

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 18, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 843

Watches that Keep time

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

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

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
ROBINSON & BLACK 381 Main Street

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

T. Wayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure
W. Madeley Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

OFFICE—CANADA LIFE BUILDING

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

SHIP TO US YOUR FURS, SKINS & PELTRIES

We are awaiting your shipments and you will get the very highest prices for them.

Write for our price list and shipping tags, which will be cheerfully furnished.

PIERCE FUR Co. Ltd.

230 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCE—BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA



More Money for HIDES and FURS

IF YOU WILL SHIP TO BERMAN BROS.

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFIT. IF YOU HAVE NOT SHIPPED US BEFORE, TRY US NOW AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

BERMAN BROS., 244 No. FIRST ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Frank O. Fowler, President Angus McDonald, Vice-President Jos. Cornell, Manager

Central Canada Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA

Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act."
Full Government Deposit.
Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

J. F. Bole, President G. T. Marsh, Vice-President Gilbert C. Scott, Assistant Secretary
Full Government Deposit.
Registered in the Province of Alberta.

The Alberta - Canadian Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Full Government Deposit.
Registered in the Province of Saskatchewan.
J. R. Boyle, President J. H. Gariopy, Vice-President J. A. Greenhill, Asst. Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE

Pure-bred Registered Live Stock Insurance HAIL INSURANCE (In Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.

Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention.

We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home Companies need apply.

METALLIC CEILINGS

Are Artistic,
DURABLE, SANITARY,
and FIREPROOF
Easily applied, Cannot
Crack nor Fall Off

Send us a sketch showing shape and exact measurements of your ceilings or walls, and we will submit designs, estimates and illustrated booklet free.

WRITE US NOW

Metallic Roofing Co.,
LIMITED
Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

OUR

Corrugated Iron

PAINTED OR
GALVANIZED

Made from BEST QUALITY of Sheets
IS THE BEST ROOFING

IS FIRE PROOF, EASILY APPLIED AND WILL LAST
LONGER THAN ANY
METAL SHINGLE
MADE.

Write us for prices if your dealer does not handle our goods.

WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO.

Manufacturers of
SHEET METAL GOODS

Advocate Ads. for Results

It Pays to Ship Your Grain to "A Strictly Commission Firm"

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Thompson, Sons & Company

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703-B, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Don't
Be Like
The Sailor



who clung to the anchor as he threw it overboard, and of course went to the bottom—the result, a dead one.

You may have done practically the same thing, as far as dairy profits are concerned; if you have thrown over pan setting methods to buy a so-called cheap (?) separator.

If you haven't bought as yet—don't until you thoroughly investigate the

Tubular Separator

because it gets all the cream and a richer grade; furthermore it is a stranger to repairs, because it stands wear and tear.

The simplicity of the Tubular is enough to warrant your consideration.

Begin your investigation by writing for free Catalog 186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency in the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
For
Maximum Comfort

CANADA'S DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY
Between

CHICAGO, TORONTO,
MONTREAL, NIAGARA FALLS,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BOSTON.

4-Fast Trains Daily from Chicago-4

Finest Roadbed. Modern and Luxurious Equipment. Unexcelled Dining Car Service.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

For rates, reservations, time tables, etc., phone or write

A. E. DUFF

General Agent Passenger Dept.
260 Portage Ave. Phone 7098

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITE

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.
Terms of Subscription.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited

[Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month.
We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.
The Dominion Railway School
Dept. C Winnipeg, Man.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$5,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President

ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

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

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

BRANDON,
A. Maybee, Manager

CARMAN,
F. J. Macoun, Manager

DUPHIN,
D. H. Downie, Manager

DUKEAN,
W. E. D. Farmer, Manager

ELGIN,
J. D. Bell, Manager

ELKHORN,
R. H. Brothwood, Manager

GILBERT PLAINS,
H. W. Marling, Manager

GRANDVIEW,
A. B. Stennett, Manager

NEEPAWA,
C. Ballard, Manager

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
A. L. Hamilton, Manager

RIVERS,
H. J. White, Manager

SWAN RIVER,
J. A. Smith, Manager

TREHERNE,
J. S. Munro, Manager

WINNIPEG,
John Aird, Manager

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is paid at current rates. Interest is not subject to delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the name of two or more persons and withdrawals to be made by any one of the signatories or the survivor.

SLOCAN PARK

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED THE OTHER DAY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER LAST YEAR. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.
Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co., Ltd.
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—

Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year.

Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.
NELSON, B. C.

Butter Wrappers

YOUR butter will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer, if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers.

We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12 1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1 \$3.75 \$2.00

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
14-16 Princess St.
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

"SAFE-LOCK" METAL SHINGLES WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont., writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction...I am well pleased...just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send today for our prices and descriptive matter free.

DEALERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA
Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg



McLaughlin & Ellis, Ltd.
GRAIN

Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER, It will make you money and us friends.

Address : 423 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

DONALD MORRISON & Co.

WRITE FOR OUR DAILY MARKET REPORT

711 New Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Commission

Over 24 years experience in Grain Commission Business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Liberal advances upon receipt of shipping bill. All enquiries will be given careful and immediate attention.

Wheat
Oats
Barley
Flax

The Royal Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
505 NEW GRAIN EXCHANGE

FARMERS We will make you a liberal cash advance on your car lots and guarantee you a square deal.

SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

WINNIPEG

Bonded **G. G. G. Co.** **Licensed**

FARMERS! TAKE A LOOK!

Wheat **Oats**
Flax **Barley**

When shipping your grain this season remember the Farmer's Company. Don't sell your grain on street. Ship it and get the highest price going. We have formed a Claims Department in our office and all claims for shortage, lumber for grain doors, damage to grain in transit, etc., are carefully looked after. Write for any information you may want and ship your grain to—

The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Frank G. Simpson. A.T. Hepworth.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

YOU GET BEST RESULTS—Shipping Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax
Advise **SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO., Limited**

We sell all grain on the OPEN MARKET to the highest bidder. That is what brings best results.

Box 823 Liberal advances Prompt settlements 336 Grain Exchange

JOHN McVICAR
301—McINTYRE BLOCK—301
P. O. Box 599 WINNIPEG Phone 3351

GRAIN COMMISSION AGENT

Ship your WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX through one of the oldest established dealers and get best results. Write and send samples.

The Hall Company Ltd.

LICENSED **GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS** BONDED

Personal attention given to all consignments made to us. Liberal cash advances made on every car on receipt of shipping bill. Write us for our Daily Market Letter.

705 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.



LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Prompt Settlements. Write for Free Booklet.
"Every Farmer's Form Filler" and Shipment Forms
Mark your Shipping Bills—Advise

PETER JANSEN COMPANY
GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

THE STRATHCONA TANNERY

W. H. BEDARD Proprietor

Send for Price List

Strathcona **Alberta, Can.**

THE DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block-making for a single building, or for a regular block-making business. A moderate priced machine: compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.



Write us for Catalogue

Address Dept. N. THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

PARK
N EXACT RECEIV. Y FROM T SETT. P PARK. ENED IN T YEAR. OWN IN EE LOTS, NE WILL U R T H

P.O. B.C. pt. 15, 1908. Slocan Fruit

portunity of of land at ly you might We cleared 4 eaks, and we nly stone we e planted, summer are

r of Mr. L. a England, is possibilities, nd make his o be a hand- induce us to ht last year. reatment we

nd Roberts.

rticulars

ay- t Co.

ppers

will igh- also yer, up ted

he follow-

add. 1000 5 \$2.00

DCATE st. ANITOBA

CK GLES EAR ELL

of Hainesville, Ont. 19, 1907. "The bt from you in 1900 fect satisfaction...I ed...just as bright s put on, no rust, no agr. I am satisfied ter shingle."

There ks on all age. Nail edges of used on p. Send escriptive

OF CANADA innipeg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Built Like a Watch and Finished Like a Piano.
The New Improved
De Laval Cream Separator
 is a noiseless and attractive article of furniture in kitchen or dairy, but before all it is
A Daily Source of Profit and Home Comfort
 Every part of the machine is built with a view to convenience and durability, and it is so simple that only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set it or entirely remove the parts.
 Write for new 1908 Catalog and name of nearest De Laval agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.
 MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

★ ★ ★ ★ ★


IF YOU ARE SAVING MONEY

however small an amount each year, you are naturally anxious to secure the best possible returns from those savings. Have you considered the benefits of Life Insurance from a money saving point of view? Only a few weeks ago The Great West Life Assurance Company received a letter from a Policyholder saying that his Policy, just matured, turned out the best investment he had ever made. This gentleman had, for many years, been engaged in operations that gave him unusual facilities for investing money to advantage, yet, when sixty years of age, he found the Great-West Policy the best investment he had ever made. The Great-West Life has singular opportunities for investing the Policyholder's funds. For many years over 7% has been earned on investments, and this in the safest of securities. A Life Policy, moreover, gives the sure protection for dependents that is to be had in no other way. Ask for information regarding the many attractive Plans issued by

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
 HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.

EARN THIS



DANDY AIR RIFLE by selling colored Xmas postcards, 5 for 10c. It is a Single Shot "Daisy", nicked steel barrel and breech, peep sights, polished walnut stock, pistol grip; shoots buckshot, slugs or darts with great force and perfect aim. Just the thing for target practice, crows, squirrels, &c. We give you one for selling only 25 worth of lovely Christmas Postcards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid back grounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. Worth 5c. At 6 for 10c they go like wild fire. 22-calibre Cartridge Rifle for selling 5¢ worth. Send your name and address plainly written. The Gold Medal Premium Co., 555-557 Carl Dept. 36 P. Toronto.



First Class Goods
 for
Up-to-date Farmers
 are the



Famous Canadian Airmotors
Stickney Gasoline Engines "The Simplest Yet"
Kelly & Taneyhill Well Drilling Machinery
 Feed Cutters Toronto & Martin Grain Grinders
 Troughs and Pumps Rife Hydraulic Rams
 Aylmer Farmer's Wagon and Stock Scales
 Horse Powers Saws Tanks Tread Powers

Write Us Today for Catalogues and Prices

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
 Winnipeg, Man. Limited

WIT AND HUMOR

"Most people," remarked the thoughtful thinker, "take life seriously." "Well, there's no reason why they should not," rejoined the matter-of-fact person. "Taking life is a serious matter."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Booth Tarkington says that in no State have the newspapers more journalistic enterprise than in his native Indiana. While stopping at a little Hoosier hotel in the course of a hunting trip, Mr. Tarkington lost one of his dogs. "Have you a newspaper in town?" he asked of the landlord. "Right across the way, there, back of the shoemaker's," the landlord told him. "The *Daily News*—best little paper of its size in the State."

The editor, the printer, and the printer's devil, were all busy doing justice to Mr. Tarkington with an "in-our-midst" paragraph when the novelist arrived.

"I've just lost a dog," Tarkington explained after he had introduced himself, "and I'd like to have you insert this ad. for me:—Fifty dollars reward for the return of a pointer dog answering to the name of Rex. Disappeared from the yard of the Mansion House Monday night."

"Why, we were just going to press, sir," the editor said, "but we'll be only too glad to hold the edition for your ad."

Mr. Tarkington returned to the hotel. After a few minutes he decided, however, that it might be well to add, "No questions asked" to his advertisement, and returned to the *Daily News* office.

The place was deserted, save for the skinny little freckle-faced devil, who sat perched on a high stool, gazing wistfully out of the window.

"Where is everybody?" Tarkington asked. "Gawn to hunt th' dawg," replied the boy, without removing his gaze from the distant fields.

The great simplicity of the habits of Gen. Robert E. Lee was one reason for his popularity with his soldiers. He fared no better than his troops. There were times, when for weeks the Southern army had but short rations, often doing entirely without meat. In *The Old South and the New*, Mr. Charles Morris tells an amusing story of one of these periods of scarcity.

On a very stormy day several corps and division generals arrived at headquarters, and were waiting for the rain to abate before riding to their camps, when General Lee's cook announced dinner. The General invited his visitors to dine with him. On repairing to the table, a tray of hot corn bread, a boiled head of cabbage, seasoned with a very small piece of bacon, and bucket of water constituted the repast. The piece of meat was so small that they all politely declined taking any, expressing themselves as "very fond of boiled cabbage and corn bread," on which they dined.

Of course, the General was too polite to eat meat in the presence of guests who had declined it; but later in the afternoon, when they had all gone, feeling very hungry, he called his servant and asked him to bring a piece of bread and meat.

The darkey looked perplexed and embarrassed, and said in a deprecating tone, "Well, Marse Robert, dat meat what I sot before you at dinner wa'n't ours. I jest borrowed dat piece of middlin' from one of de couriers to season de cabbage in de pot; and seem' as you was gwine to have company at dinner, I put it on de dish wid de cabbage for looks. But when I seel you an' none of de gentlemen touched it, I kuded you all knowed it was borrowed, and so after dinner I sent it back to de boy what it belongs to."

"I'm sure," said the interviewer, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep a secret."

Here is use for a STEVENS

There's no surer or quicker way to rid the place of rats and similar pests than to have a Stevens Rifle always handy. A Stevens balances so perfectly that it's always steady and true to your aim. And it's hard-hitting and quick-firing.

Send for Stevens Catalog. It shows how perfectly made all Stevens firearms are—Rifles, Pistols, Shotguns—how moderate in price. You can have it for 5c for postage.

And "Guns and Gunning," by Dan Beard—a mighty good book for you or your boy to have—about hunting and shooting—guns and their selection and care—about game, etc. Sent postpaid for 20c, paper cover, or 30c, cloth cover.

If your dealer cannot supply genuine Stevens Arms, kindly let us know. Insist on Stevens when ordering.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
 15 Grove St.
 Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.



NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory Wheeling, W. Va.

Trappers—Fur Traders

Ship your Furs direct to the World's largest Fur market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's FREE. MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO., St. LOUIS, MO.

TOP CASH PRICE FOR SKINS

You will like to trade with us. For if our spot cash price doesn't suit, shipment is returned to you just as we got it if, when shipping, you advise us to keep apart. You will find trading with us profitable; you can't lose. When express charges do not exceed one-tenth of the value of shipment, we pay them. Get "The Trappers' Guide"—175 pages, illustrated—valuable hints how to trap successfully and profitably—costs 10 cents—refunded to you, on request, after your first shipment. Send for FREE price list, market reports, shipping tags today.

C. L. PERCIVAL CO.
 1100 Cherry Street Des Moines, Iowa



ANDERSCH BROS. HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS GUIDE

This \$10,000 Book for \$2.00

This second revised edition of our *Hunters' and Trappers' Guide*, the acknowledged Encyclopedia of Hunting and Trapping North American Animals, contains 420 pages, handsomely bound in Leather and Gold, 250 illustrations true to nature. Book is endorsed by sportsmen of national reputation, also by both young and old trappers. Positively the best book on the subject ever written. Thousands of testimonials. It reveals Trappers' Secrets; How to make Decoy, Bark, Trap; Lightning Method of Skinning; How to Handle Skins, but chiefly How and Where to

Hunt and Trap Successfully

It illustrates and describes all animals, their geographical locations, habits, mode of living, preparation; Game Laws; detailed description of SKUNK, MINK, FOX and OPOSSUM FURTHS, and how to raise them for profit, breeding, etc. Price, \$2.00, express or postpaid. We are the largest buyers of Hides and Furs. We buy one skin or a car load. Ship to us and obtain 10% to 50% more money than by selling at home. Hides tanned into beautiful robes; also other tanning. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, price \$1.00 per bottle, postpaid. We sell Steel and Wire Traps. Write for Hide and Fur price list; shipping tags sent free. Get copy of our *Hunters' and Trappers' Guide* today.

Andersch Bros., Dept. 58, Minneapolis, Minn.

No duty on raw furs, calf skins or horse hides.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 18, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 845

EDITORIAL

Making People Happy

Two Men

Two men are known to us, probably every reader of this paper knows the same two men. They are both farmers, and make it pay, but the singular thing about them is that their methods of management are directly opposite. The one man came west while young, homesteaded, bought more land, broke it all up, grew wheat, sold it to the elevator companies, and used the money to pay his debts and improve his farm. The other man did exactly the same thing. Then came a time when the suspicions of the producers of wheat were aroused. Later they began to think that the expense in handling wheat from the elevator to the consumer was out of proportion to the cost of raising it. Every one decided that with just weights, reasonable dockage, and fair grading, considerably more money could be realized on the crops.

The one man made up his mind that if he were to get all that was coming to him he would have to keep his eye on the elevator man, on the company he represented, on the banker who cashed his checks and on every one in general. Soon everyone knew he was sharp on weights, grades, dockage, etc. He jealously watched the scales, he noted down the weights, compared them with the storage slips, disputed their correctness, insisted upon higher grades, and in every possible way made it known that he was attending to his own business and did not intend to be beaten. Was he ever beaten? He says he was sometimes.

The other man realizing the temptations that beset an elevator operator and the endless work and inconveniences of checking him up, took council with himself and reflected upon the peculiarities of human nature. He sized up the different operators at his home market, considered the financial standing of the companies they represented, had a casual chat with each, asked those who appeared congenial to his temperament out to see his place and have tea, talked with them over the ins and outs of the trade and made up his mind. He could easily divide his business. He decided to make the matter of weighing, docking and grading a matter of honor with the operator. He simply put it up to the man's better sense and relied upon his honesty, where the other man had challenged the operator, practically accused him of dishonesty, and said he preferred to believe that the operator's object was to defraud.

The second man concluded that in man's better nature there is more security than in any means of defence; that if inherent honesty, given every encouragement and opportunity to assert itself, would not insure him all that was coming to him, there was little chance of getting it otherwise. He went about his work of hauling wheat to the elevator with a serenity and trustfulness that to the other man looked pitiable. He never had a suspicion, never a doubt, never a care as to weight, dockage or grade. His attitude was a continual compliment to the operator and an incessant appeal to his better nature. Was he ever beaten? He says not.

It is evident from the readiness with which our American neighbors are coming forward with testimony and suggestion, that dearth of information from which conclusions of some kind may be drawn, will not be one of the difficulties that President Roosevelt's commission on country life will have to face when it comes to compile its report to the government. The idea, when it was first made, of having a commission inquire into the conditions of life in the rural districts, was received in some quarters with ridicule and regarded in others as merely a dodge of a Republican President to swing the good old honest country vote into line and ensure of the election of a Republican successor. Perhaps the interest of his party was Roosevelt's chief concern, at any rate, it is as common in that country as in this, to attribute a good deal of governmental action to party motives, but whatever the real motive was, the commission certainly is going to persist. The interest of the country at large in its investigations and enquiries has become altogether too great for anything short of a thorough inquiry into the matter which the gentlemen comprising it have been set to enquire. The country life commission is going to be a success so far as popular approval of its aims go, and the only thing that seems possible to mar the usefulness of its conclusions, is that too much evidence may be forthcoming, and so many and varied suggestions made that it will be beyond the power of the commission to arrive at any definite conclusions.

What is the matter with country life that governments create bodies to inquire into the rural dweller's welfare? Why is it, that all over this continent the population of our towns and cities is increasing at a more rapid rate than that of our rural communities? It is no guess to say that it is. Census figures disclose the fact that there is a great townward trek going on all the time among the masses of the country. The majority of those flocking in are young men and women. The reason they are leaving the country is that life there is unsatisfactory, and the reason life is unsatisfactory is largely—not entirely by any means, because the training of these people, both home training and the education they were supposed to get at the public school, has unfitted them for doing anything in particular. The public school creates ideals and raises ambitions which life in the rural communities, or the practicing of the gentle art of agriculture will not satisfy. And what the public school with its hard and fast curriculum and its inexperienced young female teacher fails to do, the parents of the average boy or girl generally succeed pretty well in doing. The mothers always seem to have the idea that their sons and daughters are born for nobler work than merely the tilling of the soil, or being wife to a soil tiller. The father as a rule does not concern himself much with the future of his offspring. He is content that the boy should follow in the father's footsteps. The boy generally follows readily enough at first, but loses zest for his calling gradually as he works away year after year, the father attending to the management of the business, doing all the spending, getting all the money, and the boy, or man

as he becomes, getting nothing much out of the business except physical exercise. He gets dissatisfied, disgusted in fact, and finally cuts out the whole thing entirely, urged on to the step on the one hand by an ambition which public school and mother have succeeded pretty well in misdirecting and, on the other, driven by a father who seems to think a boy ought to be content to drudge all year from daylight to dark or later, for his board and an occasional suit of hand-me-downs.

Some of these things the American men and women in the cities who went there from the country are telling the President's country-life commission. They left the country because they got started out wrong at the first, and because their parents were raising them up, the one with no particular care about their up-bringing, except that they got to work when they were old enough, the other with a half secret, half expressed ambition that her child should become something more than a farmer or farmer's wife. With this kind of training there is little wonder that a boy prefers being a half paid clerk in a city grocery, to a farm hand on his father's place without wages, or that a girl would rather work on starvation wages in somebody's office where she thinks she sees something of life.

When the country life commission gets through with its labors there may not be anything new reported in the matter of bettering conditions of living in the country, but the body will have served the purpose of focusing public attention upon a problem that is as important as any that can come before the people of any country. The welfare of the people should be the first care of governments. But welfare and happiness are so closely allied that one sometimes is enabled to serve the former without arranging to satisfy the latter. That is what Roosevelt's commission is trying to do. Find out what to recommend to make the people happy.

"Producer" on Cattle Raising

The letter on another page from "Producer" represents the attitude of the majority of our Manitoba farmers on the subject of cattle raising. It further indicates the course that should be followed by the provincial department of agriculture in the way of helping to find out just why prices are not better and in suggesting how cattle may be produced more cheaply than by the methods followed by "Producer" and others who cannot see money in stock raising. Farmers have heard enough for the time being about how to select a good feeding steer, square body, short head, mellow skin, mild eye and all that sort of thing, what they want to know now is how can cattle be handled so that they can be sold at a profit at prevailing market prices and how they can get the top price for their cattle.

Our correspondent has made out a case on paper which seems to be conclusive proof that the cattle raising business is one of the most certain of known means of squandering a fortune, one, in fact, that should be brought to the notice of Mr. Carnegie, so that he may be assisted in his heroic resolve to die poor. But on the other hand it is a most exceptionally sound business that cannot be made to look dangerous on paper.

ided 1886

or a
S

way to
similar
as Rifle
balances
steady
and it's

It shows
arms are
moderate
postage,
by Dan
you or
ing and
ion and
spaid for
er.
enuine
Insist



DUSTRY
location in
t. Valuable
school mailed
W. Va.

raders
largest Fur
st. Write for
ices for Fur
. It's FREE.
LOUIS, MO.

INS

For if our
ent is re-
when ship-
You will
can't lose.
ceed one-
pay them.
ages, illus-
p success-
-refunded
shipment,
et reports,

CO.
ines, Iowa

000
r for

and revised
ur Hunters'
ers' Guide,
vedged En-
of Hunting
ping North
Animals,
50 pages,
1 Gold, 250

of national
li trappers.
subject over
It reveals
Decoy, Bait,
ing; How to
d Where to

essfully
imals, their
le of living,
description
Opposum
for profit
or postpaid.
Hides and
and. Ship
ore money
tanned into
Our Mag-
is to traps.
Ve sell Steel
d Fur price
copy of our
y.

polis, Minn.

orse hides.

In fact we can all know that in spite of the handicaps surrounding the cattle feeding industry there are farmers who claim they make money at it, and certainly the appearance of their farms does not belie their statements.

But to take up "Producer's" particular case, and we do not do this to discredit him, but simply to try to find where the trouble lies and, if possible, point out what is to be avoided and what observed. Three-year-old steers should be big enough for export and export cattle should be sold earlier in the season than November first. Such cattle, in fact, did sell on the Winnipeg market during September for 3½ to 4 cents. That was the time to sell big steers. As for smaller stuff, two-year-olds, we were creditably informed that about ten days ago local buyers were paying from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, which, though lower than there is any possible reason for, still leaves a possibility of raising them without a direct loss. We also learned that three-year-olds were sold last month for 3½ cents in the Moose Mountain country and this is an illustration of how extra good stuff will sometimes bring higher prices than the average or common stuff. There are quite a number of farmers feeding cattle this winter on the promise of 4½ cents per pound next spring, and more if the market is up. On this basis "Producer" would be able to get 2 cents a pound on the 1150 pounds his steers now weigh, together with the market price of the gains. This, in fact, is what some men who live within fifty miles of him are doing, and an increase of 1 cent per pound is generally considered just a safe margin.

But after all, cattle feeding is not to be recommended as a paying proposition under all circumstances. The margin of profit under the best of management and most advantageous of conditions is so small that only those who are peculiarly adapted for cattle feeding should follow it. Farms with natural shelter, which grow considerable hay, and are located so that coarse grains are plentiful and water easily to be had are the only farms on which cattle in commercial quantities should be fed. If one has to go to the expense of providing artificial shelter, pump water, and feed grain that would sell on the market for the top price, he is not likely to make cattle pay. Conditions under these circumstances are so unnatural that cattle will not do as well on more feed as they will in a district naturally adapted to stock-raising. Added to this there are the tastes of the owner to be taken into consideration. We know men who each year go out with their horses and win championships at the larger fairs who will admit that they simply cannot keep cattle in a thrifty condition. And if a man has not got the knack of feeding steers the best markets in the world will not return him a profit. Must we then wait until we have produced a race of cattle-feeding men? Well, hardly! There are not many men who cannot acquire the art of stock-raising, and in the process of natural selection which goes on among land owners, just as much as among plants, the type of man who survives is he who can adapt himself to most conditions and especially who can adopt systems that favor the soil.

This is the chief reason we have, on different occasions, described the methods which successful cattle feeders follow, and have devoted so much of our space to discussions of cattle-feeding, namely, that by it the soil is benefited, crop yields are increased or maintained and a more substantial agricultural structure is built up. But, by all means, we say, if a man cannot make the business pay, either on account of the peculiar conditions of his farm or on account of his personal inaptitude for the work, let him leave stock-raising alone. Our aim is to increase successful farmers not to increase the meat supply.

HORSE

As illustrating how quickly fancy carriage horses deteriorate, Mr. Eben Jordan of New York sold a pair of geldings, The Baron and The President for \$10,000 two years ago, while on October 16th they changed hands at auction for \$1,550.

* * *

Mr. John Considine of Seattle, who assisted Vancouver's first horse show so generously by his extensive exhibits, has recently purchased three exceptionally good show animals in New York. These are the ladies' pair, Quaker Maid and Dorothy, winners of a blue ribbon at Madison Square Gardens last fall and the saddle horses Mansfield and the Czar. These horses will likely be seen at Vancouver's show next spring.

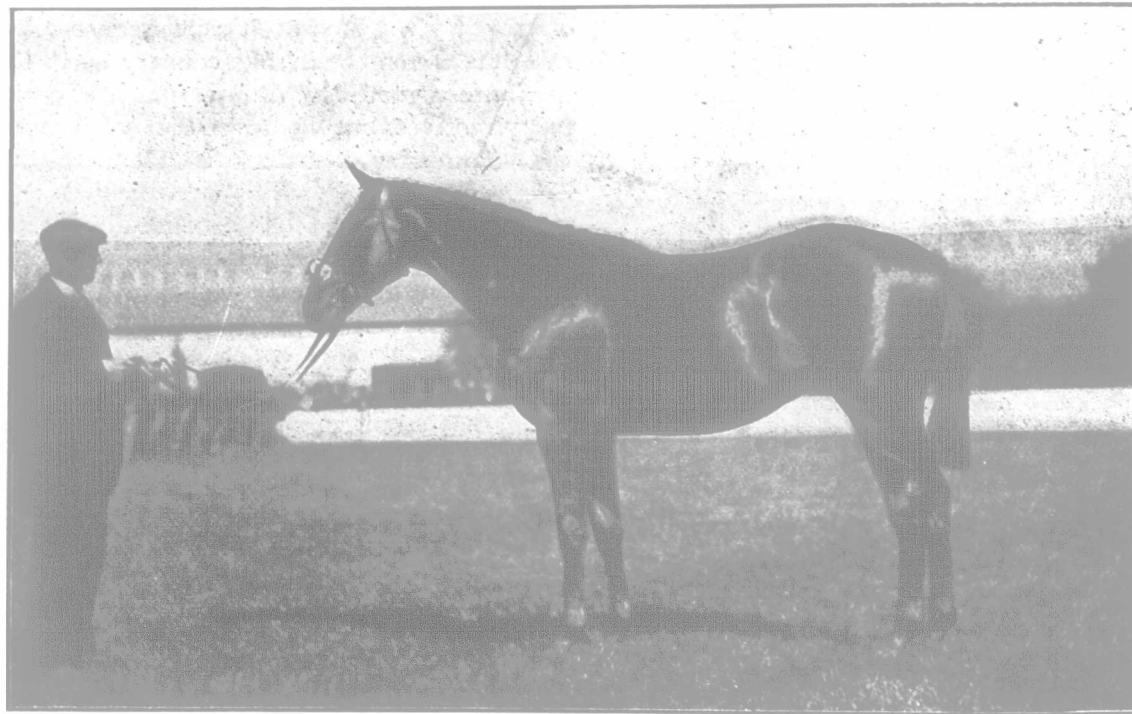
* * *

Percheron horses are good property in the States. At one auction sale in Illinois last month 42 mares made an average of \$507. The top price of the sale was \$1,100 for the imported six-year-old mare, Petronitte. These prices make some of our Clydesdale mares on this side look cheap buying at the prices breeders and importers are quoting.

Clydesdale Characteristics

The following remarks on Clydesdale characteristics were prepared for publication in a popular Encyclopædia of Agriculture. Space not being sufficient for them in the article on "Clydesdales," the writer had this printed in *The Scottish Farmer*:

A general description of the breed may convey some idea of what the ideal Clydesdale should be. But nature does not furnish perfection, and it is the province of the breeding art, if possible, to control nature, so that some advance towards perfection may be recorded. To aid in this, the following remarks on noted Clydesdale sires and their defective family traits may be serviceable. Farmer's Fancy (Erskine's) (298) had rather small feet. Farmer's Fancy (Weir's) (300) was a splendidly formed horse in front, but indifferently made behind. Largs Jock (444) had straight hocks. Lochfergus Champion (449) was big and heavy, but rather "brainy," and some of his stock were difficult to work. Clansman (150) was a high-tempered horse. Crown Prince (Lochburnie) (207) had a typical Clydesdale head, but was rather long in the middle-piece. Merry Tom (Drumore) (536) inherited from his sire, Rob Roy (714), a hollow back, but unimpeachable legs and feet. Old Times (579) was "easy" in his back. Farmer (Drumflower) (286) was a masculine horse, with rather a long middle-piece, and soft enough feet. Lord Lyon (489) was a massive, masculine horse, whose stock almost invariably had a first-class formation of hind legs; the tribe was rather disposed, when highly fed, to laminitis. Darnley (222) had fewer faults than almost any horse of his time. His head and ears were rather to the small side, and his quarters were rather short and drooping. His walking action



REDSHANK.
Champion Hunter, Dublin Horse Show, 1908.

In connection with the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition which opens on the 28 inst. there will be a show of saddle and harness horses. The ordinary classification for such shows has been adopted and quite liberal prizes offered. Chicago at one time had a brilliant horse show in the fall, but it has recently been abandoned.

Paralysis of the Hind Part or Azoturia in Horses

This is a disease which comes on suddenly and is due to an acid in the blood. It sometimes affects the front parts as well as the hind parts, and the animal may come out of the barn feeling fine, ambitious, willing to go, and often goes faster than usual, but before it has gone very far it begins to lose its speed, hangs back, sweats profusely, breathes hard, and begins to knuckle over behind, gets lame in one or both hind limbs and in a short time is unable to go any further and often falls helpless on the road in a paralyzed condition.

The proper thing to do is to place him on a stone boat and haul him into the nearest barn, place him in a large, well bedded box stall or a barn floor where he can be turned over often until he is able to get up. Medicines should be given of a laxative nature and that will allay pain and counteract the acid condition of the blood. An injection of warm water should be given to unload the rectum of its faeces so that the animal can, if possible, urinate. If unable to do so, the urine should be drawn. A stimulating liniment or a mustard plaster should be placed over the hips and the body should be kept comfortably warm. The animal should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it, a very little, if any, feed should be given before he gets up and he should be fed on bran mashes and a very little hay after he gets up until a full recovery has been brought about. —Dr. D. ROBERTS, in the *Horse and Dog*, 1908.

was perfect, his trotting action moderate, with a tendency to "dish" a fore foot. Prince of Wales (Merryton) (673) excelled in action. He had rather a strong (Roman-nosed) head, and straight hind legs. The Flashwood family had a tendency to be long in the thighs, and "sickle-hocked," with short enough hind pasterns. Prince Charlie (M'Kean's) (629) was a very massive horse in front, but deficient in hind quarters and the formation of his hind legs. A good many of the descendants of Farmer (Drumore) (284) had a tendency to stringhalt. The combination of Darnley and Time o' Day (875) blood in later days in several instances gave a similar fault. Lord Erskine (1744) was a most masculine horse, badly coloured—that is, with too much white on face and legs—and producing stock which moved indifferently.

Lameness in Horses—Laminitis

Laminitis or inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, usually called founder, is of two kinds, namely, that in which the inflammatory action is first limited to the sensitive laminae or sensitive wall, and the sensitive sole; and that form in which the bone of the foot or os pedis, the sensitive wall and sole, are involved from the outset. The causes, course and tractability of the two forms differ.

CAUSES

Laminitis is one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable. It is caused by over-exertion, inordinate feeding, drinking large quantities of cold water when heated, a sudden chill, being compelled to stand for a long time in a cramped position during long voyages, etc. It is communicated to the feet from irritation or inflammation of an internal organ, as from pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of the bowels or womb, etc. In these cases, the feet, as well as the whole surface of the body, are involved. Cases caused by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the organs mentioned are much

characteristics
lar Encyclo-
sufficient for
the writer

may convey
should be
and it is the
e, to control
fection may
ing remarks
ctive family
Fancy (Er-
mer's Fancy
ed horse in
Largs Jock
Champion
rainy," and
Clansman
own Prince
esdale head,
Merry Tom
e, Rob Roy
le legs and
a his back.
uline horse,
enough feet.
uline horse.
t-class form-
posed, when
) had fewer
His head
his quarters
lking action

ite, with a
e of Wales
had rather
it hind legs.
be long in
ort enough
) (629) was
ent in hind
gs. A good
more) (284)
ination of
ter days in
ord Erskine
coloured—
1 legs—and
ly.

itis

itive struc-
is of two
flammatory
ine or sen-
that form
he sensitive
tset. The
two forms

diseases to
l by over-
quantities
chill, being
a cramped
communi-
cation of
bronchitis.
In these
of the body,
tion of the
d are much

more tractable than when caused by concussion of hard driving on hard roads, over-exertion, standing for long periods on one foot as a consequence of lameness in its fellow, etc. In the first case the inflammatory action in the feet subsides without leaving any structural change, if properly treated, upon the subsidence of the mucous membrane of the organ primarily attacked; while, in the latter form, the inflammation of the bone, as well as of other structures, which is harder to check, and may result in serious alteration of structure, as descent of the bone through the sole, decay of the bone, sloughing of the hoof, and death. The symptoms of both varieties are identical, varying only in intensity. Acute laminitis is very painful. In all cases of inflammation there is an enlargement of the blood vessels, and a greater or less effusion and swelling. The sensitive part of the feet are enclosed in a hard, unyielding box of horn or hoof, and are plentifully supplied with blood vessels and nerves. When inflammation exists, the unyielding horny box presses upon the engorged parts, preventing free exudation, and swelling, and consequently severe pressure upon the nerves.

SYMPTOMS

The patient shows evidence of severe pain. He usually stands in a fixed position. The pulse is full, strong, bounding and frequent, temperature increased, mucous membranes injected, breathing labored, and often sweats bedew the body. These symptoms will, of course, be modified by the severity of the attack. When both fore feet are involved, he is excessively lame, almost immovable, especially at starting; his body appears to be cramped; stands with his hind legs well forward under the body, and feet fore advanced, in order to relieve them as much as possible from the weight; he often sways backwards, elevating his toes, throwing his weight upon the heels of the fore feet, and then assuming his original position. If compelled to move, he elevates his feet with difficulty. If forced to back, instead of lifting his fore feet, he will drag himself backwards on his heels. In some cases the patient will lie down on his side, with his legs outstretched, which gives great relief, while in others he will stand persistently.

When the hind feet are affected, he will stand with all four feet as near together as possible, or persist in lying, which gives relief.

When all four feet are involved, the symptoms will consist in a combination of the above.

There is always local heat in the feet involved, which can be detected by holding the hand upon the hoof; there is also a throbbing of the arteries of the heel, and tenderness upon tapping with a hammer.

TREATMENT

When treatment is prompt and energetic, a complete recovery generally takes place, notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary. When treatment is neglected or unskillful, there is liable to be a change of structure which will be permanent. The exudate thrown out, if considerable, and not promptly arrested, is liable to cause a partial disconnection between the sensitive and horny wall, and thereby allow a descent of the bone of the foot. This causes a convexity of the sole, and, if of sufficient extent, the bone forces its way through the sole at the toe, and renders the animal practically useless.

A moderate dose of purgative medicine should be given, as 6 to 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. This should be followed by 2 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily, and soft, easily-digested food. In cases where pain is excessive, it is good practice to give anodynes, as 1 to 2 ounce chloral hydrate, in a pint of warm water, as a drench, every four or five hours, as indicated. Local treatment consists in removing the shoes, paring the heels and sole well down, and applying heat, either as warm poultices or standing the patient in a tub of warm water. The heat should be constant for two or three days and nights, until the acute stage has passed, after which cold water may be used. If the patient can be induced to lie down, recovery will be quicker, and the distress lessened. In some cases it is wise to case the animal with hobbles or sideline, and, as a rule, this gives him such relief that he will remain down. After the acute pain has passed, it is a good practice to give gentle walking exercise for a few minutes two or three times daily, and, as the patient improves, he should be shod with bar shoes, and the amount of exercise increased. In cases where lameness threatens to remain, it is good practice the coronets repeatedly; this encourages the growth of horn and secretion of the sensitive parts, and tends to restore the foot to its normal condition.—"WHIP."

Swamp Fever

Swamp fever is characterized by a progressive, pernicious anemia, remittent fever, polyuria and gradual emaciation in spite of a voracious appetite. The disease begins to manifest itself by a dull, listless appearance, and by general weakness, the animal tiring very easily. This stage is followed closely by a staggering, swaying, uncertain gait, the hind limbs being mostly affected. There is also noted a weakness and tenderness in the region of the loins, and at the same time the pulse increases rapidly, and may run as high as seventy.

The temperature may rise to one hundred and three (103) degrees or higher, remaining high for

several days, and then dropping, to rise again at irregular intervals. Towards the end of the disease, the temperature occasionally remains persistently high. The horse may improve for a time, but this temporary improvement is followed by a more severe attack than the first. Venous regurgitation is sometimes noticed in the jugular before death. The quantity of urine passed is enormous in some cases. Death finally occurs from exhaustion or syncope.

If the blood is drawn from such an animal, the resulting red clot will be about one-fifth of the amount drawn. Occasionally, a slow dripping of blood-tinged serum from the nostrils is observed as a result of this very thin blood oozing from the mucous membranes. Often a fluctuating, pedulous swelling may appear on the lower lip, point of elbow, sheath, legs, under the belly, on same other pendant portion, especially late in the disease, which is indicative of poor circulation, thinning of the blood and consequent loss of capillary action.

After death the carcass is found to be very emaciated and anemic, the visible mucosai being very pale. This marked absence of adipose tissue makes skinning a difficult task. Subcutaneous and intermuscular edema and hemorrhages are frequently observed, although it is remarkable in many cases to see how few macroscopic lesions may be present. The predominating and most constant lesion is probably the petechia so often observed in the muscles or on the serous membranes of the heart. The heart is generally enlarged and may be the only organ to show evidence of disease. In other cases the lungs may be studded with petechiae, with a serous exudate present in the thoracic cavity. The liver is generally normal. Kidneys may appear normal or anemic. Lymph glands may be enlarged and hemorrhagic.

The diagnosis of the disease is not difficult, especially in advanced stages. The insidious onset, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anemia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait and polyuria form a train of symptoms which make the disease sufficiently characteristic to differentiate it from other diseases affecting horses in this country.

The prognosis of the disease is very unfavorable. Veterinarians in different sections of the country where the disease is prevalent claim a mortality of seventy-five per cent. or even higher. Recovery only takes place when treatment is begun early, or when the animal has a long convalescent period.

The treatment of the disease has so far been far from satisfactory. The iodide, permanganate and carbonate of potash have been used. Arsenic, axytol, quinine and silver preparations have been suggested, but all have been without uniform success. Intestinal antiseptics have been resorted to, and the results are encouraging but not altogether satisfactory. Symptomatic treatment seems to be the most dependable. For instance, Dr. Davison was able to reduce greatly the mortality from this affection by giving an antipyretic of forty (40) grains of quinine, two (2) drams of acetanilid and thirty (30) grains of powdered nuxvomica four times daily. In the late stages with weak heart action, alcohol should be substituted for acetanilid. Cold water sponge baths may be given, and in addition frequent copious injections of cold water per rectum, which has a beneficial effect in reducing the temperature and likewise in stimulating peristalsis of the bowels, which, as a result of the disease, show a tendency to become torpid during the fever. Avoid giving purgatives unless absolutely necessary, on account of their debilitating effect, but instead give laxative, easily digestible foods. Not infrequently a dirty, yellowish tinge of the visible mucous membranes has been observed, in which cases twenty (20) grains of calomel in from two to four (2 to 4) drams of aloes in a ball of two-dram (2) doses of fluid extract of podophyllin may be given. Following the subsidence of the fever a tonic was administered, composed of iron, quinine, nuxvomica and gentian, in combination.—J. R. MOHLER, N. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, at the Inter-State Association of Live-stock Sanitary Boards, Washington, D. C.

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association has decided to adopt the Scottish system of judging at its spring stallion show for all classes but ponies. The Spring Stallion Show will be held from January 13th to 15th, 1909. It will likely be held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto.

The Scotch judging system provides for three judges for each class, two to judge, while the third acts as referee, the referee taking turn with one of the other judges in the following class, to be followed in turn by the third in the next class. This plan provides a change in the judges for each class. At the start, the judge who is to act first as referee is chosen by ballot. The system works in a highly satisfactory way in Scotland, but has never been tried very thoroughly here. The Clydesdale Horse Association has granted one thousand dollars towards the prize list of the coming Ontario Show.

Percheron Certificates Recognized in Canada

A correspondent, at Mayville, Alta., asks which American studbook a Percheron horse must be recorded in, in order to be admitted duty free into Canada, or for registration in the Canadian Stud-book. He also wants to know what books are not recognized by the Canadian customs officials and the Canadian Percheron Association.

This is a matter of importance to purchasers, breeders, and importers of Percherons. The rules in connection with the importation and registration are very simple, but the consequences, if the rules are avoided, are quite expensive.

In the States there are several separate associations keeping records of Percheron horses. Some of these are recognized by the United States Government as recording pure-bred horses, while others admit for registration horses which the government does not consider pure bred. The books recognized by the United States Government as containing the records of pure-bred horses are those published by the Percheron Society of America, the Percheron Registry Co., and the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry. So that unless a horse is registered in any one of these books, or is eligible for registration in one of them, he cannot be considered as pure-bred by the United States authorities.

So much for American recognition of Percherons. Now, we will consider the subject from the Canadian standpoint. Breeders of Percherons, a year or two ago, decided that they would conduct a registry of pure-bred horses in the Dominion and, of course, had to decide upon a basis of admittance to the Canadian book, and also the Canadian Government had to decide what foreign certificates a horse should have, to entitle him to entry, duty free, into Canada. After due consideration it was decided that Percheron horses with certificates from the Percheron Society of America, Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Secretary, and from the Percheron Stud-book of France, should be accepted for registration in the Canadian book. This means that when a man wishes to bring a Percheron horse into Canada, duty free, he must have him accepted for registry in one of these books. But he may bring in a horse not accepted in either of these books by paying duty, and then try and sell him for a pure-bred. This we have reason to believe is being done in some places. The buyer on this side, not being aware of the conditions of entry through the customs or of the conditions of registry in Canada, but seeing a highly ornamented certificate assumes that he is buying a horse very much pure-bred, until he comes to register him or some of his produce in the Canadian studbooks, then he may find that the horse is altogether ineligible, or if he is eligible, the cost of recording his ancestors will amount to more than a certificate is worth.

But a certificate of acceptance alone is not sufficient to admit a horse duty free. The certificate must be sent to the agricultural department at Ottawa, and a certificate of pure-breeding will be issued from there which entitles the horse to free entry, after which his certificate of breeding, application for registration and fees must be sent to the secretary of the Canadian Percheron Association, Mr. F. R. Pike, of High River, when the horse will be duly recorded in the Canadian records.

Of the names of all the records in the States not recognized by the United States Government, we are not aware; but we have seen certificates from at least two associations that are not recognized. However, one can easily remember the only one that is recognized in Canada, that with its head office at the Chicago Stock-yards, and the other two which are recognized in the States have headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and Plainfield, Ohio. C. C. Glen is secretary of the former, which is called the Percheron Registry Co., and A. Forney is secretary of the latter, the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry.

A beautiful picture on heavy paper of that greatest of all Clydesdale horses, Baron's Pride, may be had by getting a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. There has been a big run on these pictures, and we are hearing from a lot of delighted people who have got it by sending the new name. It is a picture that commands attention on any wall. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be recommended to horse-lovers on the ground that it exceeds all other Canadian papers in the publication of matter pertaining to the horse.

On a good many farms the horse outfits, once the last furrow is over that can be turned in the fall, and work, generally, for the season is completed, are turned out on the prairie or stubble to rustle for themselves until spring. The practice is one by which the farmer escapes some work in feeding and caring for the teams during winter, but in most cases he gets an easy time during that season, and loses a lot of time in spring from the inefficiency of his working outfits. A horse that isn't worth stable room, or vard room at a stack in winter, is hardly worth his keep.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Larger Stock Yards Needed

The utter inadequacy of the present stock-yards at Winnipeg has been much in evidence during the past fortnight or so. It is customary at this season of the year for stock deliveries to be excessively heavy. Farmers and drovers clean up pretty well on the approach of winter and the stock is poured into Winnipeg for market. For the past month it has been a common sight to see carload after carload of live-stock standing for hours on the siding waiting an opportunity to unload into the stock pens. In some cases stock stood in the cars for eight or ten hours after arrival, to the loss and inconvenience of the shipper.

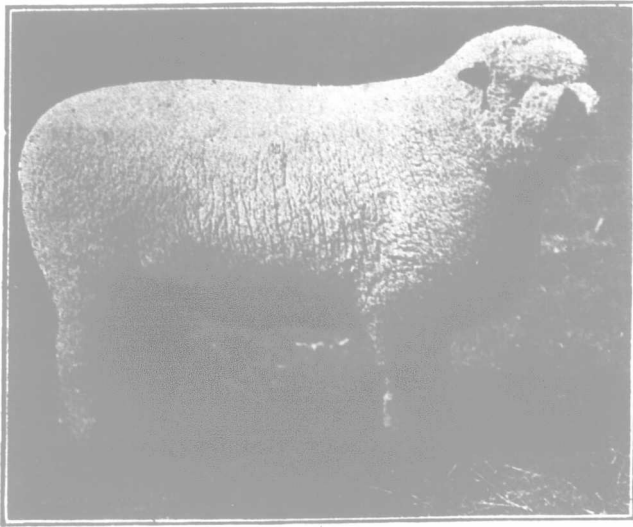
It is about time that something definite was done to relieve the congestion which occurs in the Winnipeg yards every time there is anything more than normal in the way of deliveries. This city is the outlet for almost the entire live-stock of the three prairie provinces, and yarding accommodation and the conveniences about the yards should be in proportion to the industry they serve. At present a few extra carloads of stock will choke them up for days at a time.

Cattle Prospects

The prospect and probability is that prices for beef cattle will rule fairly high during the coming winter and spring. This forecast is supported by the scarcity of good cattle in the country available for feeding, and the high prices at which butchers' cattle—that is, light or half-finished stock—are in demand, as compared with the figures exporters are bringing. Another reason for this belief is that, owing to the continued high prices of grain, fewer feeders than usual will have the courage or confidence to buy cattle and corn, or other grain and millfeeds at current or prospective prices, taking the chances of the future market letting them out safely or affording a reasonable profit on the transaction; and for this reason fewer good cattle will be on the market next spring, and the prices will probably be higher.

Still another reason for believing that Canadian cattle of a desirable class will be taken at good prices is that, owing to the high price of corn in the United States, our largest competitor in the British market, fewer cattle than formerly will be fed in that country this winter. This probability is supported by the flooding of the stock-yards at Chicago and other points with light, unfinished cattle and hogs at the present time, and the fact that comparatively few of these are being taken to the country for feeding purposes.

If these premises are deemed sound, the farmer who has on hand a good supply of hay and silage or roots would appear to be on tolerably safe ground in feeding beef cattle this winter, if he has or can secure suitable stock at a reasonable price, which should not be more than four cents a pound for smooth cattle weighing 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and feeds them judiciously, which means feeding, for the first two months, principally such roughage as hay and straw, silage and roots, with a light ration of one to two pounds daily of meal to begin with, and gradually increasing the meal ration in the finishing period until the animals are on full feed.



AN ENGLISH SHROPSHIRE WINNER

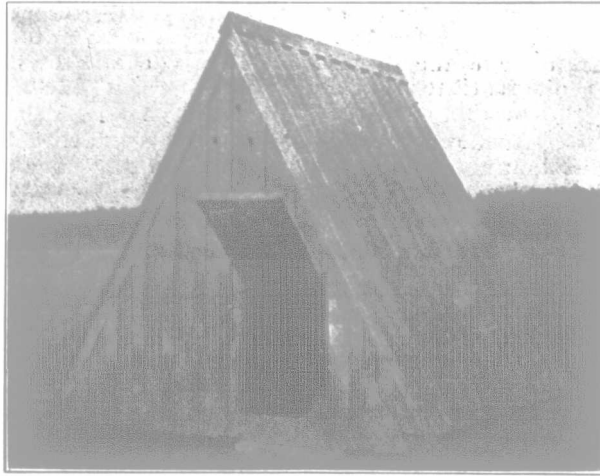
A Saskatchewan Farmer's Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

There has been so much written in your journal during the past year on the subject of tuberculosis and its contagiousness and such a disagreement as to the method of contracting and transmitting it, that I feel it my duty to let the public know of my experience with it in the hope that it will be the means of saving someone from contracting this dreadful disease. I want to say at the outset that I am no scientist or expert on tuberculosis, but am a young farmer who homesteaded and farmed three years in central Saskatchewan, and while there contracted the disease from one of the oxen which I was using to break prairie with.

Being a farmer's son, my work from earliest childhood had kept me most of the time in the open air, as a result I always enjoyed good health, and no doubt had, up to the time of contracting the disease as good lungs, as any one could have. This, under ordinary circumstances and in a climate as dry and favorable to the destruction of tuberculosis as in Western Canada, would seem a strong guard against contracting the disease. It was under these favorable conditions, however, that I contracted tuberculosis and this was how it happened:

In the spring of 1904, I purchased three oxen. The first sign that anything was wrong was while engaged in breaking them to a plow and furrow. I noticed one of them, the largest and most robust looking of the lot was easily winded and tired. I thought little of it at the time, because they were only four years old and soft, unaccustomed to work. During the first and second seasons this ox worked along with the rest doing his share of the work, but tiring and winding upon much exertion and puffing considerably on hot days. The second winter he would not flesh up under the best of care and feed, and that spring started to work in rather poor con-



TYPE OF SUMMER HOG CUT IN USE AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

dition, and towards August contracted a slight cough which was more irritating upon exercise. Then it was I began to investigate the trouble; my neighbors were called in for their opinions and all who saw the animal and knew of its symptoms, agreed it was nothing serious—probably only a slight cold. Before cold weather set in, his condition became so bad that I gave up working him, he lost flesh very rapidly under a liberal feed of bran twice a day, and plenty of good prairie hay, and by the first of January had become so weak he could hardly stand. Then I discovered it was tuberculosis and had him shot. Twenty months have passed since then and I am still a victim of the white plague which the doctors discovered in my system one month after I had discovered it in the ox. I am still fighting it as best I know how in Eastern Colorado, a place that seems best adapted for its cure because of its almost continual sunshine, even temperature and dry atmosphere. Right here let me emphasize this fact:—that the farmers of the Northwest as a class don't know what tuberculosis is, don't know what a terrible plague it is, both in man and beast, and don't realize how very, very contagious it is when one is in contact with it. They are careless and indifferent concerning it.

This indifference is due to the fact that they don't realize its dangers, not only to their healthy cattle, but to themselves and members of their families. The main reason for this is that in cattle as in man, the disease often does gain such headway and fasten such a hold upon them before one not accustomed to all its symptoms is aware that anything serious is the matter. The first indication of a condition other than normal in cattle should arouse suspicion and start an investigation. If your ox or dairy cow is short of wind, has a cough, no matter how slight, is hard to handle or hard to keep in condition, shows signs of losing flesh on good feed, if any one of these symptoms to present it should arouse suspicion and a veterinarian should be called and the tuberculin test given. A reaction takes place destroy it at once and bury the carcass.

The tuberculosis congress recently held at Washington, D. C., to which eminent authorities from all over the world were present, accomplished nothing



A BRITISH PRIZE WINNER, 1908

in the way of furnishing a cure for this disease other than what has been known for 400 years; that is, fresh air at all times, sunshine and plenty of nourishing food. The significant fact brought out at the Congress was the discrediting of Koch, the eminent German scientist and discoverer of the tubercle bacilli, who had always held that bovine tuberculosis was seldom, if ever, transmissible to human beings.

Sask.

C. P. GREENMAN.

The Alberta Hog's Handicap

The organ of the Alberta Farmer's Association, quite naturally, retorts that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE criticizes adversely the proposition for equal freight rates without offering some better plan for "an improved and safer market for live hogs." The *Homestead* also claims that the farmers have a right to expect sympathy with, and approval of, the objects they are striving to attain, meaning equal freight rates, and in addition to pointing out unsoundness in principle we should suggest remedies.

On this hog raising proposition we know, and have known for some years that the man who produces hogs does so on a mighty small margin of profit, or very often at a loss. There are two reasons for this, one is that it requires an expenditure of time and feed to make marketable hogs and the other is that there has not been a large, brisk market. On the matter of saving money in producing hogs, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been almost notoriously active in making suggestions and in publishing the experiences of successful hog raisers. But in the matter of providing better and safer markets we are free to admit our paucity of suggestion, contenting ourselves with pointing out from time to time that in order to have an improved and safe market we must have a large consuming public near the market and a large number of producers engaged in raising hogs, so that the proportionate cost of handling a dollar's worth of product could be made low and the by-products economically used.

Now these are conditions that seldom, if ever, prevail in a newly sparsely settled district. When people settle in a new country they assume the inconveniences of unorganized markets, and unfortunately it is generally the case that conditions are over-ripe for improvement before that improvement is provided. Such is the condition with regard to the Alberta hog business. The stage with improvement in the way of modern packing houses, well organized local buying and shipping facilities and a constant supply of marketable hogs is now past due. And we think we will be believed when we insist that these conditions are being secured, slowly of course—for the building up of the pork packing business to the extent which it will attain in Alberta is not the work of a day or a year, but of many years of gradual growth. Nothing would be more injurious to the industry than to launch packing house propositions here and there, rush arrangements to completion and then find that facilities for getting the product on the market were not satisfactory, or that farmers in the country from which the plant should draw its supplies would not undertake to raise hogs.

Realizing the importance of having well organized, "improved and safe" markets, the Alberta government appointed a commission some two years ago to make inquiries into the conditions existing in the live-stock and meat business. This commission after studying the situation did not recommend equal freight rates as it did to the bacon industry. Later Mr. Stevens was presented as a permanent commission to study the live-hog and bacon industry, and that he would be in a position to advise the provincial government

Mr. Stevens has not yet made a report of which the public and the press has been apprised, but we assume the proposition for equal freight rates is advanced with the intention of having him submit it to the government. And this is where it is important that "sound principles" should be observed. It is not an easy matter to get governmental assistance for farmers' propositions even when they are most reasonable and just, and it is because we know that to ask the government to equalize freight charges on the transportation of live hogs would not be just, we advised against it and pointed out why. The postal service is not an analogous case and because the principle prevails in connection with the creameries it is no reason why it should be carried farther. In spite of what we have said here and previously, the proposition will no doubt be placed before the government by Mr. Stevens in his capacity as commissioner and with the result we shall be satisfied, since we have discharged our obligations in the matter, which, by the way, are not to suggest market improvements so much as to counsel sound principle.

In a case of this kind it becomes necessary to repeat a point quite frequently. The insinuation has been made that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has not made a suggestion as to the improvement of the markets, but we must insist that we have, both in our columns and in conversations with the railway commissioners, insisted that the freight rates on necessary commodities are too high. Herein lies the course for remedying the handicap of expensive transportation of live hogs in Alberta. Let the farmer's organizations prepare a comprehensive statement of the rates on hogs from different points and urge for a reduction in the same in the interests of equity, business, and the mutual advantage of producers, transportation companies and packers. This is the course outlined by the federal government for the remedying of such grievances as oppressive rates and so far as we are aware there is no better plan.

Raising Cattle for Beef

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We see so much in the papers about the profit to be made in raising cattle for beef, that a little light on the other side would not be out of place. For who knows better than the actual producer himself how much it takes to have a profit coming his way. Hardly a paper you take up but there is something about the money to be made for the farmer who has a good herd of young prime steers to put on the market. Now we will just for a start, take a good three-year-old steer, and put him on the market at the present day and see where the profit is.

Only a few days ago we had one of those butchers who drive around in their top buggy, stop and enquire what we had in the way of good butchers' stuff. Well, of course, we had to say a few good three-year-old steers, just what he was looking for. When asked what he was paying we got in reply:—"Beef has taken a tumble, but seeing you have just what I want, I will be able to quote you 24c live weight. Now these steers would weigh close to 1150 pounds, or a price per each steer of about \$25.90. Now let anyone figure out how much those cattle cost the farmer to raise, and see who has the profit. The farmer—the man who runs all the risk—does all the work, puts his hands into his pocket these days of expensive lumber and builds sheds to house them, etc, etc? Or the other man who runs them up to the slaughter house, and retails them out, to the consumers in the dressed state at an average of 10 cents per pound? I think you will find that the other man doubles his money and a little bit more. Some may enquire, why we do not put them up, stall feed them and hold them for a bigger price. Well, take the price of oats and barley for the last two years at say, 40 cents per bushel, then pay 7 cents per bag for having them crushed. Hire help to do the extra work in connection, and I feel sure that should you get another cent per pound for your beef, you will find that in the end you are out of pocket.

Now this state of things should not be, for what encouragement is this for a farmer to go into the beef raising business.

Right here in this district, a dozen years ago there were large herds of splendid cattle on almost every farm, and the farmers getting the value of their stock. What do you find to-day? Only a few dairy cows to supply the requirements of the farmer's family. There is no excuse that we have no range, for, in this part, our beloved

Manitoba is the Garden of Eden in so far as mixed farming is concerned. There is certainly something seriously wrong, for we can all remember the days when our calves, say, seven and eight months old were selling for \$12 and \$15 each in the fall. And a good profitable price was paid for what we had to offer in the beef line. The butchers got rich in those days, retailing at the same price as they do to-day. Now can anyone tell me where the profit goes to now? Not to the producer at any rate.

Something will have to be done soon, or beef, as far as the rancher and farmer are concerned, will be a thing of the past. For no one cares to work and labor, getting nothing in return, even the price of hides has fallen so low that it hardly pays to haul them to market. But ask for a pair of boots, and you will find that leather has advanced in price. Everything to fleece the poor producer. Surely we will soon be able to see a change, and be able to say truly—as it should be—live and let live.

Lansdown, Man.

A. PRODUCER.

Medicinal Treatment Useless in Contagious Abortion

Infectious abortion in cattle may be known by several different names, such as abortion, losing or sinking of calves, but the results are all the same. An absolutely healthy herd is sometimes endangered by what is called an accidental abortion. This form of abortion may become of an infectious nature, and expose and infect the whole herd. For this reason, it is very important to look after all such cases, and, in fact, any cow that does not appear to be up to standard in health and condition should be given special attention, as one diseased cow endangers the whole herd.

I daresay that there are innumerable experiments carried on constantly in trying to eradicate infectious abortion in cattle, and it may be wise to mention a few for the benefit of those who have not as yet gone to that expense. Possibly the one experiment that has had the widest attention, and has brought about the greatest loss to the owner, is the disposing of each cow as she aborts, getting rid of her, and thinking, by so doing, he is getting rid of the disease, at the same time replacing the cow disposed of by buying another in her place. But the disease is still in the herd. Positive experience goes to prove that the new cow will soon contract the disease, and will invariably abort at some stage of pregnancy, and in this manner the disease is perpetuated from time to time, the herd is being reduced in value, the profits are curtailed, and the vitality is lowered, and in course of time each animal is brought to a condition that is no better than the average canner.

Cows that abort invariably retain the after-birth. This is often allowed to remain until it sloughs away, not only ruining the cow as a profit producer, but rendering her a hot bed where the germs of the disease are propagated and multiplied.

Another experiment in trying to rid a herd of these diseases is the giving of medicine in feed or as a drench. Statistics show that a very small per cent. of herds are successfully treated by giving medicine per mouth, in feed or as a drench. This goes to prove more positively that the disease is due to a germ and should be treated as such. Infectious abortion is no respecter of breeds, and is not confined to any particular locality in America or Europe. I daresay that it is more prevalent in dairy districts, but exists everywhere, and treatment that is successful in this country is equally successful in Europe.

Wis. State, Veterinarian.

DR. D. ROBERTS.

A Shorthorn bull calf that might be beaten in one of our own show-rings recently sold to the Argentine for \$3,000. The Argentine sells its meat in the same market as we do, and is three times as far from it. The question arises, why one, bull is worth so much more there than in Canada? The experience of raising cattle down there is about the same as it is on our ranges, but they have a more elaborate system of packing and chilling. Besides, they raise a large number in a given district, and judging by the number and quality of bulls they buy, they must be making big improvements in quality.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Backsetting—Deep or Shallow Plowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I should be glad to have your advice on the following: I have a patch of breaking, about 15 acres, that I have not been able to get backset before freeze-up. If I backset it in the spring should I stir up too much new soil, or could I expect as good a crop as off land I have backset this fall?

The soil on my farm varies from a clay loam to a depth of twelve inches to black soil averaging perhaps five inches. How deep should I plow when summer following? If I plow seven or eight inches would I stir up too much clay?

The farmers in this part plow their land much too shallow, a fair crop can be obtained in a wet year, but wait till a dry year comes and crops on shallow ploughing will not be worth cutting.

Lloydminster, Sask.

HARROW.

Do not hesitate to backset in the spring, but get it done as early as possible and keep the land harrowed close up to the plowing to keep it from drying out. We would not advise going deeper than from one to two inches below the breaking. The most of the prepared fertility for the crop is in that part of the soil that has been exposed to the weather and consequently this should not be buried very deeply for shallow rooted crops like grain.

But fertility is not the only point to consider in cultivating land. We have to try and keep the land in an easy working condition and of such a texture that it will hold plenty of moisture. For this reason one should try to get a deep soil, that is, the soil that is turned over at each plowing should be of a generous depth as this is the part of the land that holds most moisture and where the roots of plants feed. Most of us have noticed the difference between a deep soil and a shallow soil, especially as our enquirer says in a dry year. But it is an easy matter to make a mistake in preparing a deep soil. For instance it would not be wise to put the plow deep down into crude clay when the black soil on top is quite thin. Under such a condition it would be better to work down gradually, giving the weather a chance to pulverize the crude clay before fresh is brought up.

Another reason why the land should be plowed each year a little deeper is because much of the black muck on top which is made up of decaying vegetable matter, becomes completely rotted and reduced in bulk. Most farmers have probably noticed how black muck has completely vanished from a soil by cropping and where no manure has been added. It is also the case (and this is quite noticeable in the older parts of Manitoba) that when land has been plowed a few years at a uniform depth the furrow bottom becomes hard, so that in time we have a dry dust on top, very much depleted of fertility, a hard crust below and under that a strong subsoil that is not being used for crops at all. This is a condition that cannot fail to arise on clay lands, where deep-rooted crops like clover and roots are not grown, but of course, is not so noticeable in loamy soil although the evil effects of the shallow plowing is there just the same.

By these remarks our correspondent will understand that we recommend that he gradually works up more soil at each plowing (unless he is working to destroy weed seeds on the surface) until he has a mellow, easily worked bed about eight inches deep. A good time to get a little more depth is at the second plowing of a summer-fallow as the crude soil that comes up will be pulverized by the frost and fall and spring working.

Winter Wheat in Saskatchewan

Sons of my neighbors have been experimenting this year with winter wheat and have had good crops, (two cases I know of, each two acres in) and an excellent sample of wheat. I shall try some on new land this coming August, and shall be much interested in any information you may be able to publish in the ADVOCATE re Winter Wheat in Saskatchewan. Do you think it possible that it can be relied upon regularly?

Sask.

H. C. M.

During the past few weeks we have published letters from a number of farmers in Saskatchewan in which their experiences are given in the growing

of winter wheat in that province. H. C. M. has probably read this correspondence. Take one result with another we do not think that the attempt thus far to grow winter wheat in Saskatchewan has been any too successful. Sometimes a crop will come through the winter all right and receive such a grilling in the spring, either from frosts or drying winds, that it never makes headway any more. If we could depend upon a regular winter snow covering there is no doubt but that winter wheat could be grown as well here as in any other part of the country. Spring frosts injure the crop to some extent but no more so than in Eastern Canada. In the fall wheat country, in Ontario for example, where in the "sugar-making season," with sharp night frosts and bright, warm, drying days, the wheat plant has as hard a struggle to keep the spark of life aflame as it has in this country during the same season, but if it has had any kind of protection during winter, and gets through to spring with a fair top, it will survive this period all right. This seems to be the experience of winter wheat growers in your province. If the soil in which it is sown in August contains a good supply of moisture, if good headway is made before growth is checked in the fall, and snow keeps it from having the life frozen or dried out of it in winter, a good return may be looked for. But we cannot say that a full crop can be relied on regularly.

A correspondent in our issue of Oct. 7th, sums up briefly the experience of most winter wheat growers when he states that in districts where early summer frosts are unlikely to injure the spring sown wheat there is little use experimenting with winter varieties. The advantages of growing winter wheat are that the farm work of seeding and harvesting are better distributed, but in districts where favorable climatic

The heating system in a good many houses lends itself admirably for the ventilation of the building. An ordinary hot air system of heating, with the furnace in the basement and pipes leading from it to convey the heated air to the various rooms, becomes, if provision has been made for bringing in fresh air, a highly efficient means of ventilation of the building as well. But there are a lot of hot air heating systems in farm houses that are not properly installed. In the first attempts made to heat dwelling houses with hot air furnaces, the attempt was made to keep the air in circulation in the house by introducing air from without, but no provision was made to remove the air that was inside the building. The consequence was the heating system did not work very well. So people went to the other extreme and ceased bringing air from the outside at all. Pipes to convey the cool air to the bottom of the furnace, were placed in various parts of the dwelling, and warm air, once it had become cooled and settled to the floors of the rooms, was carried back over the heater again, carried round and round like this all winter. The result was a heating system that was decidedly economical so far as the cost for fuel was concerned but not by any means entirely satisfactory with regard to the health of the inmates of dwellings so heated. The air at all times was too "dry," and while provision exists in most hot air furnaces for the incorporation of moisture into the air passing over the heating apparatus, the average householder neglects most of the time to keep the water pan filled.

The type of hot air heater installed nowadays is a modification of both these original types. Fresh air from the outside is piped into the furnace space, heated and carried to the rooms above, while provision is made for the removal of a portion, at least, of the

The Basis of National Prosperity

Prosperity is a sort of endless chain. The dollar goes round on a debt-paying tour and everybody is happy. If the dollar stops somewhere along the line then everybody is gloomy.

If you set out to explain this, and devise a chain for the dollar to follow in its rounds, you will invariably include the farmer somewhere in the circle. If you begin with the grocer then you will go on to the miller or the baker or the packer, and soon back to the farmer. You may begin with the lawyer and his fee in court, or the minister and the contribution box, or start down in the "pit" of the stock exchange where gambling goes on daily—but you will always follow back to the farmer if you go on long enough.

The farmer himself is a consumer as well as a producer. The farmer is always buying something. He seldom hoards up the money he gets from his sales of grain or steers. The farmer is a consumer of manufactured goods, and when he has money in abundance he buys freely of the things which are made in factories. Finally the circle is completed, and the money comes back to him in purchase of more of the farm products.

If the farmer is prosperous, then he is a buyer. But the farmer more than any other person on earth can get along fairly well for a time without any general buying if he is compelled to do so. He can and does economize more than others when his bank account is low. And so when conditions are such that men begin to retrench in expenses the farmer is one of the first to do so, and soon the chain of prosperity is broken at a vital spot. In like manner, it is certain that as long as the farmer is spending money freely, then others will have something with which to buy things or pay debts. The farmer's good times mean good times for everybody.

Now the farmer is prosperous just as he has abundance of crops of all kinds. It matters not that the gold production is becoming greater each year and prices are advancing steadily, unless we are to have good results from agricultural operations. Nobody cares about high prices unless there is something to sell. We have had here in America an era of great prosperity simply because there has been for a number of years a steady increase in farm production, not a spurt of one year and a failure the next, but continuing good crops over large areas of the country.

It used to be said, and with much truth, that the great safety valve for the whole economic system of the United States was the free homes of the West. Whenever industrial conditions become unsatisfactory in the manufacturing centers the surplus labor was shunted off to the free or cheap lands of the West. Now, that this practically free land is no longer obtainable, the same effect comes through increase in the producing power of the farms already occupied. The farmer cannot cure his dissatisfaction by turning quickly to unoccupied land; he can increase his product and output by applying better methods to his farming operations.

Few people realize how the process of getting more out of the soil by means of scientific farming has been developed in recent years; much less do they realize what an important factor this has been in furthering the immense expansion of business in our history.

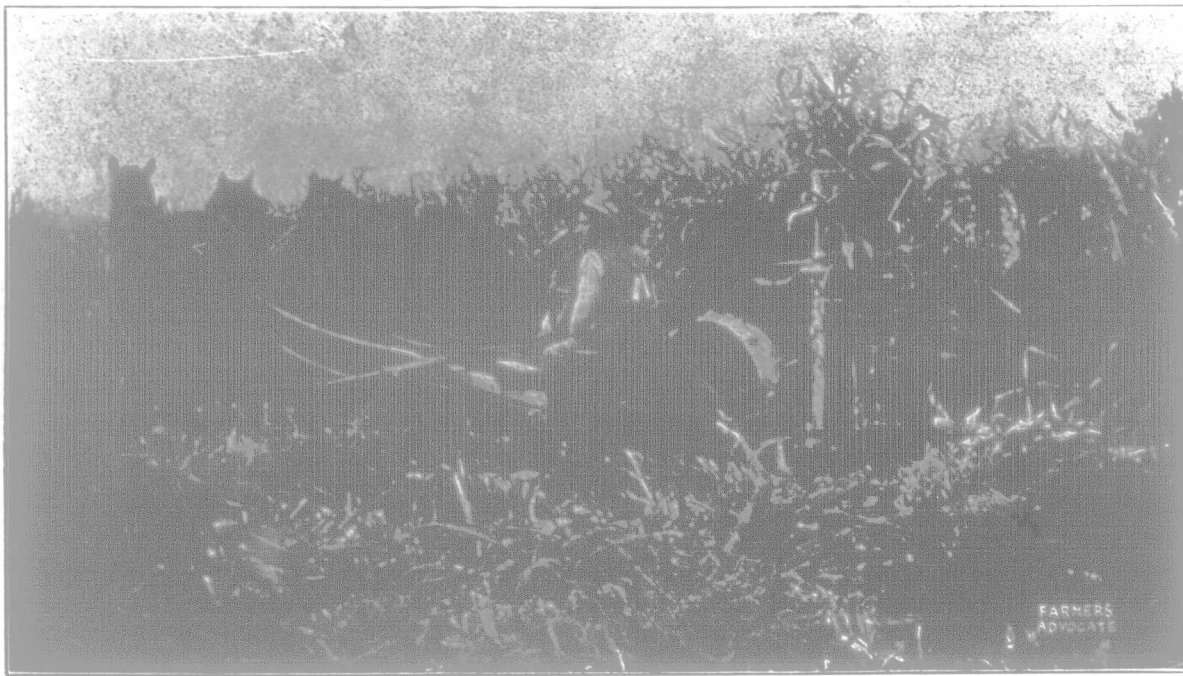
It is no small matter to effect a change so that on a million acres of farm land the yield of grain is doubled in quantity. The farmer who is contented with fifteen bushels of wheat per acre when he gets a crop, and counts on missing a few seasons because, as he thinks, the "luck of the weather" is against him, immediately becomes a man of much more importance to himself and the community when he discovers that he can get thirty to forty bushels of wheat every year on the same land by application of a little science under modern methods. This is just what has been taking place in recent years, especially in that section of our country once set down as of little value for farming.

Because of this development, because of the application of scientific farming, because of the steady increase in the output of the farms, there has come to our country unexampled prosperity in every line. The towns are growing, the cities are expanding, railroad lines are being built, the banks are busy, the merchants are doing well, the factories are running over-time, the workingmen are getting better wages, everybody is better and happier. The problem of maintaining this prosperity which so much delights us all is, therefore, not one related to the kind of currency we have, the paying of bounties to ship owners, or to the treatment of the tariff; but that of maintaining a steady average of profitable crop production.

The student of social economics must fail entirely who under-estimates the importance of scientific soil culture in the creation and maintenance of our prosperity.

PROF. H. W. CAMPBELL.

A very simple and effectual means of tightening the frame of a gate is to run double strands of soft wire both horizontally and upright, and twist each pair of strands together with an old file, or any piece of iron or steel. This has the effect of making a twisted-wire rope or cable, as soft wire so twisted will not untwist when the file or whatever it may be is removed. A couple of such wire ropes upright, and a couple more cross-wise will draw and hold the frame of a gate together in good shape.



CUTTING CORN ON A MANITOBA FARM, 1908

conditions are not certain to prevail, this advantage is more than offset by the danger of having the crop killed in winter or spring and having nothing much to harvest at all.

Experience in Saskatchewan seems to indicate that winter wheat does rather better in the northern than in southern sections of the provinces, probably because the snowfall is heavier in the north and the springs rather later.

Ventilating Farm Houses

A good many of the ailments that afflict humanity during the winter season are due to the practice so many people have of living in houses that are as close and air tight as it is possible for storm doors, double windows and the other contrivances used in keeping heat in and air out, to make them. Take the country over, there is more sickness during the winter season than any other. Pneumonia, one of the worst diseases of this country, always becomes common just about this season, when people begin to shut themselves up for the winter, living in houses that are too warm and breathing air that is impure. Vital statistics show that pneumonia is about the only one of the more serious diseases that is increasing in this country, increasing not only in the number of cases recorded annually, but also in the percentage of deaths resulting. Medical authorities attribute the alarming prevalence of the disease to the living habits of the mass of humanity, living in houses that for weeks at a time are ventilated only by what little fresh air can pass in, and foul air pass out, during the opening of the outside door to let a member of the household in or out.

There are other ailments, some of them equally as serious as the one mentioned. A cold is more easily contracted by a person who lives habitually in a close house than it is by one whose business keeps him more outside. So it is with other maladies. A very large proportion of the sickness common to the winter season would disappear if people would live in houses where they could breathe more fresh air.

air within the house. Thus pure air from without is being constantly introduced, and the foul air inside taken out. It costs a little more for heat to heat a house with a hot air heater that draws a portion of its supply of air from outside and consequently has to heat it through a wider range of temperature than would be necessary if moderately cool air from the living rooms was simply drawn on for the supply for circulation,—but it makes a much more healthful heating arrangement.

Modifications of this ventilatory system may be arranged for, where the heating system is by steam or hot water pipes. It is a trifle more difficult to introduce a satisfactory method of house ventilation where the heating is done by stoves. To some extent, the draught up the smoke flue carries out a large volume of air, and as that from the inside of the house is removed, fresh air from the outside passes in. But it does not necessarily follow that the air going out the chimney is the foulest in the building.

Where double windows are used it is a good plan to drop the upper sash of the inside window an inch or so and make a small opening in the bottom of the lower sash of the outside one. The warm air from the inside will not then pass out to any extent and little frost will form on the glass. No matter what the temperature is outside, every house should be aired out every day, once at least. It looks to some people like a useless waste of fuel to blow the warm air out from the inside of a house by opening the doors and letting fresh air in. But it isn't, and if people could be brought round to a common sense view of the necessity of an abundance of absolutely fresh air for their physical well being and the preservation of health, there would be fewer of them living in the sealed-up way they now are. There would be more fresh air in dwelling houses and less disease among the human species during the winter season.

Silo Building and Ensilage Making

The editor requests that I shall give particulars concerning the whole business of corn-growing, silo building and silage making. Incidentally, I am to tell what silo is best adapted to the country, how the silage is put into the silo, whether it will freeze in winter, how it is fed out, and this in a short letter.

My friends tell me I am all jaw. Be that as it may, I'm a poor hand at putting my knowledge into writing, and, therefore, desire to cut writing short. But before our editor's requisition is filled, my short letter will have become a long article, with probably several important particulars missing.

It is supposed that corn was mentioned as the material ensiled, because that is the most usual, though by no means the only thing used for the purpose. Corn is preferred because it is the cheapest to produce for the results attained; but first crops of alfalfa, clover, etc., that would otherwise be wasted on account of bad curing weather, are often saved in the silo. Then much that would otherwise be refuse can be put into the silo, such as outside leaves of cabbage, turnip tops, etc., these, of course, along with the corn, which would form the bulk of the material used.

The silo may be compared to the canning process. It is a method of preserving succulent material without impairment of its nutritive value, and by a cooking process set up by the latent heat contained in the material ensiled, made more palatable to stock, and at the same time preserving the succulence, which is impossible by any other known practicable process.

The main requisites in a silo are: That it should be as nearly as possible airtight; that it be built to withstand great lateral pressure; that it be small in diameter in comparison to its height.

The most economical silo to build and use is round in form, whether it be built of staves, concrete, concrete blocks, boards bent round studding and plastered, or the many modifications of all these which are existent. All give good results when main principles are adopted, and the material is properly put in and handled, and, as the cost is likely to be the main question remaining to settle, we will deal with the cheapest known successful form of silo, viz., the stave, which is just as adapted to this country as any other. This is the form adopted on my own farm, and it is perfectly satisfactory. As constructed here, the requisite materials are: Ten bags Portland cement, five loads (wagon) gravel, five loads (wagon) stones (large and small), four pieces 4 x 6 timber 26 feet long, 114 pieces 2 x 4 scantling 26 feet or equivalent, 104 square feet boards, 9 rods 3/4 in. round iron 39 in. long, 18 rods 1/2 in. round iron 156 in. long, 9 rods 3/8 in. round iron 152 in. long (all threaded 9 inches at both ends), 54 cast washers 1 1/2 in. diameter for 3/8 iron (bevelled), 36 cast washers 1 1/2 in. diameter for 1/2 iron (straight), 90 heavy nuts threaded for 3/8 iron, 50 lbs. 6-in. nails 7 wire gauge—perhaps necessary to order 100 lbs. of these as they are not standard stock and will have to be obtained to order—24 pieces 14 feet long 1/2-inch elm boards 10 inches wide.

This is a full list of material required, except a few 2-in. and 2 1/2-in. nails, for the proposed silo.

The next thing is to determine its relative position to the barn. Below is a diagram suggesting such.

Having assembled our materials, we will proceed to the erection. We excavate then to the depth of 3 feet 6 in. from the surface, making an excavation 13 feet in diameter, the edge nearest the barn being six feet from the building. To lay out this excavation get a large bolt and a harness ring. Find the center of the proposed foundation by measuring 12 feet 6 in. from the barn, so that door of silo will be fairly opposite the door to feed passage. Drive in your bolt, slip the ring over it, tie a piece of string to your ring and stretch it out exactly 6 feet 6 inches. Attach a large spike to the end of the string, and, holding the spike plumb, go in a circle round the bolt. Your circle will be exactly 13 feet in diameter, and is the outside line of excavation at the surface. This should be slightly widened as you go down, keeping the sides very smooth and even.

Having got the depth suggested, and it is chosen for the reason that it gives additional storage at the cheapest possible cost, without at the same time being so deep as to prevent the ensilage being easily thrown out, and is about as deep as safety from the effects of deadly formations of carbonic acid gas will permit, dig a trench about 1 foot deep and 14 to 18 inches wide around the circumference below this level for the footings. Place in these about 6 inches of cement, mixed 1 to 8 or 9 of coarse gravel, or 1 to 7 if sand. Drive into this as close as possible, without touching, stones as large as will go into the trench, and ram concrete around until the floor level is reached. If the earth is very porous, take out 6 inches or more from the bottom of the 3-foot level, ramming in broken stones and gravel, and making a floor 4 inches thick of concrete, floating the surface off smooth with a

trowel. In fact, it will pay to do this in any case, as the last of the ensilage is more easily and cleanly removed from concrete than when on earth floor.

As soon as the foundation sets, put up on end 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 scantlings, exactly in a circle, so that the outer sides of the staves are just six feet from the center. A few old barrel staves, well soaked, will help you here. Tacked on at intervals inside, they will steady the structure until all the staves are in place. Between the last two staves there must be a space of 1 inch or more, held by wedges to facilitate removal. Over this space, a piece of thin metal must be put, and above the level of the concrete, 4 feet, a wire can be put round and drawn tight, and you have your inside form. The earth forms the outside one. Concrete is now put in, small stones being used as fillers, and you finish up 6 inches above the surface, with a wall 6 inches wide. When the concrete sets, cut the wire, drive out the wedges, and remove planks.

Now, take your elm boards, make, with them, a loop to fit tight inside the rim of the foundation, by nailing twelve of them together in four ply, breaking joints. Set this loop five inches below the rim, leaving an equal amount above all round. The other twelve boards will make a similar loop to the top of silo. Next, take two 4 x 6 plank. Mark them for boring holes, the first four inches from bottom, the second 18 inches from that, the third 24 inches from the second, and so on, adding six inches to the space between the holes each time you have nine on each piece. You then go over each again, marking another nine, four inches above the first; that is, the first hole is 8 inches from bottom, and so on. Get two scantling to make 26 feet, and thoroughly nail these on the whole length of both the 2 x 6 plank for door stops, being careful to miss marks for holes. The doors are boards cut exactly 2 feet in length, and put in double, breaking joints, tacking them in with shingle nails to hold till pressure of silage gets on. Now bore the bottom holes straight through the 2 x 4 and 4 x 6 pieces, the upper holes on a bevel, having 9 straight and 9 bevelled holes in each. You now get the nine short rods, put a nut on each end, screw up as far as it will go, add a straight washer above the nut, put them in the lower holes, putting on washers and nuts again outside, and you have a ladder 26 feet long, with nine rungs set at distances greater apart as the top is reached. These are now set up on edge of foundation nearest barn. Set plumb, with their inner edge against hoop, braced, and you are ready for the 2 x 4 staves. Set these up with their width to the hoop, and drive, say, 4 of the 6-inch nails through in the length so that the first is nailed to the 4 x 6, the next to the first 2 x 4, and so on, always keeping the inner face even till you have 38 2 x 4 staves up. Then set up another 4 x 6, bored as the others, only bevelled both ways, and 36 more staves, another 4 x 6, and the remainder of the staves.

You have now your silo ready to rod. When the rods are all in, get the other wooden hoop up inside, and nail thoroughly. After the hoops are all tightened, barring the roof, the silo is ready for business.

If you get a barrel of tar and thickly cover the inner side of the staves and the edges, it will greatly preserve the wood, and, besides reducing the amount of shrinkage and swelling, enable you to paint the outside in harmony with other buildings. If you leave the wood untarred inside, it must not be painted outside, or decay is hastened. A roof is not absolutely necessary, but is better, making the silo more comfortable to work in. The space between the silo and barn should be closed up, and you will have direct inside connection

with the door of silo, which reaches the whole distance from the top of foundation to top of silo, and is removable and replacable in sections as necessary.

Mechanical aid is necessary in filling a silo. The method now used is a cutter with blower attachment. The stuff intended for silage is run through the cutter, and the cut stuff elevated to the top of silo, into which it falls, and is spread so as to mix fairly evenly the heavy parts and tramped well round the outside. If it be corn, and has been frozen, as is quite likely in Canada, quite a large amount of water should be added as the silage is packed. After all material intended for silage is in, it is well to cut a good load of fresh straw on top. This preserves the top layer, which would otherwise be spoiled in opening up the silo for use, which may be directly after it is filled or months after. This straw should be removed, and a thin layer, sufficient for each feed, taken off the top, always keeping center higher than the outside, especially in very cold weather. If this is done, no freezing trouble will result. If, however, the silage be removed first from the center, the outside will freeze, and although being thawed the cattle will eat it, much trouble will be caused.

Silage, as we can grow it in Western Canada, contains little mature corn in the cob, and must be regarded as a bulky succulent feed entirely, and for good results concentrates of some kind must be fed, depending as to amount on the object in view, and the ability of the animal to assimilate and give results. I feed silage and roots alternately—from ten to fifteen pounds of silage, and roots according to my stock of them, with such other roughage as I have, oat straw, hay, chaff and chop grain. Up to 40 pounds per day may be fed of silage, but no hard and fast rule can be made.

This is enough for now. If more is desired will come again.

Man.

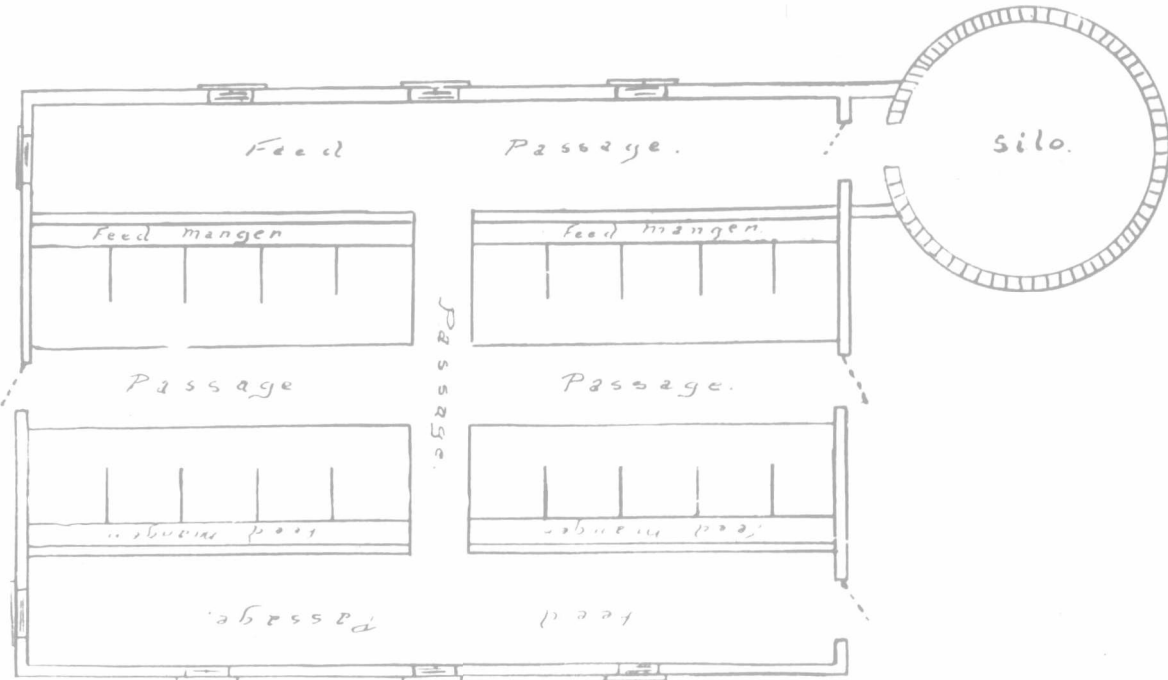
J. H. FARTHING.

Corn Growing in Northern Manitoba

In your Oct. 21st and previous issues I noticed some correspondence re Fodder Corn. There was too, some reference to crops of corn raised successfully by the Munro Milk Co., near Winnipeg—60 acres I think—for the silo. I have been trying to grow corn for the last six years, part of the time successfully, but I am sorry to say the last two seasons it has been far from a success. Let me give you my experience.

I had three good crops at Westbourne on heavy black loam, one summer especially good, and I credit this to filling the land with manure. The winter previous to sowing I hauled all the manure from thirty-five head of cattle, and spread on about 20 acres of oat stubble. I sowed about end of May using the Longfellow variety, cultivated the field frequently with a two-horse Rock Island cultivator, and also used a weeder lengthways and crossways several times, even when the corn was several inches high. I had a crop of about 15 tons per acre. I cut it with a corn binder and stooked in round stooks, hauling the fodder to the stable during the winter as required. I found it excellent for milk and what the cows left the young stock cleaned up. There was practically no waste. I might remark that the following crop, wheat, was so heavy that it was a contract to cut with the full width of the binder, but the yield was only 27 bushels per acre.

I have tried corn in this district (Gilbert Plains) the last three seasons. In 1908 the yield was good. The land here is a sandy loam, and this particular crop was heavily manured, and yielded about the same as the Westbourne crop, it being treated in practically the same way. I tried it again last year and also the season jusclosed, but I scarcely got half



CONVENIENT LOCATION OF THE SILO. The illustration shows a stave silo built outside the barn as described by Mr. Farthing.

a crop. The August frosts prevalent in this district both years cut down the yield, as the corn stopped growing when the frost came.

My conclusions are that for fodder corn the land must be heavily manured, the seed sown not later than the 24th of May, on spring plowing preferably. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of lots of manure. I am experimenting with my corn for fodder this winter, trying a plan recommended by Mr. S. A. Bedford in his annual report of the Brandon Experimental Farm for 1895. I am packing it in wheat straw with a layer of corn at intervals of one foot. Mr. Bedford claimed good results and believed that the corn flavor passed through the straw and made it palatable. I shall know more about this in the spring. I am rather inclined to think on the whole that corn in this country should be raised for the silo, and it would be interesting to hear from some farmers who have tried this plan with results.

Man.

J. R. DUTTON.

DAIRY

Some Good Jersey Sales

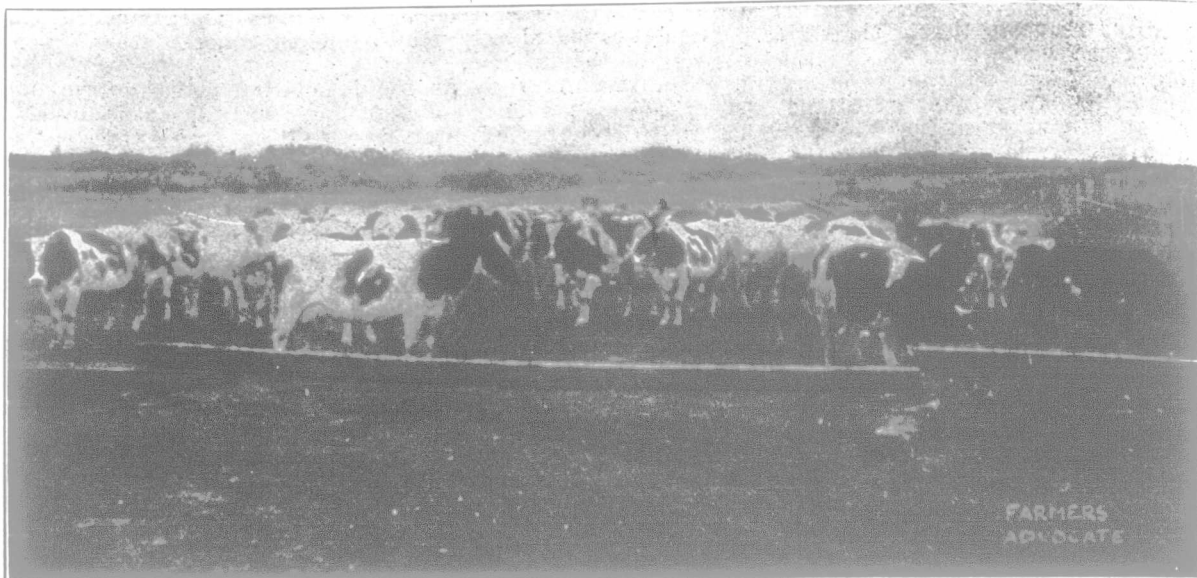
At the auction sale on Oct 21st of the Lincoln Farm herd of Jerseys at Kirksville, Mo., the entire 87 head sold for an average of \$151.97, going to 32 buyers from six States. Cows sold up to \$525, three others bringing \$400 to \$495, and two bulls sold for \$660. The lowest price was \$60, for a young bull calf. On the day previous, at Kirksville, Mo., 52 head from the herd of C. A. Robinson, sold for an average of \$97.40, going to 24 buyers, in three States. The top price for females was \$265. Twenty-five females over two years old averaged \$121.60. On October 21st, at Bynum, Md., J. T. Hooper sold 104 head for an average of \$94, the highest price being \$350, for the bull, St. Omer's King.

* * *

At the London, England, Dairy Show last month, in the one-day milking trials, the heaviest milk and butter yields were made by English-bred Shorthorn cows. In the Shorthorn class, G. B. Nelson's seven-year-old cow, Daisy, 71 days after calving, gave 51 lbs. 13 ozs. milk, yielding 2 lbs. 10½ ozs. butter, and was awarded first prize and silver medal. Lord Rothschild's Darlington Cranford 5th, 10 years old, 181 days after calving, gave 55 lbs. milk, yielding 1 lb. 13½ ozs. butter, and took second place. T. Hunter's Queenie, 5 years old, 20 days in milk, gave 50 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 6½ ozs. butter. R. W. Hobbs' Primula 70th, 8 years old, 189 days in milk, gave 46 lbs. 3 ozs. milk and 1 lb. 10½ ozs. butter. Lord Rothschild's Dorothy, 7 years old, 53 days in milk, gave 65 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. butter.

Alberta Creameries Prospering

The results of the season's returns in the dairy industry in Alberta, have been satisfactory alike to the patrons and creameries. It has been difficult during the summer to supply the ever increasing demand for good creamery butter. The average prices in the province, according to Mr. Marker, dairy commissioner, have been higher than in any other province of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia. Prices



A MANITOBA DAIRY HERD

have been such that farmers cannot afford to see butter coming into the province by the carload from the East, when the demand can be as well supplied by local producers. During the winter, eight or nine creameries will be in operation. Last year there were only five winter creameries. At the present time there are thirteen creameries in operation, the others having been closed down for the season.

Feeding Fat Into Milk

There was a time some years ago when the question of feeding fat through the cow into the milk, was a very much discussed one. Some investigators actually claimed that they were able to increase the fat content of a cow's milk by feeding her on foods containing a high percentage of fat. We know now, of course, that they were never able to do so, but at the time their claims were widely credited and dairymen had visions of feeding cows on cheap fatty foods, —tallow for example, which is comparatively cheap, —and transforming it in the cow's system into high priced butter fat. Before very long, investigations were undertaken by reputable experimenters, Dr. Jordan, of the New York Experiment Station, chiefly, and Prof. W. A. Henry have recently been discussing this investigator's work, in the following interesting manner:

Dr. Jordan was one of those who doubted the possibility of feeding fat into the milk and he chose to feed a cow for some time on a ration that contained no fat, or but very little, at most. How could such a ration be got together? All feeding stuffs, or rather all that can be used with the cow, carry more or less fat. To get practically fat-free feeding stuffs for his cow, Jordan sent 1,000 lbs. of chopped hay and 1,500 lbs. of corn meal and ground oats to the Cleveland Linseed Oil Co., for treatment. This company manufactures linseed oil by the extraction process from the flaxseed, and so had the apparatus and methods ready for taking oil out of various substances in a large way. A light benzol was used by the company and this took out the fat from the feeding stuffs, which were then returned from the New York station.

A Jersey cow, young and vigorous, was chosen for the experiment. She was thin in flesh and about

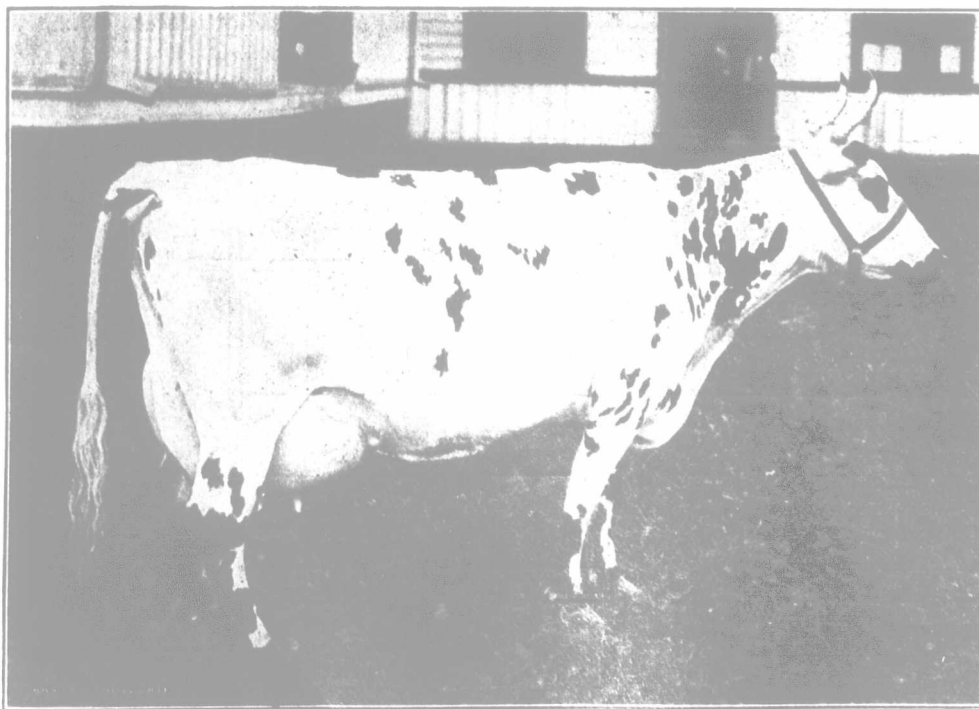
four months advanced in the period of lactation. At first this cow was given a normal ration, consisting of untreated timothy hay, corn meal, ground oats and wheat gluten. Her production with this ration was recorded. Then her food ration was changed and she received the same kinds of feed, but with the fat taken out of them. Wheat gluten is fat-free naturally.

Now if the cow must get her milk fat directly from the feed she eats, then something out of the usual should happen with a cow so nourished. Never before had a cow been fed a ration with practically no fat in it. What did happen was the usual—this cow went right on making normal milk. Indeed, she even gained in weight during the trial. When the summaries were taken, Jordan found that during the trial the cow had produced 62.9 pounds of fat in her milk. During this period she had taken in with all her food only 11.6 pounds of fat, of which she digested only 5.7 pounds. During this time she gained 47 pounds in weight. She was in better condition than when the experiment started, and some of this betterment must naturally have been fat added to the body. Thus, after more than half a century of battling among the scientists, it has been settled beyond peradventure that the cow need not have fat in her food with which to put fat into her milk.

From whence then comes the fat in the milk of the cow? Animal physiologists place the protein of feeding stuffs first in importance. Physiological chemists, generally started on their path by Liebig and Boussingault, have given the protein in the food first place, and this properly. Some of these would have the fat in the milk and the body as well derived wholly from this source. Jordan determined the total amount of protein given to this cow during the experiment. He conducted digestion trials by which he found out what part of the total protein went into the body proper and what portion came out in the solid excrement—such portion having never really been in the body. Of that which entered the body proper, he determined how much was passed off as waste through the urine and what appeared in the casein and albumen of the milk, which is the protein portion of that fluid. The results of the studies in this line show beyond question that only an inconsiderable part of the fat in the milk at most could have come from the protein in the food.

By elimination we have left then the carbohydrates as the main source of the fat in the milk of the cow under study. The carbohydrates in the foods used consisted of starchy matter and woody fiber principally. Naturally we do not think of these as capable of producing fat, and yet there is no question of the truthfulness of this proposition when we have examined all the data of the experiments. The cow is one of the animals that does not care for and seems to be unable to use any considerable amount of fat in her food. Dogs and humans are lovers of fat. The cow does require a very considerable amount of protein in her food—much more than she puts into her milk or is required to maintain the protein waste of her body. Protein seems to be the stimulant and maintainer of the animal organism, furnishing a stimulus which has to do with the conversion of starchy matter, woody fiber and sugar which plants contain into milk fat. It seems to be left, however, for the carbohydrates—the sugar, starch, and the woody fiber of feeding stuffs—to be utilized for supplying the heat and energy of the body and for building up the fat and sugar portions of the milk.

Half a century ago those greatest of all agricultural scientists, Laves and Gilbert of Rothamstead, England, showed plainly, in opposition to the general trend of the thought of that day, that the pig could make fat out of sugar and starch. Jordan has shown that the cow can make milk fat likewise out of the carbohydrates. Not content with the studies of a single cow, this patient investigator repeated his work in a larger way, with three cows, the results fully confirming the earlier studies. The student interested in this problem will find it most intelligently presented in Bull. 132 and 197 of the New York Experiment Station.



BARBOIGH BIG NANCY 2nd (IMP) 21749.

Ayrshire cow. First in aged class, senior and grand champion female, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Imported and exhibited by K. Hunter & Son, Newcastle, Ontario.

POULTRY

Learning the Poultry Business

Occasionally someone writes to us wanting to find out how the poultry business may be learned. Poultry-keeping is like most other trades—it has to be learned by going at it. If a man wants to become a carpenter, or a blacksmith, he goes to work with a man who has mastered one of these trades. If he wants to become a poultryman he ought to go and work with an expert poultry-keeper, with a man who has made a success of the business and whose methods would be worth knowing. This applies to one who intends going into poultry as a business, not merely to run a few hens as a side-line to other work. He needs to acquire expert knowledge of the management of a large stock, of buying supplies, feeding, care of the flock generally, selling products, etc. No detail of the business is too insignificant to be overlooked by the man who is going into it as a living-making industry. He wants to know all there is to be learned about it before he makes a venture of any scale for himself.

This advice is all very well for the man who is going to specialize in poultry. Apprenticing himself to a capable man, spending a year or two under a competent instructor, is worth more to a man going into poultry than experience gained independently would be, even though it extended over periods several times as long. Or he may form a partnership with an expert poultryman if he has capital, and learn the business that way. There is considerably less danger of an inexperienced man losing on a partnership deal, providing the man he goes in with is reasonably honest, than there is of him losing all he has by embarking into business for himself without much experience.

But how is the average farmer to learn how to keep poultry for profit? We believe that on more than half the farms in this country the capital invested in the poultry end of the farming business isn't bringing very large returns. The average farmer keeps a few hens, has a house to keep them in, and some other equipment in the way of incubators and brooders perhaps, but about all he ever gets out of the venture are the eggs the family use or a chicken now and then for table use. Poultry doesn't pay profit under average farm conditions, because the average farmer hardly expects it to, and doesn't manage the business as if he wanted it to. The trouble with most farmer poultrymen is that they never tried to learn much about the poultry business. What they know about it has been picked up haphazard from independent experience, or casually from reading farm papers or listening to Institute addresses.

Learning to keep farm poultry, and make a profit, is a little more difficult than learning poultry-keeping to make a specialty out of the business. The farmer has to depend on what he can learn in a more or less disconnected way. He picks up his knowledge here and there, applies practically what, in his judgment, seems sound and best adapted to his own requirements, and then experiments to discover whether or not the methods used by somebody else successfully can be made equally as successful when applied by himself in his own business. It takes rather longer to learn.

Every farmer who keeps fowls at all should aim at making a profit from them. To this end he should acquaint himself with all the expert knowledge of poultry that is available. He should get, first of all, a few good text books on poultry-keeping. The editor of his farm paper, the Government officials in charge of the poultry branches of our departments of agriculture (Provincial and Federal), or any expert poultryman whom he knows, can inform him as to what works on poultry are best suited for his study. He should procure all the bulletins on the poultry industry, management of fowls, housing, etc., issued by the Dominion and Provincial agricultural authorities. In this way he may keep in touch with the latest experimental experience in poultry work. And he should read carefully the poultry department of his farm paper. There is a lot of valuable current information given week by week on poultry-keeping in farm journals. He should also subscribe for some good, live poultry paper. Doing so will have a tendency to develop in him interest in and enthusiasm for the business of poultry-keeping for profit. That is the only kind of poultry-keeping which any man should aim for.

How to Dry-Pick Turkeys

Good turkeys, properly dressed, and well prepared always sell themselves; badly butchered turkeys are hard to sell at any price. I pen the turkeys for 12 hours so that their crops will be empty; if they are killed with full crops they quickly sour and turn black. But I do not starve the turkeys so that they will lose weight or have a gaunted look. To kill, I hang the turkeys on a string attached to the ceiling so that the head comes within about four feet of the floor. I then lock the turkey's wings so that I can have the better control over it in sticking and picking. After I have locked the wings, I then bring one over the other and catch the tip of the upper wing under that of the lower. I always aim to bleed the turkey well, so that it will show up bright and yellow and keep longer. To stick the turkey I use a long, keen, sharp-pointed knife. I open the turkey's mouth and quickly plunge the knife down its throat, drawing it twice towards the bill, so that I sever the jugular vein on each side of the throat. I then quickly plunge the knife up through the roof of the mouth into the brain and then give the knife a slight twist. In making the stick I aim to slightly touch the brain with the point of the knife, so as to paralyze the turkey and make it loosen its hold on the feathers. If you cut too much of the brain away it will tighten its grip on the feathers and you cannot pick without tearing. I had stuck ten thousand turkeys before I learned the art of sticking, and often in the holiday rush when the picking gang is getting worn out and their fingers are sore, they have begged me to do the sticking, saying when I stick them they can blow the feathers off. As soon as the turkey is stuck I begin pulling the feathers off, and the quicker the better. I aim to get the turkey picked before it is dead. I never allow the pickers to remove the turkey from the string until it is clean and I never allow them to scrape the pin-feathers out with a knife. As soon as the turkey is picked I plunge it into a barrel of cold water for about an hour. I then take it out of the water and catch the turkey by its feet and hold it so that its head reaches nearly to the ground. I then give it a quick jerk, so that the blood that has accumulated in its throat will be jerked out. I then place a string around its feet and hang it up to dry and cool. It is then ready to pack for shipment, as soon as it is thoroughly dry and all the animal heat has left its body.—Contributed to *New York Produce Review*.

A Simple Dry Food Hopper

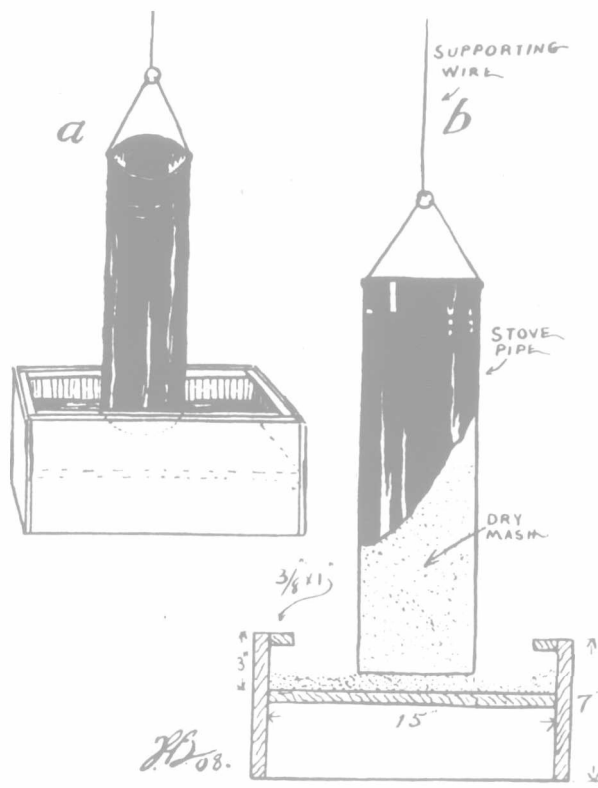
CYRUS BATCHELDER, in a recent issue of *The Standard*, describes a dry food hopper that can be made from a length of a stove pipe and a box.

Two holes are made near one end, on opposite sides of the pipe, and wires are fastened through these holes to a ring as shown in the illustration. Another wire, or strong cord, reaches from the ring to the ceiling of the poultry house.

The small wooden box has the floor 4 inches above the ground instead of right on the ground, so that there will be less danger of the fowls kicking straw and dirt into the food.

Wooden strips 3/4-inch thick by one inch wide are nailed on the four top edges of the box and extend inside, as are shown in the illustration, in order to prevent the fowls wasting any food.

The bottom edge of the stove pipe is about one inch above the floor of the box. If it is found that the feed flows too freely, the stove pipe should be lowered a trifle, or if the feed does not keep the bottom of the box covered, the pipe should be raised. The pipe is placed in the proper position, then securely fastened by the cord, or wire, from the ceiling.



A STOVE PIPE DRY FOOD HOPPER.

Blackhead in Turkeys

Those who raise turkeys occasionally experience a severe setback because of the ravages of the disease known as blackhead. Attempts made by C. Curtice, of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, to learn the true nature of the disease, its means of transmission, and measures that may result in its prevention or control, led him to conclude that the seat of the disease is in the liver, and in the cecum or blind intestine. In the former it is recognizable by discolorations often more or less circular, or even quite irregular in form, and often presenting a yellowish appearance. In the cecum the disease is accompanied by great enlargement and the formation of large stores in the cecal wall. Dr. Curtice's report says that, when the disease in the cecum is slight, it is doubtful if the affected animals have diarrhea, which is more or less present in other cases. In many of the older poult the droppings will be liquid, and stained orange yellow; this is the most characteristic symptom of all. Sometimes there are blackened blood-clots in the droppings, indicating slight hemorrhages. The majority of young poults die after a day or two of droopiness. Adults may droop longer and pass into chronic stage of the disease. Refusal to eat, and standing apart, constitute late symptoms.

The experiments indicate that the disease is not transmitted through the egg, and affords strong evidence that, while ordinary fowls (hens, guineas, pheasants, etc.) rarely die of the disease, they carry and distribute the disease. It was shown that, by removing the turkey eggs three or four days before hatching, wiping them with a cloth moistened with 90 per cent. alcohol, finishing the incubation in a machine, keeping the poults for a few weeks on a disinfected board floor, and placing them in a location remote from ordinary fowl, the losses of blackhead disease prior to reaching maturity may be reduced from a minimum of 80 per cent. to 15 or 20 per cent.

This shows that the turkeys must be kept away from ordinary fowl as much as possible, and, in view of the tendency of partially wild turkeys to roam and remain at a considerable distance from the farm buildings, it is possible that the supposed benefit from introducing wild blood is thus partially explained, and that it is not wholly due to greater immunity of the wild birds.

It is popularly believed that turkeys cannot be raised successfully in confinement; one reason may be that they are often confined with ordinary fowl, which give them the disease organisms. More must be known about the means by which this disease is transmitted before great progress in its practical control can be expected.

As the parasites seem to be easily killed by drying, dry, sandy soils would seem to be preferable for turkey rearing, and it is clear that turkeys should be reared away from the house, and be kept from all fields where ordinary fowl are likely to forage.

Older turkeys apparently resist the disease better than very young, but "no breed of turkeys thus far tested is immune to the blackhead disease, for all of them, at all ages, so far as tried, have died of it."

The destructive character of this disease, and the ease with which it may be distributed, suggests that great care should be exercised not to carry turkeys from regions where the disease prevails into regions where it does not exist.

The Fancier in Poultry Culture

In poultry the term "fancier" is applied, as in many other "fancies," to persons interested in them because of features which please their eyes regardless of the actual value or lack of value of such features. The publication from which the quotation on this page is taken is "Dedicated to true fanciers who appreciate the beautiful in standard bred fowls, the people whose ideas of beauty are not based upon pounds of flesh and dozens of eggs."

To draw a line between fanciers and those who are not fanciers which would divide poultry keepers into two classes, is not possible. The "fanciers," comparatively few in numbers are at one extreme. At the other are growers of market poultry and eggs who are absolutely indifferent to the appearance of their fowls except as some feature has an economic aspect. The number of successful poultry growers of this class is very much greater than is commonly supposed. Between these extremes are found those interested in both economic properties and beauty. With many of these sometimes one interest, sometimes the other dominates, but, on the whole, they are permanently attracted only to types of fowls which do not present superfluous or unnecessarily exaggerated characteristics. Hence it is customary to speak of fowls which do present such characteristics as peculiarly "fancy" or "fanciers' " fowls.

Some of the most ardent admirers of the modern type of Cochin say frankly that as it has been developed it has been made strictly a fancier's fowl—that is, useful qualities have been so minimized that the type is no longer valuable for economic purposes. This does not mean that specimens of the modern type of Cochin have no economic value, but that economic properties have been so much depreciated that the breed has fallen out of the list of breeds used by those who have to make a profit on the economic properties of fowls.

The Cochin, after having been developed by the fancier into a more beautiful and more useful fowl

than the Cochins first introduced from Asia, was spoiled by exaggerating the feather development. The same thing happened to the Brahma and to many other breeds.

It is characteristic of fanciers first to improve and then to destroy the real value of everything in which they interest themselves. The very qualities of the fancier which up to a certain point are useful to the poultry industry, beyond that point becomes a detriment to it, and discreditable to fanciers.

The essential element in "fancy" is imagination. The "true fancier" is pre-eminently an idealist, and men who are fanciers in less degree are so just as far as their idealism goes, or as they will allow it to go. It required fanciers, men with imagination, to see possibilities which lay in early and generally crude types of fowls. Not only so, but when the fancier takes up a new type and begins to develop it toward the ideal which stands in his imagination, it is almost inevitably improved in every quality for a little while, and becomes a better "utility" fowl than before, because of more careful breeding and selection, and more special and persistent effort to develop the possibilities of the type. Such improvement is maintained or lost in different flocks, or in the breed as a whole, according as individual breeders, or breeders collectively, follow safe methods of breeding, or resort to methods which may prove detrimental to practical qualities.

Beauty, according to authorized standards, and utility may go together, but do not necessarily do so. When fanciers, of whatever degree, take the beauty, though the specimens having it lack in utility, they take immediate profit at the expense of their own reputations and the future popularity of their breed.

Imagination, or fancy, is essentially unstable. The "fancier" of the extreme type has no fixed ideals. When an ideal is attained he is not satisfied, for it is then reality. His ideal has disappeared and must be replaced by another. In the course of this evolution of ideals he at some time reaches, approximately, the finest type of any kind of fowl he may work with. When that point has been reached, further developments are abnormal. He is no longer developing beauty; he is manufacturing monstrosities. Then the public drops the breed. The fanciers whose fancy has not been perverted are likely also to drop it and take up new breeds in which they can make improvement that still tends toward perfection. A few enthusiasts continue to make monstrosities until it becomes evident even to them that the public has no use for races of freaks however curious it may be to see occasional specimens of that character.

Farm Poultry.

Establishing a Flock

In those cases where a man is going into the poultry raising business, he makes his start in the fall. As a general rule, if he has never kept poultry before, he buys a few fowls from a neighbor and embarks in the industry. Choosing the breed, or even seeing to it that he is getting a breed at all, are points that are frequently neglected. Anything, almost, with fatness on it, providing it belongs to the hen tribe, goes. Speaking generally, this is about the safest and cheapest way for a man of limited means making a start. He has to purchase within his means, and in a good many cases pure-bred stock are out of reach as regards first cost. So he starts with a bunch of ordinary barnyard hens, either by necessity or choice. The flock is established, but if he stops there and just throws in a mongrel cockerel to run with the hens, there is a big long chance that he will never make a great deal out of his venture. Dunghill hens generally are pretty poor stuff so far as either eggs or meat go, and unless some effort is made to improve the strain by using a pure-bred cock, to grade the flock up, the man at the end of ten years or so will be in about the same place as he started from. He will have a yardful of nondescripts, but very few individuals turning anything into his egg basket at the season he wants it.

The usual way to improve a bunch of hens is to introduce a pure-bred cockerel and use him to grade the stock up. In one year's work, practically the entire original outfit of mongrels may be gotten rid of, and their places taken by young stock, half-bloods of the breed the cockerel represents. The beginner should select a cockerel typical of the breed he favors, and for his own benefit he should favor some utility breed, say Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, then by the method advocated, and by some closer attention such as the selection of eggs for hatching from the best laying individuals in his flock, he can quickly bring a bunch of nondescript hens and indifferent producers, up into a fairly well graded flock of profitable layers or useful table birds. The best farmer's flocks in this country have been built up in this way. Fancy breeding in some cases may be all right, but, as a general rule, it pays to stick to the utility breeds. Any of the three indicated are of established worth.

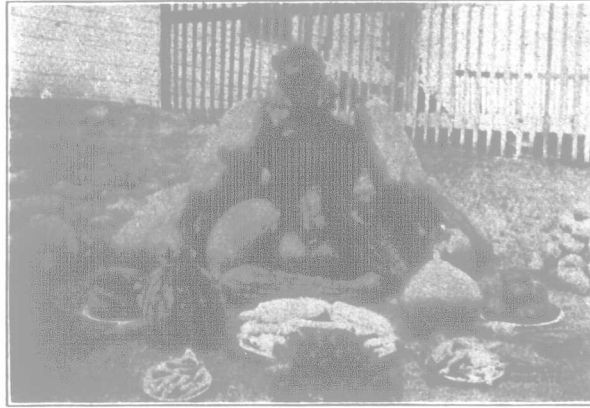
HORTICULTURE

British Potato Crop

The average yield from fifteen of the leading centers of potato production in Britain points to a record potato output this season. These 15 centers represent over 10,000 acres devoted exclusively to potatoes. In each instance they show a return of 6½ tons to the acre. Figuring upon this basis the total harvest of potatoes in Britain this year will consist of over 3,250,000 tons, which is regarded as an immense and satisfactory output. The yield in Lincolnshire alone is the greatest for a quarter of a century. Yorkshire will turn out not under 390,000 tons. The crop in Lancashire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Fife, Perthshire, Forfar, Kent, Norfolk and Devon is highly satisfactory. The quality and size of the potatoes are all that can be desired.

In certain sections of Scotland the output will average as high as 15 tons to the acre. Single farmers have planted as much as 500 acres to potatoes. The utilization of high-grade seeds has done much to improve the potato farming industry generally. In respect to quality and productiveness, Scotland, it is claimed, is far ahead of England and Wales. The Scotch farmer pays more attention to the preparation of the land. Attention to the needs of the tuber pays handsomely.

The increased potato harvest in Britain this season will have an important effect upon the imports from the continent through winter especially. At Plymouth, which is a large import depot, foreign producers are already offering specially favorable terms for supplies for delivery during the late autumn on contract. British farmers are pointing with pride to the fact that the acre average for Britain has during late years been considerably increased.



COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES GROWN IN A LUMSDEN, SASK. GARDEN.
Photo taken Sept. 17th, 1908.

What is an Acre of Fruit Land Worth?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

This has been a live question throughout British Columbia during the present year. It is a well known fact that fruit land has been selling at what is considered a high figure by the average man. An unknown wilderness a few years ago, and land selling now for \$100 an acre, is rather inexplicable to the man from the outside, and he is apt to make the charge that the price is being forced up by speculators. Further, it is contended by those who hold such views that the result will be a disastrous reaction in the near future. The writer has heard such opinions expressed continually.

As a matter of fact, \$100 an acre is about the average price of fruit land in the valleys of British Columbia. That is, land in good locality and close to transportation. In some sections of the Okanagan it is selling at a much higher figure than this. Unimproved, irrigated land at Summerland is selling readily at \$200 an acre. And very naturally comes the question:—Is the price too high?

Perhaps it should be explained in passing that these prices only prevail in small areas. Getting back from a railroad a few miles, unimproved land will hardly average half of one hundred dollars an acre. So that settlers who are not so particular about location can get good land at a much lower price than prevails close to a railroad. And by close to a railroad, I mean within a mile or so, not four and five miles, which might be considered close on the prairie.

Mr. W. H. Lanigan, of the freight department of the C.P.R., started the ball rolling by stating in an interview in Vancouver that the progress

of British Columbia was being retarded because the prices charged for fruit lands were too high. He compared the opportunities offered by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to those offered by British Columbia, to the disadvantage of the latter. He said that in the former provinces good land could still be obtained for from eight to fifteen dollars an acre. On this land, he contended, a fair return could be obtained the first year, while the fruit-grower had to wait for his trees to grow and commence bearing before a return in keeping with the investment necessary could be obtained.

The ink was scarcely dry on the paper on which his statement was printed when Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, made a reply. He did not attempt to deny that fruit land in British Columbia was selling at a high figure. But he claimed the revenue derived justified the investment necessary. He instanced the results at Peachland where, three years ago, the growers sold the whole output of their peach orchards for \$300 an acre, the buyers doing all the work of picking and packing. He cited other instances where as much as \$1,200 an acre had been realized. "Take for instance," said Mr. Smith, "a settler buys two acres of land for \$200 an acre, and I am quoting a higher figure than Mr. Lanigan. By planting in small fruits, namely, strawberries, at the expiration of one year they may be in full bearing and bringing in a net annual revenue of at least \$1,000. That, of course, means intensive cultivation, but is quite an ordinary thing for a plantation of strawberries to give returns of \$500 an acre over and above all expenses, and the idea of comparing British Columbia fruit lands with the prairies is simply absurd. The comparison in ultimate cash results is favorable to the fruit lands of British Columbia."

Other prominent fruit-growers throughout the province made similar statements. In view of so much discussion, a great deal of interest centered in the auction sale of Government fruit lands at Creston. This is the first time that the Government of British Columbia has taken a hand in the selling of fruit land. There were not a few of the opinion that these lands would be sold at a much lower price than had hitherto prevailed, and that the price of fruit land would thus be settled for some time to come.

The phenomenal success of the sale was a surprise to all. Prices in the open market soared higher than ever before, going as high as \$300 an acre in one instance. Quite a number of blocks were sold around \$150 an acre, and in every instance the prices realized were three hundred per cent. above the upset prices. Only one block offered for sale was left unsold, and this one happened to be rocky and of very little value. Without a doubt, the success met with by Creston growers in the growing and cultivation of strawberries was largely responsible for the good figures realized. It is also worthy of note that about two-thirds of the sales were made to local Creston parties who have been on the ground for some time, and who know just what the land will produce.

In the face of these facts, it hardly seems likely that B. C. fruit lands will decrease in value, but on the contrary the movement will, in all probability, be in the other direction, until the standards of Washington and Oregon have been reached.

Nelson, B. C.

C. W. D.

Forestry on Dominion Lands

The season of 1908 has been marked by the extension of the operations of the Forestry Branch in its several lines of work, an extension which finds its chief limitation in the scarcity of trained men qualified for carrying on forestry work. A number of additions have been made to the staff, however. The appointment of Mr. A. Knechtel, B.S., F.E., as Inspector of Forest Reserves has been followed up by the appointment to the permanent reserve staff of Messrs. H. R. McMillan, B.S.A., M.F., who this spring graduated from the Yale Forest School, and J. R. Dickson, B.S.A., M.S.F., a 1908 graduate of the forestry department of the University of Michigan. Both these gentlemen are Canadians and graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, and each has spent a couple of seasons on Dominion forest service surveys in subordinate capacities. In the work of planting on the prairies the staff has also been increased, Mr. Angus Mitchell having been appointed permanent assistant to Mr. Norman Ross; Mr. Mitchell will reside in Indian Head. Part of his work will consist in the giving of lectures before Farmers' Institutes during the winter months.

An important branch of the work which has throughout the season (in fact since April last) occupied a large part of the time of the Inspector of Forest Reserves has been that of clearing the Riding Mountain and Turtle Mountain reserves of squatters. These have been fairly dealt with by the Government, being allowed full compensations for their buildings and "improvements" generally, and being provided with homesteads in other parts of the province—in those cases, at least, where their occupation of the land dated back to a time prior to the setting aside of the reserves in 1906. The result of the summer's work has been that practically all the squatters (most of whom were "Galicians") have been removed from the Riding Mountain and Turtle Mountain reserves.

The survey of the Riding Mountain reserve has been continued by a strong party, under charge of Mr. Dickson, who had charge of the survey party during the last month of their work in the summer of 1907. Satisfactory progress has been made, considering the difficulties encountered, and next year should see this survey finished, so as to allow of a comprehensive plan of management for the whole reserve being drawn up. The actual forest survey work concluded about the middle of September, when the great majority of the members returned east. A small party are remaining for about a month in order to survey the trails on the rest of the reserve—a part of the work which can be done to much better advantage during the autumn, when the foliage is off the trees; in this way the work next summer can be greatly expedited.

A survey was also made during the summer of "The Pines" reserve, near Prince Albert, Sask. The field work of this survey was comparatively easy work, owing to the open nature of the forest, and has been all completed. Mr. McMillan had charge of the work during the first part of the season; and Mr. Matthews during the remainder of the season.

Another scheme that has been occupying the attention of the Superintendent of Forestry is the setting aside of certain portions of the Rocky Mountains as a fish and game reserve. The reserve would probably extend, in an east and west direction, from the foot-hills of the Rockies to the crest of that range; the limits northward have not been determined. Directly south of the boundary a corresponding strip of country has been set aside by the United States authorities as a game and fish preserve, and similar action by the Canadian authorities would make a large part of the eastern slope of the Rockies a game reserve. The examination of the Waterton forest reserve, which would form part of the larger reserve, and of the country adjacent to it is being made by Mr. McMillan.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, spent the months of July and August in the west, giving special attention to the British Columbia reserves. These reserves promise to become especially useful for irrigation purposes, and a reconnaissance was made of them with the object of discovering reservoir sites. A number of sites suitable for this purpose, where also the reservoirs could be constructed at comparatively small expense, were inspected.

The work of fire protection on the reserves and on other Government-owned tracts of timber has been continued and extended, with results that, considering the dryness of the season, have been satisfactory. Only two or three serious fires have been reported, and these have all been extinguished. The service on the Peace River has been extended, and along the Churchill River a patrol has also been established.

The work of tree distribution to the farmers of the prairie provinces has been continued. About one million seven hundred thousand trees were sent out this spring from the Indian Head nursery. There was a shortage in the supply of maples owing to the failure in the crop of maple seed in the autumn of 1906. The total number of names on the list to be visited by the inspectors this summer is 3,924, as compared with 3,750 in 1906 and 3,206 in 1907. As for several years previously, six inspectors have been employed during the summer, all of whom are still at work, the season for inspection usually lasting into November. The inspectors this year are Messrs. A. P. Stevenson, John Caldwell, Angus Mackintosh, Walter Guiton, J. N. B. McDonald and Jas. Kay. A striking feature of the applications received this year is the number of these received from the Province of Saskatchewan. From this province alone there are more than twice as many as from the Provinces of Alberta and Manitoba together. The figures are as follows: from Saskatchewan, 812; from Alberta, 193; from Manitoba, 165; the applicants from Saskatchewan are thus almost 70 per cent. of the total, those from Alberta 16½ per cent., and those from Manitoba 14 per cent.

An important change is being made this year in connection with this work. Hereafter all applications for trees, as well as other correspondence in regard to the tree-distribution scheme, will be dealt with directly from Indian Head. An office has been established in that town, which will hereafter be headquarters for the whole of the tree-distribution work.

While no work in planting has been attempted on the reserves this year, some work in seeding has been done on the Turtle Mountain and Sprucewoods reserves. On the Sprucewoods reserve damage has been done to the plots by gophers. On the Turtle

Mountain reserve a small experiment has been carried on with some nine species of conifers; of these four were pines, namely the white, Norway, jack and bull pines; four were spruces, viz., the white, red, Colorado blue and Engelmann spruces; the ninth was the common balsam. "Every species germinated," Inspector Knechtel reports. "In the long grass they have done better than where there was no grass, probably because in the latter location some of the seeds were taken by birds, mice or squirrels." The jack pine, white spruce and Colorado spruce will, it is thought, prove hardy.

The supply of seed, it is hoped, will be considerably greater this year. Instructions have been given the forest rangers to collect the cones of the different coniferous trees as they go their rounds. These will then be shipped to Indian Head and cared for in a seed house erected for this special purpose—*Canadian Forestry Journal*.

A Forestry Policy for Canada

Nobody in his senses would proclaim that a timber famine is in sight in Canada if only the needs of the present population are to be considered, for Canada has at present the largest per capita allowance of forest area in the world, namely, at least forty acres, or more than five times as much acreage as the next best supplied countries, Sweden or the United States.

But Canada cannot shut herself off from the rest of the world, and in this modern world questions of supply and demand cannot be considered for one part without reference to all other parts. Hence the questions both of supplies and of consumption by other countries must enter into such an enquiry.

The five hundred million people of the northern hemisphere consume probably more than fifteen times the wood materials which the one thousand million people of the rest of the world require, and the forest areas of most useful character are also located in the northern hemisphere.

EUROPEAN EXPORTERS OF TIMBER.

Conditions in Europe can be briefly summarized as follows: There are only four or five countries in Europe still laboring under the belief that they have a surplus of timber supplies which they can afford to export to less fortunate nations. These are Russia, with Finland, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary with its dependencies, and little Roumania, which has lately furnished small amounts. The four great exporters claim still over five acres forest per capita; but lately they have come to realize that, while the woodland area is still there the contents have dwindled, and the constantly increasing draft on their natural resources is not made up by any new growth as fast as the virgin timber is removed. Sweden, especially, has lately attempted to reduce its export by private trust, and the Government has since 1903 begun to enforce more conservative cutting, partly by setting a diameter limit.

While European forest conditions are tolerably well known, we can, for the United States as well as Canada, only guess or roughly estimate. Conditions on this continent altogether are very different from those of Europe, and the most important difference is, that while European populations are stable, even their natural growth being diminished by emigration, the population of the United States and lately also of Canada is rapidly growing by the influx of newcomers, so that consumption of wood materials increases in much greater ratio than by the mere increase of civilization. Both the United States and Canada still live in the belief that they can export surplus. While Canada's export of wood products has not grown extraordinarily, having increased from around twenty million dollars in 1880 to only twenty-eight million in 1900, and in 1905 to thirty million dollars, the United States has of late rapidly grown in this respect, namely, from seven million in 1880 to twenty-two million in 1900, and thirty-three million in 1906.

The highest estimate of the forest area of Canada is equal to the area given for Europe, viz., 800,000,000 acres, but the bulk of this vast area is woodland, containing an open stand of poorly developed branchy trees, only here and there with groves of better developed timber, so that not more than 230,000,000 acres is commercial forest area. There are two distinct and widely separated districts in Canada's forest areas, viz., the forest of British Columbia, and that of the Eastern Provinces south of the Height of Land. In the first of these areas, eliminating what is above the 5,000-foot level, and, hence, outside the timber areas, there are 178,000 square miles of forest territory. Allowing only 30 per cent. for waste, there are in British Columbia 80,000,000 acres representing commercial forests. In the east it is more difficult to determine what the actual areas are. South of the Height of Land there were originally 210,000,000 acres of forest, but what with settlement, and the area cut over, the maximum estimate of the timber standing at present is about three hundred billion feet, not enough to supply the requirements of the United States for eight years. The wooded areas behind the Height of Land contains valuable wood material, but is not to be considered in a discus-

sion of the supply of timber for the markets of the world.

Are these data convincing, that for Canada as well as the rest of the world the time has arrived to consider seriously the propriety of better management of their timber resources?

It is clear that the first step in a proper management of our forest area should be to eradicate the inexcusable ignorance regarding this national property. Is it not common sense for the manager of any property, before he determines what is to be done with it, to become acquainted with the character, value and contents, and can a government, responsible to the future generations as well as to the present, do less?

The first step is in a forest survey. Millions of dollars have been wasted in surveying and subdividing land, absolutely uselessly, into squares, as if all the land were fit for settlement. Natural boundaries of rivers, lakes and mountains would in most places have sufficed to locate this information on maps. Such a reconnaissance survey should be mainly descriptive, segregating farm soils and the different forest types, with statements of their contents and condition, whether virgin, burnt or in good reproducing condition, swamps, etc. Such a survey for Nova Scotia, for instance, could probably be accomplished within one season, for an amount not exceeding \$10,000 to \$12,000.

It requires men who can see wholesale, can recognize types of country and forest, can generalize and use judgment as well as eyes.

And when the lands surely fit for farm and orchard are definitely known, it is proper to have them withdrawn from forest use as fast as your increasing population can take care of them, and at the same time prevent rigorously the settlement or so-called settlement of the unfit areas.

To do this expert foresters are required. The rapid development of the forestry idea in the States is largely due to the existence of a class of educated foresters (graduated from the schools, which began their work not ten years ago), several hundred now, who have been able to talk business in detail instead of generalities; who, without attempting to revolutionize the work of the logger, are gradually improving it into the work of the forester.

How profitable forest management can be made on a large scale is shown in the progressive results of forest management for 75 years in Prussia. This management did not start in good earnest, even under Frederick the Great's reign, the modern forest administration being only inaugurated after 1812. Burned and slashed areas abounded, the best timber, wherever accessible, had been removed, and it was necessary to rebuild the house. After twenty years of management the net revenue from the five million acres had grown to 44 cents per acre, and for a long time the improvement was slow, but after 1880 we see that not only the cut could be increased, but that it furnished a much larger and increasing percentage of log timber or workwood; and the net revenue grew at an increasing rate, until in 1904 it had grown to \$2.46 per acre. The showing would have been even better if it had not been that the increase in area has come by purchase of waste lands requiring outlay without producing anything.

CUT HAS TREBLED

Of course, the increased income is due to some extent to increase in wood prices, for during that period of 75 years prices have trebled. But when it is stated that the total cut of wood per acre has also almost trebled, and of saw timber per acre has in that period changed from 4.5 cubic feet per acre to 29 cubic feet, and that while in 1830 less than 20 per cent. of the total cut was saw timber, in 1904 64 per cent. was of that description, it is clear that the forester's care and art had at least doubled the income per acre irrespective of prices. Indeed, the result of his endeavor is very much better than these figures show, and it is important to realize the fact, for presently the income will rise at an unprecedented rate, not only because of the rapid rise of value of wood, but the patient work of the foresters is only just beginning to tell.

It has taken 100 years to bring these forest areas into proper condition, and full producing capacity, to repair the damage of previous centuries, to build the roads and improve transportation. The expenses are not any more rising at the rate at which they did and certainly not at the rate at which the cut may be increased without touching the investment. The last 25 years show this fact plainly. Since 1880 expenses have risen less than 47 per cent., while gross income has risen 100 per cent., and this disproportion must grow still wider as the result of the earlier abstemiousness shows itself in the increased cut.

The value of this impressive lesson lies in showing that first of all a proper attitude on the part of the people and the Governments to the future of the country, and then persistency of purpose is necessary to secure the results of forestry. — Dr. P. E. FERNOW, before the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Elections for the Provincial house in Prince Edward Island take place on Nov. 18th.

Newfoundland elections have resulted in a tie. Each party has eighteen seats in the house. It is expected that another election will be necessary inside of six months.

Four hundred pounds of dynamite on a river barge exploded opposite Montreal, one afternoon last week. There were no fatalities, but the concussion was so tremendous that windows were smashed, and buildings rocked so as to move the furniture.

Brandon Fair next year will be held from July 19th to 25th. The directors of the fair recommend the erection of a larger grand stand, an additional cattle barn and an office for the executive. The city will be asked to guarantee the bonds of the fair association to the amount of \$55,000.

Rails on the new Moose Jaw-Edmonton line have been laid to Outlook. This town, which less than three months ago, was a wheat field, to-day has 50 buildings, including a 48-roomed hotel, 2 drug stores, 3 banks, 3 liveries, 3 lumber yards, 2 harness shops, 2 hardwares, 4 general stores, 3 barber shops, 4 lunch rooms, 1 Chinese laundry and a population of 200. Proceedings are being taken to have Outlook incorporated a village, and a board of trade is already formed.

One of the worst tragedies in the history of the West occurred at Swan Lake, Manitoba, on the morning of Nov. 7th, when the Carey family, consisting of a father, mother, six children and a young lady school teacher, were burnt to death. The fire originated, it is supposed, from the kitchen stove which Mr. Carey was lighting. Coal oil was being used to start the fire, and in some manner, probably by explosion, is supposed to have started the conflagration. The family were caught upstairs and burned to death before escape could be effected. An investigation is being held.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The sixth Dreadnought, the battleship Collingwood, took the water at Devonport last week. The hull of this ship is the heaviest dead weight that ever left a launching slip.

It is reported that the body of Capt. Andree, who started for the north pole in 1897 in a balloon, has been found on the coast of Greenland. Nothing has been heard of the explorer since he left terra firma one afternoon in the summer of that year and drifted northward across the frozen Arctic.

The people of South Dakota, on Nov. 14th, voted overwhelmingly to end the famous divorce mill of that State. It will no longer be possible for discontented wives and husbands from all parts of the world to come to South Dakota and, by spending six months in the State, obtain by secret hearing their freedom. The divorce business was worth six hundred thousand a year to Sioux Falls.

What is described as the most stupendous mining fraud ever operated in America, the most dangerous get-rich scheme ever unearthed, a swindle beside which the Mississippi bubble is only the work of an amateur in comparison, was uncovered the other day in New York. The scheme by which the historical suckers were to be caught would have compared in magnitude with the Standard Oil Company. The business of the operators of the swindle, and some of them were prominent New York financiers, was to sell the public fake mining stock in Mexican gold mines. A land office business was done for a time, and hundreds of thousands of cold cash received for the fake stock.

The British suffragettes are prosecuting their campaign for "votes for women" with undiminished vigor. At present it is scarcely possible for a member of the government to appear in public without being mobbed by a band of frantic women demanding votes. Premier Asquith was attacked the other day at private luncheon with friends, one of the other guests, a female, suddenly assailing him with cries of "votes for women," and the premier was forced to retire to another room. An elaborate campaign is being outlined by this notoriety seeking suffragette organization in which some hair-raising stunts are to be pulled off for the annoyance of government officials, the amusement of the public, and the supposed advancement of the cause of women's suffrage.

Seed Fairs in Manitoba

The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, under whose auspices seed fairs and field-grain competitions were inaugurated, has notified those agricultural societies in Manitoba which co-operated in the work, that it will not take any part this year in conducting seed fairs. This means that any work of this kind that is done in the Province will be under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Preparations for such work have already been undertaken, and the conditions governing the conduct of the fairs have been circulated by Principal Black, Managing Director of Agricultural Societies.

For some reason or other, Manitoba farmers did not take enthusiastically to the seed fair and field-grain competitions as carried on under the Seed Division, and unless more interest is taken in it in the future, a line of agricultural work capable of very greatly improving crops will be found abortive.

The U. S. Country Life Commission

Among the chief problems to be investigated by the commission recently appointed by President Roosevelt were the causes of the drift of the young people from the country to the city. A good many reasons are being given for the movement city-wards by country people, but the one given most frequently is that the long hours of labor on the farm give no chance for recreation, intellectual development or social intercourse. The farmer is an 8 hour man—8 hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. The farmer's wife arises at 3.30 in the morning and labors from that until 8 or 9 p.m. Absence of system, of business method on farms, lack of the business education essential to such utilization of labor-saving machinery and appliances that the sum of manual labor on the farm will be reduced, the hours of labor shortened, is another point made.

On these points an American exchange has these comments to make:

"Long hours of labor, inability to rest or recreate during any but sleeping hours, with no opportunity for intellectual development, is the almost universal complaint of the children and hired help of the farms, and these seem to be the chiefest sources of complaint.

"It is strange that the marvelous labor-saving instrumentalities of the times have not shortened the daily hours of labor on the farm. It amazes one to learn that way back in the days of the sickle the cradle, the hand-rake, the man-manipulated pitch fork and hoe, there was no complaint, at least none is recorded, about the excessively long hours of each day's toil. Machinery in shop, mill and factory has relieved human muscle, has shortened hours of labor, and at the same time enormously increased the productive ability of the laborer. On the farm, on the contrary, labor-saving machinery seems, on the surface, to have lengthened the hours of manual labor.

"May it not be possible that systems which farmers themselves have supported and perpetuated have had much to do with causing the complaints regarding farm life which are now so universal? May not the absorption of enough of industry-made wealth to create hosts of individual fortunes of unprecedented size—the possessors of which really created but a very small portion of the fortunes—have had very much to do with neutralizing the labor-saving qualities of farm machinery? The fortunes would have been impossible if the dollars of which they consist had not been dug from the soil, in some way; therefore, if those who did not dig got a large proportion of the digger's earnings, will it be a difficult matter to reveal one cause of the farmer's long hours of toil and the miner's humble cot and life of unsatisfied longing, in spite of labor-saving machinery?"

English Notes

A period of settled weather extending over the whole month of October is very uncommon in England. The harvest was cleared up in the early part of the month, and although the corn was in a damaged condition it was not nearly so bad as seemed probable from the previous wretched weather.

Farmers have made good progress in ploughing and seeding, the heavy rains at the end of September making the heavier clay soils much more workable. The area under wheat promises to be larger than last year, prices are fairly well maintained, and the general outlook is bright.

The grass has grown quickly under the favorable conditions and the promise of winter food is much improved. The potato crop is very large, prices though are lower. Mangolds are an especially good crop, in fact, root crops generally are good.

The new Small Holdings Act is certainly proving a success in so far as the acquisition of land is concerned. Since the act came into force at the beginning of the year, 13,471 acres have actually been acquired by 33 county authorities. It is interesting to note that under the previous act, which was a permissive one, only 569 acres were acquired by the eight counties adopting it during the ten years the act was in force.

In an editorial on British Foreign Trade the usually well-informed "Statist" expects that the prices of wheat imported into the United Kingdom will be appreciably lower during the current crop season ending with August next, than they have been in the past crop season.

The failure of the Indian monsoon last year led to the retention in India of wheat which buyers of the cereal had expected would be sent abroad. This year considerable shipments of old wheat may be made from India as soon as the new harvest is regarded as quite safe.

The government estimate of the hop crop gives the acreage as 38,920, and the yield 12.10 cwt. to the acre, compared with 44,938 acres last year, and a yield of 8.33 cwt.

Kent has the highest average, 12.98 cwt., Gloucester has 10.22 cwt., and Herefordshire only 9.79 cwt. Some sections suffered severely from the heavy August rains. The quality of the hops shown at the recent Brewer's Exhibition at Islington was surprisingly good considering the unfavorable harvest weather.

Sir Oliver Lodge speaking on unemployment and the land problem in Great Britain advocated a solution along these lines: "It was not so much in the direction of wage earning that unemployment could be attacked. It seemed to him that in relation to land the solution was in the first place, that much land was at present unreclaimed; second, the land repaid labour, and wherever labour was or was not wanted, it was wanted on the land. Third, all food came from the land. They talked of interest, but there was no interest so high as they got when they put seed into the ground. He would like to see instead of the "right to work" the "right to stand and dig."

The annual show of Cheshire cheese at Chester brought out 442 entries, and the weight of cheese shown was between 70 and 80 tons. The cheese was of splendid quality, colored predominating. The Gold Medal and Barbour Challenge Cup were awarded to Mr. E. Cookson of Poulton, second honors going to Mr. G. W. Cholmondeley.

In spite of wet weather the October Fair at Donington, Lincoln, was well attended. The horse show was of about average quality, and cart horses sold up to 55 gs. Sound yearlings were in good demand at fair prices. Fewer cattle than usual were shown.

The Carlisle October sale comprized 1,500 Blue-Grey, Galloway, Shorthorn and West Highland cattle. The quality of the various breeds was excellent and they were in good condition. There was a large attendance of buyers, and prices as a whole were satisfactory. In the horse section the sale entries were 420—the largest for years. The top price was 105 gs. paid by Mr. Joicey for a seven-year-old chestnut mare.

The Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace was the best ever held under the management of the club. There were 1,752 entries and the show was very liberally patronized by the public.

Many sales of prize winners were made, the rough-coated fox-terrier, "Wire Result" selling for £130, and the bloodhound, "Mary of Burgundy" for £100. The Champion Cup for best dog or bitch in the show was won by Mr. F. W. Breakill's Irish terrier, "Kil-larney Sport."

The sale of Mr. Shirley's non-pedigree Shorthorn dairy cows was well attended and brought spirited competition. Seventy-two head averaged about £28. The cow "Maisie," reserve for the Challenge cup at the recent Dairy Show was sold to Mr. J. H. Maden for £100.

Westmoreland's great sheep fair at Kirkby Stephen established in 1329, was as usual accompanied by many quaint ceremonies. Some 20,000 sheep were for sale, but competition was slack. Prices being 10 to 11 shillings per head lower than last year.

The council has decided that the third International Horse Show shall be held at Olympia from June 5th to 15th, 1909. The total value of the premium will be £12,000. An international gold cup, value £500, is to be offered to teams of three officers from any army in the world.

There is a good demand for hunters at Tattersall's, prices ranging from 150 to 240 guineas. The late Mr. H. E. Lamb's polo ponies realized an average of £96. "Freddy" a very handsome pony reaching 230 guineas.

Exceptionally high prices were obtained at the Earl of Ellesmere's sale of large white pigs. Sixty-six guineas was paid for one specimen, and 120 averaged £10.9s. Buyers were present from the continent and the United States, and the bidding was keen. That there is large scope for further development of this branch of stock breeding in Britain is shown by last year's importations of nearly £20,000, 600 worth of bacon, ham and pork.

F. DEWHIRST.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

Broomhall, in his annual review of the grain situation, gives the following estimate in quarters, (a quarter is 8 bushels) of the wheat crop of 1908. For all countries excepting Argentina, Uruguay, Australasia, The Cape, Chili and India, the figures given are the official returns, excepting in the case of the United States and Canada, where recognized commercial estimates are adopted in preference. The figures, excepting in the case of the six countries named above, represent the crop harvested in July and August of the respective years. The returns of the crop of 1907 are given for comparison.

EUROPE—		1908	1907
France.....	38,600,000	47,600,000	
Russia proper			
Poland.....	56,500,000	56,000,000	
Cis. Caucasia			
Hungary.....	18,100,000	15,000,000	
Austria.....	7,000,000	6,500,000	
Croatia and Slavonia.	1,600,000	1,000,000	
Herzegovina & Bosnia.	300,000	200,000	
Italy.....	18,300,000	21,500,000	
Germany.....	17,500,000	16,000,000	
Spain.....	13,000,000	12,800,000	
Portugal.....	200,000	500,000	
Roumania.....	7,500,000	5,200,000	
Bulgaria			
Eastern Roumelia.....	5,900,000	4,600,000	
Servia.....	1,700,000	1,400,000	
Turkey-in-Europe.....	1,500,000	1,300,000	
Greece.....	500,000	600,000	
United Kingdom.....	6,900,000	7,100,000	
Belgium.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Holland.....	600,000	700,000	
Switzerland.....	500,000	500,000	
Sweden.....	700,000	600,000	
Denmark.....	500,000	500,000	
Norway.....	50,000	40,000	
Cyprus, Malta, &c.....	200,000	200,000	
Total Europe.....	199,250,000	201,440,000	

AMERICA—		1908	1907
U.S.A.....	82,000,000	76,000,000	
Canada.....	15,500,000	11,000,000	
Mexico.....	700,000	1,000,000	
Argentina.....	24,000,000	24,000,000	
Chili.....	1,700,000	1,800,000	
Uruguay.....	900,000	900,000	
Total America.....	124,800,000	114,700,000	
ASIA—			
India.....	40,000,000	26,800,000	
Turkey-in-Asia.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	
Persia.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Japan.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	
Total Asia.....	48,000,000	33,300,000	
AFRICA—			
Algeria.....	3,000,000	3,900,000	
Tunis.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	
Egypt.....	500,000	1,000,000	
The Cape.....	500,000	500,000	
Total Africa.....	5,000,000	6,900,000	
AUSTRALIA—			
Victoria.....	4,000,000	1,600,000	
South Australia.....	2,500,000	2,400,000	
New South Wales.....	3,500,000	1,100,000	
Tasmania.....	100,000	100,000	
West Australia.....	400,000	340,000	
Queensland.....	300,000	60,000	
New Zealand.....	700,000	650,000	
Total Australasia..	11,500,000	6,250,000	
World's total, quarters	388,550,000	362,590,000	
" " bushels	3,108,400,000	2,900,720,000	

According to the above this year's crop and reserves are 7,000,000 quarters less than the mean of the past three years, but they are 12,500,000 quarters bigger than the small crop of 1907, which was believed to be beneath the world's requirements and only sufficed with the aid of old reserves. Compared with the supply of 1906, this year's is 24,000,000 quarters less and compared with 1905 it is 8,000,000 quarters less. We may add that during the period since August 1st, 1905, Red American Wheat has nearly always been worth over 6/- per cental in Liverpool and for the greater part of the time it has been worth over 6/6 per 100 lbs. To be more precise we may say that during the season 1905-06, Red American Wheat in Liverpool ranged between 6/2 and 7/- per cental, in 1906-07 between 5/11½ and 7/5 and in 1907-08 between 6/2 and 8/7½.

To our published estimates of the prospective requirements for the current season of the principal importing countries, we add our forecasts of the prospective shipments of the principal exporting countries and show same in comparison with the first table given in this article.

PROSPECTIVE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Season 1st August, 1908 to 31st July, 1909.		Probable shipments during season.	Actual net requirements for current season.
		Qrs.	Qrs.
U.S.A.....	22,000,000	22,000,000	26,700,000
Canada.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Russia.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	9,500,000
Balkan States..	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,200,000
Argentina.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	2,100,000
Australia.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
India.....	*3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Minor Countries	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Total Continental.....	67,000,000	67,000,000	58,000,000
U.K.....	26,700,000	26,700,000	9,000,000
France.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Germany.....	9,500,000	9,500,000	5,200,000
Belgium.....	5,200,000	5,200,000	2,100,000
Holland.....	2,100,000	2,100,000	6,000,000
Italy.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
Spain.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Portugal.....	500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Scandinavia..	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000
Switzerland..	2,200,000	2,200,000	800,000
Greece.....	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total Continental.....	67,000,000	67,000,000	31,300,000
Total Europe.....	67,000,000	67,000,000	58,000,000
Ex-Europe..	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000

The following statement shows the wheat crop of the world's international wheat trade. The figures for the comparison:

EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1905	1906	1907	Average three years	This years crop.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
U. S. A.....	76,000,000	83,000,000	76,000,000	78,300,000	82,000,000
Canada.....	13,400,000	14,000,000	11,000,000	12,800,000	15,500,000
Russia.....	74,000,000	59,000,000	56,000,000	63,000,000	56,500,000
Balkan States.....	22,100,000	25,400,000	12,700,000	20,100,000	17,100,000
Argentina & Uruguay.....	18,500,000	20,100,000	24,900,000	21,100,000	24,900,000
Australia & New Zealand.....	9,400,000	8,900,000	6,200,000	8,200,000	11,500,000
India.....	40,200,000	39,900,000	26,800,000	35,600,000	40,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	28,000,000	33,000,000	22,700,000	27,900,000	27,000,000
Minor Exporters.....	5,700,000	6,700,000	7,200,000	6,500,000	5,700,000
Total.....	287,300,000	290,000,000	243,500,000	273,600,000	280,200,000
IMPORTING COUNTRIES.					
United Kingdom.....	7,500,000	7,800,000	7,100,000	7,500,000	6,900,000
France.....	42,200,000	40,900,000	47,600,000	43,600,000	38,600,000
Germany.....	17,000,000	18,100,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	17,500,000
Belgium.....	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Holland.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	600,000
Italy.....	22,200,000	20,200,000	21,500,000	20,600,000	18,300,000
Spain.....	11,400,000	17,500,000	12,800,000	13,900,000	13,000,000
Portugal.....	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	700,000	200,000
Scandinavia.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Greece.....	500,000	700,000	600,000	600,000	500,000
Minor importers.....	700,000	500,000	1,000,000	700,000	1,000,000
Total.....	103,400,000	110,300,000	110,500,000	108,100,000	99,400,000
Total Importing & exporting countries.....	390,700,000	400,300,000	354,000,000	381,700,000	379,600,000

In the following statement we have tried to show the World's Visible Supply and the farmers' reserves, wherever the information has been obtainable, at the beginning of this and the three past seasons in conjunction with the crops:—

WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY (INCLUSIVE) AND AMERICAN FARMER'S RESERVES.	1st Aug. 1905	1st Aug. 1906	1st Aug. 1907	Average of three years	1st Aug. 1908
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Visible Supply.....	14,445,000	16,463,000	19,420,000	16,770,000	12,200,000
American farmers' reserves.....	3,000,000	5,700,000	6,900,000	5,200,000	4,200,000
Total.....	17,445,000	22,163,000	25,320,000	21,970,000	16,400,000
Principal countries' crops.....	390,700,000	400,300,000	354,000,000	381,600,000	379,600,000
Grand total, reserves and crops.....	408,145,000	422,000,000	379,320,000	403,580,000	396,000,000

This season, in almost every country throughout the world, reserves of old Wheat were extremely light at harvest time, the two exceptions being France and England. Probably never before in modern times were the principal countries of the world more denuded of reserves than they were on the 1st August, 1908.

WORLD'S CROP.					
Exclusive of the French and Indian, plus world's reserves.					
	1st Aug. 1905	1st Aug. 1906	1st Aug. 1907	Average of three years	1st Aug. 1908
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
World's crop.....	308,300,000	319,500,000	279,600,000	302,500,000	301,000,000
Reserves.....	17,445,000	22,163,000	25,320,000	21,970,000	16,400,000
Total.....	325,745,000	341,663,000	304,920,000	324,470,000	317,400,000

Grand Total 67,000,000 Grand Total 67,000,000

*N.B.—India will have only the months of May, June and July, 1909, in which to ship the 3,000,000 qrs. allotted to her.

These tables are from Broomhall's latest summary of the world's wheat situation. The figures are as nearly accurate as any that can be compiled.

Dominion Crop Report

The following statement, issued by the census and statistics office presents the final estimates of yield during the past season in the Dominion of root crops, clover seed, fodder corn and hay, with market prices.

Potatoes—On 503,600 acres an average yield of 142 bushels per acre, being a total of 71,511,000 bushels. The average market price is reported at 50 cents per bushel and the total value of the crop may therefore be put at \$35,755,500.

Turnips and other field roots—On 271,443 acres an average yield of 371 bushels per acre shows a total production of 100,705,353 bushels, which is considerably in excess of the preliminary estimate of a month ago. The market price averages 19 cents per bushel, which indicates a total value for these crops of \$19,134,000.

Hay and Clover—On 8,211,000 acres, which at an average yield of 1.52 tons indicates a production of about 12,481,000 tons at an average price of \$10.15. The value of the crop may be put at \$126,682,150.

Fodder Corn—Occupied an area of 259,770 acres, yielded an average of 11.08 tons per acre with a total production of about 2,878,000 tons. The average market price is \$4.05 per ton and the total value represents therefore \$11,656,000.

Clover Seed—Yield estimated at 2.38 bushels per acre in 1908 as compared with 2.02 bushels in 1907, and of alsike clover seed at 2.02 bushels in 1908, as compared with 3.21 bushels in 1907. The market price of red clover seed this year averaged \$7.50 per bushel, as compared with \$9.77 in 1907 and alsike clover seed this year averaged \$9.37 as compared with \$9.06 in 1907. It is estimated that the acreage devoted to clover seed this year exceeded that of 1907 by 29 per cent. in case of red clover and 5 per cent. in case of alsike.

An attempt was also made to ascertain to the extent of the increase or decrease in the area sown this year for next year's crop of fall wheat. According to replies received it would appear that the area under fall wheat will next year be less than that of 1908 by 4 per cent. It is estimated that the acreage of summer-fallowed land this year is 3 per cent. less than in 1907.

ounded 1866

le the usually he prices of dom will be crop season e been in the

t year led to uyers of the broad. This eat may be arvest is re-

rop gives the cwt. to the year, and a

cwt., Glou- re only 9.79 m the heavy hown at the m was sur- able harvest

oyment and ated a solu- much in the ment could relation to that much d, the land or was not rd, all food nterest, but when they ce to see in o stand and

at Chester t of cheese : cheese was ating. The ere awarded ors going to

at Doning- horse show res sold up demand at shown.

500 Blue- land cattle. cellent and a large at- were satis- ntries were ce was 105 ld chestnut

Palace was of the club. was very

the rough- for £130, for £100. n the show rrier, "Kil-

Shorthorn ht spirited ged about Challenge Mr. J. H.

by Stephen panied by heep were ices being ear.

ernational June 5th mium will alue £500, from any

attersall's. The late average of aching 230

ed at the s. Sixty- and 120 m the cond- ding was r develop- Britain is £20,000,-

WHIRST.

The Peat Beds of Western Canada

J. M. Macoun, of the Dominion Geological Survey has just returned east after an extensive inspection of the peat resources of Western Canada. Mr. Macoun accompanied by an assistant looked over the country adjacent to the Canadian Northern from Etomiami to the Pas. On the trip a number of peat beds were examined and a great number of samples taken for analysis in the laboratories at Ottawa. It is the intention of the government to thoroughly examine and report on the peat resources of the west, and distribute this information with the expectation that private capital can be interested in developing a supply of this fuel.

The trip from Etomiami to the Pas was made by the geological experts on a hand-car, no trains of any kind being yet run over this division of the C. N. lines. It took a little over a day to cover the 81 miles from Etomiami to the end of the steel that is being strung out northeastward towards Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Macoun carries with him the necessary boring apparatus, which goes down into the bog empty and when the necessary depth has been reached, it is given a few turns and is quickly filled with the deposit at that depth. These samples are preserved and are sent forward to Ottawa. The largest deposits on the line are those 38 miles, 47 miles and 67 miles from Etomiami. The greatest depth of the peat is twelve feet.

Before returning east Mr. Macoun and his assistants will examine the great Julius Muskeg at Molson, forty miles east of Winnipeg. There are known to be enormous deposits of peat in this muskeg and it is regarded as probable that before many years it will form an important part of the fuel used in Winnipeg and other western cities. In addition to the Julius Muskeg a number of other possible peat deposits will be inspected in eastern Manitoba and the western district of Ontario.

A number of attempts to produce peat have failed in eastern Canada owing to the fact that sufficient capital had not been provided to secure a large output. What was required was that a company should put in a costly plant, as was done in the case of the successful cement plants. An output of two or three hundred tons per day could then be secured, and all the work would be done by machinery, the number of men employed being very small. In the west this peat could be used largely in towns and cities for the production of producer gas and would aid in solving the problem of power. It would have a tendency to reduce the price of fuel to the western consumer. In the various fields to the north of Etomiami there are estimated to be about one hundred thousand acres of peat. There is a valuable by-product in connection with the manufacture of peat fuel, sulphate of ammonia, which is a nitrogenous fertilizer of very considerable value.

Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 white.....	77,618.10	
No. 2.....	522,993.18	
No. 3 white.....	116,920.32	
Mixed.....	1,167.32	
Other grades.....	527,810.10	
Total.....	1,262,517	775,678
Stocks of Barley.....	603,949	416,143
Stocks of flax.....	203,209	112,844

Total Canadian visible for the week is placed at 6,320,042 as against 6,412,922 last week and 7,863,817 for the same week last year.

Despite the fact that this year's crop is estimated considerably higher than last season's, there is less wheat in sight than at this date last year, has been less, in fact, the greater part of the season.

In our report in the issue of Nov. 11th, a record advance in flax prices was noted. The advance was due to an impression existing among American buyers that sufficient flax to supply eastern crushers would not reach the head of navigation in time to be shipped to the eastern mills. So far this season 7,500,000 bushels of the American crop has been marketed and about 2,500,000 more, it is expected, will pass down the lakes before navigation closes. According to the *Northwestern Miller* during the fall months of 1907, eastern crushers took out of Duluth 7,200,000 bushels and during the boom year of 1906 their total requirements were 10,600,000 bushels and 1906 was a record year. Normal eastern crushing requirements during the fall months are 8,500,000 to 9,500,000 bushels, and we would think this would be about an average year.

The interest in oats is becoming more active and quotations show an advance.

Cash prices for the week in Winnipeg were as follows. (There was no market on Thanksgiving Day the 9th.)

Wheat—	10	11	12	13	14
No. 1 Northern.....	103	103	102½	102½	102½
No. 2 Northern.....	100	99¾	99¾	99½	99
No. 3 Northern.....	98	98	97¾	97¾	96¾
No. 4.....	93½	94½	94½	94½	93½
No. 5.....	90½	90½	91½	91½	90½
No. 6.....	84½	84½	86	86½	84½
Feed.....	73½	73½	74½	76	74
No. 1 Alberta Red.....	103	103	103½	103½	102½
No. 2 Alberta Red.....	100	100	100½	100½	99½
Oats—					
No. 2 White.....	39½	39½	40	39½	39½
No. 3 White.....	36½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Feed.....	36	37	37	37	37
Feed 2.....	..	36	36½	36	36
Barley—					
No. 3.....	50	50½	51	51	51
No. 4.....	48	47½	48½	48½	48½
Feed.....	44	43½	44	44	44
Flax—					
No. N. W.....	121½	121½	121½	122	124
No. 1 Manitoba.....	119	119½	119½	120	122

SPECULATIVE MARKET

The indications are that the next few months will witness some wild wheat speculations. Patten, the chief speculative operator of the Chicago exchange, anticipates one of the most active speculative movements during the coming winter that has been seen in twenty years. Unless the reports of crop damage in quarters where the wheat is yet to be harvested, have been exaggerated beyond all fact, there is every indication in the situation, viewed both from the standpoint of domestic and foreign conditions, to indicate that the wheat market is shaping for higher prices. There is an under feeling on the market that May wheat is going considerable above its present level. At the present time prices are based solely upon the visible supply of wheat and the demand for actual grain. The speculative element at the moment is not contributing anything to prices, and, unless reports are badly astray, the position of supply will be even more acute in four or five months than it is today. The Argentine promises a twenty per cent. reduction on its export of 1908. The winter wheat area of America is estimated at from 35 to 40 per cent. less than the area sown last year. The harvest of 1908, estimates of which are given on another page do not indicate a very heavy increase over the short crop of 1907, and the world carried over this year a much smaller reserve of old wheat than it did last.

In the face of these conditions it is impossible to regard present prices as high. It is difficult to see how wheat can decline very much until the world has managed to raise a heavy crop and has gathered in a good reserve stock of the cereal again.

Winnipeg options for the week in wheat, omitting Monday were as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Tuesday.....	100½	103	100½	103
Wednesday.....	96½	98	96½	97½
Thursday.....	101½	103½	101½	103½
Wednesday				
Nov. 11.....	102½	103½	102½	102½
Dec. 1.....	97½	98½	97½	98½
May 1.....	102½	104½	102½	103½
Thursday				
Nov. 11.....	102½	103	102½	102½
Dec. 1.....	98½	98½	97½	97
May 1.....	103½	103½	103½	103½
Friday				
Nov. 11.....	105	104½

Friday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov. 11.....	102½	102½	102½	102½
Dec. 1.....	97½	97½	97½	97½
May 1.....	102½	103½	102½	102½
July.....	105	104½
Saturday—				
Nov. 11.....	102½	102½	102	102
Dec. 1.....	97½	97½	97	97½
May 1.....	102½	102½	102½	102½
July.....	104½	104

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$20.00
Shorts.....	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	26.50
Barley.....	25.50
Oats.....	27.50

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.....	27	@	28
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	25	@	26
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints.....	24	@	25
Dairy, in tubs.....	20	@	23
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13½	@	13½
Eastern cheese.....	14	@	14½
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg.....	22	@	23

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.50	@	\$ 7.00
Timothy.....	10.00	@	12.00
Red Top.....	7.50	@	8.00
Baled Straw.....	5.00		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel, in carlots.....	37½	@	40
Carrots, per cwt.....	50		
Beets.....	50		
Turnips, per cwt.....	35		
Man. celery, per doz.....	25		
Cabbage, per cwt.....	55		
Onions, per cwt.....	1.25		

HIGES (Delivered in Winnipeg)

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7	@	8
Branded steer hides.....	7½		
Country hides.....	6	@	7
Calf skins.....	9	@	10½
Kip.....	7	@	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool.....	6	@	8
Territory wool.....	8	@	9
Seneca root.....	20	@	29
Beeswax.....	20	@	25

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	20
Spring chicken, per lb.....	16
Boiling fowl, per lb.....	12½
Ducks, per lb.....	15
Geese, per lb.....	15

LIVESTOCK WINNIPEG.

The live-stock situation shows little change. The receipts of butcher stock from local points continues heavy. There is a good demand for killing grades. While the receipts this week were scarcely as heavy as last, a very heavy business is being done, especially in local killing stuffs. The yards were crowded all week. Exporters are not being received in very large numbers. Prices remain unchanged, and are as follows: Export steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows for export, \$3.25; butcher cattle of good grade, \$2.50 to \$3.00; medium grade butchers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$5.75; sheep, \$5.50.

TORONTO.

The trade is reported good for beef cattle with other classes of stock steady. Receipts at Toronto yards have been fair and the quality good. For the past week trade has been heavier than for sometime with an active demand and firm prices. Quotations are: Export steers, \$1.60 to \$5.10; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; prime picked butcher cattle, \$4.80 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.00 to \$4.30; common, \$3.00 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; calves, \$6.25; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$6.00.

CHICAGO.

A Chicago journal in its market comments last week mentioned as one feature of the cattle movement this year, the almost entire absence of Alberta cattle. About this time last year there was a considerable movement of Texas-bred, Alberta fattened cattle being sold in Chicago. This year with the exception of one or two lots few cattle from this country were sold in Chicago. There was, however, last week a considerable delivery at the Union yards of Canadian stuff.

At the present time Chicago is having a heavy run of such grade cattle, the kind that generally come through the annual fall cleanings. Prices are unchanged, but a little lower. Choice steers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; good heifers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$1.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

MARKETS

The wheat market for the past week has been decidedly bullish. On the strength of higher cables from Liverpool and of further reports of crop damage, this time by drought in Southern Argentina, wheat prices in Winnipeg advanced 3½ cents all around on the 10th. The foreign crop summary to which the advance was due, was bullish in the extreme. Chicago and Minneapolis, on the strength of the foreign reports went up from 1½ to 1¾ cents, but Winnipeg set the record for continent. The advance came too, in the face of the heaviest receipts of grain for the year. Winnipeg, these days, is receiving more wheat than any primary market in America, more than the next two most important wheat markets, Minneapolis and Duluth combined. Last week receipts totalled 4016 cars. Cash wheat all through the week has been strongly in demand, and offers made abroad immediately accepted. There is a strong bullish feeling evident everywhere. The British market moves upward rapidly on receipt of any news that indicates a possible decrease in the world's estimated supply or to any decrease in visible. The other exchanges followed Liverpool very closely.

Wheat is moving eastward over the lake route in heavy volume. Up to Nov. 12th the elevators at Port Arthur had handled 11,000,000 bushels of grain.

Total wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on Nov. 6, 1908, was 5,123,118 as against 5,287,840 last week and 5,277,719 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,845,890, last year 1,320,953.

Amount of each grade was:

	1908	1907
No. 1 hard.....	40,619.30	35,644.20
No. 1 northern.....	593,126.50	883,976.50
No. 2 northern.....	1,111,851.10	1,533,427.10
No. 3 northern.....	1,330,341.40	1,076,510.10
No. 4.....	632,811.50	386,114.30
No. 5.....	247,044.10	210,274.50
Other grades.....	1,167,293.40	1,151,801.10

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

A meeting was called at Haslemere, England, to discuss a project for presenting "The Idylls of the King" as a pageant, in commemoration of the Tennyson centenary.

Only 60,000 out of 500,000 copies of Queen Alexandra's Christmas book, which is being sold for charity's sake, are now available for sale, all the remainder being already subscribed for, so that there is every likelihood of the whole lot being disposed of before they are all out of the press.

An organized effort is being made in France to suppress the publication of immoral literature, cards, pictures, etc., within the Republic.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, suffragette leaders in England, have been sentenced to prison for three months, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst for ten weeks.

President Roosevelt will start before long on a hunting expedition to the plateau of Uganda, Central Africa. His son, Kermit, who will act as official photographer for the party, and two naturalists, will accompany him.

Some astonishing revelations upon the subject of drinking among women were contained in a report prepared by the chief constable of Birmingham, and read at a meeting of the city justices. It stated that in sixteen days, during which an officer watched one public house, he saw 2,783 women go in to drink, taking with them 2,949 young children. The chief constable added that he had seen women giving infants beer to drink to make them sleepy and quiet.

In a lecture on the subject of an Indian tour at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition recently, E. R. Ashton said the camera was regarded as an "evil eye" all over India. The natives believed that if any accident should befall the negative which bore their portrait a disaster would overtake them shortly afterward.

"The civilizations of Babylon and Ninevah were destroyed by too much Waldorf-Astoria," asserted Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y., at the Franklin County teachers' convention. "As a people we consume 25 per cent. too much food. We overeat and underbreathe and go to the hospital to have our pocketbook cut out."

Among the more notable items in Lady Blessington's collection of valuable autograph letters, sold in London recently, are some of the most interesting of Thackeray's letters, one describing his efforts, just before "Vanity Fair" brought him prosperity, to get a place in the post-office ("What a place," he says, "for a man of letters"), and another showing how he felt toward Dickens: "I have been for the last month the glummiest and most melancholy author who ever cracked a joke with a sad heart, my work shows my dullness I think, but, on the other hand, there is a fellow by the name of Dickens, who is bringing out a rival publication, and who has written beautifully. Bravo, Dickens! David Copperfield has beautiful things in it, those sweet little inimitable bits which make one so fond of him. And let me tell your ladyship that I think he has been reading a certain yellow-covered book, "Vanity Fair," and with advantage, too, for he has simplified his style, kept out the fine words, and, in fact, is doing his best. I am glad of it. I hope it will put somebody on his mettle, somebody who has been careless of everything of late; but I don't go into the dolefuls. Ah, my lady, who gets his share?"

THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION

The enormous amount of scientific research that is being carried on in the world to find the cause and cure of tuberculosis was exemplified in the convention that was held in Washington, D.C., from September 21st to October 10th. There were representatives from Great Britain, Canada, United States, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, China, and South America. In the scientific treatment of the disease Germany stands first and the United States second, New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania being the most active of the States. Canada is low down on the list, with British Columbia leading the provinces. New York won the gold medal for the best exhibit sent in by the States to illustrate effective organization for the restriction of tuberculosis. For the best contribution to the pathological exhibit, gold medals were presented to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and to England. For the best evidence of effective work in the prevention of tuberculosis since the last congress in 1905, a cash prize of \$500 was awarded the Woman's National Health Association of Ireland and to the New York Charity Organization Society. The Adirondack College Sanatorium was awarded a gold medal for an exhibition for the treatment of curable cases. The Brompton Hospital, of London, England, won the thousand dollar prize for the best exhibit of a hospital for the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

It seems difficult to impress the public mind with the terrible ravages of this disease. More attention is paid to smallpox and yellow fever, yet there have been only 150,000 deaths reported from yellow fever throughout the world in the whole history of the disease, while in the United States alone last year there were 200,000 deaths, and in Canada 12,000 deaths from tuberculosis in its various forms. That means that one death out of every twelve was from that disease. Clean food, pure water, fresh air, good sanitation and ventilation are the sworn foes of the disease, and most of them can be obtained if really desired, except in the overcrowded cities.

Professor Koch, the German scientist who discovered the tuberculosis bacillus, was present at the conference, and expressed his belief that bovine tubercular bacilla are not easily transmissible to human beings, that not more than one person in twelve is infected through the use of milk, butter, cheese and meat from tubercular animals. But in this opinion he stands almost alone, the great body of scientists disagreeing with him on this point.

A DESERVED CENSURE

Professor Torrington, the well-known organist and musical conductor of Toronto, administered a merited rebuke to a Massey Hall audience recently. The program of the College of Music concert had come to an end and as the orchestra struck up the National Anthem it was a signal to get into coats and wraps. The professor stopped the orchestra and when he had gained the attention of the audience said emphatically: "I hope the time will come when the playing of 'God Save the King' will not be the signal for a general rush to put on hats and coats, but when the audience will stand in silence until the orchestra concludes."

The rebuke might fittingly be administered to other than Toronto audiences. All over Canada can be found assemblies with no better manners. People who would willingly sit through three or four more numbers on the program, no sooner hear the opening chord of the National Anthem than they begin to struggle frantically. One would think it was a fire alarm or a signal of the presence of a loathsome disease or a dangerous wild beast. The benediction has the same effect upon weak natures. It can put a crowd to unseemly flight with marvellous speed. A minister who had watched his flock's disorder in their endeavor to get out of the House of God without

waste of time, delivered the essence of Prof. Torrington's rebuke in these words just before pronouncing the benediction: "All those brethren and sisters who had not the opportunity to put on their wraps during the doxology will be able to do so while I pronounce the benediction."

THE DEADLY COAL OIL AND THE COOK STOVE

On Nov. 6th at Swan Lake, Manitoba, nine people lost their lives by fire. It was the same old story, the same cause that has been connected with half a dozen tragedies in Canada in the last two months,—somebody tried to light a fire with coal oil. Nine lives is a terrible price to pay for the desire to save a little time and trouble. Surely people will learn soon that the coal oil can and the cook stove make a deadly combination. But it is safe guessing that on the very day this dreadful example and warning is read, the reader will start the fire with kerosene. It may not result in a conflagration but there is no reason why it should not. If the fire simply refuses to burn, moisten a piece of paper or a stick with oil, doing it away from the stove altogether. Never under any circumstances carry the can to the stove even if there is no fire. The rashness that pours oil from a can on a smouldering fire is beyond that of going over Niagara in a barrel.

The catastrophe is partially accounted for by the neighbors on the grounds that the oil sold in this vicinity has been of very inferior quality of late. Several lamps have exploded and other tragedies have been narrowly averted. Surely the oil companies are making profit enough to enable them to sell unadulterated goods!

OUR "INEXHAUSTIBLE" RESOURCES ARE EXHAUSTIBLE

We Canadians are fond of talking about the resources of our country, especially to outsiders whom we want to bring in or to whom we want to sell land. Far be it from me to censure that priase. It has a worthy object. But we talk better than we act regarding our resources. Somebody applied the word inexhaustible to them once, and the rest of us got the habit. Our natural resources of forest, mine, soil and sea are not unlimited, though from our extravagant and wasteful way of using them it might be imagined that they are.

Agnes Deans Cameron, who has just returned from a wonderful trip up to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in speaking of the immense natural gas wells at Pelican Portage on the Athabasca river says that they are considered inexhaustible. But, she said, we have considered so many of our resources to have no limit that have now either come to an end or their end is in sight. Not so very long ago no description of this prairie country was orthodox unless it included something about the "countless herds of buffalo roaming over vast plains." Now there are none to count except a few dozen, some of which the government has bought from another country. The seal on the Pribiloff were regarded as endless in number for ever, but unwise and wasteful slaughter has reduced them tremendously. Professor Prince has predicted that unless very stern measures are taken, the salmon fisheries of British Columbia will be practically exhausted in the next three years. The great devastation of our forests is telling very seriously on our "inexhaustible" timber supply, and is at last being considered by our wise men, after thousands of miles of timber have been destroyed. The fertility and productive power of the prairie soil is, on many sections, being depleted by men who greedily refuse to pay back to the soil what they have taken from it in wheat crops year after year.

Many of our resources are splendidly great. No country on the face of the earth has more. But none of them are naturally inexhaustible, and their duration depends entirely upon the sensible, moderate way they are used.

The Quiet Hour

YOUR WORK SHALL BE REWARDED

The Lord is able to give thee much more than this.—II. Chron. xxv. : 9.

Amaziah, King of Judah, made great preparations to fight against the Edomites, and tried to strengthen his forces by hiring a hundred thousand men in addition to his own army. Then a messenger of God told him that he was given a free choice. He might go into the battle relying on this army of hirelings, or he might put his trust in God, and prove it by sending home the men he had engaged. He could not have both the earthly and the heavenly assistance, having received this warning. "But if thou wilt go, do it, be strong for the battle. God shall make thee fall before the enemy: for God hath power to help, and to cast down."

And Amaziah saw plainly that it would be utter folly to sacrifice God's favor for the sake of earthly helpers, but there was one difficulty. These men had already been paid the large sum of a hundred talents, was that to be entirely thrown away, was it to be a dead loss? And the answer was decisive: "The Lord is able to give thee much more than this."

It is often so in life. To stand out boldly for that which is absolutely truthful and honest and righteous must, sooner or later, mean earthly loss. This life is a testing time, and though Satan may not try to bribe us to worship him, as he tried to bribe our Master, by offering the whole world, he often tries to dazzle our eyes by the glitter of some great worldly advantage if we will only stoop to degrade our own souls by deliberate wrong. Or it may not be a large gain. Sometimes a person will cheat in a small way when he would not think of doing it about greater things. I bought a picture once that cost \$1, and found when I got home that two pictures had been given me by mistake. It was in a city, and I did not know the people who had sold it to me, but when I returned it the clerk seemed quite astonished. He evidently thought it probable that anyone would be glad to get the extra picture for nothing, when the fraud could never be traced home. If I had kept it, what a costly picture it would have been!—paid for by my honesty. God and my own conscience would have declared me to be a thief, and the loss of reputation would be a small thing compared with that misery.

When a man is tempted to do a shady thing in business, because he thinks it will "pay," let him remember Amaziah. He found it paid far better to dismiss his hired allies, even though it meant a dead loss of a hundred talents, for he won the battle with God's help, and would certainly have lost it if he had been disobedient.

But it is not only in matters of honesty that this text touches our everyday life. It fits in everywhere. One is called to make a great sacrifice. Perhaps duty stands in the way of seeking one's own happiness. The path of life which seems most attractive can, perhaps, only be followed by selfishly sacrificing imperative family claims. If the path of duty is chosen, no matter what it may cost, then it is cheering to remember our text: "The Lord is able to give thee much more than this." Those who choose to wilfully live a selfish life will fail to find the happiness they seek, for happiness is only to be obtained from God, and He will not accept duty as its price. But be very sure that happiness, in ever-increasing measure, will be your portion if you follow God's leading. "He always wins who sides with God," who is able and also desirous to give you far more than you have sacrificed for Him.

When a man leaves out the thought of God in planning for the future, he makes a very great mistake. A small income, with God, is infinitely greater riches than a million a month, without God. It gives more genuine happiness, and no man is really rich if he can't secure happiness. And one strange thing about life is that the only way to real success is through sacrifice. This is proclaimed by every seed-time and harvest. Unless the seed grain is ungrudgingly sacrificed there will be no harvest; unless the days and years of life are sacrificed in ungrudging service there will be no rich return even in this world. Let us remember that work done for God cannot possibly be wasted. He is a rich and generous Master, watching closely for every chance to reward openly those who are really working for Him. If we deal generously with Him, He will certainly never be anything but royal in His bounty towards us. Let us place all that we have and all that we are at His disposal, in full confidence that He can do great things in us, and through

But when you see astonishing returns for your small outlay, don't take all the praise to yourself. A man may appear to make an electric car move swiftly along, but he really does a very small part of the work, though it is all that can be seen. If the invisible electricity were not there to supply the propelling force, the man could do nothing. And if you try to wake the spark of love for God in any soul, and it springs up at your touch, never forget that God has done it, and He is able to give you far greater returns for your work than you can ask or think. "Be ye strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded." HOPE.

Dear Friend Hope,—It is with great pleasure that I write you these few lines, trusting that in them somehow you may get a cheering word of joy and encouragement to your soul. If you only knew the blessing that you have brought to my soul through your thoughts in the Quiet Hour. And, my, how I look forward every week for the coming message in the Quiet Hour; and, praise God, I have never been disappointed yet. I have only been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" about nine months, and I feel now that I could never do without it. The messages in the Quiet Hour

alone are worth far more than the subscription itself. Indeed, no money could buy their worth.

So now I will say good-bye to you, looking forward to many more blessed messages from God through you, and that He may continue to fill you with his blessed Holy Spirit, and inspire you and fit you more and more each day for His service, and remember you shall have my prayers, which, I trust, will be like Aaron and Hur holding up Moses' hands when they were too heavy for him in the battle at Rephidon, thus giving victory and deliverance to Israel.

DYSON ROMILLY.

I have already written to thank the writer of the above letter, which was too long to give in full, but was none the less welcome. Such words of good cheer are always most helpful. HOPE.

LOVE AND OLD AGE

We forget that the inward craving of old age conceives of no apologies, and knows no reason why the old-time caress and fondling should be things of the past. It transmutes everything into neglect. Age softens the heart, and the soul pines for the touch of the hand that would stroke the golden locks of a prattling child. Let's love them more than by mere sentiment! What would we do without these saints? Amid these reveries, we recall the lines of Elizabeth Gould:

"Put your arms around me—
There, like that;
I want a little petting
At life's setting.
For 'tis harder to be brave
When feeble age comes creeping
And finds me weeping
Dear ones gone.
Just a little petting
At life's setting;
For I'm old, alone, and tired
And my long life's work is done."
—G. L. D., in Homiletic Review.

TO-DAY

Yesterday's sun went down last night,
And the sun of to-morrow is yet to rise;
Only the sky of to-day is bright
Over the path where our journey lies.
We that would come to the goal at last
Must wait not to dream beside the way;
There is hope in the future and help from the past,
But for work there is only to-day.



SOME OF NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPERS.

From the Singer Building, showing the docks and the United States Express Building.

us. Through the daily drudgery of common days, if accepted with radiant trust as God's way of polishing His jewels, we may shine like His dear saints and give Him ever-fresh joy. Think what an honor it is to be able to make God rejoice, and He surely does rejoice when His children trudge patiently and steadily on their daily round, like Israel marching round Jericho. When the right moment arrives the steady marching will prove to have been effective, and the walls which blocked all progress will fall. Let us remember that each of us is very precious in God's sight. We don't know what grand task He may set us any day, but we do know that the lessons He sets us to learn to-day are preparations for the future. If we don't learn the patience and trust and courage needed to help us to walk grandly to-day, we shall probably fail when the greater crisis arrives.

Never submit to be discouraged if God is working with you. A farmer drops a seed into the ground. It is a little act which any child could do. God works with him, and the seed mysteriously increases. So also you try to do good to the souls of others. You drop in your seed, feeling how little you can do. But if it is watered by prayer, if you are wise enough to secure God as your ally, that little seed may accomplish more real spiritual good than any amount of expensive missionary machinery.

Literary Society

THE READER'S PRAYER.

Lord, let me never slight the meaning or the moral of anything I read. Make me respect my mind so much that I dare not read what has no meaning nor moral. Help me choose with equal care my friends and my books, because they are both for life. Show me that as in a river, so in reading, the depths hold more of strength and beauty than the shallows. Teach me to value art without being blind to thought. Keep me from caring more for much reading than for careful reading, for books than the Book. Give me an ideal that will let me read only the best, and when that is done, stop me. Repay me with power to teach others, and then help me to say from a disciplined mind a grateful Amen.—H. H. BARSTOW.

WHO CAN FIND THE KEY TO THIS CIPHER SENTENCES?

Nqkv adbnjkey tvsnkklw d...
mcaasyx vfeikj fpevslvqki...
cy gobcive evx udqb ydlokyg...

If you have never seen...

ing, a suggestion may be of help in attacking this sentence. As the letter made plain, we are as much 'in the dark' with regard to the cipher as anyone else, so cannot be suspected of giving anything away by this suggestion. We will assume that the sentence is straight English, and that, therefore, every letter in this cipher represents not itself, but some other, say each is masquerading in the other's clothes. Count the letters then. Out of twenty-six in our alphabet, only twenty-two are here used. V occurs most often, sixteen times, and as e is the letter most frequently used in our language, it is just possible that v stands for e in this case. C is the next in number of times used, occurring ten times, and as c and v occur together in the fifth word, one of them must surely be a vowel, and the other a consonant. This little cv word should be a great help, as it contains both the letters most frequently used, no matter on what plan the cipher is attacked. Another step along the line of solution taken may be looked for in the combination of letters, as in English q never occurs without u as a companion, although, of course, it is itself quite independent. All the letters, however, occur in such combinations as to preclude the possi-

bility of any one being q, with the exception of three, t, m and u, which each occur only once. Take t, that is in the third word, followed by v. If t be q, then v must be u; but look again at the fifth word, where v is last. As no English word of two letters ends in u, that puts t out of the question for q. Try m, in the seventh word. It is followed by c, so back we come to our little friend, the fifth word. If m be q, then c is u, and cv must represent one of two words, 'us' or 'up,' as these are the only words of two letters beginning with u.

These are just preliminaries, but it is a fascinating problem, and the one who discovers the key may pat himself on the back in the possession of a good working brain. Of course, the clue may lie along an entirely different line to that here suggested.

FOR ALL THESE

I thank Thee, Lord, that I am straight and strong,
With wit to work and hope to keep me brave;

That two score years, unfathomed, still belong
To the allotted life Thy bounty gave.

I thank Thee that the sight of sunlit lands
And dipping hills, the breath of evening grass—

That wet, dark rocks and flowers in my hands
Can give me daily gladness as I pass.

I thank Thee that I love the things of earth—
Ripe fruits and laughter, lying down to sleep,
The shine of lighted towns, the graver worth
Of beating human hearts that laugh and weep.

I thank Thee that as yet I need not know,
Yet need not fear the mystery of end;
But more than all, and though all these should go—

Dear Lord, this on my knees!—I thank Thee for my friend.

JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS.

SECOND LITERARY CONTEST

THE MATRIMONIAL BUREAU AND COMIC SUPPLEMENT.

The opening number on the Literary Society program has been most successful. From the number taking part it is apparently a popular contest and an account of its progress with the names of the winners will appear next issue.

In the meantime the whole membership can be pondering over the next event. It will be an essay this time. Don't frown at the thought and say "I can't write an essay!" Yes, you can; if you never did such a thing in your life before, you can write on this subject, with your eyes shut—almost. "What is your opinion of the matrimonial bureau and the comic illustrated supplement as used in present day journalism?"

Of course you can write on that. Get to work on it now.

CONDITIONS OF THE SECOND CONTEST.

1. No essay must be of more than 600 words.

2. Essay must be written on only one side of the paper.

3. All manuscript must be in this office on December 20th.

MEMBERSHIP IN LITERARY SOCIETY.

If you are a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL or live in a home where it is taken, you may become a member of the Literary Society by sending in your request for membership with your name and address. Of course, every member will be interested enough to take part in some of the contests, even if he or she does not feel able to attempt all of them.

Do not leave this in the hands of a few. Let everybody take part. It will do you good and it will do the Society good even if you never win a prize.

REWARDS FOR PRIZE WINNERS.

1. A Literary Society pin. This pin is shield-shaped, the base and upper part of white enamel with maple leaves; a band of red enamel with a beaver in gold is across the center between two bands of gold on which are the letters F. A. & H. J. L. S. in blue. It is a pretty design of good materials set on a strong pin.

2. A Book. Bound in cloth, on good paper and well-printed. For choice of titles and authors see page 387 of October 21st, 1908, issue.

3. Half a Year's Subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, either for yourself or for some friend who is not now a subscriber. Any of these are prizes worth having.

NOTICE.

In giving a list of prizes for the first contest, the six months' subscription was inadvertently omitted. Prize winners in that contest will have the opportunity of choosing it in preference to the other two if they wish.

Address all communications to "Literary Society, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg."

Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

If any member of the Ingle Nook wishes to become the possessor of handsome specimens of hand-made embroideries and laces, she can communicate with Mabel C. Berry through the Ingle Nook. There are collars, handkerchiefs, centrepieces and cushion tops.

I went out to lunch yesterday with a good friend and housekeeper, and, as quite frequently happens, came away with more than the lunch, this time with a recipe for delicious brown bread. Try it. Take 1 egg, 1 tablespoon brown sugar, ½ cup baking molasses, 1 heaping tablespoon melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, 2 cups pastry flour, 2 cups graham flour, ½ cup raisins. Add the well-beaten white of the egg last of all. Put in greased coffee cans or pound size baking cans, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

I suppose no mere man could be persuaded that it is ever a joy to a woman to be able to close her mouth. It is a truth nevertheless. I've just come back from the dentist's office where I've had my mouth wide open for over an hour. I thought "If ever that mouth goes shut again I'll keep it that way," but as time went on I feared it would get set ajar and refuse to close when the operation was over. The dentist didn't mind. He conversed gently on all the topics of the day, and my responses were confined to rolling of eyes and inarticulate gurglings. At times he thoughtfully left his thumb in my mouth, to mark the place I suppose, when he turned away to exchange instruments or vials. Once he said, "Now don't close your mouth till I come back." Perhaps he wasn't away an hour but it seemed that long; at last he came back and graciously gave permission to relax my poor tired jaws.

Will somebody please give promptly plain directions for knitting a plain mitten for a woman who takes a 6½ size in kid gloves? D. D.

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS

Dear Girls:—I am so glad some of you have written, and I'm looking forward to reading more letters when the busy time is over. Write about anything you like—your friends, duties, amusement, hobbies and ambitions.

Don't you like to be with people who know how to make the best of things? Not always the people who can see the bright side of your difficulties—they are often irritating—but those who can find the bright side of their own. I'm thinking of two people I met this summer who illustrated exactly what I mean. The one was a thorough grumbler, and made everyone near her uncomfortable.

"Isn't this waiting-room disgraceful? I should think a company as rich as this would provide better accommodation. It is worse than a barn!"

"It is pretty bad," said Miss Cheerful, "but it is lovely out on the dock. Let's go out in the sunshine and watch the boats go up and down the river."

When they went to the diner for lunch the same thing was repeated. The lady with the gloomy outlook found nothing to please her, complained of every article of food, and kept the waiter prancing back and forth to change her order.

"How can you eat that tough chicken?" she demanded crossly of her companion. And when the reply came, "Why, mine is not tough; it is very good," she said indignantly, "I never saw anyone like you—you are found to be pleased with everything," as if cheerfulness under such trying conditions was a deliberate insult.

The grumbler in public seems to think that constant complaining gives an impression of being used to better things. It is a very mistaken idea, for the observant traveller immediately sets such a person down as an inexperienced traveller and one not used to anything out of the ordinary at home.

DAME DURDEN.

A FEATHER IN THE CAP OF THE INGLE NOOK

Dear Dame Durden:—Although I have kept silent for the last six months or so, I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and not only that part but other departments as well. In one number of the ADVOCATE I noticed some one from High River asked how to make home-made cheese, so I thought I would try some too. I did. With those directions, the result was far beyond what I had expected, for, let me tell you, I got first prize at Irvine fair for my cheese! And something more: I had not had very good bread lately, so I tried your yeast recipe, and also won a prize at the fair! I always like to give "honor to whom honor is due," and undoubtedly, without those two recipes, I should not have gained those prizes.

I should like to hear how Ahtreb is getting along this summer. Was their crop frozen this year, or was it a good one, so that she could take that expected visit to her old home? I was interested in her because I have been looking forward to going to my old home for two or three years; and this year our crop just dried up so that we haven't got one sheaf of wheat to thresh. But we have a good crop of chickens raised, I am thankful to say. When I read your letter about your trip to Ontario, I just wished I had been along, too, to see those "dear little fields." To think that I have nieces and nephews gathering elderberries and raspberries every year and sending them up to us. I can say with you, "Ontario spells home." It seems to me in the Ingle Nook that we ought to know where each other lives. I mean what would help one in British Columbia would not be a suitable for the climate in Alberta or Manitoba. For instance, here we have to prepare for dry weather and hot dry winds that Manitoba doesn't have, at least, I never saw them there. So I think it would be a help in gardening, at least, to know where each one is writing from. What do you think? Also I would like to ask all those who were enquiring about how to use those wild tomatoes, if they are the wild ones we have here. They are useless, and a bad weed also, as potato bugs are very fond of them and breed as fast on them as on potatoes. I have some strawberry or bush tomatoes raised this year in a tin, planted in February and taken especial care of, and they are not ripe yet though full grown. So I would not think it would be this kind that grows wild. I fear I have written too long a letter now, and can only hope that dreaded waste paper basket keeps empty.

ALBERTA A.

(Hurrah for the Ingle Nook! Ingle Nook housekeepers and Ingle Nook recipes make a prize-winning combination!

A short note came from Ahtreb a little while ago in which she promised to write to us soon. She will probably do it more promptly when she reads your enquiry for her. I'm so sorry your blighted crop made the holiday impossible. The one bitter drop in a pleasant holiday to me is the thought that so many people who deserve it as much and would enjoy it as fully are not able to have a vacation.

The reason that there is no indication of any writer's address in the Ingle Nook is because they can remain incognito. This is a great inducement to many women to write. Often it is a little secret confined to themselves and to me that they write to the Ingle Nook at all. I can fully appreciate their feelings in the matter. If post offices were given, even the pen name

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIRST CLASS FARMING LAND IN THE most FERTILE District of this PROVINCE

Are You Thinking of Coming West?

If so, we advise you to secure at once a holding on the

Surrey Gardens Estate

which we are offering in blocks of five to twenty acres at

REASONABLE PRICES.

The land is rich, black, alluvial soil, practically cleared, free from timber and easily placed under cultivation, when it yields very heavy crops of all farming and market garden produce.

It is the nearest land of its class to Westminster and Vancouver on the new Electric Railway to Chilliwack, which lines runs direct to the property. In addition, the V. V. & E. Railway and the Serpentine River both traverse the estate and are available for transportation.

The Essential Elements of Successful Farming

—Soil, Climate, Transportation and Large Markets—

are present in marked and unusual combination, making these farms ideal propositions for new settlers.

We can show samples of fruit grown on the land.

We will send plans and full particulars on application.

The Dominion Trust Company

Vancouver and New Westminster

disguise would not be sufficient. Somebody would be sure to start guessing. And yet there is a great deal in what you say. In gardening letters, etc., the information is of very little value if we do not know just where the writer is. If Canada were a little two by four country it would not matter. How would it do to put the part of the province in which the writer lives: such as southern Alberta, northern Manitoba, etc.? That would be definite enough for geographical purposes and yet too general for recognition. If no one enters any objection to that plan in the next month we will give it a trial.

Will some member give information about the wild tomato.—D. D.)

DEFINITE INFORMATION ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish to pass on information that has come into my life for great good, and will ask your help. You have touched on the subject of personal purity in the Ingle Nook, and it seems to me that the greatest help to purity is knowledge, given in a true, pure way. This is withheld from most young people, and parents also. Two books that came to me, written by Alice B. Stockham, have proved a great inspiration, showing the true use of creative power, not its abuse or repression. They clear the mind of slighting, doubtful and debasing thoughts, and are so pure and ennobling that I wish all young people who have no wise instructor at home might read them. Personally, I no longer look forward with dread to the time when my children will need such instruction.

I have found that kindergarten materials amuse the children and develop their minds more than the usual Christmas gifts of toys. My little folks of a year and a half and three and a half enjoy and learn much from a tar paper blackboard framed with lath. Here they learn to handle crayon, and enjoy my crude pictures, learning much of plant and animal life. Writing and picture books are made of wrapping paper. I am anxious to get a pantagraph to transfer and enlarge designs for these home-made amusements. Can you help me?

With thanks for your helpfulness to me, and also the inspiring thoughts given by Hope each week, I wish you God speed.

JUST ONE.
(It is very kind of you to tell us of those books. I will keep the names and address and forward them to anyone that enquires. Those who want more information I will refer to you in accordance with your kindly offer.)

The pantagraph can be obtained at various prices, \$1.00, \$2.00, or \$2.25. The dollar one is not quite so easily adjusted as the others, and is not marked off in quite such small divisions.—D.D.)

A FEW REMARKS ABOUT DRESS

It is the tendency of most women to overdress. By this, I do not mean dressing gaudily or choosing too expensive clothes, or even wearing too elaborate and handsome things when only simple ones are required. I mean the very much exaggerated look which so many women give their clothes. When large hats are the style a great many people want theirs just a little bit larger than other people's, thinking they will thus be more in style.

Nine out of ten women wear hats too big for their heads, and excessively overtrimmed. We often see a very top-heavy ornament, utterly out of proportion to the head, and indeed, to the entire figure, trimmed with lace, flowers, ribbons, feathers and wings. What a lack of knowledge of what is becoming and suitable!

I am sure that many of us have seen the woman who will wear a very elaborately-trimmed and badly made skirt of cheap silk, with a cotton shirt waist and a fancy lace and chiffon collar which she mistakenly thinks is going to make the shirt waist look dressed up. A costume of the same material is in very much better taste, and it can be made of the most inexpensive goods from a thirty-five cent challis upwards. To dress in good taste is in no sense a question of expense.

Perhaps you have heard the story about the two young lads who were playing on the sidewalk when a woman passed, rustling with the rustle that proclaimed loudly the presence of hidden tucks and frills, and leaving in her wake an "amber scent of odorous perfume" as strong as a 40 H.P. motor.

What is that noise? asked one lad of the other.

"Sh, 'Sh," was the response, "she has money. Don't you know that rich folks always rattle and smell good?"

Most women will confess to a weakness for the faint unmistakable frou-frou of silken garments. It gives one a feeling of being well dressed when one possesses audible evidence of being so.

MENDING RUBBERS

Dear Dame Durden:—I am coming once more for help. Can any of the readers inform me how rubber boots may be mended? They are so very expensive, it seems such a waste to have to throw them away because the sole is done, whilst the uppers are good. I should be very thankful.

RUBBERS.

Rubbers do have a provoking way of wearing out, don't they? And usually only one of a pair gives out which is just a little more provoking than if they both went. Yet they are such necessary evils that one simply must wear them in damp weather.

School children, especially, should be supplied with sound rubbers for the bad weather. When I taught school in the country it made me shiver to see the poor youngsters—often from homes where there was no lack of money—coming in with soaking wet feet, stockings that came barely to their knees and underwear that was too short. Woollen drawers, ankle length and boots of some sort that will keep out all dampness should be part of the garb of every school child. There, I've wandered somewhat from the topic, but your question brought it to my mind.

The Scientific American gives the following directions for repairing holes in rubber boots: (1) Caoutchouc (india rubber) 10 parts; chloroform, 280 parts. Dissolve the caoutchouc in the chloroform. (2) Caoutchouc, 10 parts; resin, 4 parts; gum turpentine, 40 parts.

For this second solution the caoutchouc is shaved into small pieces and melted up with the resin, the turpentine is then added and left to dissolve. Then mix together solutions (1) and (2). First wash the hole over with it, then a piece of linen dipped in the solution is placed over the hole, and as soon as the linen adheres to the hole the cement is then applied as thickly as required.

In using this recipe remember that it must be prepared in daylight and away from the fire. Dissolve the ingredients by placing in a dish in a pan of boiling water. Have plenty of fresh air when using the chloroform.

Sometimes the prepared cements which are used for bicycle tire punctures can be used for repairing rubbers. The patch must be of leather and trimmed very, very thinly at the edges, and then fastened on with the cement.

SELECTED RECIPES

Egg and Ham Pies.—These are very good, being delicious hot, and excellent to finish up cold, should there be any left over. Required: One breakfast-cupful of white sauce, one heaped tablespoonful of chopped ham, two hard boiled eggs cut into dice, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little French mustard, some thick slices of bread. Method—Make the cases from slices of bread. Scoop out the center and then fry in deep fat and drain on paper before the fire. For the filling mix all the ingredients with the white sauce, nicely warming all before the fire. Fill the cases, dust some chopped capers over and serve as a little entree. If, however, you desire to serve them cold, fill the cases, when they and the mixture are cold, and then garnish with a few shreds of lettuce.

Bread Savory.—A delicate breakfast or tea dish. For five persons have ready two tablespoons of butter, half an onion, a cup of dry bread cut in dice, five fresh eggs and salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in a skillet, slice the onion extremely thin and brown lightly on the butter. Add the diced bread, shake until a light brown, then cover and allow bread, onion and butter to simmer together fifteen minutes. Beat the eggs, yolks and whites together, stir lightly into the mixture in the pan, toss with a fork, add pepper and salt, and when the eggs are set serve at once, hot. If you prefer the diced bread crisp instead of soft do not simmer, but fry to a golden-brown and add the eggs at once.

Prune Pudding.—Wash and soak one pound of good California prunes overnight. In the morning stew them

until tender in the water in which they soaked, which should be clear if the prunes were properly washed. When tender drain off the water, stone and chop the prunes. Beat the whites of four eggs stiff, add gradually one cup of sugar, beating all the while, and finally the chopped prunes. Pour at once into a deep baking dish, bake twenty minutes and serve cold with whipped cream.

Orange Sponge.—One-third box of gelatin, one-third cup of cold water, one-third cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon strained lemon juice, one cup strained orange juice, whites of three eggs, one cup of whipped cream. Soak the gelatin over night in the cold water. In the morning dissolve in the boiling water and add the sugar, lemon and orange juices. Set the mixture in a bowl immersed in cold water or in cracked ice to chill. Before it begins to set add the beaten whites of the egg and the whipped cream. Have a mold lined with lady fingers or sponge cake and pour the gelatin cream in the center.

Banana Croquettes.—Peel large, not too ripe bananas, roll them in lemon juice and set aside closely covered for an hour. Season a cupful of soft bread-crumbs with a saltspoonful of salt, dusting of paprika and a pinch of dried (powdered) mint. Beat an egg with a tablespoonful of cold water. Cut the bananas in halves crosswise, dip each piece in the egg, roll in crumbs and fry in a deep hot fat to crisp brown. Serve as a vegetable with game or with lamb chops.

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS



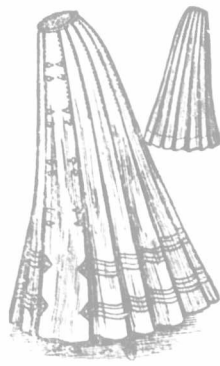
6123 Girl's Apron,
6 to 12 years.



6111 Child's Night
Drawers with Feet,
2 to 8 years.



6112 Woman's Apron,
32 to 42 bust.



6100 Fitted Gird
Skirt, 22 to 28 waist.



6974 Child's Dress
1, 2, 4 and 5 years



6124 Girl's Dress,
8 to 14 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pat-

tern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write

only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each

number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Write to the Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

The Western Wigwam

A WORD TO CORA

One of our members, Cora Barker, wrote to enquire about a correspondent who had failed to answer her letters. Cora said she lived in Ontario, but did not tell me the girl's name, so I cannot hunt her up. Perhaps the girl will see this message and recognize herself. Cora also sent for some cards advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and forgot to put in the money (ten cents) for them. Will she send it on when she sees this note? It is strange how many grown-up people forget things when they write letters, too. COUSIN DOROTHY.

LIVES NEAR GLADSTONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live about a mile from Gladstone. It is a very pretty place around here. We have about seventy head of cattle and about thirty horses. We have no sheep. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Marie and Helen, and my brother's name is Nixon. I am eight years old, and I cannot write very well. I think the WESTERN WIGWAM a nice title for the Corner.

Man. (a) JACK SMITH.

A POETICAL MESSAGE FOOM FIZZLE-TOP

Dear Cousin Dorothy and little Wigwamites:—Don't you feel important under the new name? We must all review "Hiawatha." I wonder could you stretch your imagination far enough to permit you to think of the Indian chief singing this peaceful song under a Latin motto!

NIL NISI BONUM

What would give the rarest beauty
To our life in word or deed?
What would be the fairest duty?
What would give life's greatest need?
So I questioned, so I wondered,
Oft I thought I found the act;
But when I had deeply pondered,
Something life-essential lacked.
Then I chanced to help a brother:
Life became a noble creed—
"Tis in helping one another
We receive our greatest need."
Cousins, is this true? Remember me
to Gladiolus.

Man. (a) FIZZLE-TOP.

A GOOD CONUNDRUM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to your interesting Corner before, and I thought I would write again. It has been snowing all day, and in some places the snow is four feet deep. My Aunt from Washington is coming soon, and papa and I are going to town to get her. Papa is mining coal now. He just opened his coal mine a little while ago, and he hasn't sold much coal yet. We haven't had any school here since last August. I will close with a riddle.
A man had a goose, a fox, and an ear of corn. While he was travelling with them, he came to a river. He could not take more than one across at a time, and if he took the corn and left the fox and goose, the fox would eat the goose, and if he left the goose and corn the goose

EARN A TEDDY BEAR



Selling Xmas Post-cards, 6 for 10c.

This big brown fuzzy bear is the funniest old fellow you ever saw. He looks just like a real live bear, and if you punch him or roll him over he growls fearfully. Just the same, he is always ready for fun, and makes a fine chum. You can get him by selling only \$1 worth of lovely Christmas Postcards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid background of gold; all brilliantly colored. Worth 50 each. At 6 for 10c. They go like wildfire. Send your name and address, plainly written. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Xmas Card Dept. P. 13, Toronto.



There is only one Bovril

That name is your guarantee that the article you buy really does contain all the nutritive, stimulating and flavoring qualities of prime beef.

Do not be induced to accept some other preparation in place of BOVRIL.

ORDER BOVRIL NOW

Choose Yourself

VETERAN'S SCRIP
Not desiring to perform homestead duties, veteran desires to sell to any farmer desiring to get more land and get it cheap. Apply Box M, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

320-Acres-320

would eat the corn. He couldn't take the goose and leave the fox and corn, or else when he brought the fox over he would eat the goose, and if he took the corn over the goose would eat the corn. How was he going to get them over without one of them being eaten?

Ans.—First he took the goose over, then he went back and got the corn and brought it over and took the goose back to the fox, and then he took the fox over to the corn. He then went back and got the goose and brought her over.

Hoping this will escape the waste paper basket, I will close with every success to Cousin Dorothy.

Alta. (a) WILD ROSE.

GOT HIS COURAGE UP

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother has taken the ADVOCATE for two years. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner, but I never had courage to write until now.

We have eleven horses, three colts, and eleven head of cattle. We have three quarter-sections of land, and about a hundred chickens.

The schoolhouse is about one hundred rods from our house; it is on one quarter of our land. The nearest town is about four miles from our place.

Wishing the Corner success.

Sask. (b) DEAN L. DANFORTH (10)

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap, Ltd., Mfrs. MONTREAL



RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, & BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

Save Your Elbow Grease



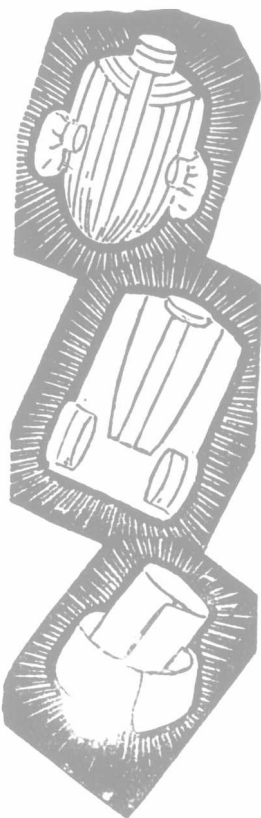
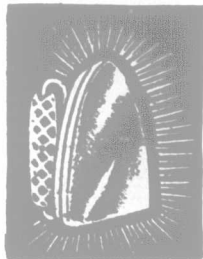
The Kaiser Wax Pad

AND IRON CLEANER

The Cleaner that Cleans Well.
The Wax Pad that Waxes Well.

PATENT APPLIED FOR

REQUIRES BUT HALF THE TIME TO DO AN IRONING.



Every Housekeeper dreads ironing day, especially so, when she has a lot of Shirt-Waists, Mens Shirts, Collars Cuffs, etc. to Iron; She always wants to obtain a high gloss finish equal to First Class Laundries, and after hard work by the use of Common Wax, a lot of rubbing and Polishing utterly fails.

The Kaiser Iron Cleaner & Wax Pad will clean and smooth the rough and rusty places that have accumulated since the last time they were used. By rubbing the hot Iron quickly over the corrugated surface you remove immediately starch or rust. You will be delighted when you try the Iron to see how smoothly it slips over the linen and the result will be no difference from first class laundry work. When the wax is entirely exhausted in the outer 2 Layers on both sides, remove it—and you still will have 2 Layers left.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE IT.

The cost to use it is almost nothing.
The Iron does not adhere to the fabric.
It imparts a splendid perfume to the clothes.
It saves a great deal of hard work in Ironing.
It gives an excellent lustre to the Linen or Muslin.
The Clothes will remain clean and neat much longer.
It gives the Clothes a much better finish than by any other method.
It makes the Iron pass smoothly over the surface and does not leave any black streaks or spots.

Every Housekeeper that cares to do Good Work should have one. We claim there is nothing on the market is its equal to the KAISER IRON CLEANER & WAX PAD, for quickness, convenience, satisfactory work or economy.

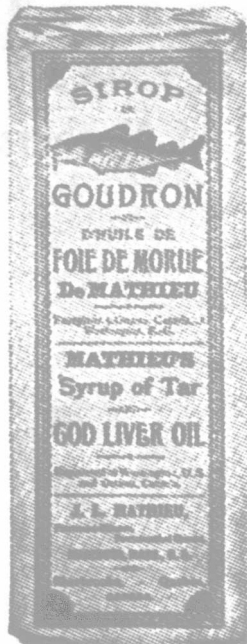
AGENTS WANTED Nothing ever sold by canvassers can approach the Kaiser Iron Cleaner & Wax Pad in merit, it sells easily. Every Housekeeper with common sense knows a good thing when she sees it. She is very ambitious to excel in her laundry work, by taking up an agency, you can work up a steady and increasing business, as where our Kaiser Iron Cleaner & Wax Pad is once used—always used. We will send you a trial dozen for 75 cents, you will never regret having secured an agency for this great sale.

Wholesale Prices to Agents—12 dozen \$5.50; 6 dozen \$3.00; One dozen 75c. Sample by mail 15c. Special Prices to Jobbers. Send all orders to

THE ANCKER THIEM COMPANY, Manufacturers

83 S. CAMPBELL AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Also Manufacturers of 52 other fast selling Specialties for the Mail Order Holiday and Advertising trade. Write for Circulars



Instant Relief Permanent Cure For That Cough

—that is what Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil has done for thousands of sufferers every year. *It relieves the cough more quickly and cures it more thoroughly and permanently than anything else*, because it is made from the most potent remedial agents known to the medical profession.

Large Bottle 35c.
Nervine Powders
25c.
From all Dealers

Mathieu's Syrup is the only cough cure that acts as a tonic to the system—that builds up your vital energy as well as healing and strengthening the throat and lungs. Keep a bottle in the house ready for an emergency. Give it to your children. They like it and it is harmless.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

If feverish take Mathieu's Nervine Powders in conjunction with the Syrup.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q.
C. F. Lightcap, Western Distributing Agent, 214 Princess St., Winnipeg

CHRISTMAS GIFT BUYING

Our Christmas Catalogue has just been mailed. If you wish a copy and have not as yet dealt with us send us a postal card and it will be mailed to you immediately.

THIS year it contains only goods eminently suitable for gift giving. Its pages are filled with suggestions in popular lines for presents and everything not essentially a Christmas article has been eliminated.

Our Fall and Winter catalogue contains a great many lines which would make beautiful and acceptable presents. Among these we would refer to women's fur coats on pages 2 to 5, fur stoles, muffs, and gauntlets on pages 6 to 15, skating boots for boys and girls, men's fur and fur-lined coats, ties for men and women, watches and jewelry, cushions and leather novelties. Any article of furniture would make a welcome present, while our Eaton piano at \$185.00 would make a magnificent gift, sure to delight the entire family.

In order to avoid the slightest chance of disappointments we cannot emphasize too strongly the advisability of ordering early.

If you have not received our Christmas catalogue do not delay sending us a postal card asking for it.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

FROM MANITOBA TO SASKATCHEWAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to your cozy Corner before. I see the Corner has a new name, the WESTERN WIGWAM, so I am sending a drawing for it.

We just came up to our homestead this spring from Manitoba. The Arm River runs three-quarters of a mile from our place. I will close, hoping this misses the waste paper basket.

Sask. (a) NELLIE MACHAN.



THE PRAIRIE EXPRESS

LIKES THE CORNER'S NEW NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—When I did not see the Children's Corner in the last paper, I began to think something had gone wrong. But afterwards I saw that you had changed the name. I like that name fine, and I would like to draw, too, but I can't draw good enough.

It is quite cold to-night, and there is about three inches of snow on the ground. How many of the girls like to ride horse-back? I have a little pony which I ride almost every night when it is warm weather. My school teacher goes horse-back riding quite often; she is from the eastern part of Canada.

I guess most of the boys and girls will be glad when the ice is hard enough to skate on. I don't know how to skate, so I don't know which I like the best, winter or summer. I believe I like summer best, don't you, Cousin Dorothy?

HYACINTH.



A FAMILY PET
Drawn by Katharine Lewis.

TO-DAY

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own, who need you so;
Say to the speeding hours, dears,
"I will not let thee go,
Except thou give a blessing;"
Force it to bide and stay.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,
Move the fleet wings of pain;
The chance we have today, dears,
May never come again,
Joy is a fickle rover,
He brooketh no delay.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

GRANDFATHER

So menny things to putter at—
So menny things t' fix an' mend—
So menny jobs around the place!
They didn't seem t' be no end
T' what his hands 'ud find t' do—
A creepin' vine t' trail er trim,
A fence t' patch, er gate t' hing;
He HAD t' do it, seemed t' him,
Afore he died.

"He HAD t' do it," used to say
An' when the blossoms, overnight,
'Ud bloom again, it seemed t' fill
His single heart with rail delight;
We didn't know, ner understand
How much the fambly rally owed
T' him in way of homeliness
An' rail content—we never knowed
Until he died!

—Bridle News



NAPOLEON SAID

"An army marches on its stomach." By that he meant that half-starved men are not strong enough to march. And you know that, Half-starved men and women are not strong enough to work, or to play and be happy. You should also know that Indigestion means slow starvation. More than half the people who soon tire and become depressed, who feel life a burden and who go listlessly to their day's work, would find life a daily song if they set their digestion right with Mother Seigel's Syrup—the digestive tonic compounded of roots and herbs. Take it daily after meals and test it yourself.

Price 60c. a bottle. Sold everywhere
A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

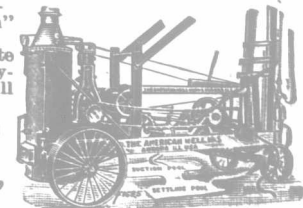
21-08

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

59 Styles and Sizes
AND FORTY YEARS AT IT
has established the standard by which others are judged in the

"American" Drilling Machinery
Rotary, Coring, Rock or Earth drilling, any depth, any size, thru any formation, for water, coal, oil or mineral prospecting, the "American" is the standard.
Our new complete catalog is the encyclopedia of the drill hole.

The American Well Works
Aurora, Illinois,
U. S. A.



1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago
R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.
234 W. Craig St. MONTREAL, CANADA

TAXIDERMY BOOK FREE

Mount Birds and Animals!

Sportsmen! Fishermen! Hunters! Naturalists and others seeking to better themselves by learning a great profession. The wonderful art of Taxidermy, so long kept secret, can now easily be learned right in your home during your spare hours. No need to give up your business.

WE TEACH BY MAIL how to mount birds, animals, game heads, tax skins, make rugs and mount all trophies. A delightful, entrancing and money-making profession for men and women. Decorate your home with rare specimens of the hunt or no tuition. Success guaranteed.

Great Book FREE! Our beautiful, illustrated book, "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals," and our handsome Taxidermy Magazine absolutely free to all who write. Stop depending on a job. Have a profession. Write today. N.W. School of Taxidermy, Box 49 J. Omaha, Neb.

Catalog Printing

Right on Time
Right Quality
Right on Price

ESTIMATES
CHEERFULLY
GIVEN

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER



is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Clean - Light - Durable
Guaranteed Waterproof
and Sold Everywhere

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG
FREE FOR THE ASKING

Write for our new calendar just out of press. It tells the story of Western Canada's leading business school. Address

Central Business College
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Very Best,

is none too good for the young men and women of

Western Canada

That's why we want them to get particulars about our big

Business Training School

All Commercial Subjects taught.

Write us a post card now for Catalog. No trouble to answer questions.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE
G. W. DONALD Manager

WE TAN
ALL KINDS OF
HIDES & FURS
FOR
RUGS, ROBES OR COATS

Send for our Circular in reference to
**CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING,
COW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC.**
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.

**FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT DISTRICTS**

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

**WESTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,
NELSON, B. C. Ltd.**

TRADE NOTES

ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Boils, Enlarged Glands, and similar bunches in a mild and pleasant manner. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists, or delivered, express prepaid, upon receipt of price.—W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agency, Lyman, Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que., Can.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

THE BOOK OF WHEAT

This work, which is described by the author as "an economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry," is the latest book on the wheat growing industry that comes from the press, and because of the breadth of treatment which the author gives his subject, and the complete manner in which the whole business is carried through, the Book of Wheat is one of the best on this subject that has yet appeared. It is written by P. T. Dondlinger, Ph. D., and is the work of fifteen years personal experience by the author in the wheat fields of the American Northwest and a careful study of preceding works along the same line. It is a volume of some 370 pages, the matter being divided into seventeen chapters each of which treats of some phase of the wheat growing industry starting with a geographical, historical and biological classification of the wheat plant in the first chapter and leading on through a detailed discussion of growing, harvesting, marketing, transporting, storing, prices, milling, etc., and ending with a world wide glance at the production and movement of the first cereal.

The work is well illustrated with half tone and line engravings showing production, storage and transport facilities in many lands, and most of the diseases and insects that ravage the wheat plant. The work displays a wide understanding on the author's part of the important phases of producing and distributing the wheat crop. Some of his remarks on speculation in the wheat trade have been printed already in our columns. Other interesting chapters are those dealing from an economic standpoint are those dealing with the milling industry, with transportation, storage, marketing and consumption.

The Book of Wheat is published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, and may be obtained from them or from their Canadian representatives.

THE HARVEST OF WILD OATS

An urchin once asked, "If our wild oats we sow,
What kind of a reaping-machine
Do we use in the harvest?" Pray, I want to know;
For the like yet I never have seen."

His father adjusted his specs on his nose,
Then wisdom his tongue did employ;
The experience of all, at the harvesting shows
That they used a self-linder, my boy."
—ALONZO RICE.

TURN MINUTES INTO MONEY

Your spare time this winter can be made worth hundreds of dollars to you, if you will use it in fitting yourself for a better position. You can study at home by our method almost any subject you desire. No matter where you are, our instruction can reach you, and if you can read and write we can teach you. Ask us about what you need.

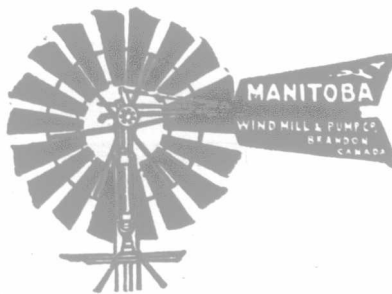
WE TEACH

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Commercial Work | Mechanical Drawing |
| Bookkeeping | Steam Engineering |
| Shorthand | Agriculture |
| Arithmetic | Stock-raising |
| Matriculation | Civil Service |
| Teacher's Courses, | Beginner's Course, Or any Subject. |

Address as below to Dept. TORONTO, CANADA

1274

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED
TORONTO



Do You Need Farm Power?

If so, write for our new CATALOG telling WHY the

MANITOBA POWER MILL

is the

**STRONGEST, SIMPLEST, BEST REGULATED
AND MOST POPULAR
FARM POWER IN THE WEST**

Made in the West for the Western Farmer! Guaranteed to stand the storms. Not the cheapest, but **THE BEST.**

We also manufacture GASOLINE ENGINES from 2 to 25 horse power, PUMPING WINDMILLS, GRAIN GRINDERS, STEEL SAW FRAMES, TANKS and PUMPS of all kinds.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., ^{BOX 301} Brandon, Man.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

**Eastern Canada
Excursions**

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO

**Ontario, Quebec and
Maritime Provinces**

Tickets on sale December 1 to December 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from November 21, and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

**2 Through Express Trains Daily 2
THE "TORONTO EXPRESS"**

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10, making connections at Toronto for all points east and west thereof.

Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information.

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.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$400. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Smith DeKol (4195) three years old. Sire, Chief Mercedes De Kol 2nd (2829), dam Lady Smith DeKol (3444). Quiet and a good stock bull. Neil Wilson, Minto, Man.

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

400 ACRES to let on shares. 175 cultivated. 150 fenced, 75 ready for wheat, good buildings, market convenient. Owner leaving. Correspond Box 358, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—100 acres fruit and farm land, one mile from, and overlooking splendid town of Armstrong in Okanagan Valley. 18 acres wheat, 10 more ready, 10 pasture, 3 alfalfa, buildings, orchard, some good timber, free water laid on. \$100 per acre. Might take prairie farm in part payment, would divide. Terms easy. Box 900, Armstrong, B. C.

FOR SALE—An A 1 half section, under fine cultivation, with stock and implements, two miles from elevators on C. P. R. and three from elevator on C. N. Price and terms most favorable. N. Wolverton, Nelson, B. C.

JERSEY CATTLE—A few registered cows for sale, coming in, and I shall have young things to express from prize winners. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island, B. C.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

EVER HEAR of the famous Fraser River Valley, the fruit growers' and dairymen's paradise. Mild climate, electric railways building everywhere. Send post-card for free booklet. Publicity Association, New Westminster, B. C.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—A fine lot of choice early-hatched cockerels at attractive prices. Order early and get the best. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

COME to the Littletoe Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man., for choice Barred Rock Cockerels. First prize 1908 "County Fair." Mrs. M. Violoux.

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels. \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. R. A. Mitchell, Kellwood, Man.

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

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.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McPee, Headingly, Man.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-2

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS. A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. tf

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. tf

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$300 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

CATALOGUES AND BOOKLETS

MUST HAVE STYLE AND DRESS

You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

HOW TO FEED CATTLE

A very costly mistake, often made by farmers and cattle-feeders, is failure to maintain the digestive function of their feeding animals at a healthy, normal activity. Ignorance lies at the bottom of this more often than carelessness. No one purposely chooses a course likely to diminish profits.

Yet it is a fact, capable of demonstration, that many a thrifty steer or good milch cow loses, through too heavy feeding and an over-taxed digestive system, the power of healthy assimilation, and "goes back" until the gain of months is lost.

One course alone promises immunity from such disaster—a regular, daily tonic-dose, composed of elements proven beneficial, for each animal.

This is "The Dr. Hess Idea." Prosperous feeders follow it, and their success is teaching others to do so. In fact, "The Dr. Hess Idea" is the only common-sense rule for the care of farm animals.

The heartiest steer with the best appetite can't take an extra heavy ration every day—such as a feeder always gives when hurrying a "bunch" to market—without getting "off feed" sooner or later; it isn't possible. Now, then, to begin right, start with the first mess of grain and give a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food (a tonic) with it. Follow this course right up to the finish, and you will market fine animals at a satisfactory profit.

The reason is plain when you know the nature of the preparation. Dr. Hess Stock Food (a tonic) contains elements which strengthen digestion.

Dr. Hess Stock Food makes a cow increase her milk flow, for the same reason. It helps a hog to fat in the shortest time possible, and it puts all domestic animals in prime condition, curing many of the minor stock ailments.

Beyond a doubt, "The Dr. Hess Idea" is the foundation on which successful stock husbandry rests. If you try it and fail of good results, your money will be refunded.

MULTIPLE CYLINDER ENGINES

The Temple Pump Company, of Chicago is the pioneer in the manufacture of the Multiple Cylinder Gasoline Engine. The Master Workman, a double cylinder gasoline engine was the first in the field. Now, the whole course of progress in the making of gas engines is towards the multiple cylinder type, engines of two, four, six and eight cylinders being made. The Temple Pump Company are now manufacturing two and four cylinder engines for general farm use.

The advantages of the two and four cylinder engines for the farm are: Economy in the use of fuel, greater certainty of continuous running, quick and easy starting, less cumbersomeness and adaptation not only for stationary use but for portable and traction use. Sooner or later the need of an engine for traction purposes as well as for stationary will be felt by every agriculturist.

This is the fifty-fifth year of the Temple Pump Company.

SEARCHING FOR WATER OR MINERALS

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., have accomplished wonders in their forty years' experience. Every land owner can have the advantage of this experience in developing his mineral resources or in search of water. A club or a company of men may make up a good purse or form a corporation for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral resources of a community. By this method a persistent policy insures returns on the investments. The manufacturers named above have an inexpensive drilling machine which is superior to any other. The cost of operation is also the lowest. They publish a catalogue of 196 pages which describes 59 regular styles of drilling machines besides their centrifugal and other pumps and scores of other supplies in common demand. This catalogue will be sent free to parties who mention this publication when writing for it to the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

TWO IN ONE ALBERTA FAMILY

Cured of Eczema by D.D.D. Prescription. Mrs. D. McGillivray of Nanton, Alta., tells of her experience last spring.

She wrote us on March 9th, 1908:

"I am glad to say I received the three One Dollar Bottles of D.D.D. and two cakes of Soap safely, and am delighted with the result of both Prescription and Soap. The Soap is all that is required to complete the treatment. The little boy of two years and a half is to all appearances cured of the dreadful Eczema.

"My baby girl at two months broke out with the same rash and I treated her with the D.D.D. and am perfectly satisfied she is cured, to our great joy. I feel sure it is a splendid remedy for all skin diseases and I can highly recommend it. I shall always try and keep a bottle as a household remedy, for we feel thankful to you for it. I shall be glad to recommend it to any one suffering with skin trouble."

Why let the little ones suffer tortures from horrid, itching skin diseases? Why upset their stomachs with vile drugs when D.D.D. Prescription, applied externally, will give instant relief and a speedy cure?

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

If you have never tried D.D.D. Prescription write us to-day, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing and we will send you free a trial bottle of this wonderful remedy. Let us prove its merits to you—SEND RIGHT NOW FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

D. D. D. COMPANY

23 Jordan Street, Dept. J14, Toronto, Ont.

Left Fat ; Back Slender

By "FOOTLIGHTS."

Glau and his overweight chorus from the "Aeroplane" company have returned to New York in what may be described as greatly reduced circumstances. Not as to finances, let it be said, nor yet in numbers, glory be, but in avoidupois—that is to say, gross flesh. The entire galaxy has lost out in this respect, much to its advantage.

It seems the people out west will support slim ballerinos, and no other, and our famous "balloon chorus" carried, so to speak, no weight with them. They treated that prize collection of fat New York beauties with an unprecedented coldness. Consequently, Glau faced the problem of reducing the entire front and rear rows at once, or shipping them back—"excess" baggage. It was a terrific job, as all who saw the "Aeroplane" before it left this tolerant town will admit but our ingenious townsman tackled it and succeeded—broke all records, in fact. And thereby hangs a tale worthy of any fat lady's attention.

Glau didn't rehearse his flock into shape, nor starve them into line, nor yet worry them, verbally, into shadows. He paid salaries regularly and let them eat and drink as they listed. He simply hung up a new rule in the dressing-rooms to the effect that every lady less than five foot seven who weighed in excess of 150 pounds must take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime (or about where her bedtime ought to be), of the following: One-half ounce Marmola, 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 4 ounces Peppermint Water.

They did it and in a month averaged a loss of a pound a day apiece. "That's a dandy receipt," says Glau. "Simple, pleasant, harmless and a worker from the word 'go.' Wish I could get a railroad rate reducer half as good."

EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelled with EE.



FAMILY

tion. Mrs. D
ils of her ex-

ie three One
akes of Soap
he result of
Soap is all
treatment.
half is to all
zema.
s broke out
her with the
she is cured,
s a splendid
I can highly
and keep a
e feel thank-
e recommend
le.
ortures from
upset their
D.D. Pres-
give instant

FREE
Prescription
to help pay
and you free
med. Let
RIGHT NOW

ANY
oronto, Ont.

lender

is from the
ed to New
s greatly re-
io finances,
glory be, but
s flesh. The
spect, much

will support
our famous
k, no weight
collection of
precedented
d the prob-
d rear rows
ss" baggage.
the "Aero-
will admit
it and suc-
And thereby
attention.
into shape,
worry them,
id salaries
ink as they
rule in the
every lady
in excess of
l after each
her bedtime
s-half ounce
ascara Aro-
er.
aged a loss
s a dandy
ant, harm-
.' Wish I
as good.'

EE

IT, e

says:—"I
o was very
for nights
e was cry-
rnal pain.
o nothing
hich gave
3.
DMAN'S
which I
next day
she gave
ording to
e for a
in fact, all
it's sleep,
tinued to

in poison,
they act
ving
con-
me



Questions and Answers

STOMATITIS

An aged mare (ten or twelve years) was in fair condition when purchased two months ago. Worked only moderately. Fed a gallon of oats three times daily with some bran and plenty of good upland hay. This mare went to a skeleton in about two weeks. Hind legs swell when standing in stable; hide tight and unthrifty. She has several ulcers in mouth above the front teeth. When walking seems stiff in hind legs, and straddles very much. She urinates very frequently. I have given her condition powders and fed boiled barley, oats and bran mash. Given sulphate of iron as tonic and small doses of saltpetre. Kindly advise how to treat her and what to do for the ulcers. She has not been worked for three weeks now, and yet does not improve—keeps thin, dull and sluggish. Do you think it possible she had been faked? I bought her from a horse dealer. J. B. Man.

Ans.—The very bad condition of the system of your mare is, no doubt, the result of some previous debilitating disease, probably influenza. The ulcerating spots in the mouth indicate that the mucous membrane lining of the stomach is to some extent inflamed. This condition is known as "stomatitis." Feed her on mashes, such as boiled oats and scalded bran, and occasionally boiled flaxseed, also roots, if obtainable. A dozen carrots, or two or three turnips, may be allowed every day. Do not over feed her with hay, give just as much as she will clean up in an hour, three times daily. Give her plenty of good fresh water to drink, and gentle exercise for a half hour at a time three times a day. For internal medication, give one of the following powders three times a day mixed with her feed: Subnitrate of bismuth, 6 ounces; salol, 3 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 1/2 ounces. Mix and divide into 12 powders. Keep the sores in her mouth clean by swabbing after each meal with a mixture of carbolic acid, 1/2 ounce to a quart of water. We cannot say whether she had or had not been getting medicine before you purchased her.

BOARDING THRESHERS

Threshing machine came to my place on Saturday, just before dinner; threshed till 5 p. m., when something broke. Three of the crew went away that night and left four men with me, returning on the following Wednesday noon. On Thursday morning they finished threshing, which was about one hour's work. Now, I felt I ought to charge him board for the four men he left four days with me. All he threshed was 365 bushels of grain. Am I justified in deducting board for four days when no work was going on at all, or is there a law (as he claims) that one must keep the crew for any length of time for nothing? What is the law about keeping threshers over Sunday?

INQUIRER.

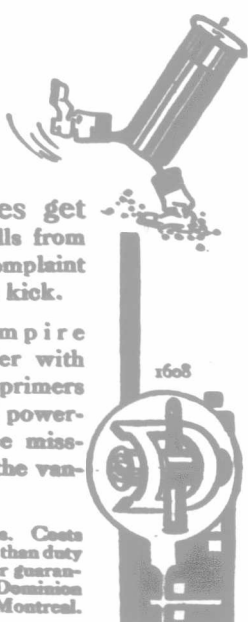
Ans.—There is no statutory law covering the question of boarding a threshing gang. The custom of the country would become the law. It is the custom in this country to board over Sunday the engineer, fireman and sometimes one man who usually drives the water team, but where the men live near they nearly always go home until perhaps Sunday night. A farmer would not be compelled in any event to board these two or three men over Sunday, but it is customary. The farmer would not be obliged to board any of these men during the week unless the machine was running, and would be entitled to charge a reasonable amount for board of any who were there unless they were threshing, and should deduct a reasonable amount from the threshing bill. The thresher is entirely wrong if he claims that the farmer must keep the crew for any length of time.

Forgot the "Kick"

We sometimes get back Sovereign shells from novices with the complaint that we left out the kick.

They contain Empire smokeless powder with slight recoil. The primers are so sensitive and powerful that they reduce miss-fire or hang-fire to the vanishing point.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



DOMINION AMMUNITION

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS—TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

'How long has this restaurant been open?' asked the would-be diner. 'Two years,' said the proprietor. 'I'm sorry I did not know it,' said the guest. 'I should be better off if I had come here then.' 'Yes,' smiled the proprietor very much pleased. 'How is that?' 'I should probably have been served by this time if I had,' said the guest, and the entente cordiale vanished.

RATION FOR MILCH COWS

1. Kindly compound a ration for milch cows from the following: Oat straw cut green, wild hay, turnips, carrots or mangels and oat chop.

2. Do you advise plowing stubble in the fall when it will be sown to oats the following spring?

Man. T. E. P.

Ans.—1. These feeds used in a ration in about the following proportions per day per cow should give satisfactory results: Prairie hay, 8 pounds; oat hay, 13 pounds; mangels, 28 or 30 pounds; oat chop, 10 pounds. This will give you a nutritive ratio in the ration of about one to seven, which while it is not as "narrow" as a ration for best results in cowfeeding ought to be, is as narrow as this choice of feed

Women Cured at Home

Women's disorders always yield from the very beginning of the treatment to the mild but effective action of Orange Lily. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improve-



ment becomes noticeable, and this improvement continues until the patient is completely cured. Orange Lily is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, toning and strengthening the nerves, and restoring perfect circulation in the diseased parts. In order to convince all suffering women of the value of this remedy, I will send a 35 cent box, enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE to each lady sending me her address.

Mrs. F. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY SPACE IN THIS PAPER.

WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman staining a floor and a large can of the product. Text includes: 'To turn your soft wood floors into hardwood, all that is necessary is a willing hand, a flat bristle brush and Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain. As far as the eye can tell, you will have a handsome oak, mahogany or walnut floor, whichever finish you choose. Wa-Ko-ver is a color varnish and stain combined. Remarkable both for beauty and durability. As its name implies it is a finish that withstands the constant walking over and pounding of feet without injury to its appearance. Indeed, so remarkably tough is Wa-Ko-ver that if the floor is hit with a hammer the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood but is elastic enough to give without cracking. Wa-Ko-ver floors are easiest to clean and stay clean longest—are far more sanitary. Just try Wa-Ko-ver in one room and you'll soon use it in the others. Write for interesting Free Booklet, No 12 and color cards. Sold by progressive hardware dealers. G. F. Stephens & Co., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, CAN. Stephens'

WILL YOU HELP ?

WE WANT THOUSANDS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL

We Want YOU to Help US Secure Them. Splendid Premiums for just a little work.

READ THE LIST

If your neighbor is not a subscriber tell him how valuable the ADVOCATE has been to you.

To secure any of these Premiums the subscriptions must be NEW ones and in addition to your own.

\$1.50 per annum
3 cents a week



For three new subscribers you receive this Carbo-Magnetic Razor. Costs \$2.50 in the ordinary way.

"CARMICHAEL"

A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated, makes nice Christmas or birthday gift. "Should be in the homes of all the people," says the *Toronto World*. For two new subscribers, or \$1.25 cash.



For three new subscribers. This watch is 16 size, nickel, open face, seven jewels, enameled dial, stem wind, stem set. A reliable time-keeper for man or boy.

For four new subscribers will send a lady's watch; silver, handsomely engraved, open face, illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set.

Be a Club Raiser

SAVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF YOUR FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL BY BEING A CLUB RAISER

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who are losing every year in consequence of not being a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Every regular reader knows its value, knows the benefit it has been to himself and what it is worth to his neighbor. It is a publication that helps the farmer to success, and it is the successful farmer that makes the country prosperous.

We want all the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE to act as club raisers this year and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Send us TWO NEW NAMES for one year and we will advance your own subscription twelve months, thus making the cash payment only \$3.00 for three yearly subscriptions; or, for each NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

START RAISING YOUR CLUB IMMEDIATELY. GET THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE INTO EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN YOUR LOCALITY

MICROSCOPE

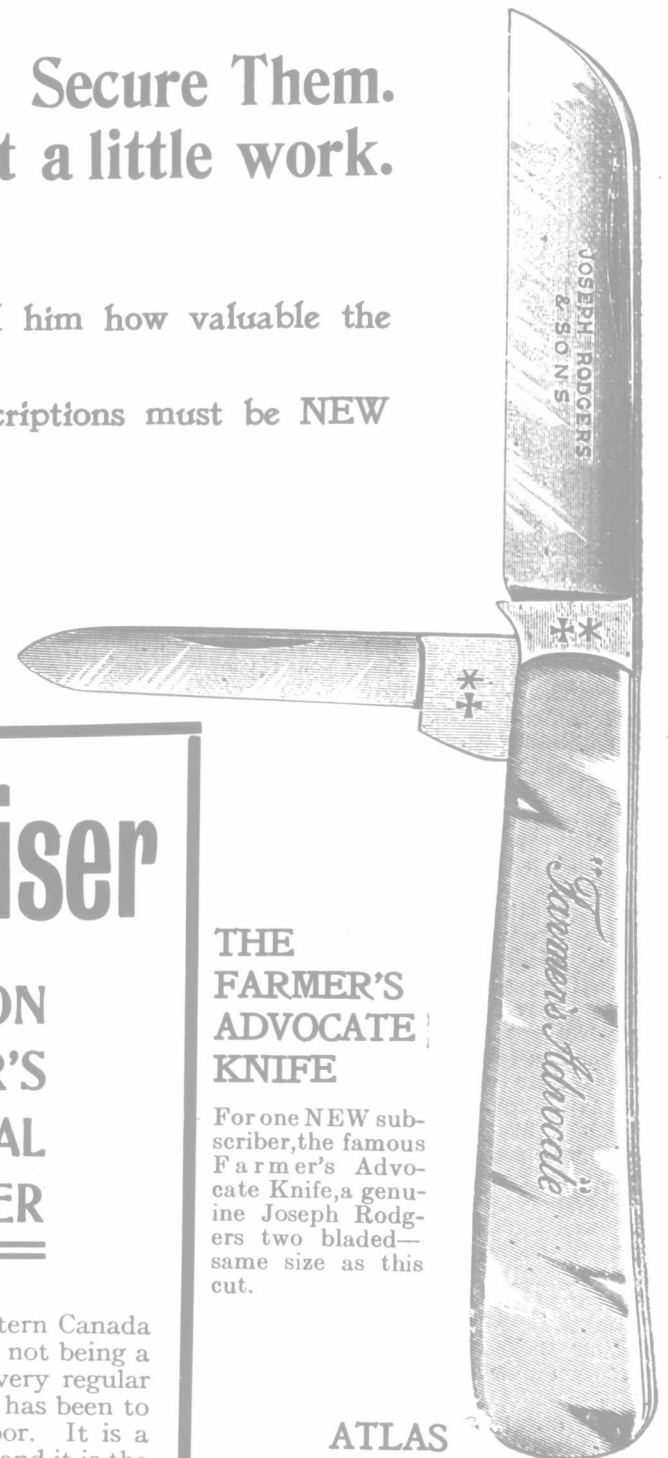
With strong magnifying lens. Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

BIBLES

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FREE TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIFE

For one NEW subscriber, the famous Farmer's Advocate Knife, a genuine Joseph Rodgers two bladed—same size as this cut.

ATLAS

For one new subscriber. Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of cities and their population. Contains new map of Western Canada, showing railway lines. Should be in every home.

BLUE RIBBON COOK BOOK

For one new subscriber. This book is the best of the kind ever published; 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

BARON'S PRIDE

Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire; size 17 x 13 in. Suitable for framing. FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

These Premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide NEW yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed; if discovered, premium will be withheld.

Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

**MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER
PILLS**

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no avail until about four years ago I tried your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills.

"My wishes are that all persons suffering with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

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

LOVELY POSTCARD ALBUM
With 100 Colored Cards.



Given for selling Colored Xmas Postcards, 6 for 10c.

This Big Postcard Album is neatly bound in silk cloth, the front cover elegantly decorated in colors. It holds 400 picture cards. With it we give 100 colored postcards, no two alike, for selling only \$3.00 worth of Lovely Christmas Postcards; 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 5c. At 6 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Just so, you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly The Gold Medal Premium Co., Xmas Card Dept. 29F, Toronto.

will work out to. We would suggest that you substitute some bran, say 2 or 3 pounds per day in this ration for a portion of the oat chop. At present wholesale prices for bran and oat chop in this city you could sell oats to advantage and buy bran. Bran contains more protein than oats, and protein is what you need in a milk producing ration. If your oats are salable and bran can be produced at the same price as, or even for a little more per cent. than, the price of oats, get some and use it in the feed.

2. We advise plowing all the stubble land in the fall that is intended for spring grain. As a general rule land for oats is left till spring in stubble,

chiefly because it is important to get all the wheat land possible plowed in the fall. But there is nothing to gain by leaving the land unplowed over winter if you have time enough in the fall to plow it.

COLT'S BOWELS RATTLE

1. I would like to know what is the matter with a pair of colts I own. When they trot their bowels rattle. Can I give them anything to stop this, or will they grow out of it as they get older?

2. I have a two-year-old Hackney mare, coming three years old in the spring. Will she be too young for me to ride her in the spring. I weigh 145 pounds?

J. S.

Ans.—1. This condition is due to the excessive length of the mesenteric attachments between the bowels and the abdominal walls, which permits considerable movement in the abdominal cavity of the bowels and other organs, when the colt is made to trot, hence the noise. As the colt develops and matures the annoyance usually disappears. Nothing can be done for it.

2. This depends entirely upon the physical condition of the colt, and the manner in which she is used. If she is well developed and you exercise reasonable care and judgment in riding her, no harm should result.

ESTIMATES FOR A SHACK

Can you give me an estimate of the cost and amount of lumber I require to build a shack 28 x 15 x 10 by 7 feet? I intend using two ply shiplap and two ply building paper. Give number of feet of joists, studding, flooring and the number of shingles.

Alta.

G. H.

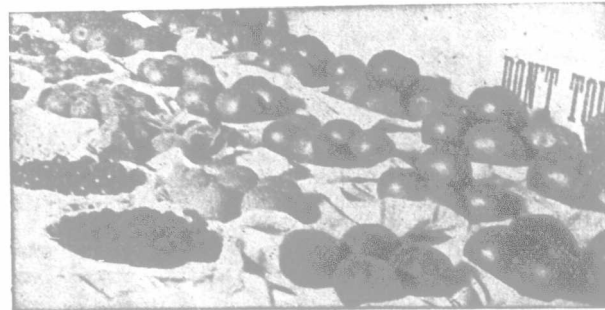
Ans.—52 pieces 2 x 4, 10 feet in length for studs; 58 feet lineal measure 4 x 6 for sills; 20 feet lineal measure 4 x 4 for posts under sills; 22 pieces 2 x 6, 16 feet in length for joists; 22 pieces 2 x 4, 18 feet in length for rafters; 123 pieces 2 x 4, 14 feet in length for studs and plates; 3,020 feet shiplap lumber; 420 feet flooring, 10 rolls building paper and 20 bunches of shingles. At Winnipeg prices this would cost you approximately \$200.00. Prices here are probably \$6.00 per thousand higher than in your locality. This estimate includes one door frame and three window frames, shiplap and paper under the flooring and shingles.

MACHINE NOT WORKING

A purchases a machine from B, who is agent for the manufacturer, C. It is bought for a specific object, which, through continual break-downs for four months, it utterly fails to carry out, and resulted in heavy loss to A. On applying to C for cancellation of contract and to take back machine, they affirm that they do not make the machines for object for which A purchased it, and if B, as agent, misrepresented machine to A, they are not responsible for his statements. C further states that the machine will do all they guarantee, "and that by the terms on order form they are not responsible to A after the machine has been run by him for twenty-four hours," although they have made good all the series of break-downs during the four months, costing some hundreds of dollars. T. W. L.

Alta.
Ans.—If there were no doubt as to the liability of either party in this case it would be easy to give an answer, but as the law is not specific on the point there is room for a difference of opinion which a court of law might be asked to decide. Our correspondent might consult different legal talent and get opposite opinions, but we incline to the belief that there is justice in this demand, and that he should refuse to pay for the machine. The defence of the manufacturers is quite flimsy. They are responsible for their accredited agents. During the past summer judgment was rendered in a case similar to this which we reported at the time, and in his charge the judge remarked that the respon-

FRUIT LANDS
IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



Grown in the Kootenay

If you are looking for an ideal home in a charming settlement, with a perfect climate and a lucrative occupation,—write for our Illustrated Booklet No. 5. It's Free.

McDermid and McHardy

210 Portage Ave.

And Nelson, B. C.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE WINGOLD CATALOG

NOW READY
Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, is ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you 1/2 to 1/3 from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves made. Fuel Savers and do perfect work. Fully guaranteed in every respect.



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$37.75



High Closet 15 gal. Reservoir \$24.95



20 in. Oven Base High Closet Enameled Rest. \$33.85



Coal or Wood \$4.75



Hard or Soft Coal \$9.50



Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

NEW STOVE CATALOG

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$10 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue A

The WINGOLD STOVE CO. Ltd., 245 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Cover
Your
Barn
With



Brantford Roofing

Our
Big
Practical
Roofing
Book
Is FREE

THERE are so many mediocre roofings on the market that great caution is required in the selection of the material with which to cover the barn this fall.

The first wise move will be to send for our Roofing Book and Samples. Read the book thoroughly. Become posted on some facts that are new to you but nevertheless important if you would avoid costly mistakes. Test the samples for toughness and elasticity—nothing equal to them in a smooth-surface roofing. Gas, vapor, acid, frost and wind-proof—impervious to moisture. If you'll compare Brantford Roofing with others, we know which you'll choose.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada.

WINNIPEG AGENTS—
General Supply Company of Canada, 147, Bannatyne St.
VANCOUVER AGENTS—
Fleck Bros., Ltd., Imperial Building, Seymour St.



Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch

The Big Black Plug.

2272

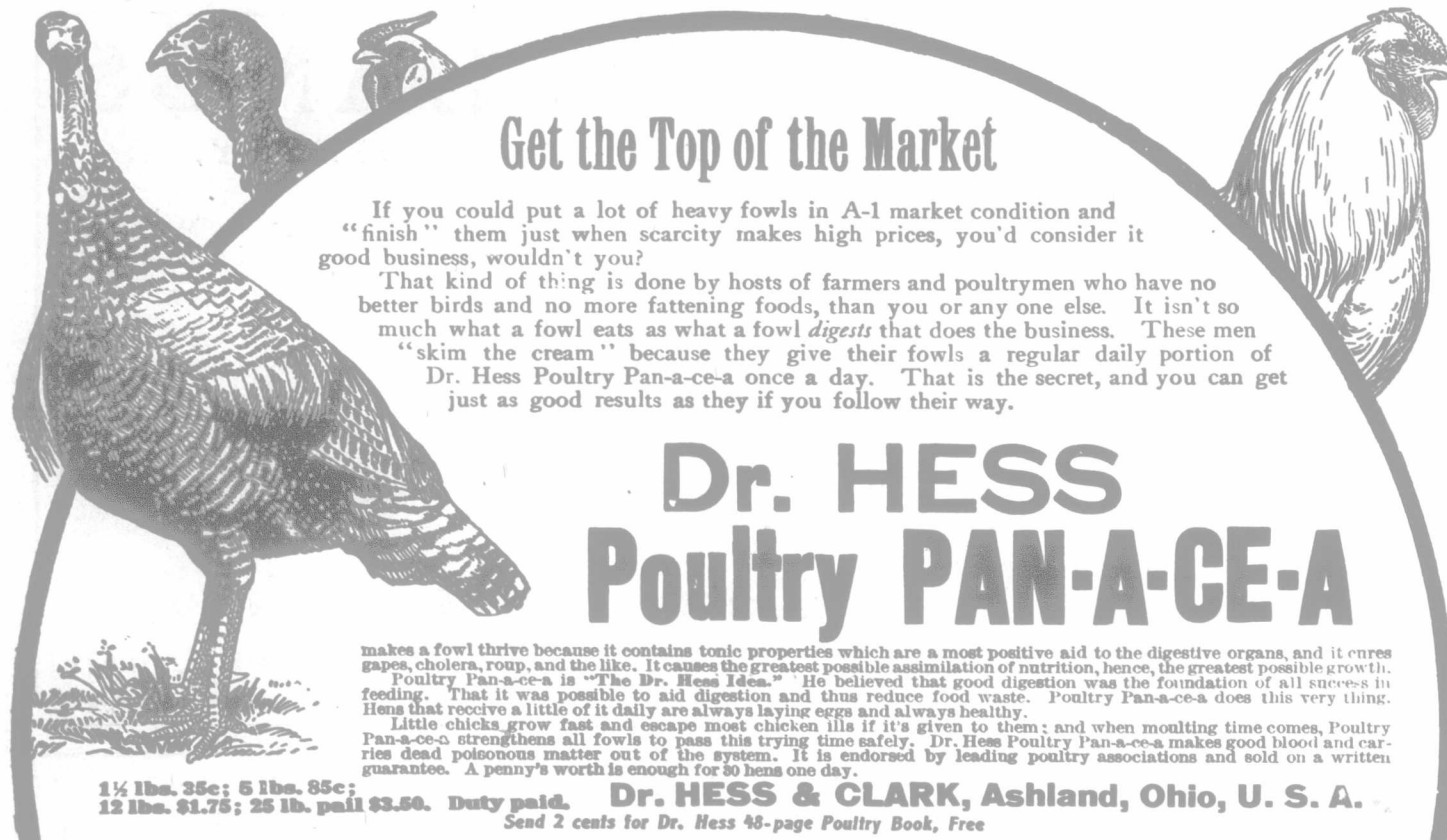
contains
ions of
es and
new
howing
every

This
d ever
aluable
tables.
value,
s been
book.
easure,
lead of
ers do
re time
shes is
venient
infor-
ges.

13 in.

t send-
number
be al-

al



Get the Top of the Market

If you could put a lot of heavy fowls in A-1 market condition and "finish" them just when scarcity makes high prices, you'd consider it good business, wouldn't you?

That kind of thing is done by hosts of farmers and poultrymen who have no better birds and no more fattening foods, than you or any one else. It isn't so much what a fowl eats as what a fowl *digests* that does the business. These men "skim the cream" because they give their fowls a regular daily portion of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a once a day. That is the secret, and you can get just as good results as they if you follow their way.

**Dr. HESS
Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

makes a fowl thrive because it contains tonic properties which are a most positive aid to the digestive organs, and it cures gases, cholera, roup, and the like. It causes the greatest possible assimilation of nutrition, hence, the greatest possible growth. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea." He believed that good digestion was the foundation of all success in feeding. That it was possible to aid digestion and thus reduce food waste. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does this very thing. Hens that receive a little of it daily are always laying eggs and always healthy.

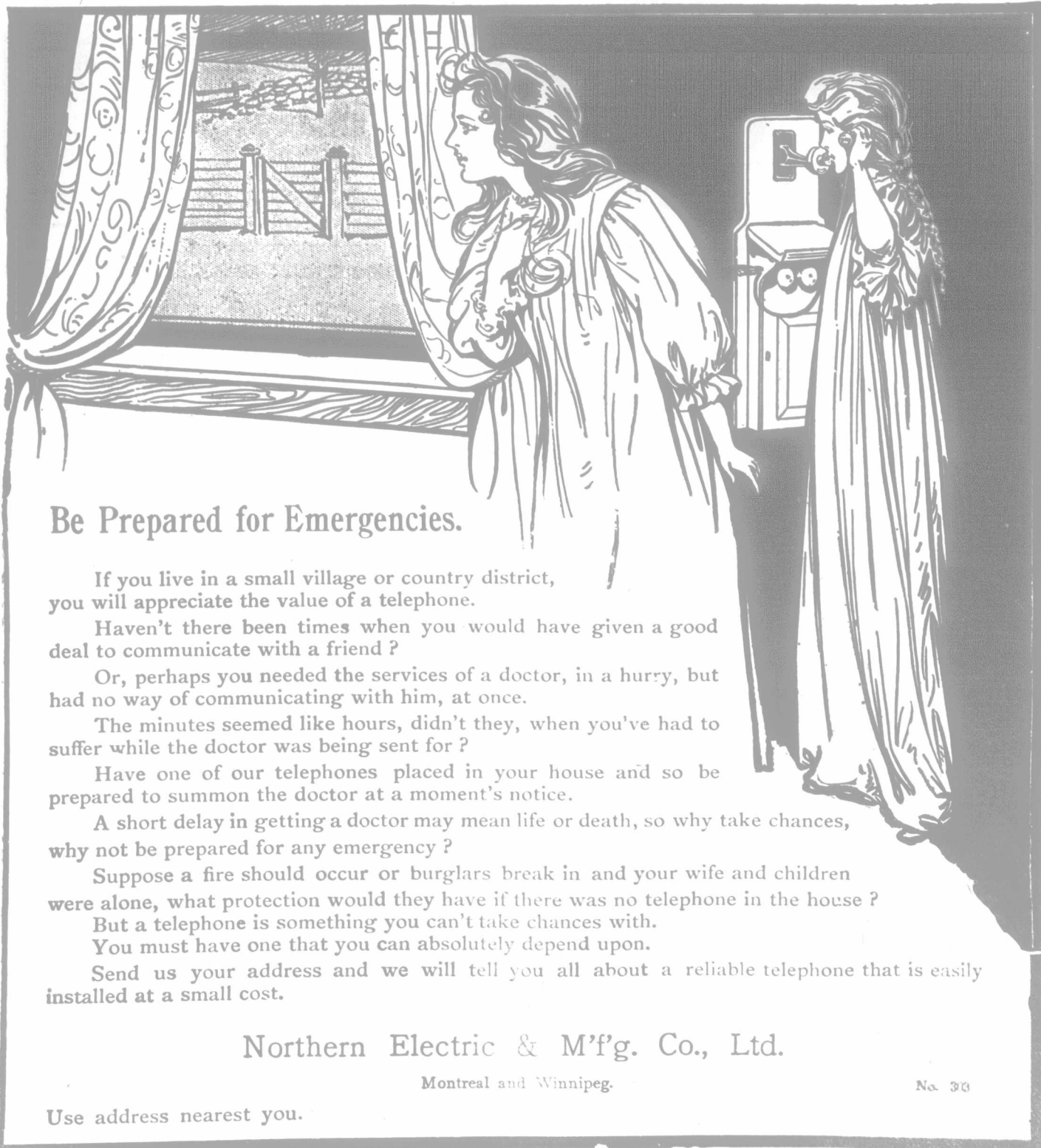
Little chicks grow fast and escape most chicken ills if it's given to them; and when moulting time comes, Poultry Pan-a-ce-a strengthens all fowls to pass this trying time safely. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes good blood and carries dead poisonous matter out of the system. It is endorsed by leading poultry associations and sold on a written guarantee. A penny's worth is enough for 50 hens one day.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c;
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. **Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, Free

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Every time a steer, cow, horse or hog, gets a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food in its grain ration, the animal is made stronger to digest and use its food. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" and the true theory of feeding—make the maximum amount of ration digest and assimilate and gain will be rapid and steady. Dr. Hess Stock Food is composed of beneficial elements—iron for the blood, bitter tonics and cleansing nitrates. It increases milk, hurries fattening and gives good health to all domestic animals. Promoting stock health and condition is also a profitable feature of feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food. **Sold on a written guarantee.**

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, Free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE


Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with.

You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.
Montreal and Winnipeg. No. 30

Use address nearest you.

sibility of implement agents and manufacturers did not cease when they had delivered the machine and secured their notes, that they were under obligation to deliver a satisfactory machine when they undertook to supply one at all.

EMIGRANT ENQUIRIES

A subscriber in Indiana asks the following questions, and, although he could be answered by immigration literature, we lend the weight of our personal observations to whatever else he may learn of Western Canada:

1. Can anybody buy Crown grant land in Manitoba or Alberta?
2. What is good land worth within easy distance of the railroad?
3. What percentage would a man make on his money in five years if invested in a 300-acre farm in Manitoba or Alberta?
4. Is there much winter work on farms, and how do cattle and horses have to be fed?
5. Is all the good land taken up close to the G. T. P.
6. Is it true that seventy-five per cent. of the homesteaders leave before they get their titles to their land, and the other twenty-five per cent. sell as soon as they get their titles, as I read in a paper last week?

Ans.—1. The Government land in Manitoba is open for homesteading and purchase; in Alberta it is open for homesteading, and in a limited area for pre-empting. The same is true of Saskatchewan. These lands are available for males over 18 years of age, or for heads of families.

2. Choice unimproved land may be bought from \$10 to \$20 an acre, depending upon location and other advantages.

3. It all depends, we have known men to get the cost of their land back the first year, while others have carried mortgages to their graves, probably the average is for a man to pay for his farm and make all necessary improvements to suit his taste in from five to ten years.

4. If a man goes in for grain-growing alone, there is not much winter work, simply a few chores and wood to get up; but if he keeps stock and takes up a farm with some timber on it he can get plenty to keep him busy. Stock are usually kept indoors from November first until April or later, on farms; but on ranches there is very little winter feeding.

5. No, there are lots of homesteads and lands for sale.

6. After the excursions of the American journalists (who are given free transportation through Western Canada), one reads some strange things in the papers represented. Just recently we learned from such a source that Western farmers were always paid in gold for their wheat, and refused to take paper money. We also note there is a concerted action on the part of those interested in settling the south-western States to discredit Canada in the opinions of those who may possibly move from their homes in the older-settled parts of the States.

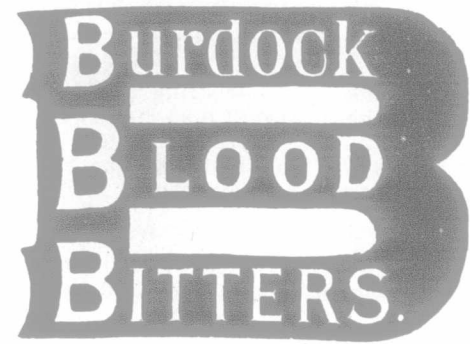
ABSCESS IN EAR—ROARING

My horse has a sore ear. It appears to be healing inside. When you put on the bridle, he shakes his head, and does not want to let you touch the ear. He also makes a wheezing sound when working, and the cords in his neck are slightly swollen. The collar fits right. He eats well, and is in fair condition. I would like to know what is wrong as he is a valuable animal. Is there any cure, and what is it?

Man. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is an abscess forming in the ear, which should be lanced as soon as it is matured. The cavity should then be syringed out twice a day with an antiseptic solution. Carbolic acid, a half ounce to a pint of clean water, will do very well. The bridle and halter had better be left off until recovery has been established, as they will cause pressure and pain. The wheezing

HEADACHE.



What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK.

Miss Murial Wright, Muniac, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have Headaches, a bitter taste in my mouth, floating specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

A CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASH WITH

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The improved Roller Gear — an exclusive feature of the Puritan — extra heavy Balance Wheel, and Roller Bearings, enable a child to do the entire washing. Gear is enclosed in metal cap so there's no chance of children getting fingers injured.



Churning Made Easy

"Favorite" Churn is worked by hand, or foot, or both. Roller Bearings mean quick, easy churning. Built for strength. 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

Write for booklet of these "Household Necessities" if your dealer does not handle them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.



LEASING OF LANDS

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

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

sound emitted while working is probably a form of "roaring," for which we cannot advise any satisfactory treatment.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN HORSES

I have three sick horses. No. 1, a three-year-old, had pneumonia last May, recovered, did well for a while, but has not been doing well this fall; has more or less fever at times, sometimes with swelling of throat glands, also swelling of legs. Is worse after exercise. No. 2, a four-year-old, had pneumonia also a few weeks after No. 1, and is now in a similar condition, though he looks better, but has had higher fever, up to 107, with swelling of legs and other parts. No. 3, a five-year-old, soon after other two were laid up last spring, showed swollen throat glands, but being on grass and doing very little, kept in good condition till August, when he seemed to lose strength, especially in hind parts. His breathing became hurried at times, and, upon taking his temperature, found it to be 106 1/2, later 107. Since that he has had a turn of high fever, and consequent weakness every two or three weeks, during which he lies down a good deal, and has not much use of hind legs. They knuckle over badly, but do not swell. The horses are all fed well, except during high fever. I have used tincture of aconite and quinine to reduce fever, also saltpetre in drinking water. Have given considerable tonic and feed bran, linseed, boiled oats, hay and some partly threshed oat sheaves. Put them in a new stable three weeks ago, and disinfected with formaldehyde. What is the disease or diseases? How should they be treated?

Alta. C. A. H.
Ans.—The disease is pleuro-pneumonia, and was infectious during its active stages. The reason the fever is persistent, and the train of symptoms you mention continue so long, is, that as a result of the inflammation of the pleuro and the lung substance, an exudate was deposited in the chest cavity, which has become more or less organized, forming adhesions between the covering of the lung and the membrane (pleuro) lining the chest cavity. There are also certain changes taking place in the structure of the lungs of a very serious nature, and from which they may not completely recover. From your druggist get twenty ounces of soap liniment, add to this four ounces of tincture of iodine. Rub the swollen glands well with this liniment morning and evening. Internally, give each horse three times a day, dissolved in two or three quarts of drinking water, from one to two drams of iodide of potash. Give more water after the medicine has been taken, also tincture of iron a half ounce; liquor strychnine, one dram; quinine, one dram, well shaken up in a half pint of cold linseed tea as a drench three times a day. Feed well on nutritious diet. If you have carrots or turnips, feed them twice a day. See that your stable is well ventilated, and, in fine weather, give gentle exercise.

FEEDING MILK TO SQUASH

If you know of the method of feeding milk to pumpkins and squash, would you kindly publish it in one of your issues? J. A. W. S.
Ans.—It is a popular notion that the growers of the mammoth squash and pumpkins see at exhibitions, stimulated the growth of these vegetables by feeding them on milk. We know of no cases, however, where such feeding was carried on. In fact, it is quite impossible to feed milk to a pumpkin or squash in the way it is ordinarily believed to be done; that is, feeding directly to the vegetable very much as one would to a calf. The only way ordinary plants can be fed is through the roots. The only way mammoth pumpkins and squash are produced is by growing them in a well-prepared, fertile soil, and keeping the surroundings in the best possible conditions for growth.

FINE Elmira FELT SHOES

Dainty Slippers For House Wear

One reason why "Elmira" Felt Slippers are so comfortable, is the perfect ventilation.

The feet never become hot and moist in these slippers—but stay dry and snugly warm. "Elmira" Felt Slippers are made in a variety of attractive styles—with the trim, dainty appearance of the finest footwear.

Buy by the Trademark. It goes on the sole of all genuine Elmira Felt Shoes and Slippers. Look for it.

Sold by Dealers Throughout the West.

CATALOG PRINTING

RIGHT ON TIME
RIGHT ON QUALITY
RIGHT ON PRICE

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg - - 14-16 Princess St.

OUR EXPERIENCE OF 20 YEARS

ON

Vancouver Island Farming and Fruit Land...

HANDLING

enables us to offer the largest and best selection of these properties to those desirous of removing to this


Garden of Canada

A SAMPLE FROM OUR HOME LIST—20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, 7 miles from Victoria, on a good road; orchard of 150 trees, 2,000 strawberry plants. A nice 7 roomed bungalow, barn, 3 chicken houses, etc. Land is mostly black loam bottom land. There is a good running spring. Horse and foal, cow and calf, pigs and chickens, buggy, harness, tools, crop, and household furniture. PRICE \$6,000.


R. S. Day and
Beaumont Boggs
VICTORIA, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1890

Cut off this coupon and mail to me if you think of coming to B.C.
NAME _____
POST OFFICE _____
Please send me your "Home List" and any other descriptive literature of British Columbia free of all charge.
FARMER'S ADVOCATE



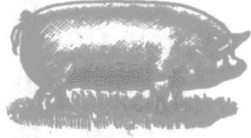
UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(LATE GRANDS REPOSITORY) Manager.



We have a bunch of the best bred
Clydesdale Fillies
that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.




John A. Turner Balgrogan Stock Farm
Box 472 Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



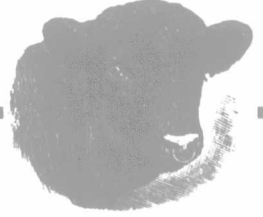
Glencorse Yorkshires
Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 38th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Mariland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also shorthorns.
A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.


Glendenning Bros., Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.
YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.




SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
H. O. AYERST, Mount Royal, Man.




STOCKMEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cattle and Sheep Labels.
You will want some in the spring; get sample and circular now. Mailed free. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Picton, Ont.
219 Robert St. Toronto



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



STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Banded Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.
BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.
YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths
For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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

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

ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.
New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 625
FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY
We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 50 acres cleared; no better land in B. C.; good buildings; price \$100 per acre; one-half cash, balance over five years

GOSSIP

We are pleased to notice that in the selection of Clydesdales made by A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, which arrived recently, there is a full brother to the old champion, Baron's Gem, and also a full brother to Sir William Van Horne's slashing colt, Lord Ardwell. These two and the great Baron Cedric, which Prof. Carlyle pronounced the best horse in Scotland, give one an idea of the class of stuff the Mutchs have picked out.

Mr. John A. Turner sailed for Scotland on the 14th to select a consignment of Clydesdales for the Western trade. The new lot should arrive about the end of December, and we have Mr. Turner's assurance that there will be something a little better than has ever been brought out before. There is to be a big show of live stock at the Yukon Pacific Exposition in Seattle next fall, and Mr. Turner is not one to leave off his preparations until the last moment.

TO A JERSEY COW.

Here's to you, Lady, sleek and fine,
True daughter of a royal line!
From small black feet to tiny head
A lady born, a lady bred.
The quiet, mouse-hued coat you wear,
Those faun-like eyes, that timid air
Of fine reserve, plain as your face
Proclaim your ancient, honored race.

Here's to you, Lady! May you know
Fresh clover field where'er you go,
May daisies nod and cowslips spring
About you like a fairy ring;
May bird songs mingle with your bell,
That tinkles down the shady dell,
And still pools mirror back the sky,
Where you may drink and wade breast high.

Here's to you, Lady! May you chew
The cud of happy memory, too,
And coming lowing from the field,
To gentle hands full udder yield.
But ere you sink to peaceful rest,
Grant me, I beg, this one request:
That I may drink this health to you
In that pure beverage which you brew.
—MAY ELLIS NICHOLS.

AUSTRALIA'S FARM LANDS

A writer in The Standard of Empire comments very forcibly upon the land situation in Australia. The trouble in the Island continent seems to be that a comparatively few individuals have got possession of the bulk of the agricultural land in the country, and, they, being unwilling to sell to settlers for farming purposes, the development of the country is being checked. The land holder in Australia is the pastoralist. He came along in the old days, when the land was wide and the people extremely few, took possession of vast areas of the best of the country. He ran his fences round scores of thousands of acres blessed with a sufficient rainfall and comprised of soil admirably suited for close farming.

This class of man owns tens of millions of acres of Australian land admirably adapted by nature for farming settlements. He occupies, with a handful of boundary riders or shepherds, and his great flocks of sheep and cattle, land capable of giving prosperous homes to millions of labor-employing people. To realize the truth of this one has but to take a rainfall map of Australia, and run along the south and the eastern sides, where the farming settlement has its best prospect, from roughly the center of the coast of South Australia to the north of Queensland. Measure up the country with a rainfall of over twenty inches a year, all of which, excepting the comparatively small areas of

ECZEMA AND PILES CURED

MAGISTRATE AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONER HEALED BY ZAM-BUK

Zam-Buk by its healing power has earned the praise of men and women in the highest stations of life. One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favor is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N. S. Mr. Weston is a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the county it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected.

Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk, and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says: "I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, which had been there for over twenty years! Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike all else I tried, proved highly satisfactory, and cured the ailment."

"I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely also. I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my experience of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the cure of piles or skin diseases, I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk also cures burns, cuts, ulcers, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, three boxes for \$1.25.

LADIES

Use F. F. F.
MONTHLY REGULATOR
Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists
No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00.
Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box.
Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO.
COLLINGWOOD Ontario
Agents Wanted

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

Ringo-Boone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications will do the work just as well on Spavin as on Ringbone. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of lameness, get a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
This is the most complete and up-to-date information on the treatment of lameness, Spavin, Ringbone, indented and other lamenesses. A right beginning by Fleming's Ringbone Paste.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
20 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

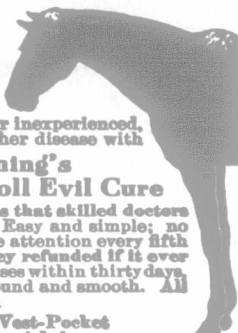
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



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

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

Fistula
and
Poll
Evil



Any person, however inexperienced,
 can readily cure either disease with
Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
 —even bad old cases that skilled doctors
 have abandoned. Easy and simple; no
 cutting; just a little attention every fifth
 day—and your money refunded if it ever
 fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,
 leaving the horse sound and smooth. All
 particulars given in
 Fleming's Vest-Pocket
 Veterinary Adviser.
 Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six
 pages, covering more than a hundred vet-
 erinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed
 and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

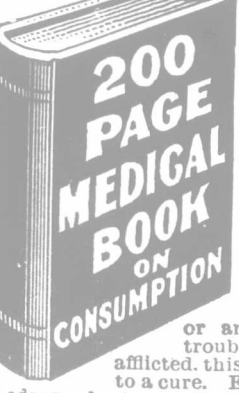
Seldom See
 a big knee like this, but your horse
 may have a bunch or bruise on his
 Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the
 horse up. No blister, no hair gone.
 \$2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free.
ABSORBINE, J.K., for mankind, \$1.
 Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands,
 Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicos-
 ities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free.
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 48 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LEMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by **Martin Boyle and Wynne Co.**,
 Winnipeg. **The National Drug and Chemical Co.**,
 Winnipeg and Calgary, and **Henderson Bros. Co.**,
 Ltd., Vancouver.

Consumption
Book
FREE



This valuable med-
 ical book tells in
 plain, simple lan-
 guage how Consump-
 tion can be cured in
 your own home. If
 you know of any one
 suffering from Con-
 sumption, Catarrh,
 Bronchitis, Asthma
 or any throat or lung
 trouble, or are yourself
 afflicted, this book will help you
 to a cure. Even if you are in the
 advanced stage of the disease and feel
 there is no hope, this book will show you
 how others have cured themselves after all
 remedies they had tried failed, and they be-
 lieved their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Con-
 sumption Remedy Co.**, 735 Rose Street,
 Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you
 from their Canadian Depot the book and
 a generous supply of the New Treatment,
 absolutely free, for they want every sufferer
 to have this wonderful cure before it is too
 late. Don't wait—write today. It may
 mean the saving of your life.

tainous stretches, is well adapted for
 close settlement. Then take the
 pastoral maps of the States, and
 see at a glance how big and signifi-
 cant a thing is this squatting
 monopoly. One will find station
 after station, comprised of the very
 best of agricultural lands, ranging in
 area from 10,000 to 250,000 acres;
 not one here and there, but hundreds
 of them. They hold all these mil-
 lions of rich acres from the men
 who would turn them to full profit.
 Of course, this land is not quite idle.
 The pastoralist points with pardon-
 able pride to the value of his pro-
 duce. He will turn up statistics
 and show you that in the six years
 from 1901 to 1906 the value of his
 wool output alone reached £101,000,-
 000. But that is no sort of justifi-
 cation for the present position. It
 has been proved beyond all doubt
 that if you take a million acres of
 pastoral country, carrying a million
 sheep, and cut it into farms of a
 given area, say 500 acres each, the
 land will, in the aggregate, owing to
 improved methods and intense cul-
 tivation, which accompany small hold-
 ings, still carry a million sheep or
 their equivalent in other stock, and
 at the same time give vast returns
 from cultivation.

Briefly, the position in Australia
 to-day is that the best of the land
 has been alienated from the Crown
 to the pastoralists, and that the
 pastoralists are extremely reluctant
 sellers. It has to be confessed at
 once that, with the exception of
 Western Australia, the Common-
 wealth has very little Crown land
 suited for farming in small areas to
 offer to the immigrant. Western
 Australia is to-day offering to the
 immigrant areas of farm country
 which, if not first-class according to
 the standard of the Eastern States,
 is quite capable of giving a man and
 his family a fair living; and Queens-
 land still has larger areas of the
 grazing farm order which will give
 the selector a breezy open life and
 good returns. But there are more
 than enough men in all the Eastern
 States of Australia at the present
 time to absorb every acre of the
 Crown lands available, and this is
 shown by the fact that when isolated
 pieces of good country do occasional-
 ly offer on Crown terms the appli-
 cants for each block are a hundred
 deep. This dearth of Crown
 lands may be challenged on behalf of
 some of the State Governments, but
 in its support it is only necessary to
 point to the fact that each of the
 four States named is now actively
 engaged in attempting to satisfy the
 local demand for farming lands by
 acquiring from the pastoralists,
 either by friendly negotiation, or by
 compulsory purchase, large areas of
 country, and reselling them to the
 people.

And this system of repurchase, un-
 less conducted along big lines, in-
 volving the expenditure of many mil-
 lions sterling annually by the differ-
 ent States, must have the effect, as
 it has already had to a great degree
 in Australia, of enhancing the value
 of the pastoralist's land. The pres-
 ence of the Government in the mar-
 ket, and the certain knowledge that
 the Government, will probably pay
 a little more than any private pur-
 chaser (for no Government in the
 world buys cheaply), have had a con-
 stantly hardening influence on prices.
 The position to-day is that the Aus-
 tralian pastoralist is getting an agri-
 cultural price for lands from which
 he is obtaining only pastoral returns,
 and from which he is never likely to
 go to the trouble of obtaining any-
 thing more. He has done nothing
 to enhance the value of his property
 to this extent, which is often as
 much as 200 and 300 per cent.

Until Australia makes available the
 land held by the pastoralist immigra-
 tion must proceed on a very limited
 scale. The natural increase of the
 farmers already in Australia is in-
 itself sufficient to absorb large areas
 of country. To give cheap land to
 the immigrant, much more vigorous
 methods will have to be adopted.
 This is the position which Australia
 is now called upon to face.

Sask-alta

Range



**REDUCES THOSE
 BAKING HOURS!**

Why have an oven
 sufficient only for three
 pies when "Sask-alta"
 Range oven will take
 four pies and other
 cooking? The more
 baking space you have


—the less fuel you use—the less work you do.
 Fuel and work are just about the main items
 of expense in the kitchen. "Sask-alta"
 Range saves both for you.

McClary's

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

WHERE AN ADVERTISER PATRONIZES A
 FARMER'S PAPER HE IS DESERVING OF
 A FARMER'S PATRONAGE

SUFFOLK HORSES
 —AND—
SUFFOLK SHEEP



IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale,
 winners at the Dominion and other
 fairs.
RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale,
 bred from imported rams and ewes,
 Three championships and six firsts
 awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd



Strengthened regularly by importations from United
 States, England and the Island of Jersey.
 We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale,
 and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.
 Write for prices and particulars.
 Long distance 'phone at farm.

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



STOCKMEN!

Have you any stock for sale? If you have, why not
 advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper
 in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate
 will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate **Winnipeg, Man.**

EXPLORES NEWER CANADA

Two men, acquaintances who had not seen each other for some time, met in Toronto one day recently. One had just returned from an exploring trip in Northern Canada. The other had been attending to business at home.

"Well," said the latter, by way of making pleasant conversation, "did you make any more discoveries this time?"

"Yes," returned the traveller slowly, "a few. Found a new river for one thing."

"Is that so?" replied his friend, still making pleasant conversation. "Not a very big one, I suppose." For you see he was one of the easterners that do not yet realize the importance of the act that our last west is just now beginning to be really discovered.

"About eight hundred miles long," answered the explorer in his quiet way.

"Eight hundred miles!" ejaculated the stay-at-home, in astonishment.

"Great Scott! Is that so?"

"Yes—and navigable for big boats most of the way."

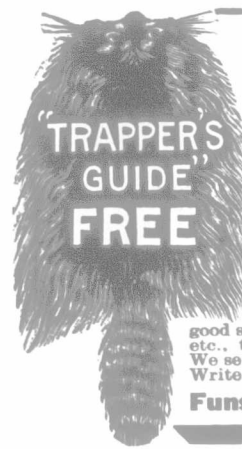
This Toronto explorer is J. W. Tyrrell, C.E., D.L.S. Some years ago he published a book, "Across the Sub-Arctic of Canada," which told the story of a trip of 3,200 miles by canoe and snowshoe through "the barren lands." Since then Mr. Tyrrell has travelled extensively through the north, and in a new volume about to be issued by William Briggs, publisher, Toronto, he will tell us what he has learned of late of the great regions of the Dominion away to the west and north, which we have just learned are not, for the most part, barren lands at all.

The author has spent a year and a half on the desolate shores of Hudson's Bay, and he is confident that it can and will, in fact must, become a great highway of traffic. Although discovered nearly three hundred years ago the bay has remained practically unknown. It is five times as large as our great lakes combined, with a tidal coast line of 6,000 miles, but it can only be approached from the settled parts of Canada by canoes or other small boats on the streams flowing into it. A score of mighty rivers are discharged into the bay, but many of them are shallow at their mouths. The Churchill, however, is deep, and affords a fine natural harbor. Fort Churchill, therefore, is the port to be used by the proposed Hudson Bay railway.

If the local resources of the region were limited the difficulties of creating an outlet for commerce from our Western wheat fields to Europe by way of Hudson Bay and Strait would be serious, but Mr. Tyrrell points out that they are not. There are valuable animal products, such as whale, walrus, seal, polar bear, reindeer, musk-ox, caribou, moose, otter, beaver, mink, ermine, martin. Salmon lake trout, whitefish, and cod are successfully fished. Of feathered game there is an abundance. As to vegetable products, nothing can be counted on for export in the northern parts of the Hudson Bay territory, but valuable timber is found there. Nearly all the southerly part is heavily timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar, birch, pine, balsam, cedar, elm and ash. Very large quantities of milling timber are found in the valleys of all the large rivers emptying into the southern shores of Hudson and James Bays. Agricultural development may not be expected in the North, but in the southern wooded portions there are great possibilities in that direction. At Fort Churchill hardy garden vegetables are grown, and at York, 120 miles to the south, vegetation is luxuriant. This being the case there is a large area of agricultural lands between the bay and the heights of land to the south of it. As to minerals there are large deposits of iron, mica, lignite and building stone. Gold, silver and copper have also been found there, but in unknown quantities.

From records of the Hudson's Bay Company the average dates of the opening and closing of Churchill Harbor are June 19, and November 18. And Mr. Tyrrell is of the opinion that little difficulty would be experienced in keeping the harbor open during the

greater part of November, and that, with the use of ice breakers, it could be kept open all winter. The strong tidal and river currents in the harbor assist in the breaking up of the ice. Outside the harbor a belt of shore ice forms, but beyond that the bay is never frozen. Outside the harbors the difficulties in navigation occur in Hudson Strait, where the channel at three points is only forty or forty-five miles wide. Icebergs are not nearly as numerous, however, as off the Straits of Belle Isle. And the writer believes that Hudson Strait could be kept open from July 15 to November 1, with a possible extension of two weeks both at the beginning and the close of the season.



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 handle more furs direct from Canadian and Alaskan trapping sections than any other house in America. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our daily sales, which run from \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00 a day. 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. 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 B 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., 260 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE DANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



DOCTOR'S BOOK

FREE TO WEAK MEN



To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into manhood, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book of 80 pages which is brimful of the things he likes to read, and will give him courage and enlighten him as to the cause and cure of his troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide him safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you mail me this coupon. If you are not the man you ought to be, SEND FOR IT, TO-DAY.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it to anyone suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received, I remain,

SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

I Give it FREE

Get my 80-page book, describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how they are cured.

This book tells in plain language many things you would not know, and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

But you can't call. I'll send the book, postpaid, to you, if you mail me this coupon.

Get it for free. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., 112 Yonge St., Toronto, and 8 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

FREE BOOK COUPON

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir, please forward me one of your books as indicated.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

FREE BOOK COUPON

RAW CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
 Write for our November Price Lists.
 We Pay all Express Charges.
E. T. CARTER & CO.
 82 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.
 Established 1865
FURS

WIT AND HUMOR

The late Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, was an ardent sportsman and a splendid shot. Once when on a hunting expedition near Louisville, he happened to fall in with a local sportsman, whose unconcealed admiration for the city man's marksmanship, paved the way for further conversation.

"What's your name?" the countryman finally inquired.

"Dudley," was the reply. After some exchange of incident and experience, the bishop's interlocutor hazarded:

"Say, Dudley, what business do you follow?"

"I'm a preacher."

"Oh, get out! What are you giving me?"

"But I am. I preach every Sunday."

"Where?"

"In Louisville."

"Well, I never! I never would have thought it! You ain't stuck up a bit like most of the preachers down this way."

An invitation to hear his new-made acquaintance preach was accompanied by a scribbled card, and the next Lord's day saw the rustic in his "Sunday best," ushered into the bishop's own pew, where he listened intently to both service and sermon.

He was manifestly amazed afterward to have the orator of the morning come down to greet him as cordially and familiarly as in the woods. He managed to stammer his thanks, and added:

"I ain't much of a judge of this kind of thing, parson, but I riz with you and sot with you, and saw the thing through the best I knew how. All the

same, if my opinion is worth anything to you, the Lord meant you for a hunter."

...

One of the settlement workers asked a lad in Pittsburg what fire escapes were intended for.

"To sleep on," promptly replied the lad.

"Anything else?"

"Sure; dey's good to ripen tomatoes on, to dry clothes, to drop cats off, to shoot beans down at de guys passing on de street, to swear at de cop from, and—"

But the settlement worker had fled with uplifted hands.

...

Bishop Burgess is one of the few American clergymen who, being graduates of the University of Oxford, are entitled to wear the Oxford hood.

At a certain service, another bishop, also an Oxford man, nodded toward the officiating clergyman, and whispered excitedly to Bishop Burgess:

"Why look; he has got an Oxford hood on."

"So he has," said Bishop Burgess.

"But he is not entitled to it. He has no Oxford degree," exclaimed the first bishop. "Why, the man is wearing a lie on his back."

"Hush," said Bishop Burgess.

"Don't call it a lie. Call it a false hood."

...

Old Aunt Hepsy Garside never had seen a moving picture show before. She gazed in speechless wonder at the magic contrivance by which messenger boys were made to move with break-neck speed, barbers to shave their customers in less than a minute, and heavy policemen to dash along the street at a rate never attained by a living specimen, either on or off duty. It was all real to her. She could not doubt the evidence of her senses. All those things were taking place exactly as depicted. Presently an automobile came in sight in the far background, moving directly toward the audience at the rate of at least a mile a minute. Just as a catastrophe seemed inevitable it swerved aside, passed on and disappeared. Aunt Hepsy could stand it no longer. Hastily grasping the hand of her little niece, she rose and started swiftly for the door.

"Come along, Minervy," she said. "It ain't safe to stay here any longer! That thing didn't miss me more than two feet."

...

The absent-mindedness of great thinkers is a well-known phenomenon. When Morse had completed his wonderful telegraphic system he confessed to a difficulty which appeared to him almost insurmountable. "As long as poles can be used," he said to a friend one day, "it is easy. But what must be done when we come to a bridge? We cannot use poles there, and the wire would break of its own weight without some support."

"Well," replied the friend, "why not fix the wires to the bridge?" Morse looked at him thoughtfully for a moment, and then exclaimed, "I never thought of that. It's the very thing." This instance of mental concentration on one leading idea to the exclusion of all others is almost as remarkable as that told of Sir Isaac Newton, who cut a hole in his study door to allow his favorite cat to come and go freely, and then cut a smaller one for the use of her kitten.—Dundee Advertiser.

HOW MRS. CLARK FOUND RELIEF

After Years of Suffering Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Pleasant Point Matron Tells Her Suffering Sisters How to be Free From the Terrible Pains that Make Life a Burden.

PLEASANT POINT, Ont., Nov. 16. (Special).—That most of the ills that the suffering women of Canada have to bear are due to disordered Kidneys, and that the natural cure for them is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more shown in the case of Mrs. Merrill C. Clarke, a well-known resident of this place and a prominent member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give her experience for the benefit of her suffering sisters.

"My sickness commenced twenty years ago with the change of life," says Mrs. Clarke. "My health was in a bad state. Water would run from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting spells I took fits. I was bloated till I was clumsy. The pain I suffered was awful. It would go to my feet and then to my head. Many doctors attended me, but I tried many medicines, but nothing gave me relief till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box stopped the fits, and seven boxes cured me completely. Every suffering woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make healthy Kidneys, and the woman whose good Kidneys is safeguarded against those terrible pains that make table the lives of so many women.

DISCOURAGED MEN IS LIFE WORTH LIVING



MEN, you become disheartened when you feel the symptoms of Nervous Debility and decline stealing upon you. You haven't the nerve or ambition you used to have. You feel you are not the man you ought to be. You feel like giving up in despair. You get nervous and weak, have little ambition, pain in the back over kidneys, drains at night, hollow eyes, tired mornings, prefer to be alone, distrustful, variable appetite, looseness of hair, poor circulation—you have Nervous Debility. Our New Method Treatment is your refuge. It will strengthen all weak organs, vitalize the nervous system, purify the blood and restore you to a manly condition.

Pay When Cured.

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for hundreds of others, it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men.

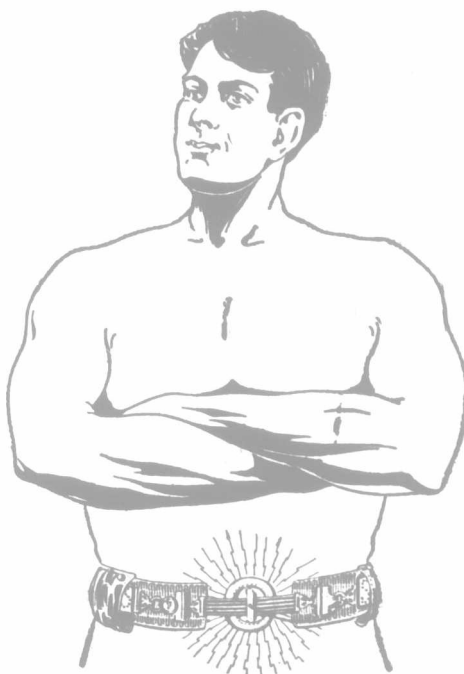
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS—CURES GUARANTEED. No Treatment sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Home Treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.



"You can come pretty near trusting the average farmer to get the most for his money. He doesn't earn it easy; and he has to get full value.

"That's why any roofing buyer gets a strong hint here:

"My shingles cover more square feet of barn roofs all over Canada than any other kind of roofing, two to one—excepting wood shingles.

"And we are overhauling the wood shingles fast, because the farmer is learning just how much wood shingles really cost, and how little mine cost.

"Time you learned, too,—isn't it?"

G. A. Pedlar

The Pedlar products also include everything worth buying in sheet metal building materials for all purposes; as well as the famous Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls, which fire-proof a building indoors as perfectly as our steel shingles and siding will fireproof it outdoors. Catalogues and sample on request.

You can rest easy nights when you Oshawa-shingle --and save money as well.

¶ Any roof covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) is proof against lightning. Not even the best lightning rod system insulates a building so safely.

¶ That particularly matters to you, if you own barns, for during 1907, from the most accurate and complete figures it is at present possible to compile, this is what the electric blast cost the farmers of this continent:

Lightning struck 6,700 farm buildings in Canada and the United States. Fires, caused by lightning, destroyed property valued at \$4,123,000.

Lightning killed 4,457 head of live-stock.

Lightning killed 623 human beings, and injured 889, nearly all dwellers on farms.

¶ Insurance men declare that **more than forty per cent.** of all barn fires are caused by lightning. Barns are peculiarly subject to the lightning stroke, because they contain hay and straw that constantly gives off moisture by evaporation. The moist exhalations from horses and cattle also attract the bolt.

¶ Yet for a cost of less than five cents a year per 100 square feet you can safeguard your barns—and your house, for that matter—against lightning. That is the real cost of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed).

¶ More than that: When you Oshawa-shingle any building you have a roof that is absolutely wet-proof; absolutely wind-tight; absolutely fire-proof; and that is **GUARANTEED** to be a **good** roof for twenty-five years without painting, patching, repairing, or bother or fuss of any kind.

¶ Anybody who never saw steel shingle before can lay an Oshawa-shingled roof perfectly with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears, and no guide but the simple, easily-followed directions that come with the shingles.

¶ Anybody who has a building worth roofing right can afford the **ONLY** roofing that will roof it right,—and the only roofing that is guaranteed.

¶ That is the story in brief: Send for the free book that tells it at length, and proves every statement as it goes along. With the book comes a sample shingle, to show you what we mean by saying that the Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) are made of 28-gauge heavy sheet steel, heavily galvanized on both sides and all edges, and fitted with the Pedlar four-way lock that makes the whole roof one seamless, unbroken sheet of tough steel—a roof that is not only guaranteed for twenty-five years, but good for a century.

¶ Get the book, and learn about "Roofing Right." Send for it now—to-day. Address our nearest place

We will send, postpaid and free, catalogues showing many of our 2,000 designs of Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-walls.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa ESTABLISHED 1861

Address our Nearest Warehouse :

QUEBEC
7-11 Notre Dame Square

TORONTO
11 Colborne St.

LONDON
69 Dundas St.

MONTREAL
322-3 Craig St. W.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

OSHAWA GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

MAKE THE ONLY GUARANTEED ROOFS

☛ We want Agents in many Sections. Write for Details. Mention this Paper.