

If You Knew.

If you knew that ten deep breaths three times a day would overcome "hereditary consumption" and make life altogether more worth living, would you continue to act as if God's pure air was metered by a trust?

If you knew that to selfishly seek happiness was the strongest invitation to misery, would you continue thinking only of your own wishes and welfare?

If you knew that overeating would only shorten your life many years and increase your troubles while you live, would you decide to act upon the admonition: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

If you knew that to be kind even to those who are unkind to you helps you, would you keep on "getting back" at them with a tongue of sarcasm and venom?

If you knew that hating any one would hurt your mind and soul and body, would you continue to send out these boomerang darts of malice and bitterness?

If you knew that attempts to "get even" with some one who has wronged you would put you on a level with the wrongdoer, would you still insist upon "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"?

If you knew that haste in eating would quicken your trip to the cemetery, would you continue to take 5 minutes for breakfast, 10 minutes for dinner and 15 minutes for supper?

If you knew that half the things for which we struggle are not only not necessary, but positively harmful, would you continue to carry your chase to the brink of "nervous prosperity"?

If you knew that what one loses in one way he can gain in another, would you continue to worry and fret and stew because things don't go your way?

If you knew that unkindness comes back to you with compound interest, would you ever "fly to pieces" and mentally throw things?

If you knew that the cultivation of composure and the ability to concentrate meant increased health, wealth and happiness, would you not think it worth while?

If you knew the power of nature when given a chance to keep your body sweet and clean and strong, would you make it a cesspool, a receptacle for patent poison?

If you knew that self-reliance builds up, and dependence upon others tears down, wouldn't you soon stop wanting others to do your thinking and deciding for you?

If you knew that the doctrine of the brotherhood of man was more than a Sunday garment to be returned to a closet Monday morning, would you adopt the motto: "Do others or they will do you?"

If you knew that you were dwarfing your child by indulgence, would you continue to deprive him of the blessing of working out his own salvation?

If you knew that every act of your life, every thought, shapes your character, wouldn't you be just a bit more careful about your actions and words?

If in what you have just read there is a helpful thought or two for you, will you not lend a hand and pass it along?—[Live-Stock Record.]

Shredder vs. Silo.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been reading with interest your articles on siloes and ensilage in the "Advocate." I also visited some of the round cement siloes described in your paper, and came home with the intention of building one before another season.

But the question is now arising and being discussed in many circles, Is not the shredder going to take the place of the silo?

I believe that the friends of the shredder claim that the shredded cornstalks are worth as much for feed as the ensilage off the same ground, and you have all the corn to the good, with no more work. I would like to see this matter discussed in the "Advocate." I believe it would be of interest to many.

F. F. TURNBULL.

Huron County, Ont.

[Editorial Note.—As yet experience in Canada with the shredder is limited. We would be pleased to hear from those who have tried the plan, and especially from those who have been able to compare it with the silo method of handling the corn crop. We would judge that the continued wet weather of this season would not be as favorable to shredding as usual. Our May 1st issue of the present year contained several valuable letters describing the method of saving corn fodder as practiced in the Western corn States.]

Farmers' Telephone.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a late issue of the "Advocate" there is a short article on farmers' telephone, by Mr. John Brooks, of Manitoba. This is a question that seems of great importance to farmers all over the Dominion. How to secure telephone connection that will not cost too much. Now, the best way to accomplish this is for several farmers in a locality to club together and build and equip a line into the nearest town. They should apply to the telephone company having an exchange in the town, to give them connection on the usual rate of ten cents for every message sent over their lines, and they seldom refuse to make this arrangement, which is very satisfactory to both parties. If, however, the company refuse to give connection with their exchange, they can get very nearly as good satisfaction by running it into the office of the doctor who has the practice in that part of the country. In this case, the doctor would probably help in building the line, as it would be of great assistance to him in his practice.

Now, as regards the cost of building and equipping a telephone line per mile. In the first place, the wire would cost about six dollars, brackets and insulators two dollars, and it would require about thirty-six cedar poles, which vary in price according to the ease with which they can be obtained. Of course any other kind of poles could be used, but it is advisable to put up cedar if possible, as they will last a very long time. Now the average cost of the poles, delivered on the ground, would be about fifty cents each, and allowing twenty-five cents each

they thus connect the different farms, making a pleasant and profitable means of communication for the farmers and their families.

CLARENCE N. GOODSPEED.

York Co., N. B.

Our Coal Mines.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The coal strike now in progress and the scarcity of coal on every hand is very forcibly thrusting certain economic truths home to the minds of everyone. One of them is that God-given privileges, such as the coal mines of a continent, do not of right belong to any one individual or company of individuals, be they never so many times a millionaire. Such natural privileges belong of right to the whole people, and a few men have no right to (as a man said to-day in speaking of the subject) tie them up and let the rest of us freeze to death. The millionaires composing the coal trust won't suffer with either cold or hunger this winter, but the rest of us must suffer because they refuse to pay a small increase in their workmen's wages. Now, if they were not making immense fortunes out of the people's coal beds, even then they would have no real right to keep us, a whole continent, out of fuel this winter. But they are multi-millionaires by reason of the fact that they have made immense sums by charging the people a large price per ton for the coal that these very miners now on strike dig out of the bosom of the earth for us and that the multi-millionaires don't even handle after it is out. Paid for the machinery to run the mines, did they? Certainly. But where did they, in the first place, get the money to pay for the machinery? From you, O consumers of coal in the



FIRST-PRIZE FLOCK OF DORSET HORNED SHEEP
At Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
PROPERTY OF COL. JOHN A. M'GILLIVRAY, UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO.

for digging the holes and setting, would make seventy-five cents each for the poles set up. The thirty-six poles would cost, at this rate, twenty-seven dollars. It would probably cost about one dollar per mile to put up the wire, making a total of thirty-six dollars per mile for the line, besides the telephones. There are different systems that may be used on a line like this, but the one that will give the best satisfaction and is very easily handled, is what is called the bridged system. The telephones belonging to this system will cost a little more, but the line will give a great deal better service. These telephones can be purchased from any large dealer in electric goods, and will cost after paying duty, about twenty dollars each. Of course, cheaper ones can be obtained, but it is best to get good telephones, as they will be found the cheapest in the end. After the telephones are set up, which should be done by a man who understands the work, they can be looked after by anyone, as they are a very simple piece of machinery.

In dealing with this matter, I am speaking from actual experience, as I am about the same distance from town as Mr. Brooks, being nine miles from the city of Fredericton, and in company with others, own and operate a telephone line which runs out in the country about thirty miles, and which has on this line ten instruments. By charging the public for messages sent over the line, there is enough income from it to pay for the repairs on the line, and also a good interest on the cost of building, giving the owners of the line practically a free telephone service. I think if Mr. Brooks or any other farmer would get up a line in this way, they would find it not only the cheapest but also the most satisfactory way in which those living in country places can get telephone connection with towns; and by several farmers going into it together,

past and would-be consumers of coal in the present if you could get it, that very coal that God gave you and that they say you shall not have, because they choose to refuse the reasonable demands of their strikers, one of which is that the coal shall be properly measured that is taken out of the mines, the exorbitant greed of the mine owners taking, in some cases, thirty hundred-weight, instead of twenty hundredweight, for a ton. Where the men have been paid, in one district, seventy-four cents a ton, present measurement, they are striking for sixty cents a ton, actual measurement!

E. JOHNSON.

Prince Edward Co., Ont., Sept. 30th.

Our Premiums.

The reader's attention is directed to the splendid list of premiums announced on pages 769 and 770, of this issue, given to our subscribers for sending us new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate." Among the noteworthy are the Farmer's Knife, Collie Dogs, "The Big Four" Pictures, Curb-link Bracelet, Microscopes, Watches, Books for the farmer's library, and the celebrated Bagster's Teacher's Bible. In consequence of the recent increase in postal rates, that on books being doubled, we are now unable to offer this Bible for two new subscribers, as formerly. Hereafter three new subscribers must be secured. The small effort required to obtain these for so good and popular a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" makes it still a "bargain," for such Bibles cannot be purchased anywhere for less than \$3.00 cash. Notice also the changes made in number of new subscriptions required to obtain books offered for farm library. Look up the Premium announcement, and begin to canvass at once. You may offer the balance of this year and all of 1903 for \$1.00.