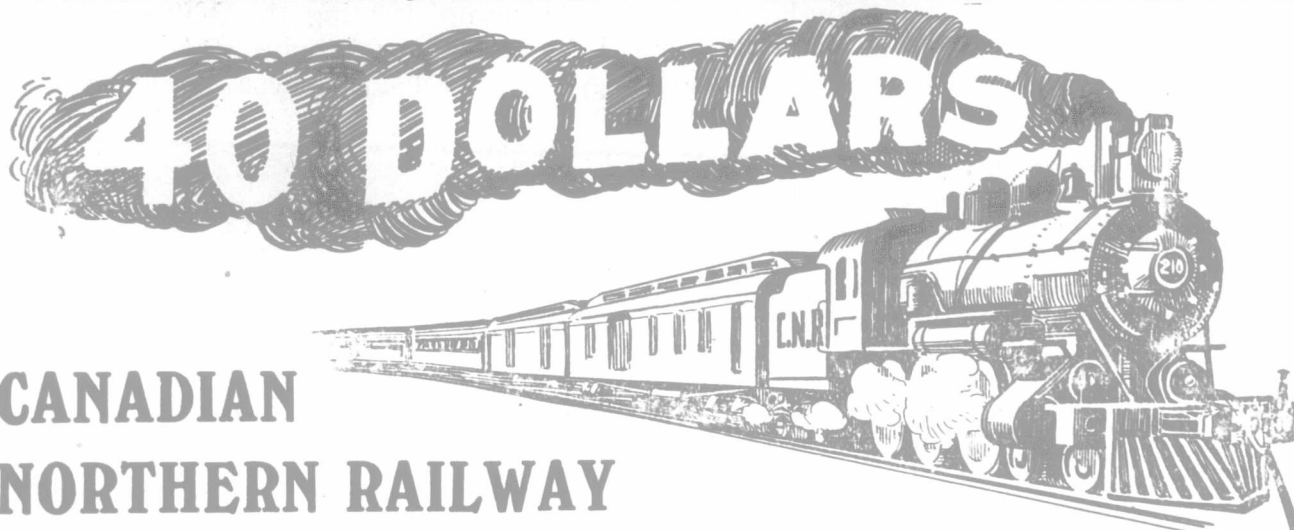
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in five years, from 1901-02 to 1906-07, from \$3,037,500,000 to \$3,200,000,000. The rate of income tax under the present law is absolutely uniform upon all incomes in excess of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Lloyd-George now proposes a supertax upon large incomes. He proposes to limit the supertax to incomes exceeding \$25,000, but to levy it upon the amount by which such incomes exceed \$15,000, and at the rate of 2.4 per cent. upon the amount of excess. An income of \$25,005 will thus pay in supertax 2.4 per cent. on \$10,005. Sir H. Primrose, in his evidence before the Select Committee in 1906, estimated the number of persons in receipt of incomes over \$25,000 a year to be ten thousand and their aggregate income to be \$605,000,000. From this it will be seen that the amount of income liable to supertax would be approximately \$150,000,000. In addition to the inheritance taxes—that is, taxes which are paid on the bulk of the estate—there are also what are known as the legacy or succession taxes. The tax on an estate over \$5,000,000 which does not go to a lineal descendant is 10 per cent.; so that in such a case the estate would net the government twenty-five per cent. These succession duties were thus explained by Mr. Lloyd-George: "The rate of legacy and succession duties, where the beneficiary is a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased, will be raised from three to five per cent., while the other legacy and succession duties, which at present vary from five to ten per cent., according to the degree or absence of relationship, will be charged at the uniform rate of ten per cent." From what has been shown it must be clear that the predatory and other

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kinds of rich do not receive very much consideration at Mr. Lloyd-George's hands. Clearly, his idea is to tax wealth rather than indigence. But he goes further than that. Not only does he lay the revenue burdens of government upon the backs best able to support them, but he offers something more substantial than relief from taxation to the poverty-stricken citizens of the nation. Harkened to his humane utterance:

"Now I come to the consideration of the social problems which are urgently pressing for solution—problems affecting the lives of the people. The solution of most, if not all, of these questions involves finance. What the government have to ask themselves is this: Can the whole subject of social reform be postponed until the increasing demands made upon the national exchequer by the growth of armaments have ceased? Not merely can it be postponed, but ought it to be postponed? Is there the slightest hope that if we defer consideration of the matter we are likely within a generation to find any more favorable moment for attending to it? I confess that, as to that, I am rather pessimistic. And we have to ask ourselves this further question: If we put off dealing with these social sores are the evils which arise from them not likely to grow and to fester until finally the loss which the country sustains will be infinitely greater than anything it would have to bear in paying the cost of an immediate remedy?"

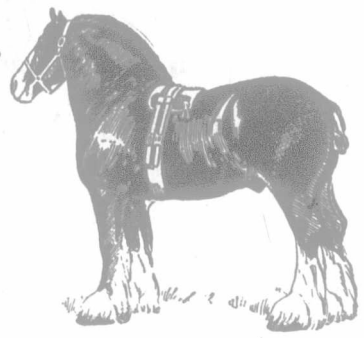
There are hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children in this country now enduring hardships for which the sternest judge would not hold them responsible, hardships entirely due to circumstances over which they have not the slightest command—the fluctuations and changes of trade, or even of fashions, ill health, and the premature breakdown or death of the breadwinner. Owing to events of this kind, all of them beyond human control—at least beyond the control of the victims—thousands, and I am not sure I should be wrong if I said millions, are precipitated into a condition of acute distress and poverty. How many people there are of this kind in this wealthy land the figures of old age pensions have thrown a very unpleasant light upon. Is it fair, is it just, is it humane, is it honorable, is it safe, to subject such a multitude of our poor fellow countrymen and countrywomen to continued endurance of these miseries until the nations have learned enough wisdom not to squander their resources on huge machines for the destruction of human life?"

Mr. Lloyd-George said he had found upon investigation that there are between two and three hundred thousand paupers over seventy years of age in Great Britain. Their pauperism disqualified them from the old age pension of five shillings a week, and the chancellor said it would be too heavy a charge for the national exchequer to take over the whole burden of paying the full five shillings to all the deserving cases out of that number. But he thought the national government ought to do something toward sustaining them. These paupers, Mr. Lloyd-George said, cost something like one and a half or two million pounds a year on the local rates of the country. He said that he and the president of the local government board had been negotiating with some of the leading representatives of local authorities with a view to seeing "whether we could not divide the charge between us." These negotiations he had stated, had taken a very hopeful turn.

When Bismarck was strengthening the foundations of the new German empire one of the first tasks he undertook was the organization of a scheme which insured the German workman and his family against the common accidents of life, such as breakdown in health or loss of employment due to industrial depression. That scheme is still in operation in Germany, and Mr. Lloyd-George said he considered it superb.

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INSURE



YOUR STALLIONS

JUST as you INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your Stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand
GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Aalewyn, Sec.
Dept. G., New York Life Building
MONTREAL.

Something new in Live Stock Insurance
Western Branch Office
38 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Suffragette, does not overestimate the lords of creation. She was speaking recently of another prominent woman who is somewhat lukewarm in the suffrage cause.

"The trouble with Mrs. Blank," said Mrs. Catt, "is that she fairly worships her husband. She thinks that he is absolutely perfect. Why, the woman actually believes that the parrot taught him to swear."

HIS PAINS AND ACHES ALL GONE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Chas. K. Cyr's Rheumatism.

Statement of a Man who Suffered for a Year From Different Forms of Kidney Disease and found a Speedy Cure.

New Richmond Station, Que. Dec. 13 (Special).—In these cold fall days when Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache and other midday Dideases are working havoc in every corner of Canada, thousands will be interested in the statement of Mr. Chas. N. Cyr, the well-known barber of this place.

"I had been a sufferer from Rheumatism and backache for a year," Mr. Cyr states. "My head also troubled me and it was hard to collect my thoughts. I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. The marvellous effect of the first box on my system at once raised my hopes and by continuing to take them I am now a sound and well man. All my pains and aches are gone and I am able to do my work without pain."

Mr. Cyr is only one of thousands whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured of Rheumatism, Sciatica and backache. For Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick or disordered kidneys. And if your kidneys are well you can't have Rheumatism, Sciatica or Backache.

"Wherever I went in Germany," said he, "north or south, and whom-ever I met, whether it was an employer or a workman, a Conservative or a Liberal, a Socialist or a trade union leader, all in one accord spoke in the most laudatory terms of the excellent effects which have been achieved by this great system. There were several who wanted extensions: there was not one who wanted to go back on it. The employers admitted that, at first, they did not quite like the new burdens it cast upon them, but they now fully realized the advantages which even they derived from the expenditure, for it had raised the standard of the workmen throughout Germany, and, by removing the element of anxiety and worry from their lives, it had improved their efficiency."

Mr. Lloyd-George said that the government was now giving careful consideration to the best methods for making provision for the unfortunate workmen of Great Britain, and that he hoped "to circulate papers on that point very soon." He said further that the Government was pledged to deal on an extensive scale with the question of unemployment. One way of dealing with the problem will be the establishment by the government of labor exchanges throughout the country. Justifying this measure which is preliminary to the adoption of a scheme of unemployment insurance, the chancellor said:

"It is no part of the function of a government to create work but it is an essential part of its business to see that the people are equipped to make the best of their own country, are permitted to make the best of their own country."

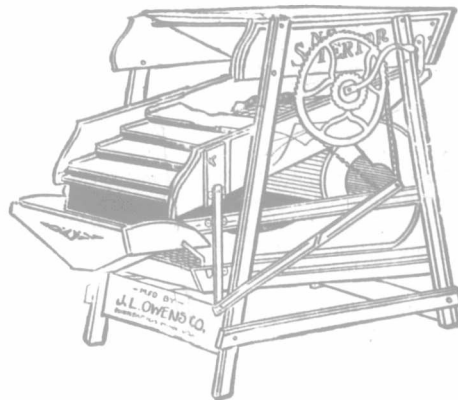
Probably none of Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals have aroused such antagonism as those with respect to the taxation of land values. The tax on undeveloped land will be charged upon unimproved land only, and all other land of which the capital value does not exceed \$250 an acre will be exempted, as also any land exceeding that value with respect to which it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that no part of the value is due to the capability of the land for use for building purposes.

Under these provisions all land having a purely agricultural value will be exempt. Further exemptions will be made for gardens and pleasure-grounds not exceeding an acre in extent, and for parks, gardens, and spaces which are open to the public as of right, or to which reasonable access is granted to the public. The taxation novelties in the budget have made its author, temporarily at least, the most interesting economist in the world. Lloyd George is a man of interesting personality as well as interesting theories, and the story of the man is the key to his policies. He is a man of the people. He was left an orphan in infancy, and has had no social or external advantages to aid him in his long hard climb to power. But he was fortunate in having an unusual sort of man for an uncle. This uncle, who was a shoemaker, had made himself a Latin and French scholar. Believing his nephew to be a lad with promise, he decided to make him a professional man. To that end he tutored the boy in Latin and French, and through what his uncle taught him and put him in the way of acquiring the young man was able to pass the examination for the bar. He became a solicitor at the age of twenty-one. During the early years of his practise in his native village he had a case which made him something of a local hero and extended his reputation to distant parts. An old quarryman before his death had expressed the wish to be buried in the churchyard by the side of his favorite daughter, and the vicar, resenting the service of a legal notice upon him, assigned a grave in a place set apart for suicides. The family and friends of the dead man were indignant, and their indignation was shared by the entire village. The furious family and villagers consulted Mr. Lloyd-George as to

SOMETHING NEW IN FANNING MILLS

Are you looking for the Best Mill on the Market? One with the latest improvements? One that will do you work thoroughly, fast and easy—the King of wild oat separators? If so, buy the

IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR



Everyone concedes the New Superior to be the best Mill made, but we have now made it better than the best, increasing the capacity 25%. We want to write you and tell you about our new wind blast, separating by weight, our increased capacity sieves, etc. Drop us a line now before you forget it, if you want the greatest separator ever built. We carry stocks at WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON and CALGARY.

Write us if interested in any of our lines:

- Binder Twine. Disc Sharpeners. Smut Machines.
- Truck Wagons. Rotary Harrows.
- White Sewing Machines. Case Plows.
- Gilson & Waterloo Gasoline Engines.

Call and see us when in the city at our new show rooms.

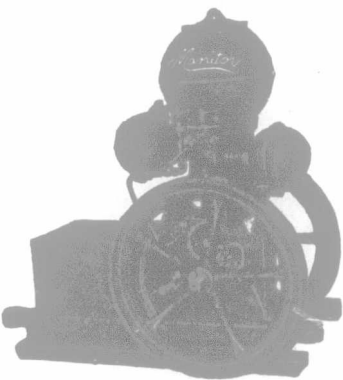
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RELIABLE FARM POWER



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

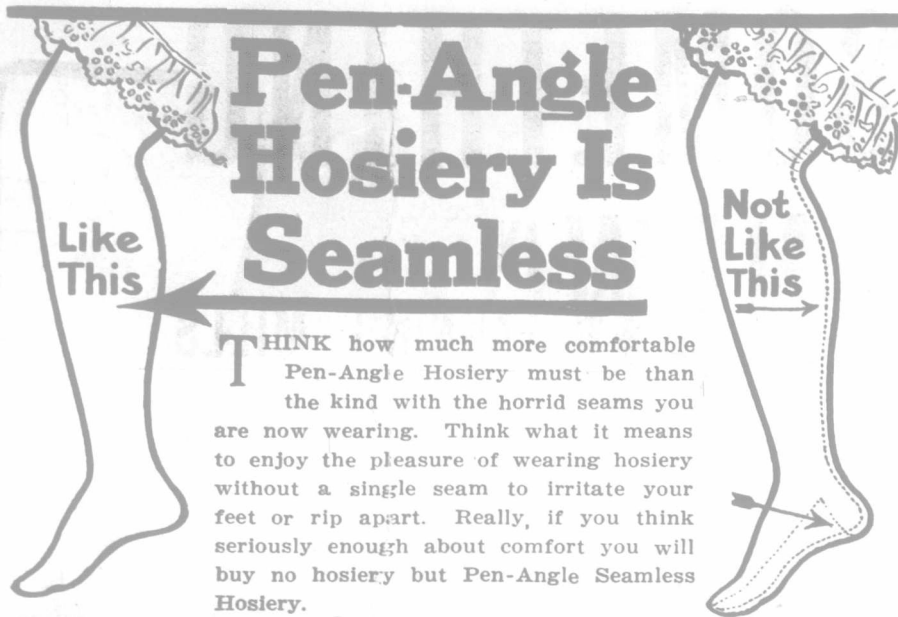
The Manitoba pumping windmill, grain grinders, steel saw frames, and Wood and Iron pumps.

Send for free catalogue. We are manufacturers, not jobbers.



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Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisements



Pen-Angle Hosiery Is Seamless

THINK how much more comfortable Pen-Angle Hosiery must be than the kind with the horrid seams you are now wearing. Think what it means to enjoy the pleasure of wearing hosiery without a single seam to irritate your feet or rip apart. Really, if you think seriously enough about comfort you will buy no hosiery but Pen-Angle Seamless Hosiery.

2 Pairs Free for any pair that fails

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

Read that guarantee over again carefully, for we want to impress it indelibly upon your mind, because it is the most liberal—the fairest and squarest—hosiery guarantee given anywhere.

It proves our unlimited confidence in Pen-Angle Hosiery. We must be sure of their quality to back them up so strongly.

Exclusive Process

The reason for Pen-Angle superiority is due to the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

They form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere.

Reinforced Feet

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

You see, these wonderful machines increase the wear-resistance, and at the same time make Pen-Angle Hosiery more comfortable—your ideal hosiery. So be sure and get Pen-Angle Seamless Hosiery—the hosiery with the DOUBLE guarantee.

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. 2-ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg.

4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1290.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 332.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order post-paid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors.

Pen-Angle Hosiery

PENMANS, LIMITED, DEPT. 44 PARIS, CANADA

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

their rights, and he advised them to break down the wall, make their way through the churchyard, and bury the old man by the side of his daughter. They followed his advice, and legal proceedings ensued. The case, which attracted considerable attention throughout the country, finally came before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who decided that Mr. Lloyd George's advice was sound and that the villagers were entirely within their rights in the action they took.

At twenty-seven Lloyd-George entered Parliament. He is now forty-five. He was one of the most unpopular men in England during the Boer War, but his opinions were never shaded because of their unpopularity. Three years ago he was appointed president of the Board of Trade. His administration of that office was signalized by the settlement of the threatened railway strike, and the putting through of the Patents Act.

Lloyd-George is a slim man, of medium stature. He has rather long, black hair, which he brushes back from a pale, wide forehead. He has a very straight, firm mouth and a strong underjaw. His eyes are blue, and whether twinkling them with mirth or flashing scorn, are always suggestive of a militant soul. He usually sits side by side on the Treasury bench with Mr. Winston Churchill, with whom he is on almost brotherly terms.

The political enemies of the Chancellor are decrying his budget as socialistic and confiscatory. His own claim for it is that it is democratic and humanitarian. He declares frankly his belief that under the existing scheme of taxation in Great Britain an unequal share of the burdens of government falls upon those least able to bear them. And he proposes to shift the burden, making each man carry according to his capacity, that is, according to his means. Read this peroration to the budget speech, and you will get a perfectly clear idea of his purposes:

"This is a war budget. It is a budget for waging implacable warfare against poverty, and I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away we shall have made a great advance toward the good time when poverty, with the wretchedness and squariness and human degradation which always follow in its camp, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests."

"A war budget; a budget for waging implacable warfare against poverty!" Surely it is a "banner with a strange device" for a minister of finance to fling to the breeze. Mr. Lloyd-George is a courageous man. His challenge to privilege is couched in no uncertain terms. It is an order to capitulate the citadel.

That it will not be yielded without a struggle is evident from the hostility of such powerful men as Lord Rosebery and Earl Cawdor. Thus it seems probable that the electorate will be appealed to, when, if one may argue from the popular features of the budget, the chancellor will be sustained. — Justin McGrath, in Cosmopolitan.

FLIM FLAMMERS AND THE FLIM FLAMMED

(Continued from page 1685)

took them at their word and didn't ask for any credentials from the land company or anything else to show that the sharpers were what they purported to be. Because there was no lawyer within 25 miles and because the settlers were anxious to get an option on a sure-thing land speculation the game was easily worked. The buyers paid a sum of money varying from a mere trifle to \$50 or \$100, the amount depending on the sum they were able to scrape up, to bind the bargain. A day was appointed on which buyers were to meet the "agents" at the lawyers and conclude the deal.

On the day appointed pretty nearly every farmer in that district was at the lawyer's office looking for the party of the first part in the land deal. The agents, however, must have had important business elsewhere, for they didn't

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In America should have a Free Copy. It's an Expensive Book, full of interesting information, worth big money to you. It gives the Game Laws of all sections, valuable Hints on the Art of Trapping, and pictures of hundreds of our Shippers. We have thousands of unsolicited letters from satisfied patrons everywhere. Don't Go Through Another Season Without our Free Price-Lists. They will keep you posted on real Fur-values. Deal with the House that exports its Furs to the great markets of the world. After you've worked hard to gather your Furs, you want all the good money they are worth. That's why you should deal with us. You Get More Money. Look Before You Leap. There's a difference in Fur Houses. Our responsibility is unquestioned. Ask Your Nearest Bank. Ship to us. We hold each shipment separate. Write to-day.
WEIL BROS & CO., Est. 40 Years. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Ask for Free Trappers Guide. Price list & Tax, Blank, etc.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' motto, which is applied to himself in conversation—and he was a famous talker—he applied also to the writing of his books. Would that other talkers and writers would learn and practice it: "Talk about those subjects you have had long in your mind, and listen to what others say about subjects you have studied but recently. Knowledge and timber should not be much used till they are seasoned."

Had a Bad Cough FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never Neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

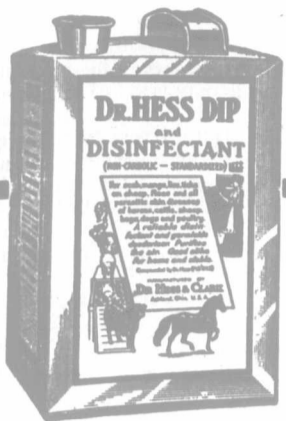
***** Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn

into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

is the stockman's safeguard against livestock troubles and distempers—the farmer's guarantee of flocks and herds free of disease and uniformly thrifty—the poultry-keeper's assurance that Roup, Cholera, Gapes and similar disastrous troubles will never wipe out the profits of his business.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a gentle, healing influence on the skin, yet is powerful enough to destroy the deadly germs of the most infectious animal disease or any form of skin parasite.

Especially valuable as a deodorizer and disinfectant. Purifies hog-pens, cow stables and any place where decay threatens disease. Prevents danger to both animal and attendant. No owner of farm stock can afford to be without Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

It only requires one gallon of dip to make from 70 to 100 gallons of solution. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

I'd rather be a wild turkey and live on the prairie, said a little boy, than be a tame turkey and be killed every year.—Youth's Companion.



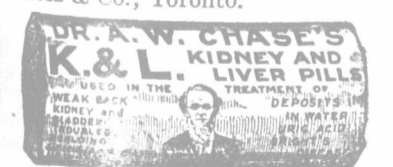
Here is a test which proves positively that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills do cure kidney disease and urinary troubles.

Capt. Wm. Smith, a British Army veteran, living in Revelstoke, B. C., had his urine tested by his physician who pronounced his case a bad form of chronic kidney disease.

After being cured by **Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills**

he again had an examination of the urine made and his physician stated that no trace of the old trouble remained.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are definite and certain in action and positively cure back-ache, kidney disease, Bright's disease (in early stages) and urinary troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Refuse substitutes and imitations.

turn up, and those who were dead sure they were getting in on a land deal that would net them ten or fifteen dollars an acre inside of a year, grinned sheepishly one to the other and returned home. Not one betrayed the other and nobody would suspect they had been bitten on the simplest land game but one ever worked in Western Canada.

THE SIMPLEST LAND SWINDLE

A simpler land game is worked the opposite way, the victim being the seller. Pretty nearly any man will sell his farm if he gets his price, and nearly every man will try to squirm out of the deal after it is made if he finds he can sell his land to somebody else at a larger figure. The buyer gets a line on a farmer who wishes to sell. His confederate is operating in the same neighborhood also on the land hunt, or sometimes one swindler pulls the deal off alone, working the other side of his game through a local land agent and under another name. However he is working the sharper takes an option on the farmer's land at a certain price and pays a hundred dollars or so to bind the deal. The agreement is always properly made out before a lawyer or conveyancer. In a week or two swindler number two begins negotiating for land in that neighborhood. He starts dickering with a brother or close neighbor of the first farmer, if possible, with a man on a less valuable farm who isn't very anxious to sell. Farmer number one hears incidentally that neighbor so-and-so has been offered such-and-such a price for his farm. The price is always five or ten dollars an acre more than farmer number one has sold his for. He becomes restless and very anxious to meet the man who is so anxious to buy the neighbor's farm. His anxiety is quite unnecessary, as swindler number two is quite as anxious to meet farmer number one, only he doesn't show it. Naturally they meet and talk land. The farmer quickly discovers that he has been hasty in signing over an option. This second would-be buyer has larger ideas of land values. A deal is struck, the farmer agreeing to sell his land to the second buyer at an enhanced price and figuring that he can buy off buyer number one for three or four hundred dollars. On a half section a difference of five dollars an acre amounts to \$1600. It looks like good business—and it is, to the swindlers.

Probably the second buyer pays a hundred or so to show faith and bind the deal. By the end of the month the first buyer returns to claim his privilege and take over the farm. Mr. Farmer wants to get out of the deal. He has changed his mind and doesn't want to sell. He is willing to settle on a satisfactory basis. They get down to dickering and the upshot is that anywhere from \$500 up, in addition to the option deposited is paid over to the disappointed first buyer. Buyer number two has been on the scene ready to conclude the second deal, but about the time the money is transferred on the first deal, he mysteriously disappears. That concludes the transaction, all but the sharpers' get away, which is usually well provided for and safely accomplished.

This is a swindle one hears little about. It is a trifle difficult to work but simplicity itself when the right kind of farmer is found. And it would astonish some of us to know how many of these right kind of farmers there are. They seldom "squeal," so it's hard to tell when one of them has been "bitten."

(NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles on this interesting and important question.—Editor.)

CANADIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

As announced in last week's issue, the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at Toronto resulted in the formation of a Canadian National Council of Agriculture.

The Western delegates present at this important meeting were: D. W. McCuaig, president, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; and E. A. Partidge, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

After due discussion and careful consideration by a representative committee, the objects of the new association were outlined as follows:

My Lady Beautiful

Health is true beauty. The charm of bright eyes, rosy cheeks, rounded figure, buoyant and elastic step is within the reach of every woman. Reasonable care in diet, regular exercise and due amount of sleep with an occasional dose of

Beecham's Pills

will keep most women in health. The timely use of these pills will strengthen the system, renew the supply of blood and relieve nausea and depression. The beneficial effects of Beecham's Pills on the bowels, liver, stomach, blood and complexion, make them women's greatest aid to health and in a true sense

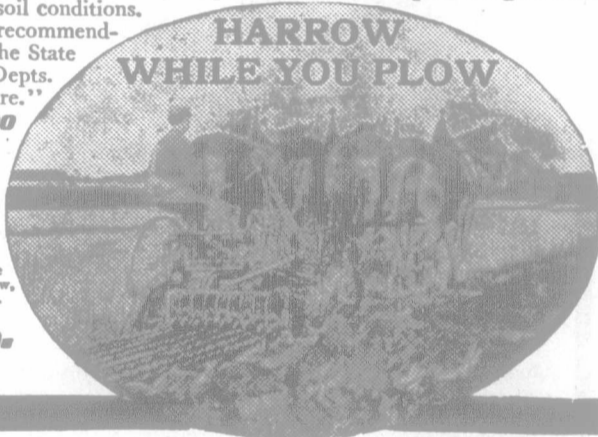
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Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

STOP!— Investigate the Original and Only Successful Machine Before You Buy

Don't let any one fool you with a cheap imitation of the original and only successful **Kramer Rotary Harrow**—for plow attachment. The Kramer is no experiment. Over 30,000 have been in use by farmers during 3 years' success—the First and Best Implement of its kind ever made and sold. Has Lever Adjustment and Spring Compression, without which all other devices prove failures in operation. Made in several styles, and at prices to suit the pocketbook of every farmer. Can be ordered through any implement dealer anywhere, on easy and reasonable terms—no freight to pay. Made of the very finest and best material and will last for years. No chains to pull in operation. Has Dirt-Proof Bearings and so Light Running that the team will never notice the additional draft with plow. Other attachments, without our Lever Adjustment, simply slide over the top of the ground in tough soil conditions. "It is recommended by the State and U. S. Depts. of Agriculture."

Over 30,000 Farmers Are Using The **KRAMER Rotary Harrow** For Plow Attachment. Don't buy any kind till you investigate the Kramer. Write nearest address below, today, for Free Book No. 18, and prices. **E. M. Kramer Co. Paxton, Ill.**



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To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

1. (a) To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To collect such material from scientific and literary sources; the annals of class movements and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people, and to disseminate the same.

(c) To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the Association to the notice of Parliament and our different legislative bodies.

(d) To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other, of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

(e) To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our association) in the purchase and sale of commodities that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

2. Any association of farmers entirely independent of Government control in the Dominion of Canada, organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution shall be eligible for membership in this association.

3. The membership of this Council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations provided that no affiliated associations shall be represented by more than five members.

4. The officers of the Council shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected from the members of the Council at each annual meeting.

5. Five members, to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The Council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

6. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the President, provided that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations having membership in the Council. One month's notice of the meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

7. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the Council shall be provided for by a pro rata levy on the membership of the affiliated association, as shown in the last annual report of each.

8. Travelling expenses of delegates to the Council shall be pooled and the flat rate born by the association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

9. Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be born by the association they represent.

The draft of the constitution is being sent to the various farmer's organizations of Western Canada, and if approved by these the new organization will be an accomplished fact.

In dealing with the question of buying and selling in a co-operative way the committee in its report included such commodities as feed stuffs, fence posts, fencing wire, fertilizers, nursery stock, salt, tile, oil, cement, twine, and possibly implements. It was recommended in the report that the secretary, or some other officer, be engaged for the purpose of obtaining wholesale prices on such commodities, and arranging for the shipping of same—this officer to be paid for his trouble by a percentage on the amount purchased. It was thought that this percentage would not only pay the salary of such officer, but leave a balance to be applied to organization expenses as well. The opinion was further expressed that such officer might arrange for the exchange of commodities between different Granges. For example, those in Essex County, Ont., who produce corn for seed, might obtain sale for the same through the other Granges who buy such seed for planting.

GRIT AND GINGER WIN SUCCESS!



Do you want to win Success? Do you want to make your mark in the world? Do you want to live a life that others will emulate? If so, and you don't feel that you have the necessary Vim and Vigor, I can help you.

Talked with a man who called on me the other day—a skilled mechanic; went to a technical school, graduated with highest honors; had the ability, but couldn't hold a position. Said he knew he had no disease; doctors had told him that, but had no ambition, no energy, no grit. Knew he didn't want to take medicine. My remedy appealed to him; he bought it and I'll make a Man out of him; I'll put him in the ranks of the winners.

Misfortune ever dogs the Weak Man—the plodder. About as much fight in these men as there is in a feather pillow, and it takes a lot of Bulldog Grit and Ginger to win in the battle of life as the game is played to-day.

Business of every kind is a battle. Life is full of opportunities, and if a man is always "on the job" and has the Grit and Gumption to grab these opportunities and hold on with Bulldog tenacity and fierceness, Success is his, no mistake about it.

You can't run a locomotive with lukewarm water and you can't win Success unless your body is full of life—your nerve cells full of Electricity. "Electricity is life!" That's what is claimed by the greatest scientists of the world, and that is the remedy that I offer you.

Give me a man who suffers from weakness—broken in health and spirit, who lacks the essential Courage and Manliness of a brave man, and I can put new life into him with my Electric Belt. With my system of treatment he can conquer his weakness, overcome his pains and aches, and soon be able to hold up his head and count himself a Man among Men.

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

PAY ME WHEN CURED

The honors of this world—the successes in life are not won by weaklings. The man who drags himself along with a weak back, a stomach that feels as though he had a chunk of lead in it, is the fellow who hesitates, who has no mind of his own, who leans upon others, and such a man is terribly handicapped in the strife.

Imagine the effect of a mild, continuous current of Electricity poured into your body hour after hour at a time—all through the night—and you can foresee the help you will get. This invigorating current of Electricity—Galvanism, penetrates every weakened nerve and muscle, promotes a healthy blood circulation and gives fresh impulse to all the functions of the body.

My Belt is a scientifically constructed Body Battery, and must not be confounded with anything heretofore sold as an Electric Belt. The most practical method of applying Electricity to the body that has ever been devised. My Belt is not a cure-all, but, as I can prove from statements of people who have used it, it is a positive and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It restores lost vitality. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical break-down in Men and Women. Here I give you a sample of the kind letters I receive every day by the score from people who have found Health, Strength and Happiness through the use of my Belt:

Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your Belts some seven months ago. I was troubled then with weak heart, and I find that the Belt has greatly benefited me. I can heartily recommend your Belt to anyone who may be troubled in this way, and believe they are even better than you say yourself. W. A. HENDERSON, Gladys, Alta.

Dear Sir:—I now write you and do what I should have done before. I never found anything to do as much good before as your Belt did for me, and I think there is nothing can do any better. I have gained ten pounds in two months, and I think every man should have one of your Belts. I give your Belt the very best of praise for the good it has done me, and I will recommend it wherever and whenever I can. I remain,
JAMES H. FERGUSON, Box 84,
Neepawa, Man.

Dear Sir:—I have used your Belt with great success. It has done just what I expected of it—it has helped me in every way. I am getting stronger all the time. I have gained twenty pounds since I began using your Belt. I think it was money well spent. I have no more dizzy spells; my heart is much stronger and my lungs feel better. I think your Belt has the most healing power of anything that was ever invented.
M. W. COOPER, Claresholm, Alta.

CALL TO DAY
FREE Consultation
BOOK TEST
If you can't call send
coupon for free book

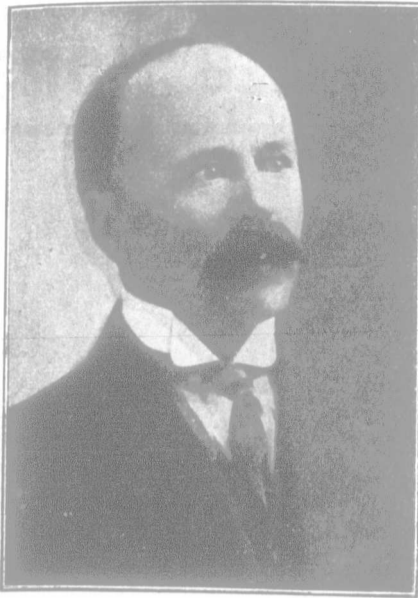
DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m. Write plainly



ALEXANDER MUTCH

Craigie Mains

The Largest Clydesdale Breeding and Importing Establishment in

SASKATCHEWAN

Our latest importation of Clydesdales was personally selected in Scotland by Mr. Alex. Mutch. It contains individuals that in blood, quality and constitution are in keeping with the standard set in these three essentials at the Craigie Mains Stud. Their sire starts with Baron's Pride himself and runs the whole gamut of Scotland's most illustrious Clydesdale



GEORGE MUTCH

names, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Revelanta, Baron Hood, Ascot's Heir, Everlasting, Baron Hugo, Royal Edward, Pride of Blacon, Benedict, Iron Duke, Scottish Crest, Sturdy, Baron Cedric, Marcellus, names that stand for all that's best in blood, in constitutional excellence, in breed quality.

These are the sires. The fillies were many of them sired by Baron's Pride, and by other stallions of nearly equal repute. They come of a splendidly bred female line. One of the mares is by Baron's Pride out of Cleopatra, by Hiawatha. How is that for royal purple? Others are out of mares by Prince Shapely, Aeme, Sir Everard, Prince of Kyle, Sir Hugo. These are some of the stallions that sired the dams of the fillies now in our barns at Lumsden.

These horses were selected to meet the requirements of draft horse breeders in Western Canada. Their breeding, which is only briefly referred to above, is as rich as anything in Clydesdale. Their quality and size can be appreciated best by inspection. But we will say this of the importation: It is superior in these respects to anything that has yet come into this country.

Twenty years ago, when we began first to breed and import Clydesdale horses, we made breeding and constitution the cornerstone upon which the enterprise was to be reared. Those who have purchased stock from us in the past know that the determination to have these two essentials before everything else, was always adhered to. Those who inspect this latest addition to our stud will appreciate the fact that we are living up to that determination still.

These horses are now in our barns ready for inspection. We are now located in the town of Lumsden and visitors are not put to any inconvenience in looking over the stock. We are convinced we have Clydesdale stallions and fillies that will please the most critical. Our prices are reasonable. Our business policy is not to stick customers for the highest figure they will stand for, but to sell at living prices. Write us if you are thinking of purchasing a stallion or mare; or better still come and see these horses. We shall be pleased to show them at any time.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

GRAND OFFERING OF IMPORTED

Clydesdale

Stallions and Mares

During 1909 I brought to Canada three shipments of Clydesdale stallions and mares. The last of these importations consisting of 23 head is now in my barns at Carberry and may be inspected by intending purchasers at any time. This lot contains such excellent show horses as Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha; Lord Guthrie, as a three-year-old, first and Champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen; Silver King, first as a yearling, as a two, three and four-year-old at Dublin and Belfast. Lord Guthrie is by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Marcellus, out of a mare by Mains of Airies. Such noted sires as Royal Edward, Oyama, Silver Plate, Sir Hugo, Hiawatha Godolphin, Sir Simon and others were drawn upon for this last importation.

These horses have been bred out of the best Clydesdale blood in Scotland, and have individuality, quality, size, style and action to sustain their pedigrees. If you are in the market for Clydesdales, the best in quality and breeding that Scotland produces; if you want a well bred horse at a reasonable price; if you want the best for your money, see this selection. I have horses in my stable that will suit all buyers.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect stock. My barns are located in the town of Carberry, on the main line of the C. P. R., convenient from trains, and easy to reach.

JOHN GRAHAM

CARBERRY

MANITOBA

Imported Clydesdale Fillies and Stallions

I have for sale in my barn here ten imported Clydesdale fillies and stallions all purchased by myself in Scotland. The lot are headed by the great show and breeding horse, "Homer's Kyle" (12178), the only stallion that ever beat the champion Baron Stirling at home. The fillies were mostly bred on our stock farm in Scotland, and include mares like Lady Strathcona, uterine sister to the great Strathcona, champion at Toronto, etc. I can, therefore, afford to sell my stock cheaper than any man in the trade, as there is no middleman's profit on the other side, and I have no commission men to pay on this side.

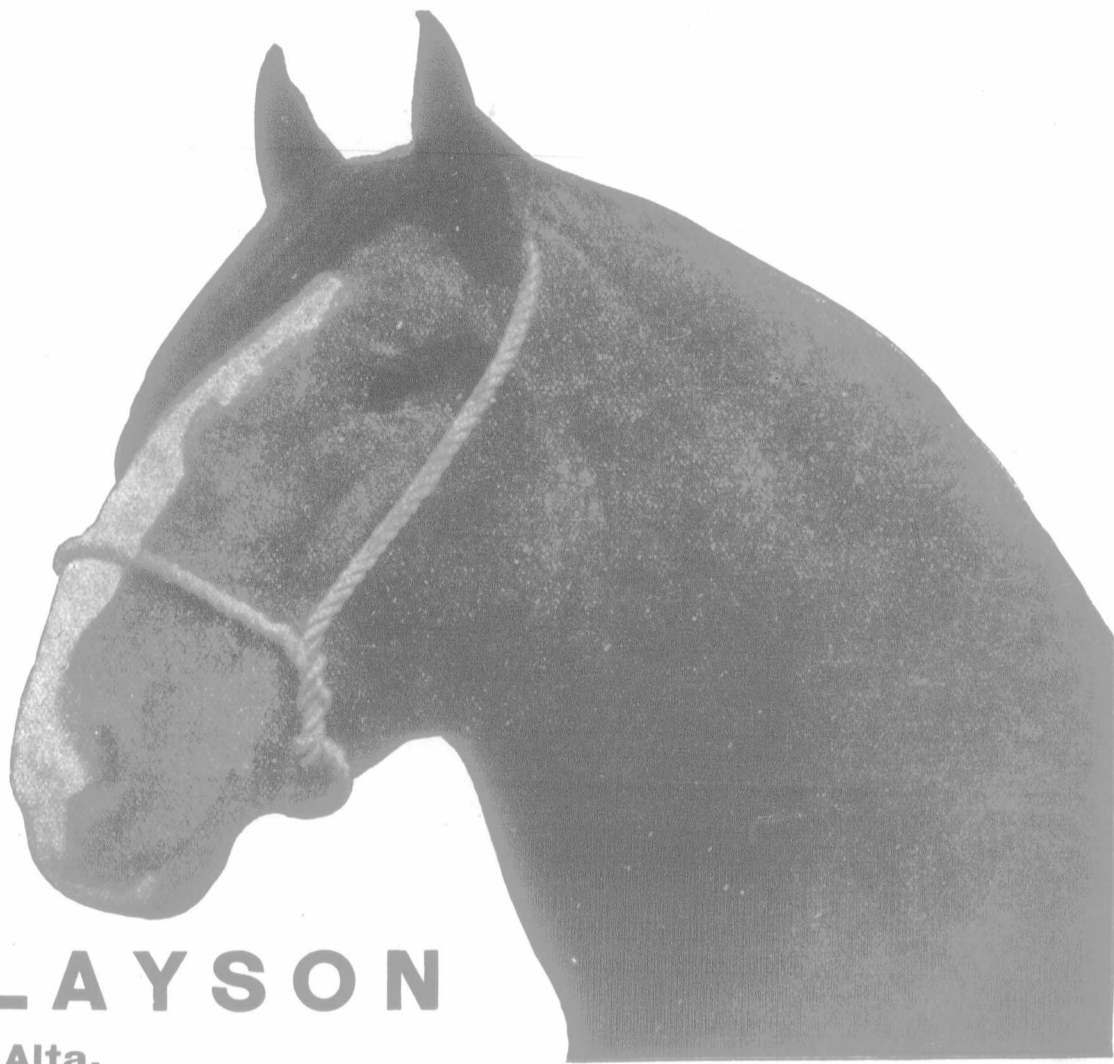
The fillies are all up to a big size and are fit to win on this side, as quite a few have won on the other side, and are bred from such champion horses as "Baronson," "Royal Edward," and "Royal Chattan." I have also three very promising yearling colts like making ton horses and fit to win in any company.

Anyone contemplating building up a Clydesdale stud shouldn't buy without seeing this high-class lot.

Address all communications to—

BEN FINLAYSON

Claresholm, Alta.



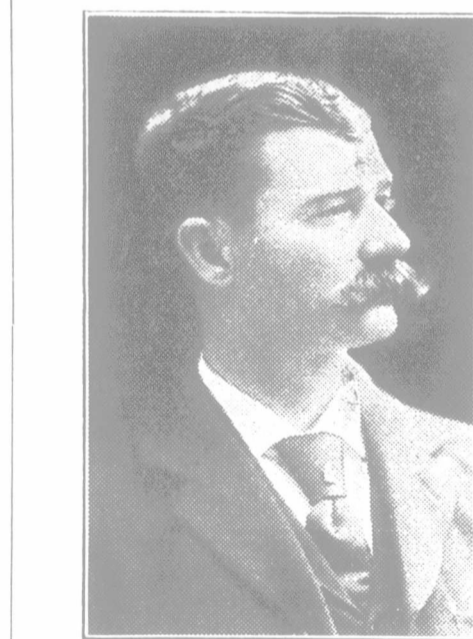
BEN FINLAYSON'S CLYDESDALES

It is a pleasure to draw attention to the Clydesdales being offered by Ben Finlayson, Claresholm, Alta. Mr. Finlayson went over to Scotland early in the season, and personally selected a bunch of large-sized, useful, well-bred fillies and stallions. Probably the most conspicuous individual in the importation is Homer Kyle, sired by King of Kyle, dam Charmer. This is a large-sized, clean-boned horse, bred from one of the best sires in the Old Country. The fillies and other stallions were selected with an eye for their usefulness in the breeding of Clydesdales, that would conform in type, weight, quality and breeding, with the ideal sought for by Canadian breeders. The sires of some of them are worth noting. They are such horses as Republican (13840), Baron Gibson (12452), brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Royal Ruby; Baronson (10981) is responsible for a number of the fillies, which is a pretty good guarantee of the quality of their breeding. Royal Chattan (11489) is represented by a yearling, and Royal Edward (11495) is sire of another of the one-year-old fillies. Baronson, it will be remembered, was the sire of the great champion Oyama, while Baronson and Royal Edward are sons of the famous Baron's Pride himself.

Mr. Finlayson is prepared to communicate with buyers for these horses, and will be pleased to have them inspected at any time. They have breeding excellence to back them and the prices asked are not prohibitive, in fact, are unusually reasonable.

GEO. LANE'S PERCHERONS

It is claimed for Geo. Lane's stud of Percherons, at Pekisko, Alta., that it is the largest French drafter breeding establishment in the new world. Associated with Mr. Lane in the enterprise is the well-known firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Winni-



J. B. HOGATE

IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range in age from two to four years old. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite all lovers of good horses to call and see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price.

For further particulars, write—

J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

peg, a firm, by the way, whose example in using Percheron horses for draft purposes in Winnipeg has done more to popularize the breed in that city than anything else has. Geo. Lane has been managing the breeding establishment of himself and associates for many years, and has built up a show-ring and breeding reputation for his blacks and greys that other breeders of drafters might well be jealous of. Slowly, but surely, nevertheless, Mr. Lane has seen the Percheron advance in popular favor until he bids now to become the draft horse of the Canadian West, as he has become the drafter par excellence of the entire United States.

The phenomenal success of the Lane Percherons at Seattle is still fresh in readers' minds. Who would have thought five years ago that a Percheron breeder in Alberta could go to one of the leading horse shows of America and defeat as Mr. Lane defeated such veterans of the Percheron show-rings as marshalled their entries for the fray at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition during the first two weeks of October? The success of the Lane stud at this Exposition is one of the highest tributes yet paid to the excellence of the horses that constitute the Pekisko establishment. At the head of it the unbeaten Halifax, the sensation of Western Canadian fairs last fall, and in females are some of the most richly-bred French horses to be found in America. Mr. Lane announces in his advertisement in this issue that a number of choicely-bred stallions and mares will be sold at once to make room for a fresh importation. It is an opportunity to buy into the best Percheron strains in Canada.

BRETT'S HIGH-CLASS STOCK

Western stockmen are familiar with the name of Paul M. Brett & Sons, proprietors of the Golden West Stock Farm, of Edenwold, Sask. Those who have had dealings always are satisfied. Good stock and a fair price are the factors that tend to increase the

**SOME OF
Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings**



Sunnyside Inez, champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam, grand champion over all breeds at Portage also champion Angus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN
herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
Prop.

Stockman's Notice

Every Farmer and Poultryman should test **HERSEE'S RELIABLE STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD**. Why! you say. Because it is made to do you good, make you money, put that horse that's out of condition in good condition, that cow to give more milk, to make calves grow quickly, your fowl to produce more eggs. Now don't be skeptical. You may have had a dose of something that was poor stuff, and you may have reasons; you may have bought a poor pound of tea once, but you have bought a good many pounds that were all right. Now if you want to have better stock, better calves, more eggs, why feed **HERSEE'S RELIABLE STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD**, which so many are using now. Stock Food sells for, in sacks, 50c.; 25 lb. pails \$2.50. Poultry Food, pkg. 25c. Sold by leading dealers or sent direct. Particulars free. Largest Manufacturers of Stock and Poultry Supplies in the province.

Put up by

Plunkett & Savage

SEEDSMEN

CALGARY, ALTA.

HILLCREST STUD



COPYRIGHT
"BARON'S GEM"

One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER

Condie

Sask.

popularity of these breeders. In this issue are offered choice Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A recent tribute to the quality of his cattle herd is the disposal of his stock bull to American breeders. The animals are the best Scotch strains, showing size and quality. Choice bulls and females are offered. The Clydesdale offering includes all ages and both sexes, from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting and Baron's Gem.

Successes at exhibitions in recent years show that Bredt's stock fills the bill in every particular. Read the advertisement, and make enquiries before purchasing elsewhere.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

There is not in Western Canada a firm of Clydesdale breeders and importers more favorably known than A. & G. Mutch, "Craigie Mains," Lumsden, Sask. To Messrs. Mutch, more than to any other individual or firm, is due the high class quality of the Clydesdales now found in Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan is the top notch Clydesdale province in the Dominion.

The Mutch brothers began breeding Clydesdales in 1890. Like many other breeders whose names have become famed in purebred live stock annals, they started in a humble way. Their first purchase was a two-year-old filly, and until 1903 they continued adding gradually to their stud. In that year, however, they enlarged operations by the purchase of a carload of mares, enlarging the breeding establishment to about 25 females. Amongst these mares was the great show mare, Montrose Geshia, a female that in her time has had as successful a show record and has contributed more to Clydesdale breeding in the West than any mare brought into the country. In the same year Messrs. Mutch's brought into the West the famous Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Gem. Of this stallion and the influence he had on Clydesdales and the impetus a sire of his breeding and quality gave to the Clydesdale in the West, more might be said than is possible to say here. Baron's Gem was a son of

50 We handle One Class Only and That the Best 50

Our Next Importation of

50 CLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN. about DECEMBER 15TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western Farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to:

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Panatieroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th, further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

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.**

Bow River Horse Ranch

[Established 1890]

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

Carriage, saddle and show horses a specialty. Young **STALLIONS** and **FILLIES** from \$250 up. Farm horses, singly or by the carload. Buyers met. Local and long-distance 'phone.

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

that greatest Clydesdale Baron's Pride, and he had in the fullest measure the quality and breed characteristics of his world famous sire, including the wonderful prepotency which has enabled the corner stone of the Clydesdale world to stamp his individuality and superior quality upon the best Scotch horses that have been produced in recent years. Baron's Gem was a phenomenal breeder, and a stallion that has a show ring record both for himself and progeny that bids fair long to be un eclipsed.

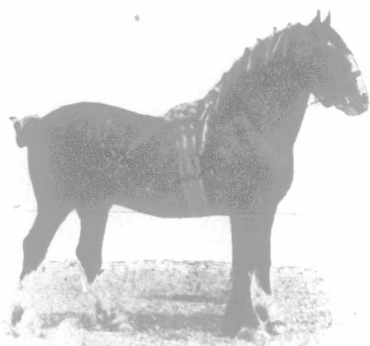
A. & G. Mutch have always selected their Clydesdales with eye single to the three essentials: quality, constitution and breeding. Their most recent importation, now in the barns at Lumsden has been selected with the same careful judgment. It contains animals that are bred into the royal purple of Clydesdaledom, colts and fillies from sires whose names alone are Clydesdale history. These colts have size, constitution, quality and individuality to sustain their superior breeding and distinguished lineage. In another column of this issue attention is drawn to some of the individuals from which this importation comes, and from it Western horsemen are certain to find animals that are first and best in everything a Clydesdale should be. Craigie Mains stables are now located in Lumsden, so that inspection of these horses is most convenient. Inspection is all that is required to convince.

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES

Vanstone & Rogers, of Wawanesa, offer in this issue choice Clydesdale stallions from a recent importation. Nearly all have won prizes at big shows in the Old Country. They are by such sires as Hiawatha, Revelanta and Baron o' Buchlyvie. Another fine shipment will arrive early in the new year. This firm has made good purchases, and is in a position to sell at fair figures. The fact that such a stallion as Baron Craig is at the head of the stud shows what their aim is in Clydesdales. Write them for particulars and mention **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

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M. Bredt & Sons,
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TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES



ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our Stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM
J. D. TRAYNOR R. I. TRAYNOR

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

IRRIGATION OF ALFALFA.
The importance of alfalfa to western farmers cannot well be overestimated. A single ton of alfalfa may save the lives of many head of stock by providing feed during short periods of cold, stormy weather. Alfalfa can not be excelled as a preparatory crop on soils that have long been unproductive. Likewise it maintains the fertility of soils naturally rich in plant food, and if used as a base of rotation makes possible abundant crop yields of various kinds. Notwithstanding its present importance and great value in irrigation farming, the profits on the area now in alfalfa can be greatly increased if more care and skill are exercised in growing alfalfa. For the production of alfalfa are abundant sunshine, a high summer temperature, sufficient moisture, and a rich, deep, well drained soil. All of these essentials, save moisture, exist naturally in the arid regions of the United States, and when water is supplied, it makes the conditions ideal. Although alfalfa can be grown under a wide range of soil conditions, yet all western lands are not equally adapted to its growth.

How to determine the suitability of land for growing alfalfa under irrigation, as well as how to prepare the land, is told in Farmers' Bulletin 373, "Irrigation of Alfalfa," recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin discusses the various methods of irrigating the crop and gives much useful information in connection therewith.

Seed fair dates arranged in Manitoba are: Birtle, December 23; De-

loraine, January 5; Boissevain, January 6; Cartwright, January 7; Stonewall, January 7.

Clarence was usually so restless and fidgety in church that his mother was obliged to reprove him from time to time. One Sunday he was so quiet and well-behaved that his mother noticed it and spoke approvingly:

"What a good little boy Clarence was in church to-day," she said. "Mamma was so proud of him."

"Well," said Clarence, "I had to be. The choir looked right at me, and sang over and over again, 'Please be still, please be still!'"—Youth's Companion.

JOHN GRAHAM'S CLYDESDALES

On another page of this issue appears notice of the offering of Clydesdales fillies and stallions which John Graham, Carberry, Man., has recently brought over from the old country. This makes Mr. Graham's third importation since the beginning of 1909 and is one of the best lots of Clydesdales ever brought into Manitoba. The importation arrived in Canada some weeks ago and the lot is now installed in the barns at Carberry. Mr. Graham's stud is about as well located as any in the country to be conveniently reached by buyers. Situated on the main line of the C. P. R. and connected by a branch with the main line of the C. N. R. buyers from any part of the west can reach it easily and without undue delays.

Mr. Graham held over in the East a portion of this last importation and made an exhibit at the International

in Chicago. As report of that exposition appears in this number attention is directed to the winnings of the first exhibit of Clydesdales ever made at the International by a breeder in Western Canada.

Attention is directed to the breeding of the mares and stallions which Mr. Graham's advertisement calls attention to. Slight acquaintance with Clydesdale names and Clydesdale lore is sufficient to convince anyone of the excellency of the breeding of this importation.

HANDLED FIRST WHEAT OF WEST

Ever since Western Canada became a factor in grain production, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company has been a power in agricultural development of this great wheat growing country. With a beginning when the prairies were first given over to crop it was necessary to have a line of elevators to which farmers could take their grain for sale. There are about one-hundred of these warehouses. Not only is grain accepted but flour and other products of this great milling concern are distributed. From the start Ogilvies laid down the principles of spot cash for everything they bought of the farmer, thus the Northwest escaped that system of barter which often restricted the development of many a fertile district of the country in bygone days. This year has again witnessed a continuance of the company's policy of expansion in this respect, and about twenty buildings have been added to the line of elevators. Ogilvies were the shippers and the owners of the first wheat taken from Western to Eastern Canada. This was so short a time ago as 1878. A shipment of 800 bushels was loaded on a Red River steamer and taken up the Red river to Fisher's Landing, then the

terminus of northwest railway development in the United States. It was here transhipped and taken by car to Duluth, where it was carried by one of the small boats then sufficient to meet the requirements of lake shipping to the east, to be ground in one of the Ogilvie mills.

Recent development has been rapid. The mills of the company at Winnipeg, Fort William and Montreal have a total daily capacity of 15,000 barrels of flour, besides feed, rolled oats, pot and pearl barley, cornmeal and similar cereal products. C. R. Hosmer is president of the company, and F. W. Thompson, vice-president, and W. A. Black, general manager of the company in the west.

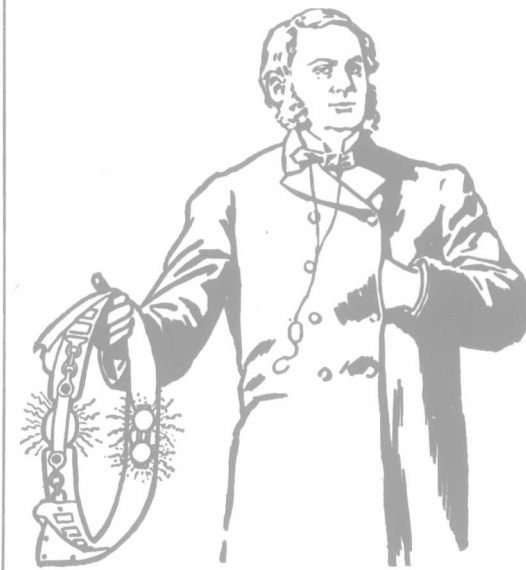
HOGATE'S CLYDESDALES

The offering of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys of J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., is advertising in another column of this issue, is one of the most representative which this well known breeder has yet had in his Brandon barns. Mr. Hogate has recently brought in a large and select consignment, and buyers would be well advised to look his stock over before making a purchase. No word is necessary to introduce Mr. Hogate to the public of the West. No name is better known in horse affairs, and no breeder and importer enjoys, in a larger measure, the confidence and respect of those with whom he has done business. Breeding and importing horses has been Mr. Hogate's business for quite a number of years, and his stud at Brandon is conveniently reached by buyers in any part of the West. At present, the stables are full with a choice selection, mostly imported. Visitors to Brandon, both to conventions and to the Winter Fair should not fail to visit Mr. Hogate's stables.

I Give It Free

To Men Until Cured.

Not One Penny in Advance or On Deposit.



I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric suspensory absolutely

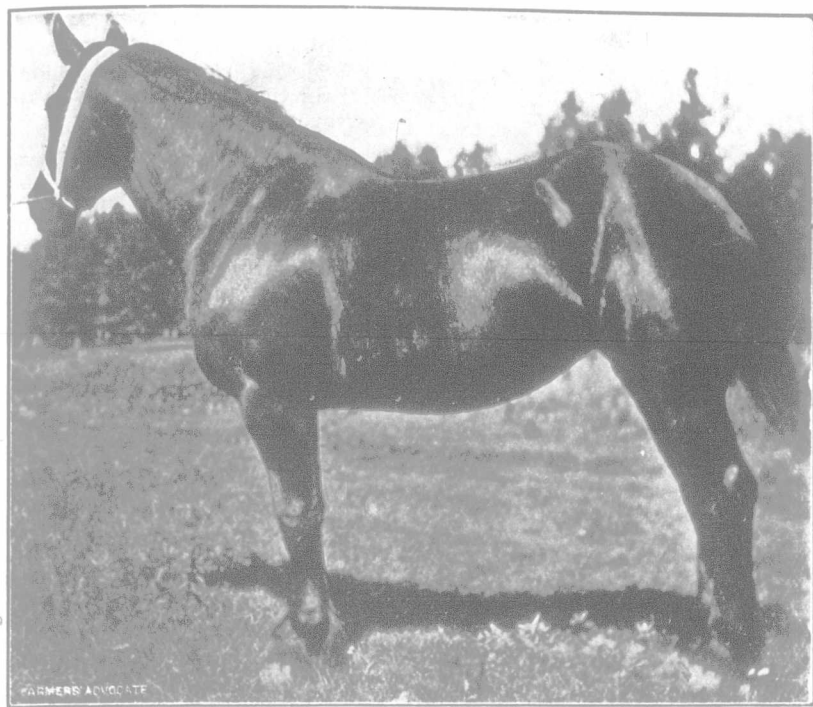
FREE UNTIL CURED

If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than that to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street - - - TORONTO, ONT.
Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.



BICHETTE, Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909. Owned by Bar U Ranch

Percheron Stallions For Sale

The Percherons from the Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, Alberta, won sixteen first prizes, grand champion mare, reserve champion senior and junior stallion, besides several minor prizes, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, U. S. A., 1909. These classes were open to the world. This goes to show that Bar U Ranch Percherons are the best that can be produced.

We have a limited number of young stallions of our own breeding, coming three years old, both blacks and greys, that we are offering for sale at very moderate prices in order to clear out our stables to make room for a fresh importation that we expect to arrive from France early in the New Year.

If you want to buy a good young stallion that has

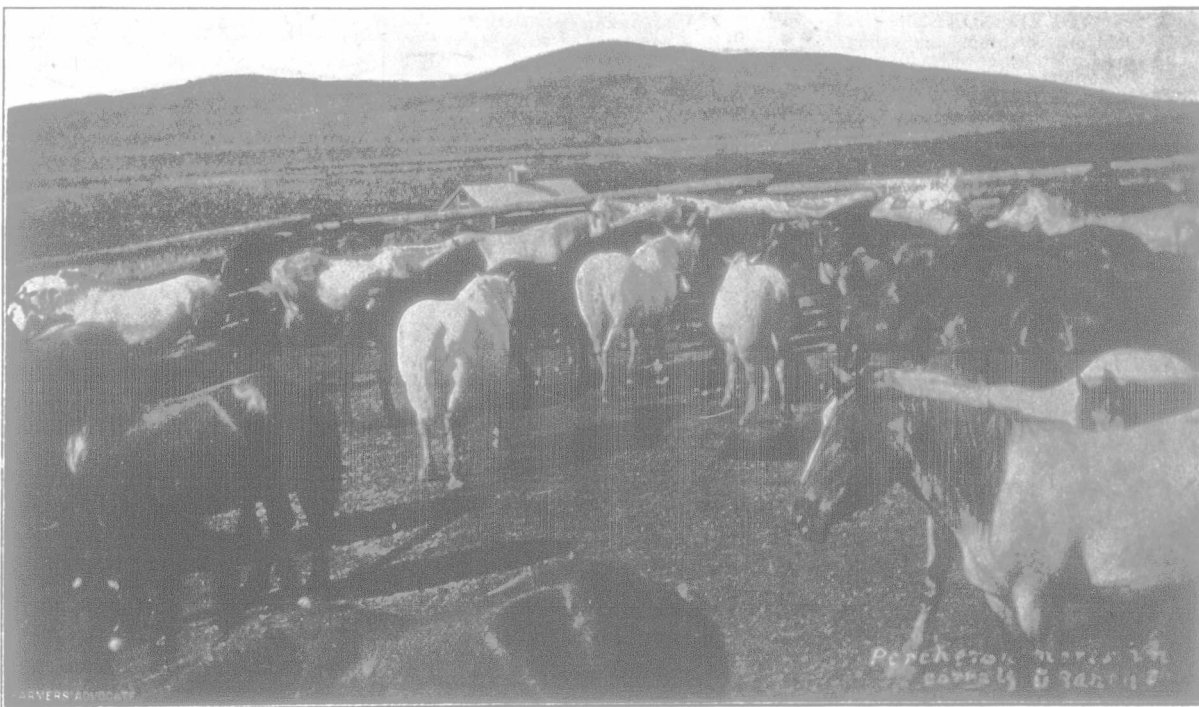
not been pampered or forced, but has yet to grow to his best, you should inspect these colts before they are all sold.

Most of these colts are sired by Presbourg, who is a grandson of Brilliant III, out of a mare descended from the famous Brilliant (755).

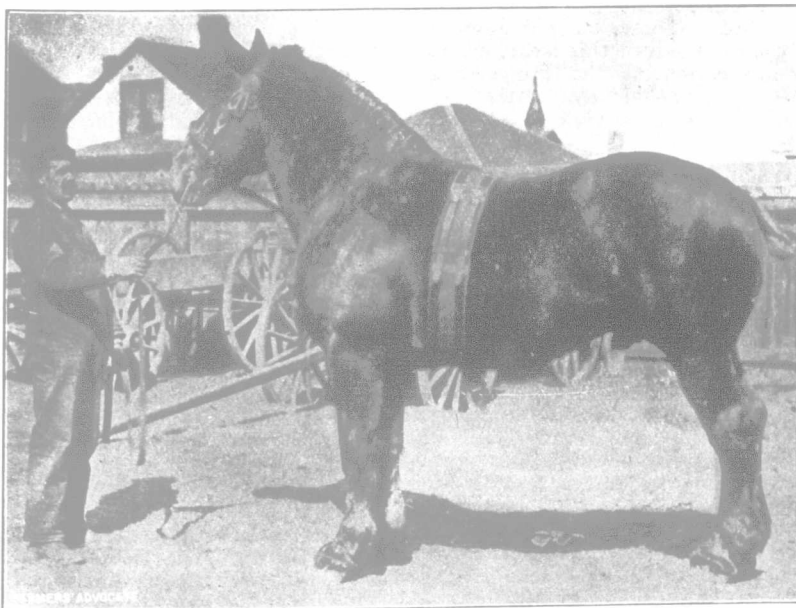
The Percheron is the draft horse of the Canadian West.

The Percherons of Bar U Ranch have shown their superiority in competition with the best that is produced in America or France. They are the kind you want.

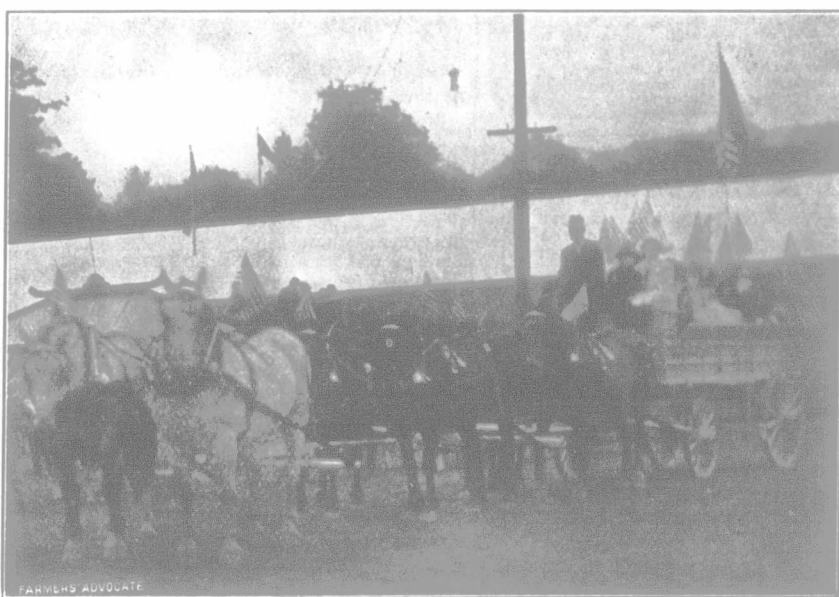
Communication and inspection invited.



Group of Pure Bred Percheron Mares, Bar U Ranch.



EPATANT, 5 year old Percheron Stallion. First Prize Winner in Aged Stallion Class, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909. Owned by Bar U Ranch.



First Prize Winning Sixhorse Team at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909. Owned by Bar U Ranch.

Geo. Lane and Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co. Ltd.

Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, Alberta Railway Station, High River, Alberta

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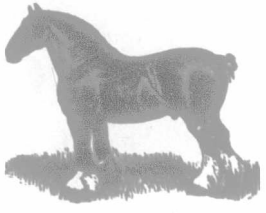
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IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE
 I imported a choice consignment of young mares which arrived in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal.
 Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding 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.




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

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

J. F. MITCHELL **Burlington, Ont**


Glencorse Yorkshires



Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 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.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
 Oakner P. O. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars.


E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
 Box 1285, Saskatoon, Phone 375
 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 4 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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.**



Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

C. F. LYALL **STROME, ALTA.**

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

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS
 The great demand for Brampton Jerseys during the past few years has caused Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son to make some heavy importations of fresh blood lines from England, United States and the Island of Jersey, and in addition the Jersey stock of the Dentonia Park Farm, so that they now have almost 200 head of breeding animals, and are in a position to supply blood in cows or bulls not close akin to the stock in any herd in Canada. In other words they are still headquarters for Jerseys in Canada.

Messrs. Bull & Son write that they have some of the best dairy-bred bulls on hand now that they ever had, and they are mostly of good show type, a few of the looser, more open class, but all from grand good cows. They recently sold a few good ones to Western customers, and are forwarding particulars of them.

There is now a great call for young heifers, and good breeding cows, and "this is where we shine."

Mr. B. A. Bull is now in the West, and will remain until about New Year's. He will be at Red Deer, Alberta; for a time; then for a week at Arcola, Sask.; then for a week at C. P. R. hotel, Winnipeg. Meet him by appointment there, or at stations en route.

HILLCREST CLYDESDALES
 Readers will remember that in our

ambition of Messrs. Taber & Plummer is to make Hillcrest as famed for its stallions as the senior member of the firm has made it famed for the excellence of its females. From the kind and quality of the stallions brought over this fall there is every prospect of them doing so.

TRADE NOTES

VISITED TELEPHONE FACTORY

When in Toronto recently a representative of the Farmer's Advocate took advantage of the opportunity to go through the factory of the Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited, of Toronto. The Company's offices and factory now occupy four floors in a large building, but increasing business makes it necessary to arrange for a still larger factory, specially fitted for telephone manufacturing business. The present premises are equipped with a very fine and extensive plant for the manufacture of telephone apparatus. Considerable space is also afforded for the storage of line construction material which this company handles in a large way.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Company was organized a few years ago for the purpose of manufacturing telephone equipment for the Independent operators throughout Canada. It is composed of Canadian capital and the company have



NIGHT CAME EARLY IN HAY TIME.

issue of October 20 appeared notice of the arrival of Taber & Plummer's importation of 35 Clydesdale stallions and fillies. These, as is announced in another column of this issue, are ready for inspection at the Hillcrest stud. The horses are said by Scottish Clydesdale authorities to be among the finest individuals of the breed exported from Scotland in recent years. The rise of the Hillcrest breeding establishment at Condie has been a remarkable one. Three years ago Russell H. Taber purchased a number of Clydesdale females, and the now famed breeding sire, Baron's Gem. In 1907 the establishment made its debut in Western show-rings. Success attended the venture from the start, and no Clydesdale stud in the West has been more successful during the past few years in the show-ring. The females at Hillcrest have brought the establishment the largest measure of its fame. There are few superior aggregations of Clydesdale females in the world. We can, in fact, recall but one, that of J. Ernest Kerr's Harviestoun Castle, Dollar, Scotland. The females have been the strength of Hillcrest, and the recently imported lot have added quality and select breeding to the stud.

Last fall Mr. Taber was joined in the business by Mr. Plummer, of Barrie, Ont. The new firm began at once to plan for breeding on a still larger scale. To the already very complete equipment of buildings, a stable, 156 by 44 feet, was added, and several acre paddocks laid out. There is now stabling accommodation for some 80 head. The

kept in mind the best business principles and methods for the purpose of establishing their industry on a permanent basis. First and foremost they believe that quality is the first thing to be secured and maintained.

Extra care is given to the manufacture of special tools. This not only allows manufacture on an economical basis but ensures uniformity of quality in all the telephones they turn out. The wisdom of the course they have followed has been evidenced by the business they have done during the past two years. They state that many companies that used their makes have, after giving the independent telephones a trial adopted them as their regular instruments. Nothing but first-class material is purchased, and when this raw material is worked up by the best workmen, using the very finest equipment of special tools, the users of Canadian Independent Telephones are sure to have a product that is first class in every particular.

The enterprise of Canadians investing a large capital in this industry and establishing the undertaking on such permanent lines, is most commendable and there will be no one but will wish them success.

A modern telephone factory is a decidedly interesting place to visit. What might be termed the "Machine-Shop" of the factory, is equipped with lathes, Millers and punches for punching out the different parts which are made from dies. Then is a tool department where the spec-

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ial tools are made and maintained; the draughting room where draughtsmen are engaged in making drawings for the different parts; the wiring department where the instruments are wired and the cables for wiring both the telephones and the switchboards are made. The assembly room where the different parts are assembled; then the shipping department where the goods go out to the consumers. The organization efficiency of these departments is well seen in the factory of the Canadian Independent Telephone Company.

There was evidence everywhere of a first class system that not only ensures economy from the company's standpoint but also ensures good product as regards quality and workmanship to the customer.

One point brought to the attention of the Advocate representative when talking over telephone matters was that the Canadian Independent Company when starting three years ago, were in a position to take full advantage of the years of experience of the best and most up-to-date manufacturers of telephones in the United States and elsewhere. The result was that they were able to adopt for their Magneto telephones the very best and most up-to-date design, principles and methods known. The equipment therefore that they are right up to the minute.

They are also manufacturing in addition to the manual equipment for rural and village lines, the Lorimer Automatic system for the larger cities. This automatic system was also very interesting and bids fair to supersede the manual board in the large centers where the cost of operating is a feature of the telephone business.

The visit to the Company's factory was very interesting and most satisfactory from the evidence it gave of Canadian enterprise in a line of industry of growing importance in Canada.

THE AVERY LINE

The Avery Company, 675 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill., U. S. A., and Haug & Nellermore are advertising Avery engines and threshing outfits in this issue. Readers will be interested in knowing that anyone sending the names and addresses of five threshermen and ten cents in stamps to above firm will receive an Avery undermounted engine watch fob. The fob is patterned after a side view of the full-sized engine, and makes a fine souvenir and badge.

Avery machinery won six medals at Brandon and Winnipeg motor con-

tests last season, including the sweepstakes medal at Brandon. The Avery undermounted traction engine demonstrated its usefulness as a threshing engine before plowing came generally to be required of tractors. Its success at these two contests amply demonstrates that this popular engine meets every requirement on the plow as well.

The Avery company have a number of catalogues which will be sent on request. Look up the advertisement and send for them.

FARMER'S HOME MANUAL

An excellent book for ready reference is found in the Farmer's Home Manual offered on another page of this issue by W. H. Scroggie, of Montreal. There is little of general importance that cannot be found readily in this comprehensive book. The price is reasonable, when quality is considered. It would also be well to write this firm for their special sale catalog for January and February. The supply will be ready for distribution before the end of this month. It is free for the asking, and is well worth writing for.

STRAW BURNED IN THE HOUSE

In this issue an attractive advertisement appears announcing that the fuel problem in Western Canada is solved by the introduction of a stove that burns straw. With fuel at home at no direct cost the annual outlay in the farm home is considerably lowered. The device offered by The Sterling Company consists of a detachable cylinder which can be removed and filled with straw. Then a fire is kept up for twelve hours, it is said, without further attention. Testimonials from users in Saskatchewan state that the Sterling stove is all it is claimed to be. They are sold direct to customers at a figure easily within the reach of all. Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when writing them.

FACE SAFE FROM STORMS

Recent snow storms make one long for something that will protect the entire face from snow, wind and frost. Martinus Dysthe claims to have solved this problem by a very simple face protector. Read his advertisement on another page of this issue. The protector is made of flannel, and is equipped with transparent front, care being taken to overcome the problem of frost, causing a covering that prevents the wearer seeing quite clearly. It has been thoroughly tested. Ask your local dealer, or write direct to the manufacturer. The price is small.

NEW INCUBATOR LAMP

The incubator lamp described in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last spring is now on the market in Canada. G. A. Cameron, of Milestone, Sask., having been appointed Canadian agent for incubator and brooder supplies made by H. M. Sheer Co., the manufacturers. Particulars are given in our advertising columns. This lamp requires little or no attention and is very popular wherever known. Last spring, after the description appeared in these columns, there were many enquiries, and doubtless sales will be heavy now that poultry raisers know where to buy the lamp.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES

The advertisement carried by the National Cloak and Costume Co., of Montreal, is well worth careful reading. Being specialists in their line, they always have satisfied customers. A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, while at the head offices recently, was shown hundreds of flattering letters received from all parts of the country. Not long ago a strike in the factory delayed the prompt shipment of orders, but at present the staff is stronger than ever, and all orders will be filled without delay. Consult this reliable company for all goods referred to in their advertisement on another page.

SPECIAL STOCK FOOD

Every prosperous husbandman of this Western country is interested in good seed, and good stock food. Both are prime essentials to either grain farmers or stockmen. All poultrymen and farmers of the West are advised to look over Plunkett & Savage's advertisement appearing in this issue.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DIPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENEY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
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- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES.

REMOVES

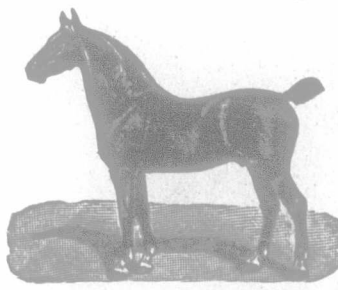
- BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAIN & TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

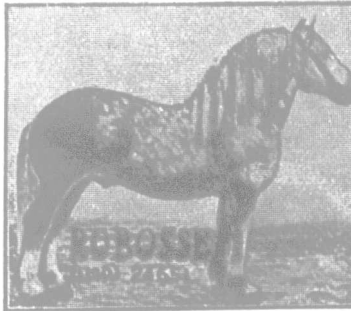
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. HOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. **The Lawrence-Williams Co.** TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American-bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to anyone with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W.E. & R.C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO


DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families of in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Knows to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 5 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bump or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister. No hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$ D free. ABSORBINE, J.C., for mankind, \$1

Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicose Uterus, Old Sores, Ailaya Pain. Book free.

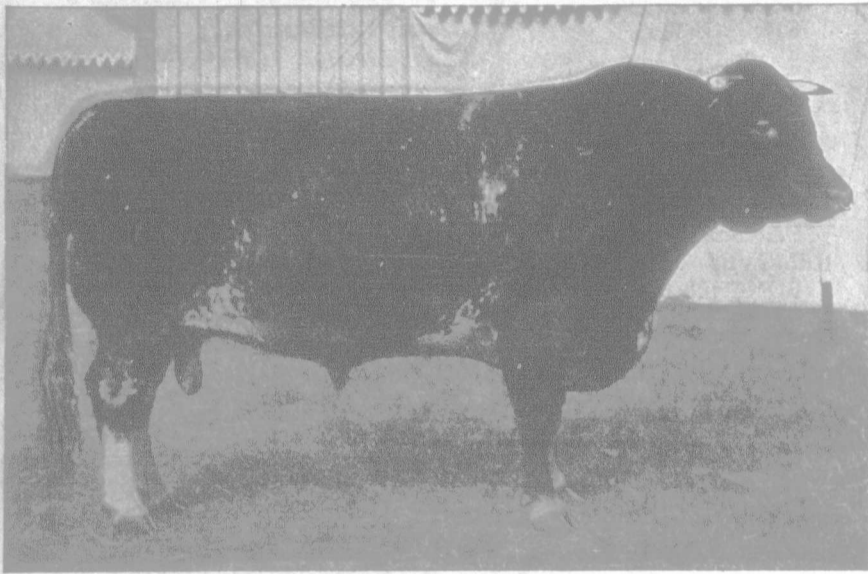
W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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.

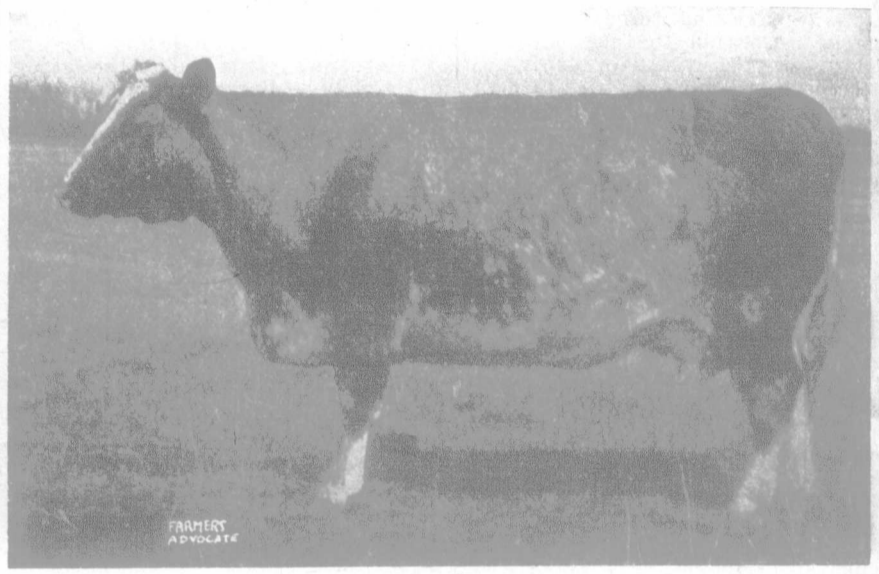
GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

THE HOME OF THE GRAND CHAMPIONS



"PRIME FAVORITE"

(Imp.) Grand Champion Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto



"URY 4th"

Grand Champion Regina Winter Fair, 1909

Our new offering of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and all prices, both imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine mares and fillies for sale.

In Shorthorns we are offering a lot of bulls of the highest class. We also have a number of cows and heifers for sale, all Scotch or Scotch-top pedigree.

Our success in the showyard and sales-ring is known well enough and speaks for itself. Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, is heading our stud, and Prime Favorite, grand champion at the National Exhibition at Toronto, is at the head of our Short-horn herd.

Visitors who have no time to write a few days ahead so that we can meet them with our own rig, will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie (station on the C. P. R. main line, 18 miles east of Regina).

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD P.O.

Via BALGONIE, SASK.

EIGHT OUNCE BOTTLE

In our issue of December 8 an error in composition in the advertisement of Wingold Stove Company made it read one-eighth ounce bottle of vanilla, instead of one 8-ounce bottle. Users, of course, know that the ordinary bottle contains eight ounces.

FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This special issue goes free to old and new subscribers. Extra copies can be obtained for 25 cents each, while the supply lasts.

MODERN TALKING MACHINES

Recent years have seen remarkable development in the "talking machine." So perfect are the productions of reliable manufacturers and so reasonable is the price, that no home need go without entertainment. Milestones that mark the development of the modern instrument put by the Columbia Company are:

The cut or engraved record, the removable cylinder forming a permanent record, the separate self-adjusting reproducer, a successful spring motor, a recorder with a cutting point attached directly to the diaphragm, the gold moulded cylinder record, the high speed record—the first improvement which made the reproduction of musical sounds possible, the geared feed screw on cylinder machines, thus reducing both size and cost, the spring reproducer, the first taper tone-arm disc machine, the first tone arm cylinder machine, the first disc record and machine, the indestructible cylinder record, the double disc record with improved surface.

This instrument is advertised on another page of this issue by The Winnipeg Piano Co.

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Attention is drawn to the offer

made in this issue by the Munro Manufacturing Company. This company manufactures fencing, fence posts, beds, springs, etc., and in order to keep up with the large demand that has arisen for these, find it necessary to increase the size of their factory. They have issued additional stock, and offer it for general subscription. It is a rare opportunity to get in on the ground floor of what must certainly prove a profitable manufacturing business. Fencing needs are continually on the increase, and from the experience of fence manufacturers, fence making is one of the most profitable lines of manufacturing. In addition to receiving his share of the profits resulting from the business, every shareholder may purchase his fencing at wholesale manufacturers' prices, a point not to be overlooked. The proposition offered by the Munro people is worth investigating.

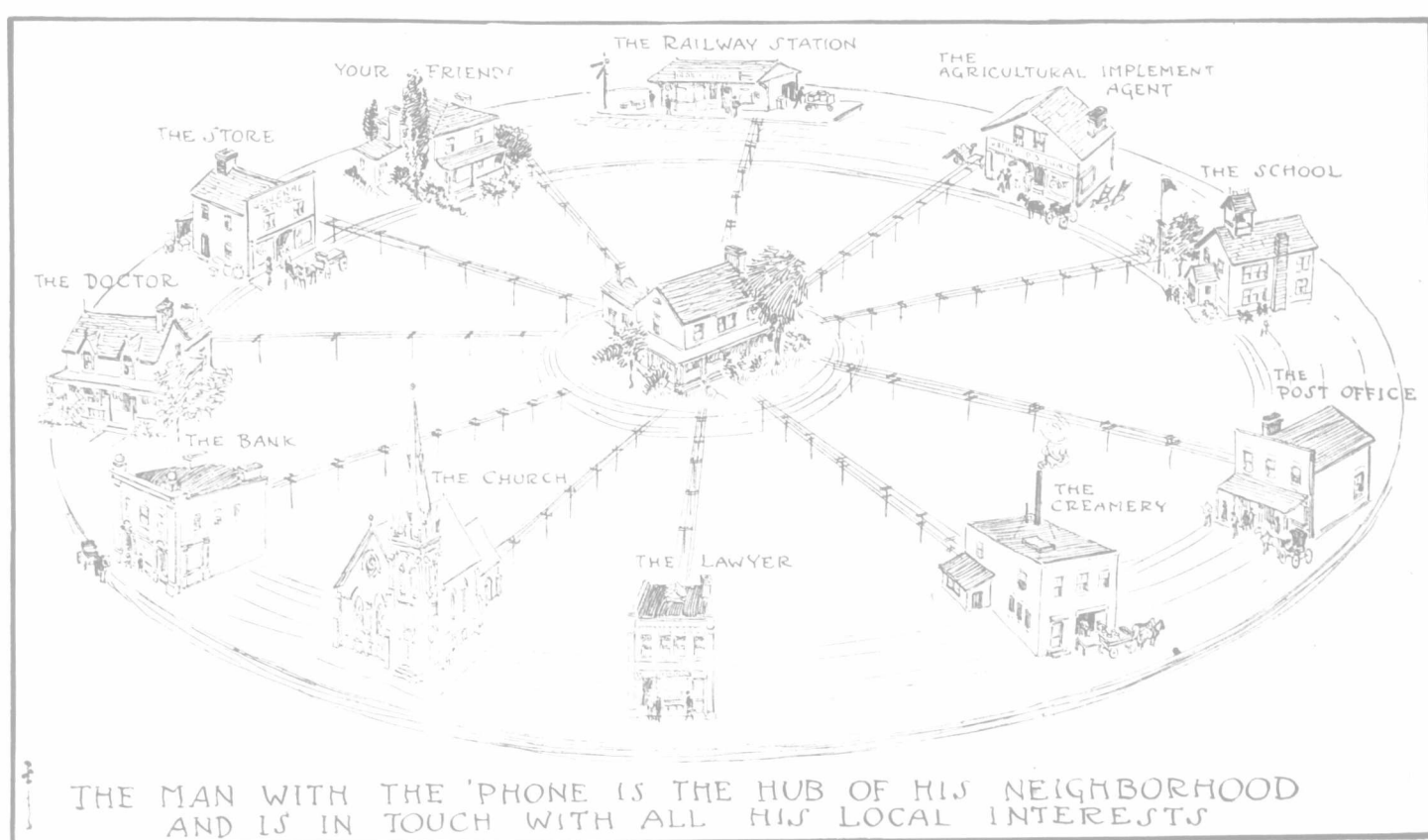
"I consider THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE a superior agricultural journal. The more cuts of farm buildings and conveniences you can give, the more valuable will you make the publication. The discussion on farm topics are most valuable and interesting—keep it up!" — Geo. O. Kerr.

DAIRY BUILDING BURNED

Early on Friday morning of last week the dairy building at Manitoba Agricultural College was completely gutted by fire. The loss is placed at \$10,000 or over, but as models, skeletons, charts and specimens used in veterinary and other class-room work were destroyed, it is difficult to give an accurate estimate. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire. Coming, as it does, in the middle of the college year, the loss of this building is very serious. Arrangements are being made, however, to use the museum and the library for class-room purposes.

THE TELEPHONE ON THE FARM

Soon becomes the man's necessity and the woman's friend



It Will Pay to Write Us

If you are interested in telephone matters, write us and ask for our No. 2 Bulletin. We shall gladly furnish any information free of charge.

If you require telephones, switchboards or supplies, let us quote you. It will pay.

Successful Record

We are a Canadian company manufacturing high grade telephone equipment and handling construction material of all kinds. The steady growth of our business during the past three years is convincing evidence of the successful record our telephones have made in the hands of thousands of users throughout Canada.

Prompt Shipments and Guaranteed Satisfaction are Making our Success

Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Ltd.

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From Robin Hood Flour

TO YOU
WHO BAKE



ROBIN Hood Flour's Christmas Greetings for 1909 go out "to you who bake."

We believe that this title is honorably held by all the women of Canada, for this is a country in which the women still take pride in their knowledge of, and ability in, the household arts.

Therefore, we feel that we greet you all when we wish you by this name,—

A Merry Christmas AND A Happy New Year

We hope you will let Robin Hood Flour share in making your Christmas merry and your New Year a happy one.

Robin Hood Flour asks permission to help you have a splendid, old-fashioned success with your Christmas and New Year's dinners.

"The better the day, the better the deed"—and we could ask no better time than Christmas Day to meet old friends again and make new ones. To renew old friendships and start fresh ones at such a time would surely auger well for the future.

That is, of course, provided Robin Hood stays faithful to the trust reposed in it by its friends.

"To you who bake" we say, have no fear about that.

Like Robin Hood of old, who took wealth from the rich to give to those who needed it more, Robin Hood Flour will go on taking wealth from the rich wheat soil of Saskatchewan and give good health and satisfaction to all who use it. Not on Christmas Day only, but on all days.

Remember, "Robin Hood Flour Is Different." By using more water than with other flours a larger, whiter loaf is secured, just the kind of rich-flavored, fine-looking loaf you like to put on your table Christmas Day. If you can't get Robin Hood Flour where you live write direct to us. Don't put off getting it. Be sure you have it on hand for the Christmas baking.

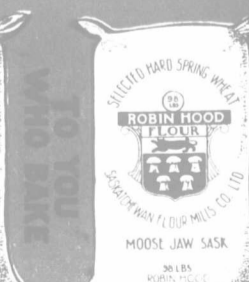
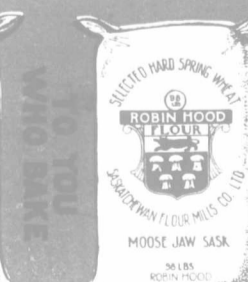
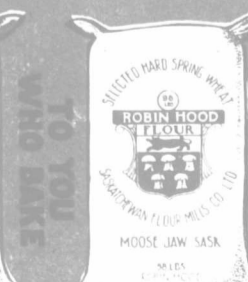
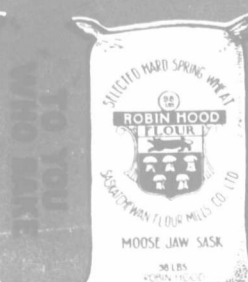
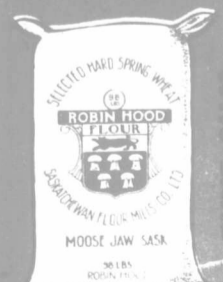
Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan



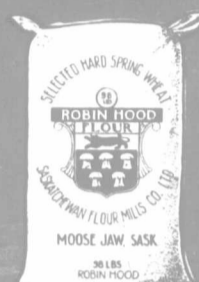
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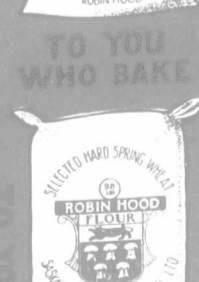
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