

The results show that it cost \$97.50 per 1,000 bushels, or \$.0975 per bushel to store wheat for five months, which is only a trifle less than 10c. per bushel. The figures I believe are placed low enough. \$0.84 was the price paid per bushel at threshing time—at the writer's home. The interest is placed low enough, for most banks would require more than this rate on this amount of money for that length of time. The cost to haul off the wheat and insurance are estimated figures, but the shrinkage is actual data.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

A FEW MEAT TOPICS

While much sympathy was felt for the stockowners affected through the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in America, there was in some circles here a natural and ill-concealed satisfaction at the damper which it occasioned upon the agitation for the alteration of the much-debated embargo. The occurrence at least indicated that there was after all, more than a remote chance of disease being imported, and that danger on this score was by no means so mythical as certain parties lustily proclaimed during the past few years. Of course, the outbreak did not occur in Canada, but the statement that some of the originally affected animals passed through parts of the Dominion by rail has considerably strengthened the hands of those who want things to remain as they are.

From foreign to home meat supplies is an easy transition, and, in connection with the latter, a new movement, observable in some portions of Ireland, is significant enough to merit notice. It is an endeavor to create a dead-meat trade with England, and is being fostered by the Department of Agriculture, whose secretary, Mr. T. P. Gill, has lately delivered a couple of addresses on "The Policy of the Finished Article." One of the Department's Inspectors has been touring Aberdeenshire and other parts of Northern Scotland, to see how the dead meat trade is carried on there, and he has also pursued his inquiries into the same subject at London, the great consuming center. We are promised at an early date a full, illustrated account of the information thus elicited, and this is being awaited with eagerness by many farmers whose circumstances would enable them to participate in such an undertaking. The part of the country that is foremost in the movement is the Co. Wexford, in the south-east, which is now enjoying increased transit facilities to South Wales, and a direct and rapid service to the English metropolis, thanks to the enterprise of the Great Western Railway. There seems to be no great reason why a number of our farmers should not take a leaf out of their Scotch rivals' book. A dead-meat trade is, in certain obvious respects, an improvement on the export of live animals. For one thing, it compels the finishing of the beasts at home; for a second, it obviates the loss in condition and weight always incurred in the transit of a living animal; for yet a third, it provides in the offal, which remains in the country, a substantial amount of raw material, the presence of which would justify the establishment of different remunerative local industries. For these and other reasons, we will await with interest the development of the proposal to venture in a new direction.

One great hardship from which our home-produced meat has seriously suffered for many years past has been the widespread practice among butchers of giving imported stuff as much prominence as the native article, if not more. Of course, the law did not require them to make any distinction as to the country of origin of the meat which they offered for sale, and it was, accordingly, no breach of law for a man to conceal from his customers information as to where he obtained his supplies, incidentally, perhaps, hoping they would fancy they were being furnished with home-reared and home-killed meat, for all they could learn to the contrary. British farmers on both sides of the Channel have often complained of this as unfair, and, seeing that the liberty of butchers



The lock on Frost Woven Fence

Frost Agents have Reasons to "Crow." They increased their sales 25% last year. Why not join them?

Nine out of ten Manufacturers, Merchants and Agents will tell you that last year was a "lean" business year, yet "Frost" Agents did not find it so. They increased their sales of "Frost" Products 25%. Do you wonder that they are crowing?



Lock on Frost Field Erected Fence

There are reasons for the conspicuous success of "Frost" Agents. The reputation of their goods gives them an influence no other Fence Agents have. They have the most complete line: Woven Wire Fence, Field Built Fence, Ornamental Fence and Gates. No order they cannot fill. They can supply every possible fence requirement.

They are able to sell fencing of the famous "Frost" quality at a rate that makes the price for inferior goods appear highly unreasonable, to say the least.

On account of its elasticity, the farmer has great faith in Coiled Wire for horizontals in his wire fence. Without that springiness or elastic feature, wire fence will, as you know, soon become slack, unsightly and fail to give the service required.

"Frost" Coiled Wire has made "Frost" Field Erected Fence famous. But provisions for expansion and contraction are as necessary in a machine-made fence as in the field-built kind. In "Frost" Woven Fence there are extra provisions made for this. A piece of this fence stretched on the posts has every

appearance of a field-built fence with coiled laterals. Horizontals and Stay Wires in the "Frost" Woven Fence are identically the same grade as the "Frost" Coiled Wire used for horizontals in "Frost" Metal Lock Fence. Now we are increasing our field force this year, so why not join our "crowing" Agents and take orders for the easy selling "Frost" Products, and largely increase your Bank account.

Remember there is only one "Frost" Wire. The farmers have become educated to this and you will find a big trade awaiting you.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont.

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"Frost" Fence

has been at times abused, our stock-raisers cannot be blamed for feeling that their interests might be better guarded. It has fallen to the lot of a prominent Irish Member of Parliament, Wm. Field, (himself a leading butcher near Dublin), and President of the Irish Cattle traders and Stock-owners' Association), to introduce an important bill into Parliament, which is to be known as the Meat Marking Bill. This measure, which it is hoped, in the interests of fairness, will become law, applies only to Ireland, and it will require every person who sells imported, frozen or chilled meat, killed beyond the limits of Great Britain or Ireland, to deliver to the purchaser an invoice stating the fact. Any auctioneer selling such meat will have to do likewise, and also declare the fact clearly to his audience. Every seller of imported meat will also be required to affix, in a conspicuous position on his place of business, in printed or painted letters not less than three inches square, the words, "Dealer in Imported, Frozen and Chilled Meat," and he will also have to register his name as such with the local authority, who will keep a list of dealers that will be accessible for free public inspection during business hours. For offences under the act, a first penalty will be a fine not exceeding £5, and for the second and subsequent offences the fine will not exceed £20. It will be noted that only imported dead meat is affected in this measure, as port-killed animals are not included.

During the greater part of 1908 a most depressing condition prevailed in the mutton trade, and prices for sheep have been unusually low. Farmers have looked in vain to agricultural economists to explain the reason for the exceptional dullness, and nobody seems to be able to satisfactorily diagnose the cause of the trouble. Some attribute it to the increase in the ovine population of the Kingdom; others believe it to be due to the restricted consumptive demand arising from the lamentable state of the labor market in practically all big centers. Still, this should also affect pork and beef, which it has not done. Be the cause what it may, several well-informed authorities are of opinion that the depression that has overhung the sheep trade since last spring will soon be lifted, and it looks as if the trend of latest markets would warrant the hope.

This letter has been confined to some phases of the meat trade but each topic is fairly important, and, as Shakespeare says: "Meet it is that I should set it down." "EMERALD ISLE."

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The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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<p>Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our Celebrated "G" Brand Half Wellington Clogs</p>		
<p>Being Cosily Lined with THICK BROWN FELT your Feet are Warm and Dry. We will Despatch by RETURN MAIL and you will be Delighted. You have NO IDEA HOW NICE AND COSY THEY ARE, until you see them. Your friends will all be writing for them whenever they see them. One Customer in Carlton Place wrote for a Sample Pair of our Wood Soled Clogs. Next Post, he wrote for other Thirteen Pairs. Another Customer writes—"They only want SEEING."</p>		
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