

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

December 30, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 849



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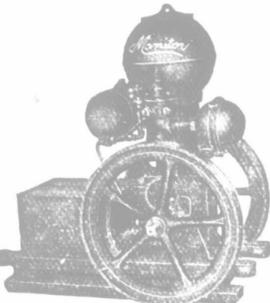
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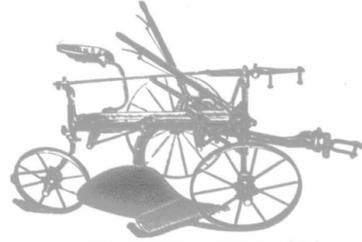
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 30, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 849

## EDITORIAL

### A Violated Principle

The Canadian Hereford Breeders' association does not look at things through a national eye, or if they do employ so large an optic, they do not act in the light of it. In Ontario last year there were 259 Hereford pedigrees registered and a very few from the other eastern provinces. In the four western provinces there were 227 pedigrees recorded, about 140 coming each from Manitoba and Alberta. Upon such a basis the grants to exhibitions to augment the prizes awarded to Herefords and thereby give encouragement to the showing and consequent popularizing of the breed, should be about equal between east and west. But such is not the case. Twenty-five dollars is voted to each of the exhibitions at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Calgary, making a total of one hundred dollars. Then for Ontario exhibitions Toronto gets one hundred and London twenty-five. So far no injustice has been done, but the association has made each of its members a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' association by paying 50 cents a member out of the Hereford association's funds and this money, turned over to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' association, goes to augment the prizes for Herefords at the Ontario winter fair. In other words, the western members of the Hereford Breeders' association pay 50 cents each towards prizes for the Ontario winter fair, while nothing is returned to the winter fairs in the West. The money consideration involved is not of very serious consequence, but the principle at stake is.

### The Cause of It

As an idle speculation, we sometimes wonder why the people who buy excursion tickets to the east, good for three months, invariably return long before the time limit has expired. Generally the ambiguous explanation given is that "it is too slow down there," sometimes the climate is blamed and often we have to suppose that fell disease known to the medical fraternity as nostalgia (home sickness) is responsible for the return of the visitors before winter's chilling winds have given place to April's balmy zephyrs. But in reading over that great work "The Wealth of Nations" by Scotland's splendid old industrial philosopher, Adam Smith, we come across the statement that it is in the progressive state when society is advancing to further acquisition that the condition of the great body of the people is the happiest and most comfortable. It is hard in the stationary and miserable in the declining. This we have all observed, but have often failed to attribute the reasons given by Adam Smith. Industry in Eastern Canada, of course,

is not stationary and life is not simply tolerable, but there is a distinct difference in the industrial atmosphere of Eastern and Western Canada due to the conditions in the West being in such an expanding and rapidly growing state.

Just why this state of industrial expansion should be so congenial to the social senses is a deep question which may be accepted without further analysis, except to say that the human instinct for self-preservation realizes in it a greater security.

### Apples as an Export Commodity

The National apple show, reported in our last week's issue, is but an index of the development that is taking, and will take place in an

**In the three prairie provinces there are about 80,000 farmers who are not readers of the Farmer's Advocate, and consequently, thousands of dollars are lost through misinformation and lack of knowledge. For this reason we want all our present readers to get up clubs of these non-readers.**

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industry on the Pacific coast. The central plateau of the American continent is essentially adapted to the raising of grains and live stock, while nature evidently intended the valleys of the Pacific provinces and states to produce fruit, and above all other fruits, the apple.

Apple exporting as a branch of commerce is as yet quite insignificant in the annals of Canadian and American trade, but the production of apples has reached the stage that the home demand is completely satisfied and a surplus is sold abroad. Practically every country outside of North America imports apples. Apples are a more popular fruit in Europe than are oranges at the same price. People buy apples by the box or barrel, while they buy oranges by the dozen.

In the period between 1890 and 1900, the apple production in the state of Washington increased 768 per cent. and about that rate of increase is now taking place in British Columbia with many climatic and soil conditions in favor of the latter which the former can never know. In addition, there are the benefits of accumulated experience which British Columbia is getting without the necessity of paying the usual price.

About the time the orchards now planted in British Columbia come into full bearing, the Panama canal will be completed and a great obstacle to the marketing of Pacific coast fruit will be removed, nor will there be any necessity of "getting the crop out before the close of navigation."

### Taft Defines Protection

President-elect Taft, of the United States, gives the following definition of the measure of protection called for by the platform of the Republican party:

"It will take the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad in the making of any product, whether of the farm, the factory, or the mine, and it will impose a customs duty equal to that difference in the cost of production. That cost of production is made up at least of three elements—the cost of material, the cost of labor, and the manufacturer's profit, or interest on capital. Taking that difference, you have the measure by which the Republican party has pledged itself to revise the tariff. In other words, it has pledged itself to protect every industry, and to give every industry that needs protection the same measure of it."

This sounds very well. The difference in the cost of production, plus the cost of transportation, will then be the measure of the American protection upon foreign products coming into competition with those of the Republic. The beauty of this definition is the latitude it allows in figuring out the cost of production, according to the ideas of the manufacturer of the home article, and the amount of "water" or wind in the capital stock upon which interest is to be reckoned. The making of a tariff in this way will afford perennial occupation for the statistical experts. The organized mercantile and manufacturing interests will be effectually put before the tariff-makers, but how about the case of the American farmer? Sir John A. MacDonald is credited with having once said "The farmer was the most patient and least troublesome of all classes. He never asked for anything, and he never got anything."

Moreover, in America, the farmer is for the most part a producer of products of which some considerable part is exported, and the price of which is accordingly regulated to a considerable extent by that of the exported surplus. For this reason, taken in conjunction with lack of

business organization to maintain prices, farmers can be to only a slight degree advantaged by protection on their lines of production, though compelled to pay artificially enhanced prices on the "protected" goods that constitute their purchases.

Is it, therefore, not reasonable to suppose that the farmer will fare better under a moderate tariff policy than under extreme protection? In this connection, it is pleasing to note that Andrew Carnegie is quoted as pronouncing in favor of low tariff or free trade now in practically all lines except luxuries. The steel industry he concedes, no longer needs protection. This is very generous of Mr. Carnegie. The only criticism of his position that might be offered is that he deferred advocating such a policy until he had built up, under protection, a bigger fortune than he knew what to do with.

## HORSE

The stallion owner will soon be making his rounds on collections. He has plenty of troubles buying a high priced horse and keeping him in health, so do the best you can for him by having his money ready.

A wag gives the following definition of a "cob": If a Canadian owns him he is a horse, but if an Englishman owns him he is a "cob."

A. A. Downey, of the Last Mountain Valley district, has a Belgian stallion that is leaving splendid stock off the common mares of the neighborhood.

Carberry farmers, as well as several from a distance, made Dr. Henderson's sale of thoroughbreds go off fairly well, considering that this is not a racehorse breeding country.

The horse market at Chicago is quite active and supplies come readily. Good to choice heavy drafters sell from \$175 to \$225, and poor to fair, \$125 to \$165.

Canada is importing more horses this year than for some time. Clydesdales lead, but there are a large number of Percherons coming in. Shires are not growing in popular favor so rapidly as the French breed, probably because they are essentially heavy drafters while Percherons suit the farmers better.

His Majesty the King had rather a bad season on the turf this year, his winnings amounting to about £5,000, which it is estimated would not pay entrance fees and forfeitures. Persimmon, the great sire, left many big money makers, but few of them fell to the lot of his Royal owner.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain has issued a volume containing the index to stallions recorded in the first thirty volumes of the stud book. The index saves a lot of searching for pedigrees, and will be of considerable service. Incorporated with the volume is a series of essays on the early history of the Clydesdale by Thomas Dykes, first secretary of the association. There is much to interest one in these essays, and after reading them the conviction is fixed that no breed is so well furnished with early history and lore as is the Clydesdale.

### David Riddell

The unique tribute paid in the presentation to Mr. D. Riddell recently, says the *Scottish Farmer*, marks an important stage in the history of Clydesdale breeding in Scotland. For well-nigh 60 years Mr. Riddell has been a conspicuous figure in the Clydesdale world. For the first half of that period and more, he was easily the leading man among owners of Clydesdale entire horses. Beginning with the exhibition of Champion (126) at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Inverness, in 1856, it may safely be said that, up to a few years ago, his name was never absent from the catalogues of the national society. His career as an owner of entire was, for many years, associated in a marked degree with horses of the Sir Walter Scott (797) race, to which Champion—named already—belonged. After Champion, he

owned, in succession, his sire, Old Clyde (574); his son, Sir Walter Scott (797); his son, General (322); his son, Prince of Wales (673), and an almost countless army of his sons. He also owned several of another race of descendants of Sir Walter Scott (797), the most notable member of which race was the celebrated Time 'o Day (875); his son, Bonnie Breastknot (108), with which he took the Glasgow prize in 1879; and quite a number otherwise related to him.

But, while the race of horses bred by the late Mr. George Scott at the Barr, Largs, gave Mr. Riddell his first fame as a Clydesdale stallion-owner, his name is more surely engraven on Clydesdale history through his ownership of the world-famed Darnley (222), which he purchased from the late Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, of Keir, Bart., through his life-long friend, the late Alexander Young, who was so long factor on the Keir and Cawder estates. The history of Darnley is the history of the modern Clydesdale. When he passed into Mr. Riddell's hands, a three-year-old off, in 1875, or early in 1876, he was not the type that men had for long been setting store by in the Clydesdale world. But he was the type that eventually came to rule that world, and to-day the Clydesdale in his best estate is Darnley. That this is not a false reading of history is evidenced by the fact that Darnley was twice beaten in show-yards south of the Border, and yet the story of these defeats only awakens a smile today. It was a clear indication that the new and the old were at variance with Gleniffer (361) and Druid



BINSCARTH, MAN., CHILDREN AT PLAY.

(1120) were considered by some judges worthy to beat Darnley. To those who remember the type of both horses, these defeats appear now to have been admirable fooling. They are, however, noteworthy in an historical sense, as showing how the breed-type was modified. Darnley was the quality horse, with ideal feet and pasterns. Gleniffer and Druid had big bones, round rather than flat, and in respect of length and set of pasterns they had nothing to give away. To David Riddell unquestionably belongs in no small degree the credit of setting the new type of Clydesdale, the type of which Darnley and his whole wonderful race are the outstanding illustrations.

### To Examine a Sick Horse

According to Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian, the proper way to examine a sick horse is:

First, take the temperature of the animal by placing a fever thermometer into the rectum allowing it to remain there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees (Fahrenheit). The normal temperature of a horse is 100 degrees; sheep, 101 degrees.

Second, take the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse are from 40 to 50 per minute, and that of a horse from 33 to 40 per minute.

Third, count the respiration of the animal, or number of times it breathes, by watching the sides of flanks, or by pressing the ear to the side. The normal respiration of the cow is from 15 to 20 per minute, and that of a horse from 12 to 15 per minute, while resting. If the temperature, pulse or respirations are found to be higher or faster than above described, you will know that the animal is ailing.

### Cracked or Chapped Heels and Mud Fever in Horses

The causes of mud fever and cracked heels are so similar, and, indeed, they are so frequently present at the same time in the same animal, that most of the remarks re prevention of the one are also applicable to the other.

Clipping the limbs, especially the hind limbs, renders them very susceptible to an attack of mud fever, and this susceptibility is increased if the practice of washing off dirt immediately on coming in from a journey is followed by the persons in charge, and it is a well-known fact that the dirt in some districts is much more liable to produce the disease than that in others. This is doubtless owing to its tenacious character and irritating properties.

Cold winds, and particularly draughts, acting on limbs and the under surface of the abdomen, when mud is splashed during progression, prove very great factors in inducing mud fever and cracked heels, and cold, hard water aggravates the irritating effects of both cold wind and mud much more than soft water.

To prevent mud fever and cracked heels, in addition to leaving the hair on the parts likely to be affected, which, as has already been mentioned, is one of the most effectual preventives of these troubles, care should be taken never to allow an animal to stand in a cold wind or draught from the bottom of a door, etc., when his legs are wet and he has been heated by violent exercise, such as on a return from a journey at a fast pace. Whenever a horse comes in with his legs so dirty that its removal is necessary for the comfort of the animal, either a rubbing down with dry cloths, to clear off as much as possible without wetting, and allowing the remainder to dry on until it can be brushed off, or washed off with water, preferably soft, and then thoroughly drying, should be resorted to, and the precautions taken not to allow the limbs to be exposed to a draught, as already mentioned.

It is the alternate chill and irritation acting on the skin when in a heated or congested state from exertion that produces both mud fever and cracked heels; thus, when a horse is splashing himself with mud while travelling, the wet mud sets up a certain amount of irritation (some kinds of mud being much more irritating to the skin when damp than others, hence the prevalence of mud fever and cracked heels in certain districts), the parts soon become partially dry and heated, then a fresh lot of wet or mud, or both, is splashed on, which suddenly chills the skin, to again become partially dry, and again chilled, until the horse eventually arrives home; and then, if the mud is washed off with cold water, the legs, etc., are thoroughly chilled temporarily, after which there is a reaction, corresponding to the "glow" one feels after a cold bath, and the parts are just in a condition to be seriously affected by a cold draught.

When, by reason of the large amount of dirt or other circumstances, it is almost imperative that the legs should be washed on returning from a journey, in districts where mud fever is prevalent, washing with "bran water"—that is, water in which some grist bran has been steeped—instead of plain water, followed by carefully drying and bandaging the legs, very considerably lessens the risk of an attack of both mud fever and cracked heels.—Correspondent in *Agricultural Gazette*.

I have been a reader of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a great many years and think there is no better paper printed in Canada. Robert Martin, Roland, Man.

If there is anything I can do to promote the circulation of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* I shall only consider it a pleasure to do so.

I consider that many of the single copies of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* contain information equal in value to the yearly subscription price.

J. L. McKnight, Milk River, Alta.

Each year the number of people who give their friends a year's subscription to the "*Farmer's Advocate*" increases. The reason is plain, the gift lasts the whole year, it is big value for the money, and the price suits most people's pockets. Try it as a New Year's gift to a friend, or several friends, for that matter. See the clubbing offers.

## Some Thoughts on Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a weekly paper I read the following:

"Does the feather on the leg of the Clyde and Shire give a true indication of the quality of bone and skin beneath, or is it only one of the fads that has grown up without any basis.

"Dr. Smead states that the English and Scotch are lovers of hair on the legs, while from the point of view of horsemen on this side of the water the feathery leg business has been followed too far. He says almost daily he is asked for remedies to cure ailments which the surplus hair has been the means of causing."

Now according to my experience in the past, the feather on the leg of the Shire gives a true indication of good breeding. The true horseman, either English or Scotch, loves a nice feather on the legs of a draft horse. It is as necessary to the beauty of the horse as the main and tail.

Surplus hair is not feather. Wiry and coarse and curly hair denotes mongrel breeding.

A few words concerning the judging of general purposes horses, I consider the general purpose horse should be judged in the team, in single harness and under the saddle.

It is impossible for a judge to tell whether the horses are capable of fulfilling the different services the name "general purpose" calls for, by seeing the team travel about twice around the show ring. I also consider the judges that are sent around by the government should have a standard set as to type, style and action, thus creating a uniform class of general purpose horses.

Man.

EDWIN JACOBS.

## STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

### Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The present outbreak of this disease in the United States, and the blocking of all shipments of live-stock from certain States of the Union into Canada, have attracted the attention of the agricultural community, and have resulted in several inquiries as to the nature of this disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease, also called Aphthous Fever, is a virulent and contagious disease of cattle, sheep and swine, young animals being particularly susceptible.

Symptoms.—The general symptoms are usually slight fever and lack of appetite, and in milch cattle there may be some diminution of the milk flow. These troubles are quickly followed by eruptions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the skin between the toes, and of the skin of the udder and teats. The eruptions or pustules in the mouth may be on the lips, palate or tongue, and they soon burst, exposing a red, inflamed area, and profuse and continued salivation follows, often glairy—like white of an egg—and sometimes bloody. The animal finds much difficulty and pain in eating, rumination is impeded, and the breath becomes fetid.

The pustules on the feet and udder are usually smaller than those of the mouth, and on breaking, ulcers usually form, and in the case of the feet, extend under the horn. From exposure to mud and filth, further infection occurs, and the hoof may be entirely shed. Sheep in such a condition will often walk on their knees. In acute cases the disease extends to the respiratory and digestive tracts, and death occurs in five to six days. The majority of cases, however, are mild, and respond to proper treatment, and the animals recover in about two weeks.

Infection in Man.—The disease attacks man, and there are many cases of such infection taking place. Such cases usually occur from drinking the milk of infected animals, and the symptoms are somewhat similar in man to those of animals. A very good example may be instanced during the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Berlin, Germany, in 1895. A considerable number of milk consumers in that city suffered from fever, with the characteristic eruption on the tongue and mucous membranes of the mouth, which, on bursting, left very painful ulcerations. The acute disease lasted for five days, and left a sense of great weakness for a time. The celebrated pathologist, Virchow, who made an investigation, unhesitatingly pronounced it to be foot-and-mouth disease.

Cases of infection through butter, buttermilk and cheese made from infected milk, are also on record.

Few affections have been the object of so much bacteriological research, but so far the organism which causes the disease has not been found. In 1896 the German government appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the disease. In 1897 they reported that they were unable to find any casual organism, but from their experiments they were of the opinion that the disease was caused by an invisible microbe, or, in other words, the organism was so minute that even the most powerful microscopes could not reveal its presence. Since this discovery, a number of investigators have reported on certain other diseases produced by invisible microbes.

Prevention.—The usual measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease is to arrest all movements of stock in the affected districts, to exclude all visitors, and quarantine all who attend or are brought into contact with the infected animals.

In Europe, such measures are rigorously enforced by the sanitary police. The writer remembers, on one occasion, whilst taking a walk in the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland, being stopped by a policeman, who informed him that should he pass a certain point, he would have to remain in the district for ten days, as foot-and-mouth disease was present in that locality.

Disinfection must be carried out thoroughly. Many governments endeavor to stamp out the disease by the slaughter of all infected animals, paying the owners some compensation. This is the method the United States government is carrying out. All infected herds are slaughtered, and the owners are indemnified to the extent of two-thirds of the appraised value of the cattle, in some cases the State paying the rest. The cost of disinfection is also paid by the Federal government. Naturally, the cost of dealing with such an epidemic is enormous, and the secretary of agriculture is asking for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 for this work.

The last epidemic in the states occurred in 1902, when 4,461 animals were killed, and the owners compensated to the amount of \$128,908.57. This outbreak lasted eleven months.

### Steers Pay the Man that Likes Them

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your editorial and also the letter by "Producer" on "Cattle Raising" in the November 18th issue, has opened up a way for one's thoughts these long winter evenings after the chores are done.

First of all, let me say if we study the ADVOCATE market report, we don't need to waste time with those butchers who drive around looking for snaps. Some of those fellows came around our place last summer, when I was in the field about a mile from the house. They ordered the folks to send some one for the cattle as they wanted to buy them and they would bring me home.

I had just started summer fallow, so I asked them what they were paying for good steers; "Oh, from twenty-five to thirty dollars, for good ones" and they would pay a good big deposit on them and take them away in about a month or six weeks. Very generous, weren't they? That kind of buyer hurts the cattle trade by making you believe the bottom has dropped out of the business and that they were paying all that was in it.

I was beginning to think I was going to have my steers on my hands until the market was stocked by the ranchers, but one morning a butcher came along wanting cattle, paid me forty dollars a piece and we drove them to town that afternoon.

To realize all our steers are worth, we must study to have our stock of whatever kind, ready to put on the market at certain times of the year, when we expect prices to be good. If we are stall feeding we must have them ready by the end of April or the beginning of May, so they will be on the market when the frozen meat is done. If we have been feeding outside in the shelter of a bluff (which I believe is as good a way as any) we must get them away before they get the grass, as they will run the beef off themselves quicker than we can put it on. If we are finishing on the grass, we must get them on the market in August or before the middle of September, that is, steers of a weight to ship, 1200 to 1400 pounds. It is not hard to get them fat on the grass if they have been well wintered.

Those steers I have just mentioned were never in the stable, except the first winter when they

were rising one year old. My steers have the straw stacks for the first part of the winter and unless very stormy get no hay until the new year, when we feed hay in the morning and hay and oat sheaves in the afternoon. We aim to have them full before night so they will rest well. They go to the spring for a drink when they like, but when very cold, we generally take them to it once a day.

We try to get a cow to raise two calves, which is sometimes rather hard to do. (If we have ten cows, we milk five when we can feed the skim milk to the pigs.) In getting a second calf to suck, some cows will fight hard, but it is generally an older calf we want to put with her own, and, if she is driven into the stable before she calves, we take the afterbirth and rub it along the calf's back and tail, so she will commence licking it, and generally that is all that is required. Sometimes when they get out she will give it "fits" but the little fellow will soon get up to the dodge and keep back until the other one gets started to suck. Even if they don't get a full drink they turn out better than skim milk calves. I think it is better to tie all calves up for a while at the first and let them to the cows twice a day, the handling does them a lot of good. When they are put in the stable in the fall they do not lose flesh like one that has never been tied. We had some this fall that when tied up were as wild as buffalo. Set a pail of water near them, they would bawl and send the pail flying, the consequences were they failed in flesh while the others gained.

Right here is the secret in raising beef for market, keep the calf beef on, and feed liberally from calves to finished ripe heaves. The first year of the steer's life is the time when he wants to be well fed and watered. The second fall or early winter they should be dehorned and they will crowd in closer together and be more comfortable.

The majority of the cows on the farm are on the small side and to get steers fit for export, we must use a bull of the beef type which will give us a good square built steer, that fills the eye, as the points which are judged by sight rather than by touch are the ones most depended upon by buyers in this country.

Wheat may be king, but beef is the imperial flesh food of the race and we may expect the demand for good beef to be as constant as that for any other product of the farm and I think that beef production will be rewarded with fairly constant and reasonable profits to those who have a liking for mixed farming.

"Elrick Farm," Sask.

ALEX DUNCAN.

### Two Cows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in reading your ever-welcome paper that considerable difference of opinion exists regarding what is a "dual" purpose cow or breed of cattle. Theoretically or scientifically, I would not attempt to dispute ideas already advanced by many contributors on the subject, but from an everyday practical point of view I venture a few remarks and illustrations. Some writers claim that there is no economic condition in a dual purpose cow, it must be a "speciality." If two individual cattle only are considered (one for beef and one for dairy) and no intention of cattle rearing in its different lines or forms is supposed to be carried on (as the case would not be with many farmers) then the extremes of either would be an economical condition, but a farmer may want to raise the steers, sometimes he wants milk and butter, sometimes he may sell a veal. I have not yet seen the conditions where a farmer keeping a bunch of cattle could always regulate to have his cows come in fresh just when he wanted them. If he keeps the same herd all the time, he will have to take them at any time. That is my experience anyway. If a cow comes in just when a farmer is going to be excessively busy, he may prefer to leave the calf on the cow for a time. Say she calves in August and he doesn't want to do any dairying till October or November. If he has a two purpose cow, or strain of cow, he has the option of several chances. The excessive milking qualities will not be so prominent that the udder will need any care except what the calf can give. When the season advances, he may want to dairy and he has the calf, a good veal or the makings of a good steer and a cow ready at the pail. If she has a female calf it has got a good start. Now if he had a one purpose cow he would have had to milk (if a special dairy animal) or there would probably be trouble with the udder. If the cow got in such a condition that the calf could keep the supply in check she would so fatten it (if female) that the special dairy tendency of the offspring would be somewhat impaired. If she had a male calf it would not be good veal and never make a good beef.

Take the other extreme—a beef matron. What are the farmer's chances when he wants to dairy? She probably hasn't even enough to feed her calf. I will tell you an experience of my own. I have one cow a dual purpose one, in my way of thinking, that

cost me \$44. She is a regular breeder, a good looker and easy feeder and transmits the easy feeding qualities to her offspring. She generally fattens very lively during the eight weeks before calving and usually loses a little for a time as she progresses in lactation. But she never gets poor. I have not kept any records exactly, but occasionally weigh the milk and a farmer can tell by measure and experience somewhere near what his cows are capable of, especially if he happens to have them operating singly. This cow gives us satisfaction in every way. The first year we had her she came in on grass and gave twenty-five pounds of milk night and morning and kept her average fairly well until we had to let her go dry for the eight weeks vacation. We raised her calf under ordinary conditions about a farm and in moderate condition dressed out 668 pounds at 2 years and 6 months and a hide of 68 pounds. Her next was a heifer and now her stall mate. She is, in characteristics, like her dam, always looks well and her milk tests 4.09. Her next a steer calf which at two years old dressed 535 pounds in ordinary beef condition. Her next was also male, which we allowed to suck for six weeks and it dressed 200 pounds. She has a male calf again that resembles a good purebred. I always breed her to a good purebred Shorthorn sire. Thinking to better myself, or at least my cow line, I purchased some purebred Shorthorn females. I "put it up to the honesty" of the seller on his public reputation as a cattleman to sell one the right goods. The competitors (or otherwise) made me pay \$110 for a cow, said to be in calf. But a few days after I got her home she proved untrue and not only that, she was a chronic or spasmodic buller. By dint of executive management we did finally get her settled. But that didn't finish the trouble. When she got a calf she could not feed it. Its hair was dry and harsh and was a hungry looking, ill-fed, unthrifty animal, in fact I don't remember ever having a worse grade calf. I decided at last to take it from her and we got it and another one on separator milk, about twenty or twenty-five pounds between the two, and in a couple of weeks the old hair shed from around its eyes, the coat slicked and it did better right along. Prof. Carson tested the milk, as I wished to know if the separator was working O. K. and he said it only contained one-tenth of 1% of fat. Now what kind of a cow was that anyway? Up to the present I see no indication of her calf being much better than my grades. I decided to give the cow another chance, but at the end of eight months she was still barren. I concluded she was a "boarder" pure and simple, a disgrace to her breed and that nobody else might get taken in I sold her to the butcher for three cents a pound, or a matter of nearly \$39.00. I couldn't get a fraction of a cent more for what was a very good specimen of a pure-bred Shorthorn dam than I could for a scrub animal. There is no doubt in my mind of the dual purpose cow. I have had others which, if crowded like professional specialty men push theirs, that would not be distanced very far. My opinion is that Shorthorn cattle have largely lost the characteristic feature that would make them a practical breed from a poor farmer's standpoint. They may do for a hobby or show ring.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

### The Smithfield Show

The annual show of the Smithfield Club is the epitome of all British shows—Norwich, Edinburgh and Birmingham all lead to this supreme competition. The Smithfield Club has always been of immense value to British farmers, and never in its long career has it been so necessary as in these days of strenuous competition in the production and marketing of livestock.

This year's show was the 110th in the series, and the live-stock entries in each section were well up to the average of recent years, though some classes showed a slight falling off. Certainly, the quality of the animals has in no wise suffered, and the generally high character of the stock was the subject of much favorable comment. The prizes offered totalled £4,200—a very substantial sum in addition to the great honor of a Smithfield victory.

The cattle entered numbered 278, against 281 last year; there were 153 pens of sheep against 158; of pigs 152 pens against 150. The carcass competitions brought increased entries, there being 40 cattle entries, 66 sheep and 36 pigs. Dressed poultry was responsible for 234 entries, making in all 959 entries against 941 last year.

Almost all the breeds were well represented in the cattle department. The cross-breds made the largest section. Aberdeen-Angus and Welsh were strongly represented. Devons, Herefords and Shorthorns were of about average numbers.

In the sheep classes, both long and short wool breeds were about average in numbers, except in South-downs, which were strongly represented.

Berkshire, middle and large white breeds of pigs were larger in numbers and other breeds about average.

The King exhibited twenty-three head of cattle, and was moderately successful, winning eleven prizes, four firsts, six seconds, and one fourth.

The Prince of Wales was the winner of the breed cup with his Berkshires. In the cattle judging the Birmingham champion repeated her triumph. This was the Aberdeen-Angus heifer "Her Majesty 5th

of Cullen," a beautifully proportioned beast, rather small, but with a fine level back and shoulders, well covered with meat firm to the touch, and of excellent quality. By her victory, the owner, the Countess of Seaford, secured the champion plate, the King's challenge cup, the £50 silver cup for best heifer, the £25 breed cup, and the £20 class prize. The Angus heifer had to face the close competition of the Norwich champion, the cross-bred "Danefield Fortune"—a well-fleshed deep and handsome beast, which proved reserve for champion; and of the Shorthorn "Daisy 5th," the winner of the breed prize at Edinburgh and at this show.

In the breed judging in Shorthorns, the junior steers (not exceeding two years) formed the strongest class. An excellent specimen owned by J. and A. G. Ross was first, second honors going to another Scotch exhibit. The King's white steer was first in the senior steer class (over two, under three) as at Birmingham, and reserve for breed cup. He is a finely proportioned beast of great width.

In the Shorthorn heifer class the Edinburgh winner "Daisy 5th" was easily first and breed cup winner against a half dozen competitors.

The Herefords shown were a capital lot. The Birmingham reserve champion, Sir R. Cooper's "Favorite" carried off first place and the breed cup in the senior steer class. He has fine back and quarters, but is slightly deficient in the shoulders. The breed reserve and first honors in the junior steer class went to Mr. R. Phipps' "Plumper" and second place to the same owner's "Flashlight"—a reversal of the Birmingham decision. They are certainly evenly matched.

The Hereford heifer first went to Mr. Wynn's "Gwendoline"—second at Birmingham, her competitor for first honors there not being shown.

Scotch breeds were well represented, and were the strongest feature of the show, especially the Aberdeen-Angus.

The Angus heifer class brought out the champion of the show, second place going to Captain Sterling's "Model Bella."

The Birmingham winner "Harry"—a grand specimen—was first in the senior steer class, beating two Scottish exhibits. The Birmingham second had to be content with fourth place.

The Edinburgh winner "Pan of the Burn" headed a strong junior class steer and was reserve for Angus breed champion.

The Highlands were over twenty in number. First and breed cup went to Sir W. Ogilvy-Dalgleish for a fine junior steer (not exceeding three years). The King took first and reserve for an older animal.

The Galloway cup was won by a steer owned by Messrs. Biggar—reserve going to a heifer owned by Mr. Cunningham.

Amongst the cross-breds was found the reserve champion, Mr. Hudson's "Danefield Fortune". She took first in her class and breed cup.

Southdowns were by far the strongest class shown in the sheep section. The King was a large exhibitor, but only won one first and reserve with a pen of wethers. First place and the breed cup went to wether lambs, owned by Mr. F. H. Jennings.

A pen of Hampshire Downs shown by Mr. James Flower, carried off the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for best pen of sheep bred by exhibitor, and the champion plate for short wools.

Messrs. Dean and Sons' Lincolns won the champion plate for long wools. Pigs were shown in average numbers and quality. The Prince of Wales won, with his Berkshires, the champion plate and Prince Christian's challenge cup. The champion plate for best single pig went to the Earl of Ellesmere for a large white. The Tamworth cup fell to an exhibit of Lord Hastings.

The carcass competition brought many entries and strong competition, and is always one of the most attractive features of the show to the public.

The champion prize and challenge cup in the cattle section went to Mr. R. J. Nash of Lucan, Ireland, for an Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter cross. This animal at one year, ten months, two weeks, weighed alive 1166 pounds, and the dead weight was 752 pounds. The meat was of choice quality, well marbled, and of very good color. The carcass sold for \$1.75 per stone, (8 pounds).

The reserve champion was a very unusual combination for a fat stock show, the sire being a Galloway, and the dam an Ayrshire and Galloway cross.

The outstanding feature of the sheep carcasses was the preponderance of Suffolks amongst the winners. The champion was a purebred Suffolk, owned by Sir W. Gilbey, live weight 1 cwt., 1 qr., 24 lbs; carcass weight 10 stone, 1 lb. The carcass was of exceptional merit, with much fine lean meat. Reserve champion was a Southdown.

The Middlesex County Asylum secured champion honors for the best pig carcass with a Berkshire exhibit, reserve to same institution.

Considerations of space will not allow of any comment on the various meetings which are a feature of the Smithfield week in London.

In the implement department all the leading makes were represented by a bewildering display of agricultural locomotives, oil engines, and agricultural machinery of the newest types—the new Gilbey Hall product being a much needed new space. Prominent firms were showing seeds, roots, feeding stuffs, veterinary specifics, and all manner of appliances for farm

The weather on the opening day was dull, and inclined to be disagreeable, but bright, colder weather brought out big crowds on the second and third days. Up to Thursday over 16,000 had passed the turnstiles, and the show has proved one of the most successful in the society's long history.

Unfortunately the King was unable to visit the show on account of his indisposition.

F. DEWHIRST.

### A Simple Cure for Abortion

A reader, B. Hibbert, who is ranching in the Knee Hill Valley, Alberta, writes us that he has had the very best of success in treating cows for abortion. His method is to pour crude carbolic acid over salt and give the cows access to it at all times. He has not only cured chronic abortion among his own cows, but has treated several for his neighbors and has bought others that were persistent aborters which have become regular breeders. The remedy is simple and is endorsed by the veterinary fraternity and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has no hesitation in recommending it, as we have seen the good effects of carbolic acid administered in different ways to cows that persistently aborted.

## FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

### Color in Black Oats

Owing to the higher price in Ireland for jet-black seed of the Black Tartarian variety of oats than for seed which is brown or mahogany, and to the prevailing opinion that color of product depends on color of seed, rather than on soil or climatic conditions, the Department of Agriculture conducted experiments along this line during the past two seasons at their Agricultural Stations at Ballyhaise, County Cavan, and Conakilty, County Cork—five experiments in all. In each test, a quantity of the best-colored seed of Black Tartarian oats procurable was purchased, and also a similar quantity of light brown colored seed. These two samples, differing as widely as possible as to color, were sown side by side under similar conditions of soil and cultivation. In some cases both lots of seed were purchased in Scotland, and in other instances both were bought in Ireland. The plots were harvested in the usual way, and, without exception in every experiment, the produce from both lots of seed was almost identical in color, and of equal value.

This result is taken to indicate that the importance of good color in the seed of black oats may be exaggerated, and that the color in black oats depends far more upon the soil, climate and local conditions than upon the color of the seed sown. It is generally believed in Ireland that heavy, cold soils will produce blacker oats than warm, sandy soils, and that a better color is obtained when black oats are sown after potatoes or roots, than after grass.

While this experiment might be regarded as conclusive, the Department advises those whose custom is to pay high prices for color in black oats to make trials on their own land with good and bad colored black seed. In buying seed oats, purity, germination and maturity of grain are mentioned as factors to which every attention should be given.

### Vitality of Seeds in Manure

Experiments conducted to ascertain the vitality of weed seeds after passing through the digestive tract of an animal, led E. I. Oswald, of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, to report as follows:

In experiments in which the manure remained for six months in a barnyard heap, and (2) for a short while in piles, it was found that in the first case there was no danger, and in the second case little danger of distributing pernicious weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to earthenware pigs, the manure was piled in different ways, and the results were as follows:

1. When the manure was piled in a heap, and the seeds were sown in a field, only a few weeds were seen to grow.

2. When the manure was piled in a heap, and the seeds were sown in a field, only a few weeds were seen to grow. 2.3

3. Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields, unadulterated as they fell, an average of only 3.1 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

The results indicate that, in general, it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well-rotted manure, but that many pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of animals, and may be carried to the land if the manure is not well-rotted before using. The feeding stuffs comprised about 50 of the most dangerous weed seeds found in the State.

The above conclusions, however, would be misleading and unfortunate if accompanied by the reminder that serious waste of fertility results from the decomposition of manure. Roughly speaking, it may be said that experiments have shown that it requires two loads of fresh manure to make one load of rotted, and, for most purposes a load of rotted is worth little, if any, more than a load of fresh. The true policy is, therefore, so to arrange the system of farming that most if not all the manure may be applied in a fresh state to land intended for corn and other such crops, the cultivation of which will incidentally destroy the seeding weeds.

### Denatured Alcohol in Germany

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE of June 10th last contained a very interesting article by Mr. Frank M. Lewis, on "Alcohol for Farm Use." This is an important subject, for, without a doubt, alcohol is a clean and efficient fuel, and well adapted for the production of light, heat and power on the farm. But, as pointed out by Mr. Lewis, the cost of alcohol in Canada prohibits its use for these purposes.

The reason for the high price of alcohol is that our government, like the governments of many other countries, levies a high excise duty on this article. Recently some of the European countries and the United States of America have removed this duty, except when it is to go on the market as a beverage. To distinguish the duty-free alcohol, it is rendered undrinkable, or unfit for use as a beverage, by adding such materials as wood alcohol, turpentine, benzene, pyridine, etc., the material and the quantities employed depending upon the purposes for which the alcohol is to be used. It is then known as "denatured" alcohol.

In Germany the retail price of this denatured alcohol (95 per cent. by volume) is about 28 to 30 cents per gallon, the 90 per cent. article being 27 cents. In the United States, where the law allowing the use of denatured alcohol came into force only last year, the price is 55 cents for a single and 50 cents per gallon in ten-gallon lots. In this country, denatured alcohol (free from excise duty) has been for many years supplied, under certain restrictions, by the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, for scientific and industrial purposes, 90 to 95 per cent. alcohol, in ten-gallon lots, being purchasable in this way at \$1.08 per imperial gallon. So far as Canada is concerned, therefore, the agitation merely looks to the cheapening of the product, by permitting its manufacture and denaturation by private enterprise, under Government supervision.

The petroleum oils are the chief competitors of the fuel alcohol. For power purposes, gasoline and alcohol are approximately equal, while for lighting purposes, it has been quite fully demonstrated that with two lamps of equal candle power and equal capacity, a gallon of alcohol possesses about twice the illuminating value of kerosene; and, in addition, the white light furnished by the alcohol lamp is preferable to the yellow light of the kerosene lamp. Furthermore, the alcohol is a safer and cleaner material to handle than either gasoline or kerosene, and does not produce offensive odors.

In Germany, where gasoline and alcohol cost the same per gallon, very large quantities of the latter are used for fuel purposes, but, so far as I am aware, it is not extensively used for power purposes on the farms of that country. In the country to the south of us, alcohol, even at fifty cents per gallon, will have difficulty in competing with the cheaper petroleum oils. It is, however, the hope of those interested in its use that the price may be further reduced.

In connection with the manufacture of the alcohol, there is a very common belief that if our excise duty were removed, every farmer would be able to make alcohol for lighting and power purposes from the low-grade and waste material on his own farm. There are several reasons why this is not possible. In the first place, contrary to an apparently general idea, the cost of a still capable of producing a product with a high per cent. of alcohol, even though its daily capacity is not over twenty-five to thirty gallons, is considerable. This, together with the other machinery necessary, renders it too expensive a project for the individual farmer.

Further, it is stated by those who have had experience in the matter, that it is very doubtful whether a distillery with a capacity of less than 100 gallons per day can be worked profitably.

Mr. Lewis states that there are over 71,000 small stills, costing about thirty-five dollars each, in use in Germany for manufacturing alcohol. Upon inquiry I found that there were about 67,000 small pot stills of the type mentioned, which are used in distilling fermented fruit juices, practically making brandy, and about 14,000 large continuous stills, producing high-proof alcohol. With the small pot stills it is not possible to make a product with more than about 50 per cent. of alcohol, unless it is by redistilling several times, which would be expensive. For fuel purposes, alcohol must be about 180 proof, or of about 90 per cent. purity, after adding the denaturalizing materials. To produce this grade of alcohol, it is necessary to use a continuous still. So far as I was able to learn, practically all the alcohol made in Germany for fuel purposes is made in these large continuous stills. Upon inquiry I also found that it is expected that the fuel alcohol in the United States will be made in this way.

Another point upon which there appears to be some misunderstanding is with reference to the fermentation. It is commonly believed that after malting the starchy materials, it is only necessary to add the required amount of ordinary yeast and hold the mass at the desired temperature to secure the proper fermentation. The truth is, that unless a specially-prepared, practically pure culture is used, a great variety of products will be formed, and a poor yield of alcohol result. For this and other reasons, it is almost imperative that the operation of an alcohol plant must be in charge of an experienced person, and that the process be continued day after day, until all available material is used up.

There is no doubt of the fact that much waste material around canneries, low-grade grains on the farm, etc., can be used in the manufacture of alcohol for fuel purposes; and, further, judging from the experience of others, at present it looks as if, should our government give us tax-free alcohol for fuel purposes, it would have to be made co-operatively, as our cheese and butter is today.

There is also no doubt regarding the fact that alcohol is a good material for light, heat, and power purposes, but we must not forget that gasoline is about its equal, gallon for gallon, except that alcohol is much safer to handle and is very much cleaner; also, that we will have to have the alcohol at a lower price than the denatured article is being sold in the United States before it can be used economically.

R. HARCOURT.

### To Identify Drivers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A lock will not stop a thief, but it will keep many men from stealing. All our wagons are much alike and when men get on their fur coats and caps they are much alike too, then it is hard to say who is who, and for many other reasons I would like to make the following suggestion: That every farmer have the number of his farm on the right hand side of his wagon box on the bottom board in figures, say about two inches deep. This could easily be put on by the agents at the time of making a sale. It would also be more convenient if each manufacturer used a distinctive color of paint. I have seen many times when a team and wagon has been stolen where these suggestions, if adopted, would have been a great help in locating the thief, and I have often seen bad driving homeward when the identity of the driver would have been a help to prevent future damage to others.

Sask. S. WOOD.  
(Why the right hand side? Do we not meet more teams than we pass?—Ed.)

### Deep Plowing for Moisture

In Wyoming, Idaho and some of the other central western states, the problem of farming with conditions almost arid is receiving considerable study. In February a congress called the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming congress will be held at Cheyenne, Wyo., at which it is intended to discuss and give publicity to methods that make for success in raising crops under "dry" farming conditions. An advanced bulletin indicates what some of the essentials are by describing how a certain farmer has made a success of growing crops with the most scanty rainfall. At the bottom of this man's success is the fact that he creates a deep feeding ground for roots and a reservoir for moisture by deep plowing. He never plows his land less than from nine to twelve inches deep whether it be sod or stubble. Shallow breaking for winter wheat he considers a serious mistake, claiming that the sod decays better with deep-plowing and that evaporation



Photo by Clark, C.N.R.

DOUKHABOR WOMEN WORKING IN THE CANADIAN WHEAT HARVEST

is not so rapid; he also sows his winter wheat on this deep breaking. Other farmers in the dry areas are plowing 10 inches deep with good results. How would this apply in certain parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan?

### How Can We Grow and Cure Alfalfa?

Writing from Airdrie, Alberta, a correspondent says: "I am very much interested in alfalfa growing and intend to keep at it, but I can't understand how we are ever going to get much out of the first crop with the weather conditions we have here in June. It has been claimed that alfalfa may be well preserved as ensilage by merely stacking it green. A few inches around the outside will spoil, but that makes an air tight covering for the rest of the stack. Is this only theory, or is it practised to any extent? The ensilage should make good hog or cattle feed."

In reply to these questions, Mr. Thos. Woolford, an extensive alfalfa grower at Cardston, Alta., writes:

The curing of alfalfa, to my mind, is a secondary consideration and no doubt will be to most farmers. Perhaps it would not be out of place to say a few words on the preparation and obtaining a crop to cure.

Alfalfa is an experiment to quite a large portion of Alberta farmers, but there are some parts of the province where it is past the experimental stage. These places I will mention as they come in rotation, Cardston, Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge, with small patches north as far as Clover Bar near Edmonton, and I contend that what can be done in a small way can be done on a large scale under the same conditions. Alfalfa is here to stay. It will keep forcing its way to the front until these western provinces will not only have small patches, but hundreds of acres in a patch, and I will say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the time is not far distant when this, the best of forage plants, will do for these western provinces what it has done for the western states. You may ask what has it done for them? Brought wealth, contentment, happy homes, modern cities, with modern conveniences not only in the cities, but on the farms. It not

only furnishes the best of feed, but lots of it, puts the land in the best mechanical condition and furnishes nitrogenous matter for other crops to feed upon.

There have been failures and partial failures and these will continue for some time to come, until we know what to do and what not to do.

I will give a little of my experience with alfalfa. First select a piece of land that is well drained, that is, a piece of land that the water does not stand on. Alfalfa is somewhat like a steer, give it all the water it will drink it will thrive, hold its head under water and it will drown. Second, have a piece of land from which three or more crops have been taken so that it is well pulverized and the root fibre is worked out of it. Now the next in order is a good summer fallow; plow in May or June to the depth of six or seven inches, harrow down at once to conserve moisture; as fast as weeds appear, destroy either by discing or harrowing, or both, during the summer. Allow no weeds to mature. If there is some well rotted barn-yard manure, which there usually is, from five to ten loads per acre is not a bad thing to apply, more will do no harm. The following spring as soon as the land can be worked, put the disc and harrow to work as before, this will warm up the land, destroy weeds, and bring other weed seeds to the surface so that at the next cultivation these in turn would be destroyed. This should be from the middle to the last of May. Land thus treated, other things being equal, should be in the pink of condition, and even in a dry season should have moisture enough conserved to maintain and bring forth good results.

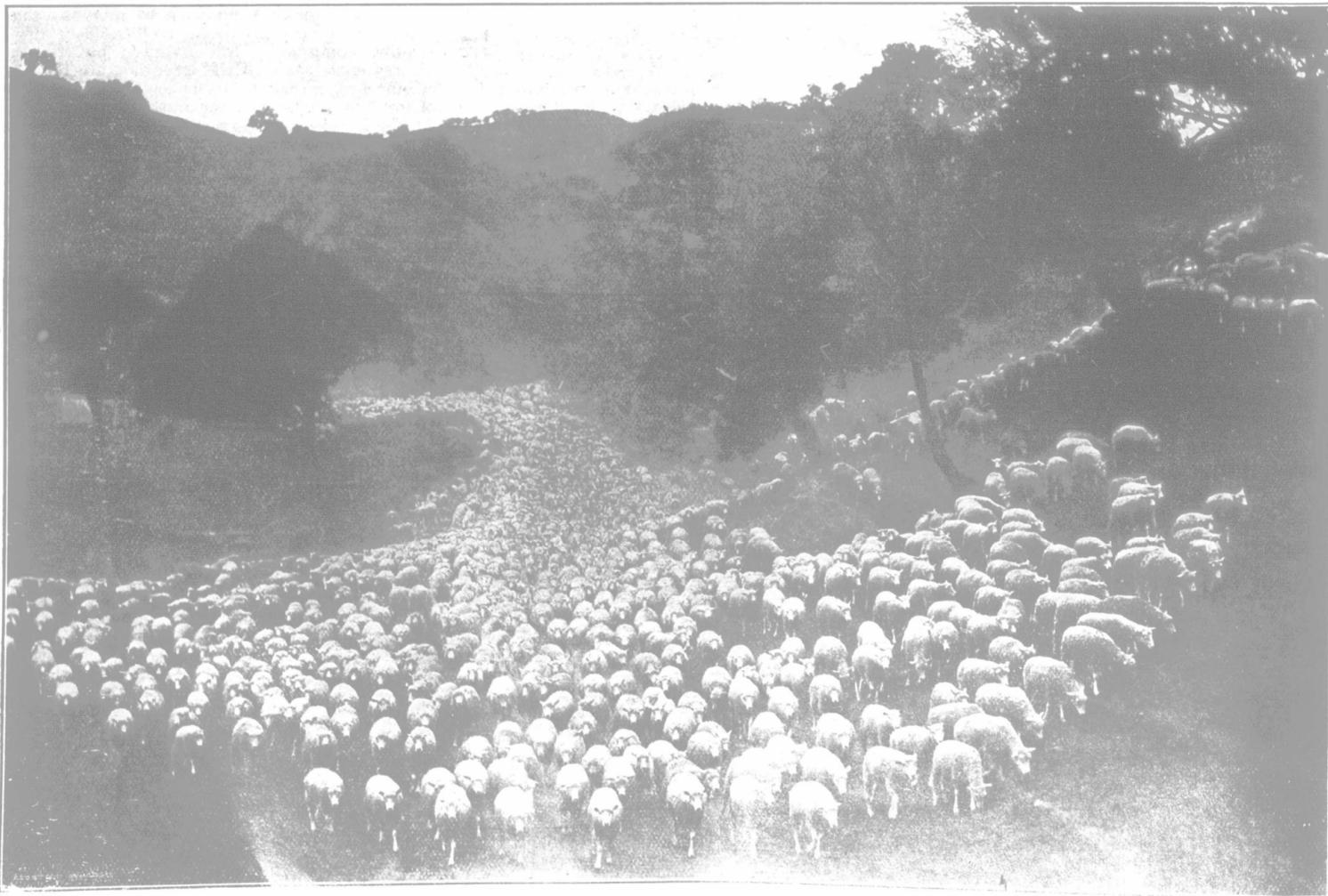
The next is the seed. Seed should be secured of good germination qualities, and free from weed seeds, especially dodder seeds. It can either be sown with a seed drill or broad cast at the rate of say, from 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. I prefer a drill and put it down not more than an inch. Sowing should not be done until danger of frost is over, as young alfalfa plants are very tender, but very hardy when fully matured. Right here, I may say that in my opinion a great many failures are due to the lack of the necessary bacteria, which will have to be supplied either by way of nitro-culture, or soil from an established alfalfa field.

If from soil, from one to two hundred pounds per acre, sown broad cast either before or at the time of sowing the alfalfa seed. If from nitro-culture the department of agriculture will furnish the amount and instructions necessary for the area intended to be sown. The above are some of the things that, in my opinion, should be done. I will now set forth one thing that should not be done, should all of the conditions that I have stated be complied with, there is one thing if practiced to a great extent will spell failure. That is close pasturing during fall and winter. I may say that there are, in my opinion, three main causes why I failed for so many years, viz., sowing on new land, lack of inoculation, and last, but by no means the least, heavy pasturing.

Whatever is done, do not sow alfalfa with a nurse crop. I think the proper name for the supposed nurse crop is murder crop. I should also emphasize the necessity of clipping off the weeds and also the young growth of alfalfa once or twice during the growing season. This will check the weeds and stimulate the growth of the clover.

Now let us presume that we have a crop of alfalfa to cure. We will then proceed to treat this part that your enquirers are interested in, that of curing alfalfa. This, like the other points covered, is of vital importance, we may have a good crop of alfalfa, yet for the lack of good weather or being handled in an improper way, the crop may be rendered almost valueless for feed, which is chiefly what we are raising it for. Climatic conditions have all to do, or nearly so, with the curing process, although a little muscle helps out wonderfully when not quite cured with weather cloudy and looking like a storm. I do not know of any method whereby alfalfa can be cut and put right in the stack without spoiling, but I know of quite a number of men who claim that 25 or 50 lbs of salt to the ton will prevent, to quite an extent, alfalfa from musting when put together a little out of condition. I think your reader must have been thinking of the silo. If this is the case, I cannot give any information on handling alfalfa for it.

I don't know any place where hay can be cured better than in Alberta, for usually in the latter



SHEEP ON THE WAY TO MARKET

part of June and the beginning of July we have good weather, the days are long and warm with a little wind which makes it ideal for hay-making. I think that at Airdrie, the first cutting will come off oftener in the first week of July than in June.

The method that I have, and am following is this: If I am intending feeding it to cows, weather permitting, I cut when the first blossom appears, if for horses I leave it until it is about one-third or one-half in blossom, let it lay for a few hours in the swath, then rake into windrows. I then take my fork and put it into small cocks, or about as much as a man would want to lift upon a rack at one forkful. If for any cause the alfalfa does not cure as fast as I think it should, (right here is where the muscle mentioned comes in in good shape) I take my fork and turn it over without tearing the cock to pieces. When handled in this way, most of the leaves remain on the stalks, and go to the stack where they belong, and if put together right it comes out green and is a tempting morsel for all kinds of cattle and horses. The feeding value depends largely upon the weather and the way it is cured.

Every farmer owes it to himself, his posterity and the country in which he lives to prepare, plant and care for a small patch of alfalfa. If he will do this, it is my opinion that the time is not far distant when it can be sown without soil inoculation from afar, and it will grow anywhere.

I have about 20 acres ranging from three years to a patch planted on the 27th of June last and is all that I could desire—a success.

Alta.

THOS H. WOOLFORD.

## DAIRY

### Testing Pure-bred Cows

The Department of Agriculture of the Dominion has issued a report upon its work in connection with the keeping of records of performances by pure-bred dairy cows. The department began this work of classifying pure-bred cows according to their performance in December 1905, and up to July 1st, 345 cows had been entered for testing; of these 41 have fully qualified, 142 are still under test, 20 qualified, but failed in breeding, 89 were withdrawn or sold, and 53 failed in production.

The Record of Performance is confined to pure-bred cattle. The testing period covers a full milking season and must be completed within twelve months. In addition to fulfilling the requirements of the standard set for each respective breed, a cow, in order to qualify for registration, must prove herself a regular breeder, that is she must be a good commercial cow year in and year out, such as might be found in regular milking herds kept and fed for profit.

The standards of production of milk and fat for registration are fixed for each breed by the record association representing each respectively.

The standard for regular breeding is uniform for all breeds and was fixed by the Department. The care of the cows and the weighing of the milk from day to day is carried out by the owner or his agent. The verification of the weight of milk and the testing for fat are looked after by the officers of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is through the Agency of the latter that the tests are guaranteed to be practically accurate.

The importance of the adoption of a systematic method of conducting authentic milking tests of dairy cows covering full milking periods was recognized by the more advanced breeders of dairy cattle. To accomplish this, separate tests for individual breeds was seen to be a difficult undertaking owing to the cost of the work. To have this done in a manner acceptable to interested breeders and the general public alike was another difficulty readily recognized.

Practically all the record associations in Canada for dairy breeds have fixed standards of production for registration and have accepted the rules and conditions of the Record of Performance laid down by the Department. It is hoped, therefore, that breeders of milking herds will soon be able to select sires of their favorite breeds from high producing cows whose tests have been supervised by disinterested officials and have performed their work at home under normal farm conditions, controlled by their owners. The result of such work will, in a few years, be of inestimable value in affording a truer record of the capabilities of the cows of the various breeds than any number of public tests at fairs, or expositions, experiment stations or even at farm homes when the tests do not cover full milking periods.

### Problems of the Dairy

#### CREAMING MILK

To get all the profit that should result from the dairy, each separate step must have intelligent care.

It really seems too bad, after the proper care has been given to the cows and the milk, that often in the method of skimming a serious loss of butter-fat is sustained. When a person expresses regret at the loss, the old-time excuse is still given: "Oh, well, the skim milk is good for the calves." To be sure it is: too good from the pocketbook standpoint. Butter-fat is worth from 20 to 30 cents per pound, and we want to get just as much as possible of it out of the milk and substitute a cheaper-fat for the calves.

The oldest method of creaming milk, and the one which recommends itself the least, is the shallow-pan system. There is such a surface of the milk exposed that the danger of contamination from the dust and odors is great.

It is a pretty sight to look into a clean, white-washed milk-room and see the rows of bright, shining, tin pans filled with rich milk, but too often the pans are found in the fruit-and-vegetable cellar, or on the pantry shelves off from the kitchen, where the milk gets the full benefit of the

cooking-fumes, etc. If we want fine-flavored cream, the surroundings where the milk is kept must be clean. I have tasted the night's milk decidedly musty in the morning, from being kept overnight in a cellar which had no ventilation. The milk should not be more than three inches deep in the pans, and should set at least twenty-four hours before being skimmed; but the cream should be removed before the milk thickens. To skim, loosen the cream from the pan, lift the pan to the top of the cream can, hold back the cream with a knife to allow a little of the skim milk to wet the edge of the pan, then quickly glide the sheet of cream into the can. Do not use the old-fashioned perforated skimmer. If the cream is not thick enough to glide off, then skim it with a large spoon or shallow saucer.

Good skimming should not leave more than .3 to .4 per cent. of butter-fat in the skim milk. Where only one or two cows are kept, the shallow-pan system is the most convenient.

Before the advent of the cream separator, the deep-setting system was much in vogue. To get the best result from the deep cans, the milk should be immediately strained into the cans, and the cans set in water as far up as the milk reaches. The effectiveness of the creaming depends on the temperature of the water and the length of time the milk stands before being drawn off. Unless the cans stand in a running spring, with the water below 50 degrees, there should be ice kept in the tank with the cans all the time, summer and winter. The water should be kept at a temperature between 40 and 45 degrees, and the milk should stand twenty-four hours before the skim milk is drawn off. To set the cans in a tub of well water, or outside in the air, or on the cellar floor, and draw off the milk at the end of twelve hours simply means a loss of about half the cream. Under favorable conditions, not more than .3 per cent. of fat should be found in the skim milk, but this means the cans must stand in ice-water twenty-four hours, and be carefully handled, so as not to mix the cream with the milk.

Where a sufficient number of cows are kept, a separator is the proper thing to have. It is hardly necessary, in these times, to enumerate the advantages of a separator over the other methods of creaming milk.

I cannot help your readers in the selection of a machine. There are many reliable makes, doing equally good work. The more important part is to make a study of the machine you do buy, so as to properly care for it, and get the best work from it.

Put the machine up in a clean, convenient place. Have the foundation level and solid. Use only the best of oil, and see that all the necessary parts get plenty of it. Get up the speed slowly. Put a little hot water through to heat and wet the bowl before turning on the milk.

The milk should not be allowed to get below 90 degrees. To overheat it does not matter, but clean skimming cannot be done with cold milk. The speed should be evenly maintained throughout the run. Give a few extra turns of the handle per minute, rather than fall below the tabulated number. I think many do not keep up the speed of their machines, and so lose an unnecessary amount of fat in the skim milk. Flush out the bowl with warm water at the end of the run, to remove all the cream from the bowl. Unless the machine is provided with a brake, do not try to check it when running down.

The machine must be cleaned each time of using. Rinse in tepid water all parts which have come in contact with the milk, then thoroughly wash in hot water containing some good washing-powder. Scald well and let drain, and dry. Wipe the framework of the machine and cover with a cloth to keep out the dust.

The care and ripening of the cream I will treat of in my next article.

Laura Rose.

Sheep are decreasing in numbers all over Canada. Ontario has a decrease in the last four years of nearly 100,000.

The cattle shippers' association is preparing a statement to lay before the railway commission, the chief complaint is that cars are not supplied promptly.

The moving spirits behind the agitations of the Alberta stock growers' association, which is urging for government assistance to packing houses and chilling plants, announce that they are about ready to make a definite proposition for the carrying out of their ideas.



LEARNING THE DAIRY BUSINESS

## POULTRY

### Winter Fair Poultry Show

The Brandon Poultry Association, acting in conjunction with the management of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, are organizing a Poultry Show to be held in the Manitoba Winter Fair Building, Brandon, which should prove of much interest to poultry men throughout the country. The classification is a very liberal one and will, without doubt, attract a great number of exhibits. An exhibition of dressed poultry will also be held. The prize list will be ready for distribution by Jan. 1st and will be forwarded on application to C. Fraser, Secretary, Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, Brandon, Man.

### Serious Disease in Alberta Flock

We would like to know what ails our chickens. They keep dying off one or two at a time. The first symptoms are noise in the throat like sneezing, and throwing the head back both on the roost and off. They are sick only a short time and there is no other outward sign of trouble. The houses are very comfortable. Some of the neighbor's flocks are troubled the same way.

Alta. W. F. C.

It would appear that these chickens have in some manner contracted diphtheritic roup. The symptoms of this disease are at first a common cold, then frequent sneezing, the nostrils become obstructed with a dry secretion, the bird's movements become irregular and difficult, the mouth and thyranx are red and inflamed and gray patches appear on the tongue. These are a few of the symptoms by which your correspondent can detect the disease.

Diphtheritic roup is a most serious and contagious disease and very liable to be communicated to children and for this reason should be carefully handled. Prompt action is necessary. Destroy and burn all diseased birds at once. Remove those not affected to other quarters and thoroughly disinfect the house, roosts, and dropboards with a 5% solution of carbolic acid, continuing twice a week until satisfied that no infection remains. Should any of the isolated birds show symptoms of the disease, apply to spots in mouth and eyes a 2% solution of creolin or pure carbolic acid, and if possible inject a small quantity of the solution into the nostrils. Fumigation with oil of turpentine in the room so that the birds are forced to breathe the fumes is also effective.

### Managing Disease Among Poultry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Though it is certain that the hatchet is in every way the quickest, safest and most profitable medicine for fowls with any sort of contagious or serious disease, it would be very foolish and wasteful to pay no attention to ailing fowls until they reached that condition and then needed the hatchet.

A great many farmers seem to look at their poultry as the man in the old story did at the roof of his house. You remember that he did not fix it in good weather because it did not need it, nor in bad weather because then he couldn't. A good many pay no attention to a slight ailment among fowls because it will not kill them, nor to a severe disorder because then it is too late. In this matter as in any other, the right way is the easiest as well as the most profitable. A good poultryman prevents disease as far as possible and when any disorder appears he deals with it at once before it has become serious.

If one has a sanitary poultry house and gives his poultry reasonable attention there are only three things likely to trouble his fowls: lice, colds and bowel disorders.

Many flocks are unprofitable which would pay well if freed from these pests. The only way to satisfactorily deal with them is to use a good liquid louse killer once a week on the roosts and occasionally spray the whole building with the same liquid diluted. One who is not accustomed to it must be careful not to overdo it at first. Too much at once will stop egg production for a time. It will kill the lice without harm to the hens if handled judiciously.

Fowls never get roup until they first get colds. I used to lose a number every year from roup,

but have never had a case of roup since beginning my present method of dealing with it. My hen house faces the south. The doors and windows are so arranged that the sun reaches every part of the building at some time of the day. There is always plenty of ventilation through open windows when the weather is mild and through muslin screens when it is cold. I vary the amount of muslin according to the temperature. As fowls are usually frightened when one moves straw about in the coop during the day, I go in after they have gone to roost to scatter wheat in the litter and shake up the straw. When I first go in and everything is quiet I listen to their breathing. If one has taken cold I hear it at once in its breathing. I catch it, hold its head with bill tilted upward and put a little kerosene into each nostril with a medicine dropper. A little attention when a cold first appears will stop it. If neglected it is very likely to develop into roup.

While lice and roup do not bother fowls properly cared for, I have never been able to entirely eliminate bowel disorders, though they give me very little trouble. The principal causes are filth and improper feeding. Fowls allowed to pick their food from their own filth are sure to have bowel trouble. Too much grain and little coarse food or lack of grit will put their bowels out of condition. If kept in clean quarters and fed coarse food such as turnips, beets, mangolds, cabbage, clover, etc., as well as grain and grit, there will be very little bowel disorder though an occasional hen will go wrong. It has recently occurred to me that these fowls which go wrong, even when well cared for, may lay the foundation for it when they are chicks. No matter how they are raised, a few chicks will die of bowel trouble and some which do not seem sick nor weak will show by the soiled condition about the vent that their bowels are not as they should be. These usually get entirely over the disorder by the time they are well feathered, but I am of the opinion that they will be more susceptible to bowel complaints than those which never had a touch of it while they were chicks. Next spring I intend to toe-mark every chick which shows the slightest tendency to loose bowels and, however healthy and vigorous they may look when feathered, kill them when they reach the broiler age and see if stock produced from chicks which are not troubled in this way is not immune from bowel disorders when properly cared for.

Alta.

W. J. THOMAS

### Poultry Club Officers

Several poultry associations and clubs held annual meetings during the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, Ont.

At the meeting of the Canadian Wyandotte Club, Secretary J. F. Daly was presented with a gold chain and locket. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C.; President, J. S. Martin; Vice-President, J. S. Daly; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Bullock. Executive—Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. C. Hall, L. H. Baldwin, A. Devitt, and Jos. Russell.

The White Plymouth Rock Club elected the following officers: G. A. Robertson, S. Catherines, President; J. L. Brown, Seaforth, and J. Fortier, Quebec, Vice-Presidents; and C. J. Whitney, Galt, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club elected J. McCormick, of London, President; Prof. W. R. Graham, Guelph, Vice-President, and F. Westerby, Secretary.

The Canadian Game and Bantam Association selected Chas. Crowe, of Guelph, as chief executive officer; H. James, S. Thomas, Vice-President, and H. V. Treblecock and P. Finchan, Treasurer and Secretary.

The new officers for the Ornamental Bantam Association are: R. Oke, London, President; W. Teale, Guelph, and H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Vice-Presidents; J. C. Doidge, London, Secretary, and H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Treasurer.

### Roup

Quite a number of our hens are ill; they make a peculiar noise all the time; the sound is the same as a child makes when suffering from croup; you can hear them outside the henhouse and the door closed. I examined them; their combs are quite red, they look healthy, but there appears to be a thin shell on the under side of the tongue, and their mouths are full of slime. I took off the shell, and gave them a dose of castor oil, a little more than a teaspoonful, as that too is an ill, and the next day I gave them a dose of melted butter and cayenne pepper at 100 degrees in warm water, and they were better. I gave them a mash at noon, and warm water twice a day, and cleaned their tanks. Could you tell me what the ailment is?

with the birds, and what to do for them? They are pure-bred Barred Rocks.

W. A. W.

Ans.—Undoubtedly these chickens have roup—a serious, contagious, or infectious, disease. Thoroughgoing treatment is called for. Isolate the affected birds, disinfect all the roosts, nests and houses. Destroy, or at least thoroughly cleanse with disinfecting fluid, all drinking and feeding utensils, and for some time to come add a little Stockholm tar to the drinking water of the sound as well as of the affected birds. Bathe the heads of the affected fowl frequently with hot water and Condy's Fluid. Use a syringe to clean the nostrils and throat, injecting a solution of bluestone and warm water, sufficient bluestone to turn the water pale blue. Be sure not to allow the bird to swallow any quantity of this, as it is poison. On first observing the symptoms of give the bird a dose of Epsom salts. Use lime on the dropping boards. Kill all badly affected fowls, and if not prepared to treat in the above pains-taking manner, kill every ailing bird. In any case keep sick and well ones separate, and particularly take care to prevent drinking from same vessel or trough. Keep children away from the sick fowls. A little ginger and cayenne pepper in the food is good.

## HORTICULTURE

### The Farmer's Interest in Forestry

The farmer, to my mind, is not in a class by himself, but he is, in the first place, a citizen, like any other citizens, which proud position entails on him all the benefits, as well as responsibilities, of citizenship. The farmer's interest in forestry, therefore, in the first place, is exactly that of any other citizen.

Forestry, in its broadest sense, means the rational use of forests for supply of a most needful material, and for such other incidental benefits as are claimed for forest growth in its influence on waterflow, climate, soil conditions, etc.

The first need, if we are to be interested in any subject, is to have knowledge of it to a certain degree. The first need to determine what is rational management of a property is knowledge of that property.

Hence, the first need for a farmer who feels himself a citizen of a nation is to acquaint himself not merely with what are the conditions of his backyard, or of his farm, or of his town or country, or even province, but he must look out into the broad domain of his entire country, and get a conception of what is there, and what is going on there, so as to exercise his citizenship on broad lines.

I propose, therefore, to discuss briefly the forest conditions of Canada as a whole, as they present themselves to me. I must admit that, considering the great importance of this great timber interest of Canada, the ignorance regarding its conditions is rather remarkable. Improper patriotism, which tries to extol the good and overlooks or minimizes the bad, instead of trying to improve it, probably accounts for the misconceptions that are being propagated regarding Canada's timber. The truth is what every citizen should desire to know.

#### FOREST CONDITIONS OF CANADA

Canada has the reputation of being a great forest country—perhaps the best wooded country in the world. If by such statements the idea is to be conveyed that the larger portion of the land area is, or has been, covered by tree-growth of some sort, this may be true; for, of the three and a half million square miles or more which the Dominion boasts—an area larger than the United States, and not less than the whole of Europe—probably over fifty per cent. is woodland. Less than two hundred square miles in the southern central part are open, grassy prairie, or plain, and an unmeasured area north of a sinuous line from Fort Churchill to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, very closely corresponding to the summer isotherm of 50 degrees, and the northern peninsula of Ungava, are known as "the treeless barrens."

If, however, not merely woodland condition, but commercially valuable forest-growth, is considered—i. e., land covered with or capable of producing timber of sawmill size, located in sufficient area, and accessible to commercial exploitation—hardly two-thirds of an acre may answer that description, and which is half of its best value, and is unimproved.

The fact that the Dominion has a vast and unimproved forest-growth does not mean that it is a vast

areas in the Northwest Territories are still unexplored, except along river courses, but a knowledge of the climatic, geological and topographical conditions, and a partial knowledge of actual forest conditions, permits the above estimate. The timber which is found scattered over the northern country—much of it devastated by fires—is mostly of inferior character, and all needed, eventually, for local use. There are not anywhere, as in the United States, extensive, continuous areas of good timber; such timber occurs mostly in smaller or larger areas, scattered among poorer areas.

As in the United States, floristically, two regions may be recognized, namely, the Pacific and the Atlantic forest. Within these, a number of sub-types are found.

The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the eastern Townships of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence river, form a region by themselves, which may be called the Acadian, a continuation of the Appalachian Mountain system, wooded similarly to the State of Maine, spruce being the main commercial timber. The St. Lawrence valley, from Lake Huron to the mouth, can be differentiated into three sub-types. The peninsula of Ontario—the garden spot of Canada—where half its population lives, climatically most favorably situated, and with richest soil of glacial deposits on limestone, represents the rich, varied hardwood type of the Middle States and Michigan, once of magnificent development, but now mostly removed to make room for farms. A less-varied hardwood forest, mixed with conifers, covered the second division on the shores of Lake Ontario, and the Upper St. Lawrence and Lower Ontario valleys, as far as Quebec, but is now also mostly removed or culled of its values. The Lower St. Lawrence valley, from Quebec east, varying in width from six to twenty miles, shows a further reduction of hardwood species and prominence of conifers. North of the St. Lawrence valley extends to the Arctic seas the "Laurentian plateau," the oldest land area of the North American continent, of Archæan rocks, little diversified topographically; the "Height of Land," a low range of hills and ridges, forming the dividing line between the watersheds of the St. Lawrence river and Hudson's bay. The area of the southern slope of this plateau is the principal forest region of Canada at present, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec sharing about equally in it, with Ontario somewhat in the advantage as to character of growth. It is a coniferous forest, with admixture of hardwood, mainly maple and paper birch, hemlock, white and red pine, which latter are largely cut out, but spruce and balsam remain mostly untouched as yet.

Beyond the Height of Land the timber pines soon drop out, except along the upper river courses, and the Great Northern or Sub-arctic forests, mainly spruce, balsam, larch, with aspen and balsam poplar, paper birch, and, on the poorer soils, Banksian or jack pine, stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains, and to the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

In the Pacific forest great local variation exists on account of rainfall conditions, the western slopes being humid, the eastern dry to arid. An arid interior, forestless plateau corresponds in character to the interior plateau of the United States. The coast timber (fir, cedar, hemlock and spruce), celebrated for its magnificent development, occupies the lower slopes and valleys of the coast in a belt rarely over fifty miles inland, ascending to altitudes of 1,500 and 2,500 feet, for 200 miles along the coast, and has an area of probably six million acres. A northern extension of simpler composition (hemlock and spruce) and poorer development, and some good timber on the higher slopes, increase the area of good timber to twelve or fifteen million acres, with a stand of perhaps 240 billion feet. The southern tier of the Rocky mountains, below the 53rd degree of latitude, contains another twelve to fifteen million acres of merchantable timber, which may add about 60 billion feet.

The balance is either inaccessible or too poor in quality for anything but strictly local use, especially in the northern portion, which is mainly lodge pole pine.

In the whole of Canada it will be difficult to find as much as 600 billion feet of saw material, although there are unmeasured quantities of pulpwood. What does this large figure mean? If the present mill capacity only is to be supplied, this "stock on hand" could supply them probably for more than a century; but, unless Canada

is to stand still, and its population or trade to remain at its present level, a continuous increase of demand for wood materials must be looked for.

Our neighbors of the south are rapidly nearing the exhaustion of their timber supplies. When we are informed that their annual demand at present is for 40 billion feet of saw material, we may realize that our supplies are indeed scanty. We may double these estimates, and yet, with the increasing use of wood materials, we could not supply the needs of the United States for more than 20 to 30 years.

This means that prices for timber are bound to continue to rise, and here, if for no other grounds, the farmer, too, must take an interest in forestry.

From these statements, it is to be seen that the real timber area—not mere woodland—of Canada is very limited, and will soon have been exhausted. It behooves, therefore, every Government and every citizen to see whether a more rational use of the small balance may not be inaugurated; whether the destructive forest fires may not be stopped, which, if they do not destroy much of the mature timber, do destroy the young growth, the promise of the future which might make the revenue derived from the timber perpetual.

Mere pocket interest should stop the careless destruction by irrational logging and by fires.

That the fires destroy not only the wood materials of the future, but the very soil, and create an annually-growing desert area in all parts of Canada, seem hardly to be realized by those who, like most farmers, sit at home.

Nearer at home, the farmer's interest naturally is, or should be, in his own wood-lot.

When the first settlers in the Eastern Provinces hewed their farms out of the forest, turning into pasture and field the larger part of their holdings, they left parts uncut for their domestic wood supply—the farm wood-lot. This was to furnish fence-posts and rails, repair-wood for buildings and implements, and, above all, fuel. It was natural to clear the better land first, and to leave for the wood-lot the poorer parts; and this is proper. Unsuitableness of the ground for farm use, and inconvenience of location, were probably the main or only considerations by which the wood-lot was reserved. It is not likely that the idea of a timber crop, which could be reaped and re-grown at will, like other farm crops, had been present either in locating or in using the wood-lot. It was considered merely a storehouse of material from which the farmer might draw at any time to supply his needs. If the intention had been to make it serve its purpose continuously, it was certainly, in most cases, treated most improperly, culled and cut without any regard to reproduction. Instead of using first the dead and dying, the crooked and inferior trees, the limbs and leavings, for fire-wood, and thus improving the condition of the remaining growth, body-wood of the best trees was considered none too good for the stove, and the best trees of the best kind were chosen for posts, fence-rails and other inferior uses.

As a consequence of this culling system, which left only undesirable kinds of trees—the weeds among tree-growth—many wood-lots have become well-nigh useless—mere weed patches. Many have ceased to supply even the domestic fire-wood. The soil, which was of little use for anything but a timber crop, is rendered still less useful under this treatment, and, in addition, being compacted by the constant running of cattle, the starting of a crop of seedlings is made nearly impossible. It would not pay to turn it into a field or pasture; the farm has by so much lost in value, simply because the woodlot was worked like a mine, instead of like a crop. If, after cutting the original growth, a new crop sprang up, this was merely an accident or natural sequence, not a result secured by a deliberate effort or premeditated plan, except in sporadic cases. In the deciduous forest, composed of broad-leaf trees, the sprouting capacity of the stumps was responsible for re-growth, and many wood-lots became sprout-lands, which were cut over and over again, also without any care for the stocks, and, by this neglect and the browsing of cattle, became poorer and poorer.

Now, especially in the peninsula of Ontario, the stores of the farm wood-lots have begun to show signs of exhaustion, and, indeed, during the late anthracite coal strike in the United States a real fuel famine was experienced in some parts of

this section. It is, therefore, proper time to look after the recuperation of these mismanaged wood-lots, and, by the judicious use of the axe cutting out the poor kinds and poor individuals, and giving chance for more valuable kinds to develop, to put these lots in better producing condition.

Moreover, a considerable portion of almost any farm contains land not fit for farm use, because of soil conditions, abandoned pastures and slashes, being too rocky, too dry, too wet. These are the very portions of the farm that should be devoted to tree-growth. In Southern Ontario alone, 20 to 25 per cent. of the farms are in that condition. The true farmer abhors waste, and it would be to his interest if he used this soil, these waste corners, for the only crop that will pay—a timber crop.

Besides covering up unsightly parts, which if visible, reduce the value of a farm, and besides growing the needed wood supply, often the conditions of the farm in general are improved by a forest-growth, which may act as a wind-break to protect the neighboring field against evaporation, a soil cover to prevent erosion and washing of the soil, or it may preserve the flow of a spring which in the open would dry out.

As to the profitableness of such wood-lot-planting, this is in the first place indirectly to be found in an improvement of the general looks of the farm, and otherwise as stated, but eventually in the wood product.

While, under varying conditions, the actual cost and result will, of course, vary, it is safe to figure that planting can be done at a cost of considerably within \$10 per acre. The knowing farmer should, indeed, be able to do it at half that cost. It would be a poor acre, indeed, that did not produce, if properly tended, at a rate of a cord per year during the first twenty-five years, so that at that time a yield of twenty-five cords should result. This will then have cost, compounding planting cost at 5 per cent., \$16.90, or 68 cents a cord, which at that time, even for fuel-wood, will not be a high figure. But, to be sure, fence-post and other valuable more material will be cut from such wood-lots; and, if the crop is allowed to grow longer, the result would improve.

That forestry pays in the long run, is so convincingly proved by European experience that it needs no other argument. At the time when the German forest administrations began their operations, market and forest conditions were somewhat similar to ours. At present, they make regularly every year, without cutting into capital from \$3 to \$6 per acre per year in the smaller administrations, with 200,000 to 500,000 acres, and \$2 to \$3 for the larger forest administrations which control millions of acres.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the United States has lately gone into the business of planting for railroad ties. Their forestry figures are as follows:

Cost of land at \$10, at 4½ per cent. for forty years .....	\$58.16
Cost of plant-material and planting, \$10, at 4½ per cent. for forty years ...	58.16
Taxes, 3 cents per annum, at 4½ per cent. for forty years .....	3.21
Management and protection, 15 cents, at 4½ per cent. for forty years .....	16.05
Cost of sawing and hewing 400 ties, at 10 cents .....	40.00
Cost of hauling 400 ties, at 5 cents .....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$195.58

By the above estimate, the initial investment of \$20.00, together with the annual recurring charges for taxes, management, and protection, would pay compound interest charges of 4½ per cent. per annum, and, in addition, at the end of the period, 400 ties would be produced per acre, at a cost of 48 cents each, which is less than the market price of such ties to-day.

The Ontario government took a wise step last year in buying up waste lands in the Province and planting them to timber. It is the proper policy for the government to do this on extensive tracts, but every individual farmer can do it, with the same satisfaction, on his limited waste areas.—DR. B. E. FERNOW, Prof. of Forestry, Toronto University.



nothing to create envy in the minds of my neighbours, if a man is anxious to mak money at pharming (nowdaze) thur ain't no need fur him to advortize the fact.

i think my letter to your paper explained the difference atween theoreckital, and good old-fashioned mussle and bone pharming. i will now drop the subjeck, and tell yew about selling wheat to the Illevator, i tuk a load of wheat to the Illevator, and we had a dispoote wether it wur l Hard or l Feed, at last after comparing with his sample, the buyer and i by mutual konsent, agreed it wur a good 6 Nor., we nearly hed a scramble over the weight, my dog got on the scale wen he wur taken the tear of the wagon, and the buyer ses as i had taut my dog teu git on the scales, i told him e wur a perforator of the truth, he pologised, and ses he wur no perpretator of the truth, e hed known hissself for pharmers teu teach hat a dozen dogs teu git on scale wen the tear wur being taken, e wur a long time rekoning up wat my wheat cum teu, so i friendly like, vised him to git a ready rackoner, e said e wood and thanked me tur waiting patently, i ses az time wur of no account to him, i wood go to the Hot-hell, and hev my dinner, and he mite hev it redly when l got back, i hed my dinner, then went teu the bar, betor returning teu the Illevator, wen l got back, he hed finished hes kalkulashuns, an when l cum teu rackon on it up, i cum teu the konclusion, he hed mak a mistake, or wer a trying teu rob mi of 10 Dollars, sose i tells im pritty rugly, whats i thinks of im, e pologises and says, as he wer new teu the job, and hed not his ready rackoner handy, neou, Mr. iditor, that is the kind of man, sum ov the Illevator Cumpanies hev put teu buy, has ignoront ov figurs, has they ar ov gradeing, possibly yer thinks i ham a joking i aszure yu this iz gospil truth, i wil draw a veil over any unrefined langwidge, that i used on thet terrable occasion, enuf as bin sed about it, it wur rectified, and i wur contented wiff the ten Dollars. i will now konclude hoping thet (sumdaze) win the millenums cums everything will be put strate.

JOSHUA BILLING.

### Grenfell Agricultural Society Grain Show and Banquet

The Annual Winter Grain and Field Root Show, and Banquet of the Grenfell Agricultural Society on Thursday, December 3rd, was the most successful one in its history. In 1900 the directors, to encourage greater interest in the using of the best seed, offered a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best ten bushel lot of Red Fife wheat and fixed the grain show in December so as to give time for threshing to be over, and the grain properly fitted up. The result was very gratifying. The show of that year was a splendid one, Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head, Experimental Farm—an experienced and competent judge—declared it to be the best he had ever seen in the West, the Territorial Exhibition of 1894 not excepted. In 1906 the special prizes for Red Fife were greatly increased and extended. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes of \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, and \$10, respectively being offered. This year some of the directors and others who have become interested in the newer varieties of wheat such as Stanley, Preston, Huron, etc., complained that it was not fair that Red Fife should have a monopoly of the best prizes, that if there are other kinds better adapted to the country and more profitable to the average farmer, they should have an equal chance of proving themselves. The board finally decided on throwing the "Special" list open to all the best to win. Great interest was taken by the farmers in the district, and the number of entries for the Special Prize amounted to 19 or 190 bushels. The number in the class for the best 2 bushels, any variety, was 12, for white oats 15, and the total for the show 89. The judges were Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head, E. D. Eddy of the Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, and Mr. J. Bracken, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes. In the "Special Prizes" the winners were: 1st, R. A. Box, 2nd R. Wright, 3rd E. Adams, 4th A. Switzer, 5th W. Ingram.

It may be interesting to note that the Red Fife carried off every special prize, thus establishing its superiority as the standard in competition with all others. And it may be further noted that Mr. McKay pronounced this to have been the best grain exhibit he had ever seen.

The annual meeting of the society was held in the afternoon, and the secretary-treasurer's report showed a large cash balance with other acceptable assets as well.

J. Nicholls was re-elected president for the sixth time; 1st vice-president, James Fotheringham; 2nd vice-president, John Mitchell, with an excellent board of directors, of whom four are ladies, Mrs. Coy, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. T. W. Wright.

A banquet was held in the evening in the upper room of the Grenfell Milling Company's large implement warehouse, which had been specially fitted up and beautifully decorated. Between four and five hundred sat down to the tables, on which everything was of the best. The speakers were Prof. Murray, principal of the new University of Saskatchewan, Prof. Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the province; R. L. Lake, Esq., M. P.; Dr. Elliott, M. P. P.; J. Bracken and M. A. McKay.

### Alberta Agricultural Societies to Convene

The Fourth Annual Convention, and the annual meeting of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association will be held in the city of Calgary, at the Board of Trade Council Rooms, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 6th and 7th. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 6th, 1909, commencing at ten o'clock a. m. sharp.

Under the constitution of the association each society is entitled to send one delegate, and the railway fare of this delegate will be paid.

Part of the work of the association is arranging the dates for the fairs to be held in Alberta in 1909, so that the official judges provided by the Department of Agriculture can pass from one fair to the other without loss of time, and at as little expense as possible.

Each delegate is requested to bring forward any suggestion that his society may think will be in the interests of agricultural society work.

The program as at present drafted and issued by the secretary, E. J. Fream of Innisfail contains the following names set opposite addresses:

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; C. M. McRae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; H. A. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes; Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont.; C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Calgary; T. R. B. Henderson, Chief Weed Inspector, Edmonton; W. C. McKillican, Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary; A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton; M. D. Geddes, Calgary; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Director Experimental Farm, Lacombe; E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

This draft programme is subject to changes, and is submitted to give the societies an idea of the work which will be brought forward at the convention.

**If a man adds to what he knows about his own business the best ideas of others who have made a success at the same business, he should be in a position to get more out of life each day he lives than if he simply follows in the rut of habit. The value of a weekly interview with men who have done things and who are willing to tell how, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but for three cents every seven days, one can enjoy this benefit. But in this matter every man has the choice of first move. A subscription today will bring 52 copies of a paper containing more experiences of farming operations than any other available for Western farmers. Look up the terms for clubs.**

### The Manitoba Agricultural Societies Convention Program

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Through the medium of your paper I would like to suggest a slight change in the program of the convention of Manitoba Agricultural Society delegates from what we followed last year. I think at least two sessions should be set apart for free discussion by the delegates of methods that have been used to the advantage of the society, either as to number of exhibits, attractions, races and other schemes that have been tried by different societies; also all methods of raising funds to increase the prize list, the different forms of entry tickets used, how entries are listed and the prize winners kept track of, also the system of paying prize money. I think it would be a good plan to have someone read a paper on the subject and then leave the session open for discussion.

Last year every effort was made to carry out the program punctually, a very commendable thing, but no time was devoted to comparing notes as to what attractions had been found beneficial and what detrimental.

The question of circuiting the fairs will stand a lot of discussion, and also the best methods of judging, whether or not it is best to have the big breeders compete against the ordinary farmers with horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. I think a lot of valuable opinions could be got in this way. The officers of many societies would like to have the opinion of Principal Black, yourself and other authorities on this subject, if it is not too late to interfere with the arrangements for the program.

Haniota. H. A. Fryson.

Upon this suggestion Principal Black says: "I must agree with Mr. Fraser when he states in effect

that there ought to be a good deal of time at our conventions for discussion. I may say, however, that I have received one or two well prepared criticisms stating that, last year, too much time was spent in discussion of just such subjects as Mr. Fraser mentions, and I have concluded that it is difficult to put anything on the program that will satisfy everyone interested in the improvement of our agricultural societies. You will remember that, last year, there were four distinct periods given over for discussion during the first afternoon, and, in order that we might have such questions discussed which are mentioned in Mr. Fraser's letter, I arranged for special sessions for the presidents and secretaries of shows. Our program for this year is now practically completed and we have arranged to give a good deal of time for the discussion by delegates of questions concerning the management of shows. This will give an opportunity for those who wish to raise the question of shutting out large breeders to present their views.

"In regard to the question of circuiting the fairs it ought to be understood that we have never insisted on any fair coming into our circuits. That matter has been left optional with the directors. A special session this year is being held for the representatives of shows wishing to be arranged in circuits and at this session an opportunity will be given to question the present system."

### Canada's Crops

The Census and Statistics Bureau of the Dominion Government has given out the following compiled estimates regarding the quantity and value of field crops in Canada.

An area of 27,505,463 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which, computed at average local market prices has a value of \$432,533,000. Details of the area, yield and values for each kind of crop are shown in the following:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Fall Wheat.....	770,400	18,798,000	\$16,253,000
Spring Wheat....	5,839,900	93,636,000	74,975,000
Oats.....	7,941,100	250,377,000	96,489,000
Barley.....	1,745,700	46,762,000	21,353,000
Potatoes.....	503,600	66,495,000	34,819,000
	Acres	Tons.	Value.
Hay and clover ..	8,210,900	11,450,000	121,884,000

Fall wheat with a yield of 24.40 bushels per acre shows a value of \$21.10, and spring wheat, with 16 bushels, shows \$12.84. The total value of the wheat harvest in the northwest provinces is \$72,424,000, and in the rest of the Dominion \$18,804,000. The value of all field crops in Prince Edward Island is \$9,408,000, Nova Scotia \$20,083,000, New Brunswick \$18,042,000, Quebec \$80,896,000, Ontario \$185,308,000, Manitoba \$66,660,000, Saskatchewan \$37,614,000 and Alberta \$14,522,000. Figures for British Columbia are not available. The average value of field crops for the Dominion in the year is \$15.72 per acre.

### Let the Schools Advertise the Country

Visitors and prospective purchasers of land are influenced by the attractiveness or non-attractiveness of the homes in a locality. Those influences which affect a community have a similar effect on the country at large. In other words, if the homes of Canada's farmers were kept in a high state of repair, and brightened by the planting of trees and flowers, and the erection of neat fences where fences are necessary, much would be accomplished by way of increasing the rural population by the acquisition of desirable citizens from other countries, and also by the retention of our own upon the farms. The better class of newcomers, and those with capital, prefer to locate in a district that has ear-marks of progressiveness.

At best, civic improvement in rural Canada is destined to be tardy. Steps should be taken to make it thorough. In no way can this be done more successfully than by interesting the boys and girls. An important factor in the solution then, must be a campaign through the public schools. Grown people realize the advisability of home-beautification, but only a small percentage of them can be induced to take steps to bring about that desirable condition.

Naturally, the most encouraging results would be secured where teachers were adepts in the art of home adornment. The summer courses for teachers, including nature study and kindred subjects, and the gradually increasing attention paid to this work in normal training, are doing much to augment the usefulness of teachers of rural schools in that regard. But there is not one teacher in a hundred who cannot follow directions concerning this laudable work, if such are prepared along moderate and practical lines. Furthermore, not one in one hundred would object to making this a feature of the weekly programme, or even to advising ratepayers throughout the section. Every true teacher delights in such work.

### The Alberta Farmer's Association Convention Next Month

The annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Association will be held at Edmonton on January 13, 14, and 15 beginning at 10 o'clock of the 13th. Each local organization is entitled to send one delegate for each ten fully paid up members, provided the local branch is not indebted to the central executive. Many important matters are to be discussed at the annual meeting and every branch is requested to send a full complement of delegates.

Some of the business of the convention will be the hearing and disposal of the following notices of motion. By the Directors of the Central Association on the matter of Compulsory Hail Insurance, asking for a resolution from the delegates.

By the Directors of the Central Association a draft agreement between the A. F. A. and the C. S. of E., a copy of which has already been received by all branches.

By Mr. Jackman, of East Clover Bar Branch: That Section 5 of the Constitution be amended by dividing the province into six districts, following the boundaries of the constituencies of Edmonton, Strathcona, Red Deer, Calgary, Macleod and Medicine Hat, as they appear for the federal parliament and that the delegates from each of these districts elect one director to represent the district on the Central Board, such directors so elected to compose the Board of Directors.

By Mr. Goodall, of Tring Branch: That in the opinion of this association it is desirable to secure an alteration in the Herd Ordinance, enforcing same during the whole year instead of between May 15th and October 30th as at present.

By Mr. Montgomery, of Ranfurly branch: That the bounty on coyotes and wolves be immediately placed in force by the Provincial Government.

By Mr. Montgomery: That we are desirous of having the ground squirrel and pocket gopher question discussed at the annual convention, and that we suggest inoculation of some contagious disease peculiar to the pocket gopher as one means of extermination of same.

By Mr. Montgomery: That we deem it a wise and beneficial move on the part of each branch of the A. F. A. to appoint a financial agent to look after their Want and For Sale column, and also that the agent, duly appointed, advertise once a month, at least, in the official organ.

By Mr. Goodall: Resolved that it is desirable that the Alberta Farmers' Association be incorporated and that the means to this end should be the introduction of a Friendly Societies Act under which this Association and similar ones could be incorporated.

By Mr. Lowe, of Burnt Lake Branch: That Section 26 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the words "or member" after the word "officer" where it occurs on the first line of said section.

By Mr. Lyster, of the Wacy Lake Branch: That Local Improvement Districts be empowered to impose a small special tax for the purpose of securing and distributing poison to exterminate gophers, when petitioned by two-thirds of the resident ratepayers of the district to do so.

By Mr. Smith, of Innisfail Branch: That this Association shall have the power to take up, examine into and defend, any grievance, hardship or case of litigation and carry it through the courts, if necessary, in defense of its members, and that this shall be added to the constitution.

Other general matters which will be brought up for consideration is a report from the Chilled Meat Committee, appointed in July last. A report from the Inter-provincial Conference, with copies of petitions which have been circulated throughout the three prairie provinces.

At the request of several of the branches on the C. N. R. the matter of railways fencing their tracks has been taken up, and as the Railway Commission will probably hold a sitting in Alberta at an early date, and the Association has already been asked to become a party to the complaints of the Stock Associations. The A. F. A. has already asked to have the matter of railways being compelled to provide proper cattle guards at all crossings, enquired into and this will be considered. To this should be added: That the Railway Commission give an expression of opinion that the law as it stands requires the right of way of railways to be fenced and guarded, or if the law does not provide for that, that an order be passed to this effect. The railway companies be compelled to provide guards, and that the law be amended to provide for that. This is probably other matters relating to the railway question will be brought up.

Reduced rates will be seen on the railway lines. Each class of fare will be reduced to the fare first class ticket. The standard certificate. The return trip. The Innisfail.



W. H. PETERS, B. S. A.  
Recently appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

### Manitoba Grain Growers to Convene

At an executive meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in Winnipeg, last week, it was decided to hold the annual convention in Brandon on January 19, 20, and 21. All the branches are being notified of the convention and a full representation is expected.

The executive also discussed the matter of the appointment by the government of a successor to the late Hon. Thos. Greenway, as railway commissioner from the West and a resolution was prepared to submit to the government urging the appointment of someone who is either a farmer or who views transportation questions from the view point of the producing classes. The attention of the government is drawn to the fact that a good deal of the work of the Board of Railway Commissioners would, in future, have to do with the transportation of farm products and questions affecting freight rates and express charges on those commodities arising between the producer and traders in those commodities, and that the constitution of the board should be such that the producers would feel that their interests were represented on the Board, by some one whose training had been such as to enable them to view those questions from the practical and rural rather than from the legal or business view point.

## MARKETS

Trade in grain has not been active but prices hold firm and wheat even made gains last week.

There were only four market days last week, consequently the volume of business transacted was not large.

The old problem of prices on the American side as compared with Canadian markets is vexing the minds of both producers and dealers. The spread between the prices on either side of the line has become so great that people are justified in asking if there is not some unnecessary restrictions on the free marketing of Canadian grain. Take American No. 1 Northern at Duluth on Thursday last. The quotation was 109½, while at Fort William our No. 1 Northern, admitted a better wheat, was quoted at 98½, and for American No. 3 Northern, which is practically our number 4, the price was 103½ against our 86½. The stock explanation for this ambiguous situation is that American millers have to have high grade wheat so badly that they are compelled to pay the highest price, but what the Canadian wants to know is if high grade wheat is worth so much to the American miller why is it not worth more to the Canadian and British miller? The higher prices in the States are attracting quite a large amount of Canadian wheat across the line in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to such an extent that the business men of many of the Canadian border towns have been quite unwell. Prices in the West are generally higher than in the East, and the market is generally better.

Wheat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
No. 1 Northern	98½	98½	98½	98½
No. 2 Northern	95½	95½	95½	95½
No. 3 Northern	91½	91½	91½	91½
No. 4	86½	86½	86½	86½
No. 5	82½	82½	82½	82½
No. 6	76½	76½	76½	76½
Feed	67½	67½	67½	67½
Rejected 1-1 Northern	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rejected 1-2 Northern	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rejected 1-2 Northern	87½	87½	87½	87½

Oats—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
No. 2 White	36½	36½	36½	36½
No. 3 White	35	35	35	35
Feed	35	34½	34½	34
Feed 2	34	34	34	34

Barley—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
No. 3	46	46	46	46

Flax—  
No. 1 N. W. 120  
No. 1 Manitoba 118

There is every reason for confidence in the future of wheat prices. Stock are low and the wheat-eating public seems able to pay the prevailing prices or even higher. The quotations on the option market for last week were:

Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec.	97½	98½	97½	97½
Jan.	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	101½	102	101½	102
July	102½	102½	102½	102½
Oats—				
Dec.	37½	37½	37½	36½
May	41½	41½	41½	41½

Tuesday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec.	98½	98½	98½	98½
Jan.	98	98	97½	97½
May	102	102½	101½	101½
July	103	103	103	103
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	41½	41½	41½	41½

Wednesday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec.	97½	98½	98½	98½
Jan.	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	101½	102½	101½	102
July	103	103	103	103
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	41	41	41	41½

Thursday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec.	98½	98½	98½	98½
Jan.	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	103½	103½	103½	103½
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36½	36½	36½
Jan.	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	41½	41½	41½	41

### PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Wholesale prices:

CREAMERY BUTTER—	Price
Fancy, fresh-made bricks	35
Storage, bricks	29 @ 30
Creamery, solid	28 @ 29

DAIRY BUTTER—	Price
Extra fancy prints	24 @ 26
Dairy in tubs	21 @ 23
Cooking butter	19 @ 21

EGGS—	Price
Manitoba fresh candled	32 @ 34
Cold storage (candled)	26½ @ 27
Pickled	27
Ontario, glycerined	26 @ 29

POULTRY (Retail prices).	Price
Turkeys, Manitoba (fancy dry plucked, drawn, heads and feet removed)	21 @ 22
Turkeys, Manitoba	18 @ 19
Turkeys, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	18 @ 20
Spring chicken, per lb.	15
Boiling fowl	11 @ 12½
Ducks	15
Geese, per lb.	15

### LIVE-STOCK

Supplies of live-stock are coming mostly from Manitoba and points in eastern Saskatchewan. Most of the cattle are butchers' for which as high as \$4.00 per cwt. live weight is being paid, but a great many good ones \$2.25 to \$3.00. Hogs are quoted at \$5.50 for light and \$4.50 for heavy and light.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### People and Things the World Over

Donald Grant Mitchell, better known as Ik Marvel, died at his Connecticut home at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His best known books are "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life."

John Dancy, a German laborer, living in Hull Que., died alone in the hospital there. Among his possessions was found a will bequeathing \$12,000 to a Montreal priest to be spent for charitable purposes.

Two ladies, Miss Jessie C. Macmillan and Miss F. H. Simson, have argued their own case before the House of Lords. The question involved was whether women graduates of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh have the right to vote in the election of the parliamentary representative of those universities.

### The Year's Good

Too great the sum of my year's good to reckon,  
So many memories sweet and tender beckon;  
Of glad white days when hills and fields of clover  
With tiny crystal stars were covered over;  
Of young new days when maples swung their tassels,  
And feathered things in treetops built their castles  
When gold and purple flags the iris flaunted  
And all the whole wide, outdoor world was haunted  
With sweet expectancy, then June, bright comer,  
And all the gold fulfilment of the summer;  
The mellow peace and hush of autumn's reigning,  
Those days before she went, of tender feigning  
That summer had returned and joy must follow,  
When opal haze she left on hill and hollow.  
Oh this, dear Christ, to-day is my Thanksgiving,  
I thank Thee for this whole sweet year of living.  
—Christian World.

### New Year Rejoicings in Many Lands

The custom of making New Year's calls came originally from China, where such calls are one of the main features of the brilliant and lengthy New Year's celebration. Every Chinaman pays a visit to each of his superiors and receives one from each of his inferiors. Images of gods are carried in procession to the beating of a deafening gong, and mandarins go by hundreds to the Emperor and that apparently much-maligned sovereign, the Dowager Empress, with congratulatory addresses. Their robes are gorgeously embroidered and are heavy with gold. The younger people call upon the elder. Children call upon their parents, pupils pay their respects to their teachers. A light collation is offered every visitor, but it is to be noted, no wine is served. Tea takes the place of any stronger drink. In China gentlemen never call upon the ladies, but up each other, and the women also make social visits among themselves. Nor is one obliged, happily, to make all his calls on one day, for all calls made before the fifteenth of the month are considered correct. These calling customs have obtained in China from earliest ages.

The New Year's practices in China had their origin far back in the night of time. The supreme importance of the festival, which eclipses that of any other in the Celestial empire, seems to inhere in the fact that New Year's Day is regarded as the birthday of the whole community. When a child is born he is considered to be a year old, and he remains a year old until the annual birthday of the Mongolian race, when another year is credited to him. Every Chinese boy looks eagerly forward to New Year's Day and would be much

disappointed and severely punished if he were deprived of any of the celebrations and feasting, which last a full month. Every one is supposed to have new clothes for the occasion; and in both China and Japan the gentle custom prevails that all debts must be paid and all grudges settled before the opening of the new year. Processions and illuminations and fireworks make the streets spectacular by day and by night and all night, and all the theatres are in full swing.

The custom of gift-giving at the New Year has long been in vogue in sunny France, where Christmas is a purely religious festival unmarked by the social delights of other lands. But New Year's Day is a great popular festival among the French, children and adults alike joining in its pleasures. It is a great family day. Paris is noisy all day long; nothing more brilliant could be imagined than the shop windows of Paris at the New Year. In Scotland, too, the practice of making presents is more prevalent at New Year's time, and the first of January is much more of a holiday

### The Foot-Path to Peace

A THOUGHT FOR THE OPENING YEAR BY HENRY VAN DYKE

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to dispise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's, except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.

than with us. The birth of the New year is announced in Scottish towns and cities by the striking of the local town hall clock on the hour of twelve, and followed by the ringing of the church bells. It is immediately after this that 'first footing' begins.

That is a unique and probably original custom of the children of Belgium, who spend the day trying to capture some member of the household, whose ransom is the provision of sweetmeats for all. The ancient idea of feasting prevails among the hospitable Norwegians and Swedes, who spread bountiful tables for New Year's guests. At Stockholm there is a grand public banquet in the Exchange, the central figure being the King, who feasts with his people in truly democratic fashion.

The New Year does not go unobserved by the great masses of population in the Indian Empire. The day is called "Hooly" and is a feast in honor of Krishna. Caste is temporarily laid aside and everybody joins in the carnival. The prevailing hue is red, as in China. Red powder is thrown as if it were confetti. Streams of red water are squirted upon passers-by. And this novel form of New Year greeting, it is said, is all taken in as good part as snowballing is by people in America.

Up in Esquimaux land as the year approaches its close, the New Year's committee, as it might be called, starts out on its novel mission, which is to visit every igloo and put out every light and fire in the village. This accomplished, they silently return in the dense darkness to the centre of the village and build a big bonfire, from which all the lights are rekindled, heralding renewed life and activity for the new year.—Leslie's Weekly.

### The Record of 1908

Nineteen hundred and eight has left us. To the anxious and the sick and the waiting it has had its full measure of days, but the busy—and, thank God, more of us are busy in Canada than are sick or anxious—feel that they have been cheated somehow out of some of those long days that at first of the year were resolutely devoted to things worth while. Not half of them are accomplished, even writing 1908 has not lost all its strangeness, and yet the year is done!

But speedily as it passed there was time for the world's workers to do something, and the world is all the better for having 1908. Such a definite forward movement has been made along most important lines, that the veriest croaker cannot point to its record and bewail the good old days when things were not as now.

Glance at a few indicators of progress. There are many.

Justice came further into her own in 1908. Every day reports investigation into the evil doings of the great who have been protected by their wealth and influence. Examples are not lacking where during this year, dishonesty and graft in high places have met with punishment as promptly as is meted out to the poor and defenceless criminal. Some have escaped, it is true, but not all and there will be fewer because of this year's work. A man no longer feels secure in dishonest practices and the cowardly one will quit.

The duty of the rich to the poor, of the strong to the weak, of the well to the sick has been recognized as never before. Millions of dollars have been spent in hospitals for the bodies, libraries for the minds, technical institutions for the energies of those who can use an opportunity if they can only get that opportunity. Prison reform and the prevention rather than the punishment of crime has grown from a student's theory to energetic practice, and men and women, the highest in the land, have worked during this year to remove this evil from our world. The tuberculosis scourge some years ago passed from the standing of a romantic and interesting way of the fading out of this life to a grim and horrible plague that was yearly devouring thousands of the finest flower of humanity. Nineteen hundred and eight saw the workers throwing off the paralysis of horror that came upon them with the full realization of its deadly power, and saw them girding themselves for a fight against the white plague. Now there are students, doctors, scientists, philanthropists, rich men, philosophers and men of action all actually working in anti-tuberculosis leagues to stamp out the enemy that incroached while we slept.

The growth of temperance sentiment in America has been one of the wonderful things of 1908. State after state has gone "dry" and Canadian municipalities without liquor licenses are an encouragingly large number. Prohibition may not entirely prohibit liquor selling and drinking any more than a prohibitive law against stealing or killing prohibits theft and murder. But when majorities vote for no liquor in a district, it means that the liquor business is losing its reputation and is being regarded with disfavor by the people generally. And what the people do not like—be it good or bad—has got to go. Closely connected with the strong temperance sentiment that is spreading through America, are the questions of personal purity, purity in politics and church union. The last named has advanced beyond all expectation, not so much in visible results as in the growth of the spirit of tolerance and good will that holds as its great principle

"In non-essentials, Charity;  
In essentials, Unity."

# THE QUIET HOUR

## HOME MANNERS

Better is a dry morsel, and quietness therewith, than an house full of good cheer with strife.—Prov. xvii. 1 (margin).

"She doeth little kindnesses Which most leave undone or despise, For naught that sets our hearts at ease, And giveth happiness or peace, Is low esteemed in her eyes."

A correspondent sent me the piece of poetry called "Write Them a Letter To-night," with the request that it might be inserted in the Quiet Hour, and it suggested a topic for this week's chat. We know quiet well that there is no place like home, and yet it is very seldom indeed that home is the peaceful, comfortable haven it ought to be. And the reason is usually because most people reserve their best manners for strangers, giving only second-best to the home people. Somebody has said: "Anyone can be kind to outsiders, but only good people are kind to home folk." And yet it is at home, for the most part, that we get the best chance to perfect good manners by practice. And it is at home that so many people cultivate the habit of rudeness until it becomes second nature, and they are rude to their nearest and dearest without knowing it. Rude words and rough tones make the home atmosphere painful. A little good-natured teasing between brothers and sisters only adds spice and piquancy to their friendly comradeship; but when the teasing really hurts the feelings of the weaker party, the fun becomes as brutal as the pelting of frogs in the fable. A boy who would be horrified at the idea of hitting a girl or a little brother, will often hurt them far more by cutting words.

Home courtesy is worth far more than grand furniture or carpets. Why do so many strain every nerve to make the home beautiful? Surely it is with the aim of making it a pleasant and agreeable place. And yet a home where rude words or unmannerly acts are frequent is anything but pleasant, no matter how magnificent it may be in appearance. Over and over again Solomon repeats the statement that it is better to dwell in a wilderness, or in the corner of the housetop, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. I think that anyone who had experienced such a condition of things would fully agree with him.

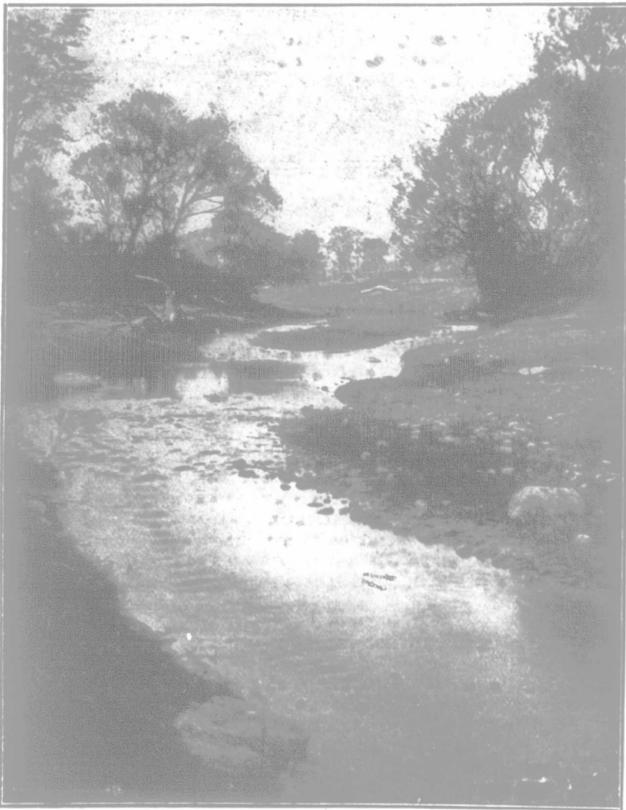
God places us in families, joins us together by the strong bond of family affection; but the very closeness of the intimacy has its danger. The weav spots in the strongest character are plainly visible to his own family, and it is always necessary to exert forbearance if the harmony of the home is to be preserved flawless. It is so easy to say the cutting word that may rankle for years: "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city."

But, on the other hand, the priceless blessing of harmonious home life is within the reach of the poorest. Everyday courtesy, to relations as well as to strangers, is one of the marks of a really great and noble nature. Our Lord's courtesy is easy and beautiful as the restful green of the quiet grass or the peaceful blue of the summer sky. He addressed the poor sinful Samaritan women at the well with gentle grace, was quietly courteous to the cowardly Roman governor, and even met the loathsome kiss of a false friend with unruffled politeness. And yet He was not always smooth and polished like a silky courtier. Sometimes His fierce indignation against hypocrisy found vent in scorching, terrible words. Some people are so bent on being polite that they be-

come insincere and untruthful. Their expression of opinion is worth nothing, because they are ready to sacrifice everything if only they can be agreeable. If Christ's courtesy had been simply a veneer, if He had set His heart on pleasing everybody, He would never have been crucified. His words came from the depths of a heart of burning love, and sometimes it was necessary to express horror of sin in words awful enough to wake a soul that was torpid with spiritual poison.

But fierce indignation was an exceptional and sad necessity, while gentle courtesy was the natural expression of His heart and of His perfect self-control. He could be roused to righteous anger, but no personal insults succeeded in irritating Him. How different we are. Even when we can control our words, the inner vexation is revealed by tone or look or gesture.

Courtesy is a plant we should cultivate carefully, though it must never



BY BROOK AND MEADOW.

crowd sincerity out. Bishop Paget says: "Courtesy . . . is far more than a decoration or luxury of leisurely excellence. But it is in contact with those who are growing perfect in it, those who never fail in it, that one may more nearly realize its greatness. In seeing how every part of life is lit and hallowed by it, how common incidents, daily duties, chance meetings, come to be avenues of brightness, and even means of grace; how points of light come quivering out upon the dull routine of business, or the conventionality of pleasure; how God is served through every hour of the day,—it is in seeing this that one may come to think it far from strange that for His beginning of miracles our Saviour chose an act of courtesy."

## HOPE.

I wish to thank the writers of the following letters for their cheering messages.

Dear Friend Hope—I am glad to say that the messages in the Quiet Hour have interested me so much that I think no money could buy their worth.

As the mariner in the midst of a storm longs for the break of day, by the eye of faith and the aid of revelation, we can feel the wind of that fresh morning breaking in upon us.

Christians, never despond in temptation, nor repine under losses, but bear all with a smile, for the eternal joys of Heaven far exceed the brief sufferings of earth. If sanctified, every trial is a treasure, each wound a scar of glory, each drop of grief will glitter a diamond in the Christian's crown of bliss.

So I will close with a few verses, thanking the writer of the Quiet Hour for its goodness.

MAY DENHOLM.

## MY BEST FRIEND

"Who smiled unseen when, weak and wee, A babe I lay on mother's knee? Who sheltered all my infancy? 'Twas Jesus.

"Who keeps me now at work and play? Who gives me what I need each day? Who guards me from the evil way? 'Tis Jesus.

verse of God's Holy Word might be a light to them.

"Count thy many mercies o'er; Count them one by one, It will surprise you to see What our God hath done."

The greatest mercy is in God giving His only begotten Son to die for us. The next mercy is the rising sun. What would we do without it? God maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good. Another great mercy is the lovely water. How long could we live without that? And we may go on counting our mercies from day to day.

"Oh, for the peace of a perfect trust, My loving God in Thee, Unwavering faith that never doubts Thou chooseth best for me. Best, though my plans be all upset, Best, though the way be rough, Best, though my earthly store be spent; In Thee I have enough. Best, though my health and strength be gone, Though weary days be mine, And even though disappointments come, They, too, are best for me. To wean me from this changing world, And lead me nearer Thee, Oh, for the peace of a perfect trust, That looks away to Thee, That sees Thy hand in everything, In great events or small, That bears Thy voice—a Father's voice— Directing for the best. Oh, for the peace of a perfect trust, A heart with Thee at rest."

Hoping you may be spared long to write in "The Farmer's Advocate." H. W.

## WRITE THEM A LETTER TO-NIGHT

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or hall, But stay in your room to-night; Deny yourself to the friends that call, And a good long letter write. Write to the sad old folks at home, Who sit when the day is done With folded hands and downcast eyes, And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble "Excuse my haste, I've scarcely the time to write," Lest their brooding thoughts go brooding back To many a by-gone night, When they lost their needful sleep and rest And every breath was a prayer That God would leave their delicate babe To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more use For their love and counsel wise, For the heart grows strongly sensitive When age has dimmed the eyes; It might be well to let them believe You never forget them quite, That you deem it a pleasure, when far away, Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends Who make your pastime gay, Have half the anxious thought for you That the old folks have to-day. The duty of writing do not put off, Let sleep or pleasure wait, Lest the letter for which they looked and longed, Be a day or so late, too late. For the sad old folks at home, With locks and hair turning white, Are longing for the love of the absent one, And for the thought!

# LITERARY SOCIETY

## REPLY TO O. A.'S. ARGUMENT

FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you permit me, as one of your many readers, a space in the "Farmer's Advocate" for a reply to your correspondent of Nov. 4th, on "Making and drinking wine at home"? He is broad-minded enough to say he will change his ground if he can be brought to see that he is not entirely in the right. Well, then, O. A., (for such are his initials) let us talk this thing over in a quiet, friendly fashion, and prove whether this question of drinking intoxicants is right or wrong. You mention the marriage feast of Cana. Shall we commence there? You will be aware, as all well-read men are, that two kinds of wine are mentioned in the Bible—one a curse and the other a blessing. Moses says, "Their wine was the wine of Sodom, the poison of dragons, the venom of asps." While Isaiah says in the 65th chapter, "As the new wine is formed in the cluster, and one says, destroy it not for there is a blessing in it." There are two kinds of wine in common use today—the pure unfermented juice of the grape, and the intoxicating wine of which we are warned to "look not upon when it is red and giveth its color in the cup when it moveth itself aright (movement indicating fermentation), for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." I take it you know the Jews were in the habit of pressing out large quantities of grapes, straining the juice and then boiling it down until the water evaporated, and a thick jelly was formed. This, mixed with milk, was considered a great dainty, and always used at feasts. Hence when the Holy Ghost wanted to impress on the people the value of the joys of salvation he uses this as a symbol, and says through Isaiah, "Come; buy wine and milk without money and without price. Pliny, the Roman historian, contemporary with Paul and Timothy says there were 180 kinds of wine in that country at that time, and out of these 180 only one would burn (i. e., intoxicate). The wines of Hebron and the wines of Lebanon were preserved by boiling and adding water to the jelly as required—some 8 parts, some 10, some 1. Here is a food called wine, neither in quality or nature like the intoxicating wine of to-day. Had some of the old Bible worthies partaken of the Lord's wine instead of that they manufactured themselves they would not have got drunk and lost their characters. True, the Saviour said, "I will not drink henceforth of the fruit of the vine, etc." Does not this prove the beverage was the pure juice of the fruit?

No! I am not forgetting the marriage in Cana, wedding feasts at that time, and at the present day, last a week, sometimes two weeks, according to the wealth and position of the parties principally concerned. This particular one must have continued some days, for it seems the guests had drunken all the wine provided at the commencement. Yet you hear the mother explaining the situation to her Son in a quiet matter-of-fact way, and you see the servants obeying the orders at once as if they thoroughly understood them and the Governor of the Feast able to test the quality of the wine provided. If the first wine was of an intoxicating nature, some of the guests, at any rate, would have been drunk by this time, and do you think it possible that the Christ would make them a further supply, and thus become a tempter to evil? The six water pots contained two or three firkins apiece, "and when you consider there are 8 gallons to a firkin, do you mean to tell me, O. A., that He who came to redeem us from all iniquity, to purify unto

Himself a peculiar people, jealous of good works," began His ministry or mission by supplying 126 gallons of intoxicating liquor to His mother and friends and disciples who had, later on, to go out and teach all nations, and that He did this to "show forth His glory"? Are we asked to believe that the Lord who loved us enough to lay down His life to save us made intoxicating wine and thus helped on the "Liquor Traffic"?

How soon 160 gallons of intoxicating wine would have changed that happy bridal party into a drunken orgie, disgusting and disgraceful beyond words!

In Leviticus, chapter 10, verses 8 to 11, we read, "The Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, 'Do not drink wine or strong drink, thou nor thy sons with these, when thou goest into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die, and it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations that ye may put difference

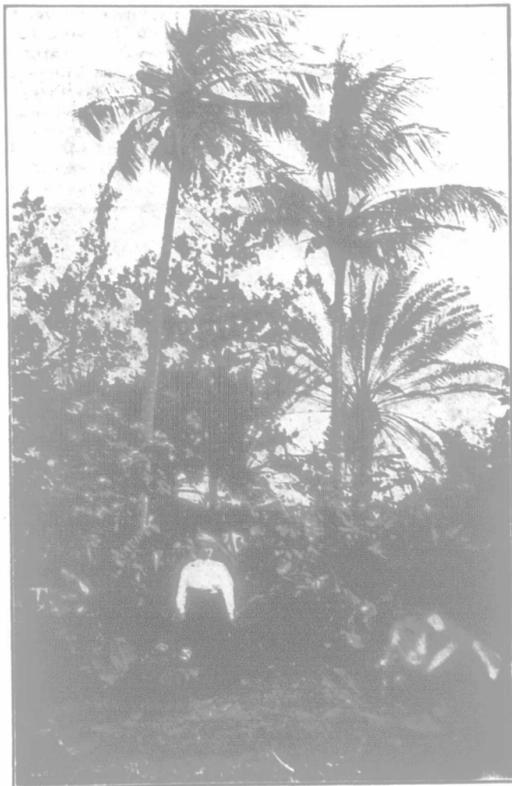
ample, Who is a safe model and sure leader that all people, old and young, black or white, can follow Him in perfect safety, and the feeblest child can be in no danger in following Christ, for all who follow Him are sure to lead sober, pure and loving lives. Can all people be "moderate drinkers" in safety? Let the 60,000 who died last year in Great Britain through alcoholic drinks answer. Let the 12,000 who died through alcohol in the States last year answer. I note what you say that "more people injure themselves with over-eating than over-drinking!" Possibly! But, even then—deplorable as the fact may be—no man through taking an extra plate of food would beat his wife and turn his little children out of doors, and, you add, "If all were well fed and clothed crime would be practically swept away." Was it so in Nero's case? Was it so with the Borgias? Was it so in Thaw's case, and 10,000 others whom prosperity has cursed and destroyed? You speak of the large farms in England where home-made wine and beer is given to the "hands" at meals. Beer was used thirty or forty years ago, and farmers made

"after history" of all your relations and friends and servants? John Gough said he "became a drunkard through first taking an occasional glass of wine at the village clergyman's table." In connection with my own family was a gentleman who had three fine sons (I beg your courtesy, Mr. Editor, a few minutes longer), and he told me once that he "always allowed the boys a glass of wine or beer as they choose at dinner every day!" I spoke of the danger, and he said just what my friend here says, "They will never take too much if they are allowed a moderate quantity every day!" I said nothing further. The gentleman was many years older than myself, and I thought he probably knew better than I did. The years went on. Those three boys were placed on splendid Yorkshire farms with stock and crop—everything to go on with—and the last I knew of them was that two of the lads had gone down in "delirium tremens," and the third sought, as a last chance, bread in a foreign land. Speaking of doctors, Sir Wm. Gull, who was physician to the late Queen, said, "I would say from my own experience that alcohol is the most destructive agent that we are aware of in this country. I would like to say that very large numbers of people in society are being slowly poisoned by it, and that without their knowledge." Sir Henry Thompson, F. R. S., says, "I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drinks taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

Sir Andrew Clark, F. R. C. S., Physician in Ordinary to the late Queen, and physician to the London Hospital, says, "As I looked over the wards to-day and saw how many owed their diseases to alcohol, I could but lament that the teaching about this question was not more direct, more decisive, more home-thrusting than ever it has been."

I am afraid my little talk with you, O. A., is lengthening out so much that our editor will be frowning, but I could furnish many more statements from our highest medical men, judges and professors. I have a wide personal experience, having worked long in the slums of the very London you mention. How I would love to have met a real, live physician who would "make all take fermented liquor with a properly prepared meal." If you would not mind supplying his name and address, some of my medical friends in the Old Country may yet make his acquaintance.

Charlotte Spooner.  
The Manse, Carleton Place, Sask.



BERMUDA FOLIAGE.

between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean!" See, too, what the Lord said by His Spirit in Proverbs, chapter 23, "Who hath woe, who hath sorrow contentions, babbling, wounds, redness of eyes, they that tarry long at the wine (note the definite article). In the old dispensation, God's people had to be abstainers from intoxicating wine or they broke the commandments concerning it. John the Baptist was the servant of the Lord between the old dispensation and the new. The Angel declared "he shall be great in the sight of the Lord and drink neither wine or strong drink." Now, if the Christ made intoxicating wine and sanctioned its use, His disciples who were there probably partook of it and thus entered into the category of moderate drinkers." This would have been lowering the standard of holiness as compared with that of the priests and John the Baptist, and as we know that the new dispensation is a better and purer dispensation than the old, Christ never gave His disciples intoxicating wine to drink. No! O. A., we who look up to the Sinless One as our pattern and ex-

ample, their beer from malt and hops, but now they are debarred, and the brewers have the sole licence, and I can give you the name of a Lincolnshire brewery where for years the foreman avowed they "never had a peck of hops on the place." Most breweries use chemicals instead—nuxvomica, coculus indicus, sugar of lead, green vitriol and arsenic. There were 17 deaths all at once in England in 1903, and the beer, when analyzed, was found to contain too large a percentage of the latter drug. No wonder our hospitals are filled with hundreds of people who are dying of diseases produced by intoxicants. Our jails are crowded with criminals, our workhouses, especially in the Old Country, are crammed with paupers, and thousands turn their backs on Heaven and the Noble Cause for which Christ died.

You speak of a home where wine and liquors were always on hand—rum, gin and brandy. In those old days, when whisky was unknown and total abstinence so petty a little worth, in many homes these things were considered "right and honorable," but did you ever learn the

## MAKING AND DRINKING WINE AT HOME

Mr. Editor:—I have been waiting and waiting for more letters to appear re wine making in the home, but have waited in vain. Am sorry so little interest is manifested in this important subject.

Your correspondent from British Columbia takes too liberal a view in regard to placing fermented or intoxicating liquors upon the table to be used at will. Where a few would stand, hundreds would go to ruin.

Perhaps I am a little straight-laced, but I think any other evil might be introduced into the home, on the plea of getting the family used to all things, just as well as the liquor habit which of all evils, takes away the reason and makes man a different being from what his maker intended him to be and his home a desolate place.

There is no use having temperance hygiene taught in our schools, nor forcing up lodges if the parents put the stuff on the table and advocate the use of intoxicants.

Had I space or time I could cite many an instance of otherwise grand men who



"Never mind the process. The result, when simplified, is this: that it will put one (that's you) and one (that's me) into one dear home (that's Harding's house) for all our days. Dost like the picture, love?"

Laughing, she came to his side of the fireplace. "Like it? How could I help it? I've got a score of pictures of it already in my imagination. The house is lovely, and that broad verandah and the tennis court will bring the girls here for games and teas. Mother can trot over every morning to give me domestic hints; Jess can keep house for you when I want to go up to the city. I can keep up my music and my reading."

"What a powerful imagination you have. I'm lost in admiration. But," meekly, "where do I come on your imaginary canvas?"

She looked at him a moment, and then came and stood behind his chair with a very tender look upon her face. He couldn't see it, which was a pity, but the tenderness was in her voice, and in the soft hands that were touching his face.

"Why, Jack," she said, "you're it—the foundation and the crown and the essence of all that new life, and if you weren't there, it could not be at all."

A week later found them by the fireplace again, again silent, again thinking. Christine's thoughts were only repetitions of the week before; not vain repetitions, for what is the use of changing thoughts or anything else when what you have is perfectly satisfactory? But if the human countenance is any guide to the feelings within, John Hamilton Osborne was in a very gloomy mood indeed.

"I think you have glowered at me long enough," said Chris, "and if you think so, too, you might begin to tell me what is wrong."

Jack transferred his scowl to the dancing flames, which had no right to be so merry.

"No, I'm not sick. No, I haven't found another girl I like better than you; and if that is your idea of the worst, I needn't wait to break it to you gently. The head of the firm has had an insane idea of starting a branch out west, and he called me into the office this afternoon to tell me that he had decided to send me out to establish the affair in a little nine-by-four hole on the prairie. Warner says there isn't a decent hotel in the place, nor a house to be got for love nor money. That explodes all those plans you made last week, and instead, I'll stick out on the prairie for two years, and you, little girl—I ought to set you free, but I can't." And there was very real misery in his voice.

There was silence for what seemed an endless time to poor, miserable Jack, sitting with his face hidden in his hands, and then came, at the same time, the gentle voice from behind him, and the touch of the loving hands on his shoulder

"Wait just a moment till I have re-adjusted my imagination, Jack. There now, I'm ready. I'll not write you one letter if you stay out there twenty years. Do you hear? Because—I—am—going—with—you." One hand slipped over his mouth. "Don't speak; it's my turn. Do you think for one moment that I need Harding's house, and tennis grounds, and teas, and the girls, and all my relations to add to my love for you to make up my life's happiness? I've got it all planned. We-won't live in any nasty hotel; we'll take a cabin and pretend it is a summer cottage (it could not be any more inconvenient and uncomfortable than that if it tried, could it?) At night you'll come home and build cupboards and shelves, and make furniture out of barrels and boxes, while I wash the supper dishes, and we'll be like the English servant, 'thoroughly domesticated and no beer.' Instead of friends and relations to teas, we'll take the lonely people and the children and cheer them up. 'Dost like the picture, love?' she quoted.

And John Osborne said never a word but inwardly rejoiced with exceeding joy that he had been counted worthy to receive the crown of the universe, a loving woman's unselfish love.

A HOBBY HARMONY

Dear Dame Durden:—

"Young girl enters car;  
Ten men stand, and there you are!  
Old maid enters car;  
Ten men sit, and there you are!"

Please do not regard the old maids who may visit the Ingle Nook in like manner, for we are sensitive creatures and easily discouraged.

Do I see some one smile when I mention mothers and daughters? Do not smile, laugh loud, and then listen:— One of the most important duties of a mother toward her daughter is fairness and truth in all things.

Curiosity and inquiry from the young should not be discouraged, for a bright child is not only curious but often persistently so, and the mother cannot be too patient in answering even trivial and somewhat difficult questions. Avoid mis-statements and flippant replies.

Should a question be asked that may not fairly be answered, say so, and to the "why not?" that will undoubtedly follow, explain that a better understanding, which a few years will bring, must be acquired before the subject can be properly comprehended.

I believe if faith and confidence were developed and made permanent between more mothers and daughters the mental suffering of both would be much less than it is.

A word to Northumberland Lass in regard to learning French by oneself. To me it seems an utter impossibility, but then I trust you are not so dull as I. I think very much could be accomplished in regard to the grammar, but do you not find great difficulty in attempting the pronunciation? I should like to exchange papers with you.

As for hobbies, Dame Durden, even we aged ones indulge. What thinkest thou of athletics, Shakespeare and domestic science as a combination? They seem to harmonize wonderfully well, but for the disappointment in not having the opportunity to practice the last, except the confectionery part, which seems to present itself quite frequently, and the recipes from the Ingle Nook are most gratefully received.

HELEN PHILLIPS.

(If you knew me you would be sure old maids would receive sympathetic treatment at my hands, but I'm not wasting much sympathy on you, for any one who has Shakespeare and athletics and domestic science as hobbies would never be able to qualify for the "aged" class, if she lived to be a hundred. As for your reference to the subject of mothers and daughters, I can't see why it should excite mirth. You can speak from the point of view of the daughter any way, and give the opinions of observant womanhood. And there are plenty of mothers who know nothing of how to deal with such a matter. Merely bringing a child into the world does not endow the mother with wisdom for its up-bringing, and some of them are no more fitted for it than the veriest "old maid" that ever lived.

By the way, did you make a wrong enclosure in the letter to me. There came along with it a letter, apparently to a little girl from the greeting, and three or four snapshots. There was no address nor any hint as to where it should be sent. Will you drop me a card about it? D. D.)

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Can some one give the words of the song, "In the Shadow of the Pines?" A subscriber is asking for it and I have not the words by me.

\* \* \*

A new member sent me an addressed envelope for reply giving recipes for carrot products. I sent her carrot soup, marmalade, jam, pudding, but could not find my recipe for carrot pickles. Can some one supply the deficiency? She sent us the first Christmas and New Year wishes of the season, and promises a letter for the Ingle Nook.



The Western Wigwam

A PLUCKY TRAVELLER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—If I may be permitted to address you thus. We do not take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but one of our intimate friends does, and I am going to coax grandpa to subscribe for it, because I like to read the sayings and doings of children like myself.

I am an orphan boy of thirteen years and live with my grandparents. My mother died when I was about four years old and my sister two years older. My father then went to California from Nebraska, and in about a year he came and took us to California.

My father married again and my sister and I again went to live with our grandparents. We started on a trip to Nebraska all alone, my sister was nine and I was seven years old.

After five days and five nights of travel we reached our destination.

CHRISTMAS ANTICIPATIONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very glad to see my letter in print and also hope this one will escape the waste paper basket. Well, dear Cousin Dorothy, it is getting very close to Christmas. We have just got our Christmas cake made. We are not going to put white icing on it this year. I hope there will come some snow, so old Santa will be able to bring a larger load.

Well, cousin Alfreda Francis is growing very fast. She weighs twenty-eight pounds and is only eight months' old. I hope old Santa will be good to her as it is her first Christmas. We are all going to a neighbor's; they are going to have a Christmas tree. Well, I am afraid this is getting very tiresome, so will close with love to the corner.

B. C. (a) RUBY WELSH. (10)  
(I hope] Santa Claus was very good



A GOOD CATCH.

There was no one to meet us, and, although it was about midnight, we got home all right. They were not looking for us until another train, and so we found them in bed. You can imagine their surprise when they saw us!

The next spring grandpa gave me a piece of land on which I raised a crop of peanuts. I tried raising corn the next year.

If this letter escapes the waste-paper basket I will come again and tell of our trip to the Great Northwest from Nebraska to Sunny Southern Alberta, and what I am doing now. Your affectionate cousin,  
Sask. (a) MARION GAINES.

(I want you to coax Grandpa pretty hard to take the paper, because the inmates of the Western Wigwam would like to hear more of your travels. Yet I know you can see that it would not do to give the space to outsiders and crowd out our own members. But we want you for a member, and so you must do your sweetest coaxing. What a brave little traveller and worker you are! Couldn't you get Grandpa and three other subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year at \$1.50 each, and so earn a pretty whack for yourself? C. D.)

indeed to you and Alfreda Frances. Why do you call him "old?" Don't you know he never gets old? C. D.)

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS

I know a funny little boy—  
The happiest ever born;  
His face is like a beam of joy,  
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,  
And waited for a groan,  
But how he laughed. Do you suppose  
He struck his funny lone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,  
His laugh is something grand;  
Its ripples overrun his cheeks  
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,  
And till the day is done;  
The schoolroom for a joke he takes—  
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,  
You cannot make him cry;  
He's worth a dozen boys I know,  
Who pout and mope and sigh.

# THE GOLDEN DOG

## A Romance of the Days of Louis Quinze in Quebec

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

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### CHAPTER II.

#### THE WALLS OF QUEBEC

Count de la Galissoniere, accompanied by his distinguished attendants, proceeded again on their round of inspection. They were everywhere saluted with heads uncovered, and welcomed by hearty greetings. The people of New France had lost none of the natural politeness and ease of their ancestors, and, as every gentleman of the Governor's suite was at once recognized, a conversation, friendly even to familiarity, ensued between them and the citizens and habitants, who worked as if they were building their very souls into the walls of the old city.

"Good morning, Sieur de St. Denis!" gaily exclaimed the Governor to a tall, courtly gentleman, who was superintending the labor of a body of his censitaires from Beauport. "Many hands make light work," says the proverb. That splendid battery you are just finishing deserves to be called Beauport. What say you, my Lord Bishop?" turning to the smiling ecclesiastic. "Is it not worthy of baptism?"

"Yes, and blessing both; I give it my episcopal benediction," replied the Bishop, "and truly I think most of the earth of it is taken from the consecrated ground of the Hotel Dieu—it will stand fire!"

"Many thanks, my Lord!"—the Sieur de St. Denis bowed very low—

"where the church bars the door Satan will never enter, nor the English either! Do you hear, men?" continued he, turning to his censitaires, "my Lord Bishop christians our battery Beauport, and says it will stand fire!"

"Vive le Roi!" was the response, an exclamation that came spontaneously to the lips of all Frenchmen on every emergency of danger or emotion of joy.

A sturdy habitan came forward, and doffing his red tuque or cap, addressed the Governor: "This is a good battery, my Lord Governor, but there ought to be one as good in our village. Permit us to build one and man it, and we promise your Excellency that no Englishman shall ever get into the back door of Quebec while we have lives to defend it." The old habitan had the eye of a soldier—he had been one. The Governor, knew the value of the suggestion, and at once assented to it, adding, "No better defenders of the city could be found anywhere than the brave habitants of Beauport."

The compliment was never forgotten; and years afterwards, when Wolfe besieged the city, the batteries of Beauport repelled the assault of his bravest troops, and well-nigh broke the heart of the young hero over the threatened defeat of his great undertaking, as his brave Highlanders and grenadiers lay slain by hundreds upon the beach of Beauport.

The countenances of the hardy workers were suddenly covered with smiles of welcome recognition at the sight of the well-known Superior of the Recollets.

"Good morning!" cried out a score of voices; "good morning, Father de Berry! The good wives of Beauport send you a thousand compliments. They are dying to see the good Recollets down our way again. The Gray Brothers have forsaken our parish."

"Ah!" replied the Superior, in a tone of mock severity, while his eyes overran with mirthfulness, "you are a crowd of miserable sinners who will die without benefit of clergy—only you don't know it! Who was it boiled the Easter eggs hard as agates, which you gave to my poor brother Recollets for the use of our convent? Tell me that, pray! All the salts and senna in Quebec have not sufficed to restore the digestion of my poor monks since you played that trick upon them down in your misnamed village of Beauport!"

"Pardon, Reverend Father de Berry!" replied a smiling habitan, "it was not we, but the sacrilegious canaille of St. Anne who boiled the Easter eggs! If you don't believe us, send some of the good Gray Friars down to try our love. See if they do not find everything soft for them at Beauport, from our hearts to our feather beds, to say nothing of our eggs and bacon. Our good wives are fairly

melting with longing for a sight of the gray gowns of St. Francis once more in our village."

"Oh! I dare be bound the canaille of St. Anne are lost dogs like yourselves—catuli catulorum."

The habitants thought this sounded like a doxology, and some crossed themselves, amid the dubious laughter of others, who suspected Father de Berry of a clerical jest.

"Oh!" continued he, "if fat Father Ambrose, the cook of the convent, only had you, one at a time, to turn the spit for him, in place of the poor dogs of Quebec, which he has to catch as best he can, and set to work in his kitchen! but, vagabonds that you are, you are rarely set to work now on the King's corvee—all work, little play, and no pay!"

The men took his raillery in excellent part, and one, their spokesman, bowing low to the Superior, said,—"Forgive us all the time, good Father. The hard eggs of Beauport will be soft as lard compared with the iron shells we are preparing for the English breakfast when they shall appear some fine morning before Quebec."

"Ah, well, in that case I must pardon the trick you played upon Brothers Mark and Alexis; and I give you my blessing, too, on condition you send some salt to our convent to cure our fish, and save your reputations, which are very stale just now among my good Recollets."



From a painting by Harold ... R.I.

"A SUMMER MORNING"

A general laugh followed this sally, and the Reverend Superior went off merrily, as he hastened to catch up with the Governor, who had moved on to another point in the line of fortifications.

Near the gate of St. John they found a couple of ladies, encouraging by their presence and kind words a numerous party of habitans,—one an elderly lady of noble bearing and still beautiful, the rich and powerful feudal Lady of the Lordship, or Seignior, of Tilly; the other her orphan niece, in the bloom of youth, and of surpassing loveliness, the fair Amelie de Repentigny, who had loyally accompanied her aunt to the capital with all the men of the Seignior of Tilly, to assist in the completion of its defences.

To features which looked as if chiselled out of the purest Parian marble, just flushed with the glow of morn, and cut in those perfect lines of proportion which nature only bestows on a few chosen favorites at intervals to show the possibilities of feminine beauty, Amelie de Repentigny added a figure which, in its perfect symmetry, looked smaller than it really was, for she was a tall girl: it filled the eye and held fast the fancy with the charms of a thousand graces as she moved or stood, suggestive of the beauty of a tame fawn, that in all its movements preserves somewhat of the coyness and easy grace of its free life.

Her hair was very dark and thick, matching her deep liquid eyes, that lay for the most part so quietly and restfully beneath their long shading lashes,—eyes gentle, frank, and modest, looking tenderly on all things innocent, fearlessly on all things harmful; eyes that nevertheless noted every change of your countenance, and read unerringly your meaning more from your looks than from your words. Nothing seemed to hide itself from that pure, searching glance when she chose to look at you.

In their depths you might read the tokens of a rare and noble character—a capability of loving which, once enkindled by a worthy object, might make all things that are possible to devoted womanhood possible to this woman, who would not count her life anything either for the man she loved or the cause she espoused. Amelie de Repentigny will not yield her heart without her judgment; but when she does, it will be a royal gift—never to be recalled, never to be repented of, to the end of her life. Happy the man upon whom she shall bestow her affection! It will be his forever. Unhappy all others who may love her! She may pity, but she will listen to no voice but the one which rules her heart, to her life's end!

Both ladies were in mourning, yet dressed with elegant simplicity, befitting their rank and position in society. The Chevalier Le Gardeur de Tilly had fallen two years ago fighting gallantly for his King and country, leaving a childless widow to manage his vast domain and succeed him as sole guardian of their orphan niece, Amelie de Repentigny, and her brother Le Gardeur, left in infancy to the care of their noble relatives, who in every respect treated them as their own, and who indeed were the legal inheritors of the Lordship of Tilly.

Only a year ago, Amelie had left the ancient Convent of the Ursulines, perfected in all the graces and accomplishments taught in the famous cloister founded by Mere Marie de l'Incarnation for the education of the daughters of New France, generation after generation of whom were trained, according to her precepts, in graces of manner as well as in the learning of the age—the latter might be forgotten; the former, never. As they became the wives and mothers of succeeding times, they have left upon their descendants an impress of politeness and urbanity that distinguishes the people of Canada to this day.

Of all the crowd of fair, eager aspirants contending for honors on the

day of examination in the great school, crowns had only been awarded to Amelie and to Angelique de Meloises—two girls equal in beauty, grace, and accomplishments, but unlike in character and in destiny. The currents of their lives ran smoothly together at the beginning. How widely different was to be the ending of them!

The brother of Amelie, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, was her elder by a year—an officer in the King's service, handsome, brave, generous, devoted to his sister and aunt, but not free from some of the vices of the time: prevalent among the young men of rank and fortune in the colony, who in dress, luxury, and immorality, strove to imitate the brilliant, dissolute Court of Louis XV.

Amelie passionately loved her brother, and endeavored—not without success, as is the way with women—to blind herself to his faults. She saw him seldom, however, and in her solitary musings in the far-off Manor House of Tilly, she invested him with all the perfections he did and did not possess; and turned a deaf, almost an angry ear, to tales whispered in his disparagement.

CHAPTER III.

A CHATELAINE OF NEW FRANCE

The Governor was surprised and delighted to encounter Lady de Tilly and her fair niece, both of whom were well known to and highly esteemed by him. He and the gentlemen of his suite saluted them with profound respect not unmingled with chivalrous admiration for noble, high-spirited women.

"My honored Lady de Tilly and Mademoiselle de Repentigny," said the Governor, hat in hand, "welcome to Quebec. It does not surprise, but it does delight me beyond measure to meet you here at the head of your loyal censitaires. But it is not the first time that the ladies of the House of Tilly have turned out to defend the King's forts against his enemies."

This he said in allusion to the gallant defence of a fort on the wild Iroquois frontier by a former lady of her house.

"My Lord Count," replied the lady, with quiet dignity, "'tis no special merit of the house of Tilly to be true to its ancient fame—it could not be otherwise. But your thanks are at this time more due to these loyal habitans, who have so promptly obeyed your proclamation. It is the King's corvee to restore the walls of Quebec, and no Canadian may withhold his hand from it without disgrace."

"The Chevalier La Corne St. Luc will think us two poor women a weak accession to the garrison," added she, turning to the Chevalier and cordially offering her hand to the brave old officer, who had been the comrade in arms of her husband and the dearest friend of her family.

"Good blood never fails, my lady," returned the Chevalier, warmly grasping her hand. "You out of place here? No! no! you are at home on the ramparts of Quebec, quite as much as in your own drawing-room at Tilly. The walls of Quebec without a Tilly and a Repentigny would be a bad omen indeed, worse than a year without a spring or a summer without roses. But where is my dear goddaughter Amelie?"

As he spoke the old soldier embraced Amelie and kissed her cheek with fatherly effusion. She was a prodigious favorite. "Welcome, Amelie!" said he, "the sight of you is like flowers in June. What a glorious time you have had, growing taller and prettier every day all the time I have been sleeping by campfires in the forests of Acadia! But you girls are all alike; why, I hardly knew my own pretty Agathe when I came home. The saucy mix almost kissed my eyes out—to dry the tears of joy in them, she said!"

Amelie blushed deeply at the praises bestowed upon her, yet felt glad to know that her godfather re-

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See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

tained all his old affection. "Where is Le Gardeur?" asked he, as she took his arm and walked a few paces apart from the throng.

Amelie colored deeply, and hesitated a moment. "do not know, godfather! We have not seen Le Gardeur since our arrival." Then after a nervous silence she added, "I have been told that he is at Beaumanoir, hunting with His Excellency the Intendant."

La Corne, seeing her embarrassment, understood the reluctance of her avowal, and sympathized with it. An angry light flashed beneath his shaggy eyelashes, but he suppressed his thoughts. He could not help remarking, however, "With the Intendant at Beaumanoir! I could have wished Le Gardeur in better company! No good can come of his intimacy with Bigot; Amelie, you must wean him from it. He should have been in the city to receive you and the Lady de Tilly."

"So he doubtless would have been, had he known of our coming. We sent word, but he was away when our messenger reached the city."

Amelie felt half ashamed, for she was conscious that she was offering something unreal to extenuate the fault of her brother—her hopes rather than her convictions.

"Well, well! goddaughter! we shall, at any rate, soon have the pleasure of seeing Le Gardeur. The Intendant himself has been summoned to attend a council of war to-day. Colonel Philibert left an hour ago for Beaumanoir."

Amelie gave a slight start at the name; she looked inquiringly, but did not yet ask the question that trembled on her lips.

"Thanks, godfather, for the good news of Le Gardeur's speedy return." Amelie talked on, her thoughts but little accompanying her words as she repeated to herself the name of Philibert. "Have you heard that the Intendant wishes to bestow an important and honorable post in the Palace upon Le Gardeur—my brother wrote to that effect?"

"An important and honorable post in the Palace?" The old soldier emphasized the word honorable.

"No, I had not heard of it,—never expect to hear of an honorable post in the company of Bigot, Cadet, Varin, De Pean, and the rest of the scoundrels of the Friponne! Pardon me, dear, I do not class Le Gardeur among them, far from it, dear deluded boy! My best hope is that Colonel Philibert will find him and bring him clean and clear out of their clutches."

The question that had trembled on her lips came out now. For her life she could not have retained it longer.

"Who is Colonel Philibert, godfather?" asked she, surprise, curiosity, and a still deeper interest marking her voice, in spite of all she could do to appear indifferent.

"Colonel Philibert?" repeated La Corne. "Why, do not you know? Who but our young Pierre Philibert; you have not forgotten him, surely, Amelie? At any rate he has not forgotten you: in many a long night by our watch-fires in the forest has Colonel Philibert passed the hours talking of Tilly and the dear friends he left there. Your brother at any rate will greatly remember Philibert when he sees him."

Amelie blushed a little as she replied somewhat shyly, "Yes, godfather, I remember Pierre Philibert very well,—with gratitude I remember him,—but I never heard him called Colonel Philibert before."

"Oh, true! He has been so long absent. He left a couple ensign en second and returns a colonel, and has the stuff in him to make a field-marshal! He gained his rank when he won his glory at sea. A noble fellow, Amelie! Iying as a woman to get on with, but his foes sternly rebuffed him. His father, who had a golden rule of the house to give to his children, say,—the golden rule of the house, what will you do with it?"

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"I hear every one speak well of the Bourgeois Philibert," remarked Amelie. "Aunt de Tilly is ever enthusiastic in his commendation. She says he is a true gentleman, although a trader."

"Why, he is noble by birth, if that be needed, and has got the King's license to trade in the Colony. I like some other gentlemen I wot of. He was Count Philibert in Normandy, although he is plain Bourgeois Philibert in Quebec; and a wise man he is too, for with his ships and his comptoirs and his ledgers he has traded himself into being the richest man in New France, while we, with our nobility and our swords, have fought ourselves poor, and receive nothing but contempt from the ungrateful courtiers of Versailles."

Their conversation was interrupted by a sudden rush of people, making room for the passage of the Regiment of Bearn, which composed part of the garrison of Quebec, on their march to their morning drill and guard-mounting,—bold, dashing Gascons in blue and white uniforms, tall caps, and long queues rolling down their supple backs, seldom seen by an enemy.

Mounted officers, laced and ruffled, gaily rode in front. Subalterns with spontoons and sergeants with halberds dressed and long line of

glistening bayonets. The drums and fifes made the streets ring again, while the men in full chorus, a gorge deployed, chanted the gay refrain of La Belle Canadienne in honor of the lasses of Quebec.

The Governor and his suite had already mounted their horses, and cantered off to the Esplanade to witness the review.

"Come and dine with us to-day," said the Lady de Tilly to La Corne St. Luc, as he too bade the ladies a courteous adieu, and got on horseback to ride after the Governor.

"Many thanks! but I fear it will be impossible, my Lady: the council of war meets at the Castle this afternoon. The hour may be deferred, however, should Colonel Philibert not chance to find the Intendant at Beaumanoir, and then I might come; but best not expect me."

A slight, conscious flush touched the cheek of Amelie at the mention of Colonel Philibert.

"But come if possible, godfather," added she; "we hope to have Le Gardeur home this afternoon. He loves you so much, and I know you have countless things to say to him."

Amelie's trembling anxiety about her brother made her most desirous to bring the powerful influence of La Corne St. Luc to bear upon him.

Their kind old godfather was regarded with filial reverence by both. Amelie's father, dying on the battlefield, had, with his latest breath, commended the care of his children to the love and friendship of La Corne St. Luc.

"Well, Amelie, blessed are they who do not promise and still perform. I must try and meet my dear boy, so do not quite place me among the impossibles. Good-by, my Lady. Good-by, Amelie." The old soldier gaily kissed his hand and rode away.

Amelie was thoroughly surprised and agitated out of all composure by the news of the return of Pierre Philibert. She turned aside from the busy throng that surrounded her, leaving her aunt engaged in eager conversation with the Bishop and Father de Beray. She sat down in a quiet embrasure of the wall, and with one hand resting her drooping cheek, a train of reminiscences flew across her mind like a flight of pure doves suddenly startled out of a thicket.

She remembered vividly Pierre Philibert, the friend and fellow-student of her brother; he spent so many of his holidays at the old Manor-House of Tilly, when she, a still younger girl, shared their sports, wove chaplets of flowers for them, or on her shaggy pony rode with them on many a scamper through the wild woods of the Seigneurie. Those summer and winter vacations of the old Seminary of Quebec used to be looked forward to by the young, lively girl as the highest spots in the whole year, and she grew hardly to distinguish the affection she bore her brother from the regard in which she held Pierre Philibert.

A startling incident happened one day, that filled the inmates of the Manor House with terror, followed by a great joy, and which raised Pierre Philibert to the rank of an unparalleled hero in the imagination of the young girl.

Her brother was gambolling carelessly in a canoe, while she and Pierre sat on the bank watching him. The light craft suddenly upset. Le Gardeur struggled for a few moments, and sank under the blue waves that look so beautiful and are so cruel.

Amelie shrieked in the wildest terror and in helpless agony, while Philibert rushed without hesitation into the water, swam out to the spot, and dived with the agility of a beaver. He presently reappeared, bearing the inanimate body of her brother to the shore. Help was soon obtained, and after long efforts to restore Le Gardeur to consciousness—efforts which seemed to last an age to the despairing girl—they

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Small boy (who has been watching amateur gunner's failures for an hour or more)—"Say, mister," Sportsman—"Well, what is it, boy?" "Gimme a nickel an' a start as far as the fence, an' you kin have one at me."

Be sure you're right, then lose your head.

A ring on the hand is worth two at the door.

A fool and his money are soon married.

A 'tittle debutante is a dangerous thing

Proposals make cowards of us all.

There's no fool like a bold fool.

The longest way round is the sweetest way home.

One good kiss deserves another.

'Tis love that makes the man come round.

Kisses speak louder than words.

He loves best whose love lasts.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't hold hands.

The woman who deliberates is won.

Where there's a will there's a wedding.—Carolyn Wells, in Harper's Weekly.

**BILL'S POINT OF VIEW**

Bill was not exactly a "literary character," but he was not unlike the immortal Silas Wegg, for the twinkle in his eye proclaimed that life turned its laughter side to him, and he had a wooden leg.

Without any gift of peering into the future, I knew as I strolled along the dock that the tobacco I was going to transfer from my pocket to his would be wisely expended, for it meant a story from Bill warranted to drive away my blues.

We sat a while in silence on the soap box he had chosen for a seat, watching the still, greasy water of the harbor shimmering in oily satisfaction in the sunshine of a summer afternoon.

"Yessir," said Bill, meditatively, "things always seems to come to me with the funny side out, and after I've seen that side I can stand to see the rest of it whirl round. It's been that way all my life, and the worst of my trouble came because the other person couldn't see the p'int, and got mad at me for laughin'. Many a thrashin' I got at school because the teacher's sense of humor wasn't educated. But for all that, I wouldn't swap it away for anything else."

"Yessir, even this here wooden leg," and he hit that useful member a friendly slap, "this here wooden leg turned its funny side; though, I'm bound to say, 'twere not just at first. 'Twas this way. I boarded, once, in the middle house of a long row. As like as peas they were, and one night bad luck got me into the wrong one, and half-way upstairs before I found out I was in strange waters. I had no lingerin' doubts about it bein' wrong, for a female clutch took hold of me, and a female voice screeched out, 'Father, father, here's a man.' Father evidently slept downstairs, for in a minute I hear him comin' up behind me. He kept pawing the air in the dark till he managed to strike my wooden leg. Then there was a time; the thought that leg was a limb of some of his furniture that I was trying to make off with, and he pulled like a ship at her anchor in a storm.

"Leave go," he says, and pulls most powerful, and I know he's sweatin' like a hen drawing rails; but, naterally, I couldn't leave go of my leg, and likewise I didn't care to lose my grasp off the carpet on the third stair. But the position began to get a little monotonous at last, so I let go my hands and away we both went to the bottom. When I got the bearings, he was lying on his back on the floor, so I planted my peg on his chest, while I explained. Had a notion to make him 'bologise, but thought p'raps his conduct looked all right from his p'int of view, and I forgave him everything when he showed me out. I sounded powerful stormy as I talked to him, but I was just unpeering inside with laugh. In a hurry, sir?"

"Not I, Bill. I've got to build up after the fever before I can hurry again, and if laughter is fattening, as they say it is, staying here and listening to your stories ought to help me along wonderfully."

"Well," said Bill, sampling my tobacco with a critical palate, "after you was gone the other day, I thought of a thing that happened to my last captain. I wanted to see how it would act on you; it tickled me clear through, but I dassin't laugh then, because it faced the other way to the captain, and he was as mad as a wet hen." (Bill's smiles were his strong point).

"I was on the gover'ment then, and it was about the only water job I ever had that had no fun in it—not the thinnest streak. Part of the time we had nothing to do but lay round in our uniforms and imagine how other chaps were toiling away in sweaters and overalls; and when the work did come, it wasn't what suited me Bill Jarvis. 'Twas all very well to haul up the nets of some rich chap that was greedy enough to fish out of season. There was some satisfaction in that. But when it come to rowing into some pretty quiet little cove with a little cabin stuck on the rocks at the far end of it, and then grabbing up and burning a poor little second-hand net, and going off with p'raps fifty fish—why, I didn't like it. It made me feel meaner than a licked pup, and for days after, at meal times, I'd think of a woman and kids going hungry on account of that burned net.

"But I'm straying worse 'n a derelict. One day we was in port with nothing doing. It was squally outside, and the ships was glad to come in. The 'Valerie' was one of them, and extra glad on account of a rough voyage from the start. As soon as he got ashore, her captain went to the harbor-master and told him that old Hi Hemway that keeps the Island Rock Light (you know it, sir, twenty miles out if it's a mile) was flying signals of distress. Captain said he'd have gone himself, but his ship couldn't make such a landing in such a storm, and he thought the best thing he could do was to report at once.

"Well, the long and short of it was, after a good deal of talk, that was the cruiser, being light and stiff, was sent to see what was the matter with Hi. We spent the time on the way out by each of us choosing and picturing out the pertickler distress Hi was afflicted with, but it wasn't very satisfactory, for no two of us fitted him out with the same distress. The captain seemed as worried as the rest of us, for he was a tender-hearted man, but as short in the grain as pie crust.

"In a trifle over an hour the island hove in sight, and there, sure enough, in full view, was the distress signal, and we got more worked up every minute. But it was nearly another hour before we worked our way through the surf to the landing. We tied up and then went to see what was going on.

"First thing, the door of the cottage opened, and down the path trotted old Hi, seemingly hale and hearty. He had a basket in his hand, and seemed real pleased to see us. 'What's the trouble here?' called the captain from the bridge, and the rest of us chipped in from below and asked the same question in different words.

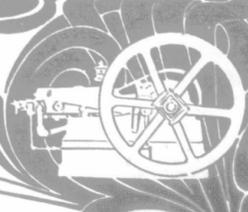
"'Trouble?' said Hi, with a dreamy, faraway look in his eye, and speaking as gentle as a mermaid. 'Trouble? Why, nothing's wrong'; and while we gasped for breath, he explained, 'You see, I keep hens, and I wanted this basket of eggs to get in to the market while they was fresh!'

"No, sir, he didn't swear, the captain didn't; but he had thoughts inside of him, for his face was that purple I was afraid he'd hurt himself. We got out so fast that I had just time to grab that basket of eggs and throw a couple of dollars to Hi. We had come in easy, but we went out reckless, and the rest of Hemway's explanation came kind of faint-like for a while and then got lost altogether. But the last I heard was that he hoped he hadn't put us to any trouble."

"We went and I to speak or even look at one another as we made our port, but I heard a commotion out on each of the captain's eyes and enjoyed myself."

"Now, sir, how does it strike you?"

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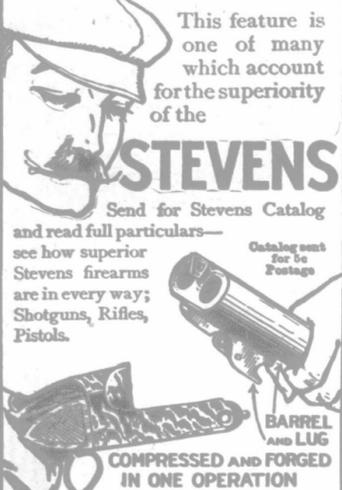
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### Something for the "Advocate"

Of all the papers that I have seen circulated through the West, I think THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can rank amongst the best. There's general information for every kind o' mind, Yes, something about everything in the ADVOCATE you'll find.

The weekly editorials are always fresh and bright; How fearlessly they speak their minds on the side of truth and right. In politics they are careful, in business they are fair, With their logical conclusions none other can compare.

The gospel of the "Horse" next in order you will find, They speak of all in general and have no favorite kind; The articles, extracts and photos are selected with great care And what they know about the horse, they wish us all to share.

In "Stock" they're greatly interested and devote a page or more, And every week I something see that I never knew before. The letters which are printed from men throughout the land Make interesting reading and are straight on every hand.

The "Farm" is the next, and here we can spend a while And weigh with care the sound remarks on the treatment of the soils; Different methods of good farming are every week made plain And how to get the best results from your grasses and your grain.

Many farms have been neglected, they furnish facts to show Where instead of wheat and paying grains, wild oats and weeds do grow.

Farmers, this ought not to be, as it's to your own and your neighbor's harm, So read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and practice it on your farm.

Then we come to the "Dairy" and here we get something good, With regard to health and cleanliness, and different kinds of food, The kind of place to keep the cow, for light and lots of air, With lots of kindly treatment when you have the time to spare.

Next in order comes the "Poultry", and here they have their say, As to how to house and feed them to make the beggars lay Their eggs throughout the winter, and get the highest price By keeping them clean and healthy and free from pestilential lice.

"Horticulture", the next subject, we all should keep in mind As we need both fruit and vegetables, and trees of ilka kind, Things fresh and in their season is a thing we a' desire, So to interest us in horticulture, the ADVOCATE doth aspire.

Now we have reached the "Field Notes" frae points both far and near Bright bits they are and gleanings that does us good to hear What's going on throughout the world in matters great and small, There's always something in this page to interest us all.

But what about the "Markets", how is the price today? Are questions which are often asked by your neighbors on the way. Why don't they take the ADVOCATE and join the happy band, Who every week are given to know just how the markets stand?

Now we have reached another sphere and get something for the home Yes, something that appeals to us wherever we may roam; It clarifies the mind and soothes the troubled brain, So take time and read it carefully and much good you'll obtain.

"People and Things the World Over" are brought forth into line And every item in this page doth bright with wisdom shine. There is literary genius seasoned with common sense, No sarcasm or comic cuts at other folks' expense.

"The Quiet Hour", Oh, that precious page, so full of truths divine That brings each week such comfort to this poor heart of mine; There's precept upon precept, a little here and there, Dear Hope, may God still help you such papers to prepare.

"The Ingle Nook", that cosy spot where so many love to call, And genial Dame Durden has a welcome for them all, May the interest still increase with new names upon your roll, God bless your work, Dame Durden, and yourself in heart and soul.

Now to comment on all that follows, I think there is no need, I hope that I have said enough to encourage you to read The trade notes and the vet. replies, advertisements every one, And do not think you're finished till all this you have done.

Then all that is written in the ADVOCATE you will see Is fraught with information and help for you and me. The editor in his treasure has things both old and new, Then to help him in his good work let's try what you and I can do.

Moffat P. O., Sask.

JOHN BROWN

"I will wait a few moments," said the lecturer, who had delivered an eloquent and instructive address on "The High Mission of Women in Our Modern Civilization," "to answer any questions that may be asked."

"There's one thing I like to know, Mr. Brown," said a dyspeptic-looking man, "straggling beard and all, 'git the names of the best foods?"

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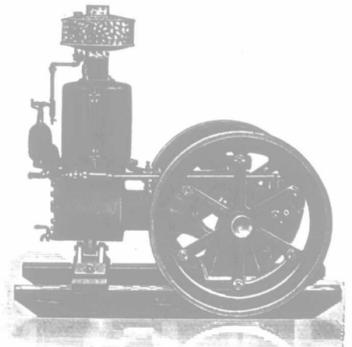
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## Questions and Answers

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### INJURED TEAT: VICE IN COLT

I had a cow jump across a barbed-wire fence last summer and cut one of her teats nearly off; in fact, the end dropped off afterwards. She was dry at the time, but now she has "come in." I find that the hole in her teat is healed over, and that quarter is very hard. I have been bathing with warm water and rubbing in camphorated oil. Would it be wise to make a passage and how should I do it?

2. Can you tell me how to stop a young horse biting his grain box? He will take a mouthful of oats then he will seize the box in his teeth and bite pieces off it. He has gnawed away the sides of several boxes.

Sask. G. B.  
Ans.—1. First secure the cow, either by throwing her down, or by tying her hind legs together so she cannot kick. Then proceed to break through the skin which has healed over the natural opening of the teat, a knitting needle may be used for this purpose. When the skin is broken through, and the milk duct found, insert a milk tube, which will drain off the fluid that may be in that quarter. The tube should be allowed to remain in the teat for several days, but remove it morning and evening to cleanse and disinfect. After a few days the tube may be taken out, but must be inserted again at each milking, by this means the opening may be kept from healing over and closing again. This operation must be done under strictly antiseptic rules. Thoroughly cleanse the teat and udder with soap and warm water, then well wash the teat with a solution of creolin and soft water, a tablespoonful of the former to a pint of the latter. The operator's hand must be clean, well scrubbed with soap and water, and then washed in the creolin solution. The milk tube must be well washed and boiled each time before using. It should be smeared with vaseline for lubrication before each insertion.

2. Remove the manger and any other projecting wood work from his stall. Feed him on the floor. The grain may be given in a pail or box, which can be removed when he is through feeding. A colt will acquire this vice from lack of exercise, being confined and tied up in the stable too long at a time. This habit develops into the one called cribbing. Cover all wood that cannot be removed with tin or galvanized iron.

### RECOVERING DAMAGE TO FARM

A rents his farm to B on shares, B to find the seed. B sowed mustard in the seed. Can A recover damages for injury done the farm?

Man. B. M.  
Ans.—If A can prove that B was deliberately negligent and did not exercise reasonable care in selecting seed, he would have good ground for a case, but if the mustard seed were present in small quantities in the grain or grass seed sown, then the circumstance would be classed as an unfortunate accident, for which no one could be held directly responsible.

Could any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" give me particulars of how to build a log house with the logs vertical instead of horizontal, as is usual?  
Alta. R. A.

### STOCK AT LARGE: DRESSED HOGS

1. What is the law in Saskatchewan re stock running at large after Herd law expires? Is a farmer liable for damages done by his stock to a neighbor's stacks, which are not fenced?

2. I should like to know about how much cured meat could be obtained from pigs which will weigh (live-weight) about 250 lbs.

H. W. K.

Ans.—1. Stock may run at large after the expiry of Herd law and stack and other fodder is at the risk of the owner of the fodder. If damage is done by stock to unfenced stacks the loss is upon the owner of the stacks.

2. Packers estimate that to get a 50-lb. side of bacon they need hogs weighing at best 160 lbs. live-weight. Probably a 250-lb. hog would give about 150 lbs. of meat.

### AMERICAN TEACHERS IN CANADA

I wish to know if an American can come right into this country and commence to teach school. I am told they have to reside in this country 12 months before they can take up work as teachers. I shall be very pleased if you can tell me the law on this subject as early as convenient.

I. W.  
Ans.—There is no obstacle in the way of an American teaching in Canada, all that is required is that his education and ability are up to the standard demanded by the provincial departments of education. For full details as to qualifications write the minister of education of the province in which it is desired to teach. For Saskatchewan the address is Legislative Buildings, Regina.

### BOOK REVIEW

Ventilation of dwellings, rural schools and stables is dealt with in all its various aspects in a new volume, by F. H. King, formerly professor of agricultural physics in the University of Wisconsin, and author of "The Soil," "Physics of Agriculture," etc.

The volume under review contains some 150 pages packed full of the subject of ventilation, including a scientific study of the matter and numerous plans of making practical application of the principles discussed. The price of this book is 75c., through this office or direct from the publisher, Madison, Wisconsin.

## TRADE NOTES

### DISCOVER THE WEALTH

that lies beneath the surface of your farm, Mr. Farmer. The task of drilling several hundred or even thousands of feet into the earth is not a great undertaking. The idle laborers might employ their time in winter in prospecting for water, coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The modern drilling outfits and pumping equipments of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., are furnished by them to prospecting companies on favorable terms. This company would like to send their new large illustrated catalogue to any interested person who will write to them for it.

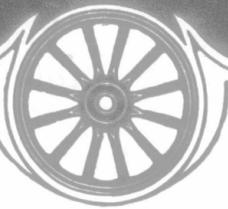
### TOP PRICES FOR SKINS

A reputation for satisfying customers is a strong asset for any business house. That is the reputation enjoyed by C. L. Percival Co., Des Moines, Iowa, the well-known buyers of skins and furs. The trapper looking for highest prices will do well to become acquainted with this firm.

They pay express charges on all shipments made to them when such charges do not exceed one-tenth of the value of the skins shipped. Their 175-page book, "The Trapper's Guide," can be had for ten cents. It is easily worth that many dollars to any man interested in furs and skins—and the Percival Co. return the price, if requested, to anyone making them a shipment.

The Buffalo was the past monarch of the plains, but he has been superseded, according to the 1909

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A POORLY constructed wagon is a bad investment.

When you consider  
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—that it is to be used in carrying on all your farm operations, and  
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You must conclude that buying the best wagon to be had is making a wise investment.

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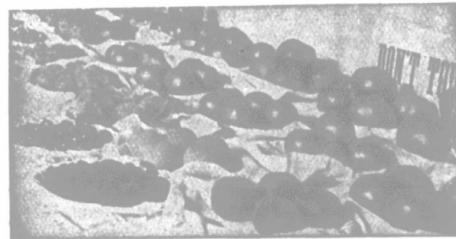
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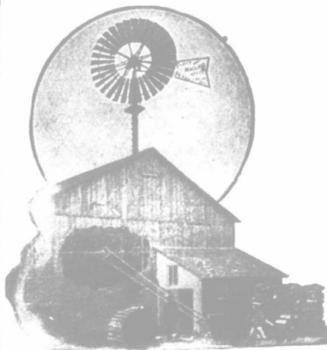
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There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who are losing every year in consequence of not being subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." Every regular reader knows its value, knows the benefit it has been to himself and what it is worth to his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

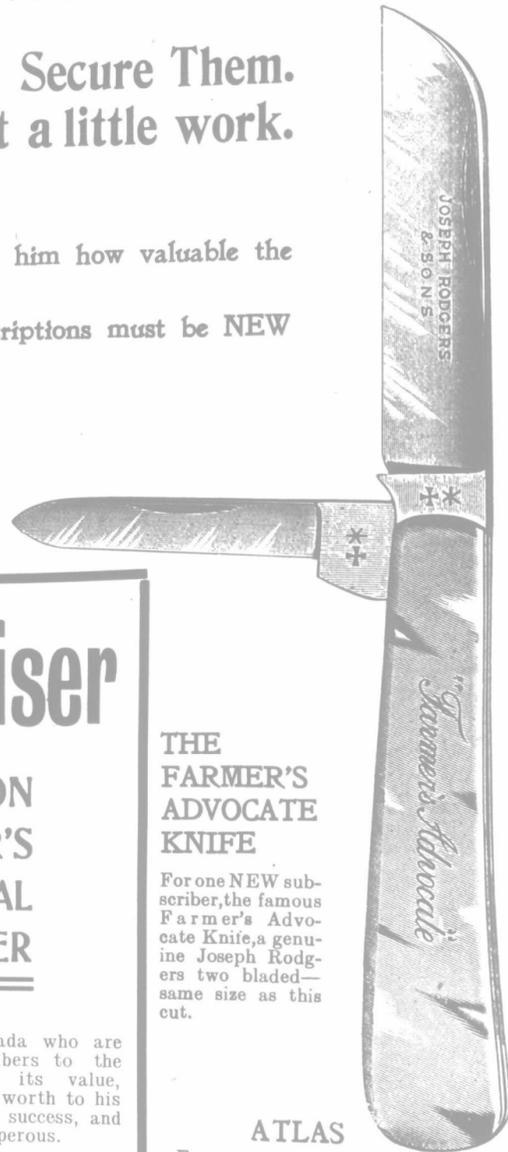
We want all the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to act as club raisers this year and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

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

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### 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.

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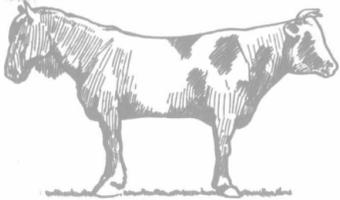
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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this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

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literature of the Massey-Harris Company, by a man-made machine. And when it comes to durability and strength this company has the ground upon which to make their assertion, and monarch-like, too, the Massey-Harris line of machinery is at the service of the Canadian people.

The 1909 catalog takes up the detailed description of parts of machines which, if one carefully follows, he will be not only better able to operate a Massey-Harris implement, but will have a clearer understanding of the working of every kind of machinery.

**CHEAP FUEL**

The fuel and light supply should be of more interest to western Canadians than to any other community of people. Fuel is expensive, yet we waste each year immense quantities of material that could be used for fuel, besides we have immeasurable volumes of natural gas that as yet we have not been able to use. These facts should interest us in the device advertised in these columns for making denatured alcohol. By it, natural gas at a valuation of 10 cents per 1,000 feet can be used to produce alcohol at 8 cents per gallon, and alcohol at 8 cents per gallon will take the place of gasoline at over 20 cents per gallon. Here is something that should interest people, especially those living near natural gas wells.

**GOSSIP**

**BRITISH STUD STOCK PRICES, 1908**  
According to the "Farm and Stock-breeder" Annual, published at 6 Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C., Eng., the following series of prices are generally accepted as being the highest prices realized for the respective breeds and sexes at public auction sales in Great Britain during the year 1908:

**Horse Sales.**—Shire horses, stallions, 860 gs.; three-year-old stallions, £840; two-year-old stallions, £482; yearling stallions, £945; colt foals, £94 10s.; brood mares, £462; four-year-old mares, £525; three-year-old fillies, £651; two-year-old fillies, £315; yearling fillies, £162 15s.; filly foals, £136 10s.

**Hackneys.**—Stallions, £315; two-year-old stallions, £724 10s.; yearling stallions, £483; colt foals, £54 12s.; brood mares, £420; three-year-old fillies, £267 15s.; yearling fillies, £241 10s.; filly foals, £115 10s.

**CATTLE**

**Shorthorns.**—Bulls, £525; bull calves, £651; cows, £237 15s.; three-year-old heifers, £157 10s.; two-year-old heifers, £262 10s.; yearling heifers, £230; heifer calves, £272.

**Lincoln Red Shorthorns.**—Bulls, £189; bull calves, £72; cows, V65 2s.; two-year-old heifers, £36 15s.; yearling heifers, £42.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**—Bulls, £189; bull calves, £22 1s.; cows, £105; two-year-old heifers, £89 5s.; yearling heifers, £89 5s.; heifer calves, £35 14s.

**Herefords.**—Bulls, £147; yearling bulls, £183 15s.; cows, £54 12s.; two-year-old heifers, £53 11s.; yearling heifers, £28 7s.

**Galloways.**—Bulls, £52 10s.; yearling bulls, £63.

**Red Polls.**—Bulls, £52 10s.; cows, £13 1s.; two-year-old heifers, £78 16s.

**Sussex.**—Bulls, £63 1s.; yearling bulls, £23 2s.; bull calves, £23 2s.; cows, £56 11s.; two-year-old heifers, £12; yearling heifers, £29 8s.

**Devons.**—Bulls, £65 2s.; two-year-old bulls, £44 2s.; yearling bulls, £63; bull calves, 19 gs.; cows, £110 5s.; two-year-old heifers, £44 2s.; yearling heifers, £120 15s.; heifer calves, £27 6s.

**South Devons.**—Bulls, £43 1s.; yearling bulls, £73 10s.; bull calves, £36 15s.

**Highland.**—Bulls, £16; two-year-old bulls, £60; yearling bulls, £19.

**Longhorns.**—Bulls, £21 3s.; cows, £40 19s. 6d.; yearling heifers, £20 19s. 6d.

**Jerseys.**—Bulls, £45 3s.; £50 8s.

**Guernseys.**—Bulls, £21; cows, £32 11s.

**Ayrshires.**—Two-year-old bulls, £26 5s.; bull calves, £16 5s. 6d.; cows, £50; three-year-old heifers, £35 19s.; two-year-old heifers, £52; yearling heifers, £20; heifer calves, £20.

**Dexter and Kerry Cattle.**—Bulls, £116 10s.; cows, £105; two-year-old heifers, £23 2s. 6d.; yearling heifers, £60 18s.

**Dutch Cattle.**—Bulls, £36; cows, £35 14s.; heifers, £29.

**SHEEP**

**Leicesters.**—Yearling rams, £22 10s. Cotswolds.—Yearling rams, £27 6s. 6d.; ram lambs, £18 18s.

**Lincolns.**—Yearling rams, £173 5s.; flock ewes, £4 6s.; yearling ewes, £21.

**Oxford Downs.**—Yearling rams, £141 15s.; ram lambs, £65 2s.; yearling ewes, £3 17s. 6d.

**Shropshires.**—Stud rams, £36; yearling rams, £178 10s.; ram lambs, £12 1s. 6d.; flock ewes, £5 15s. 6d.; yearling ewes, £11 6d.; ewe lambs, £8 8s.

**Southdowns.**—Yearling rams, £84; ram lambs, £46; flock ewes, £17 6s. 6d.; yearling ewes, £19 19s.; ewe lambs, £4 1s.

**Hampshire Downs.**—Stud rams, £21; yearling rams, £52 10s.; ram lambs let, £18 10s.; ram lambs sold, £131 5s.; flock ewes, £9 5s.; yearling ewes, £15 15s.; ewe lambs, £5 15s. 6d.

**Suffolks.**—Stud rams, £42; ram lambs, £80 17s.; flock ewes, £6; yearling ewes, £6 15s.; ewe lambs, £3 4s.

**Wensleydales.**—Yearling rams, £31 10s. Border Leicester.—Stud rams, £45; yearling rams, £210; ram lambs, £52; flock ewes, £24 3s.; yearling ewes, £29 18s. 6d.; ewe lambs, £8 18s. 6d.

**Dorset Horns.**—Yearling rams, £19 19s.; ram lambs, £31 10s.; flock ewes, £4 10s.; yearling ewes, £3 13s.; ewe lambs, £2 16s.

**Kent or Romney Marsh.**—Stud rams, £78 15s.; yearling rams, £136 10s.; flock ewes, £6 5s.; yearling ewes, £5 5s.; ewe lambs, £2 15s.

The top price for the yearling rams of the following breeds were as given below: Cheviot, £100; Devon Long-wooled, £21; Black-faced Mountain, £105; Kerry Hill, £29 8s.; South Devons, £47 s.

**PIGS**

**Berkshires.**—Boars, £28 7s.; sows, £43 1s.; gilts, £35 14s.

**Large White Pigs.**—Boars, £69 6s.; sows, £29 8s.; gilts, £52 10s.

**Middle White Pigs.**—Boars, £26 5s.; sows, £21; gilts, £12 12s.

**Tamworth Pigs.**—Boars, £15 15s.; sows, £29 8s.; gilts, £15 15s.

**Large Black Pigs.**—Boars, £12 1s. 6d.; sows, £13 13s.

**Lincolnshire Curly Coated Pigs.**—Boars, £52 10s.; sows, £19 19s.; gilts, £26 5s.

**CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDER'S ANNUAL MEETING**

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, on December 9th, at 10.30 a. m. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, W. H. Hammell, occupied the chair. The meeting was well attended by members from the various counties.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented his financial statement, showing a balance of \$710, which was adopted.

Registrar J. W. Nimmo read the following report: About the same number of pedigrees were recorded this year as in 1907, but there is a slight increase in the number of transfers and duplicate certificates issued, and we trust the year 1909 will see a far larger number of Herefords recorded than in any previous year.

The pedigrees of 788 bulls and cows have been recorded this year, and 282 transfers and duplicate certificates have been issued.

In October we sent out a circular to all the breeders of Herefords, requesting them to send in the pedigrees of their Hereford cattle, in order to have

**HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.**

**Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

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New Importation will arrive about January 1st.  
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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

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

**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 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

**A. D. McDONALD**  
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

**Meadow Bank Stock Farm**



Prize litter of Yorkshires for sale. Bred from Meadow Bank Carrie, 1st prize and medal sow as a yearling and 2nd prize sow and litter at Provincial Show Regina, 1908, in a class of eight, 15 pigs in litter, A 1 stock. Price F.O.B. Regina, crated \$15, for immediate sale. Registered in buyers name free. All pigs ready for service.

**PETER HORN, Regina, Sask.**



**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.**  
119 Robert St. Toronto

**Glendening 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.

**Mr. A. I. Hlokan, 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 Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

**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.**

**\$35.00 to \$75.00**

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

**J. BOUSFIELD, McGregor, Manitoba**

**SHORTHORNS!**

As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Short-horns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

**H. O. AYEARST, 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.

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**

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta. Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

**R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder, Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask. G.T.P., C.P.R. and C. N. Railways**

**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**

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

**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. Hlokan, 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 Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

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**H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.**

them appear in Vol. 5 of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook.

We now have 2,100 pedigrees on hand, sufficient to make a fair-sized volume of 250 pages, and would ask this meeting to authorize us to close this book for registrations December 31st, in order that we may issue the Herdbook as soon as possible after the first of the year. The following table shows the number of pedigrees, etc., received from each Province during the year:

Province	Pedigrees	Animals	Transfers & Dup.
Ontario	289	11	106
Manitoba	130	38	79
Saskatchewan	36	21	13
Alberta	155	36	37
British Columbia	6		20
Quebec	5		13
Nova Scotia	4		2
United States	17		62

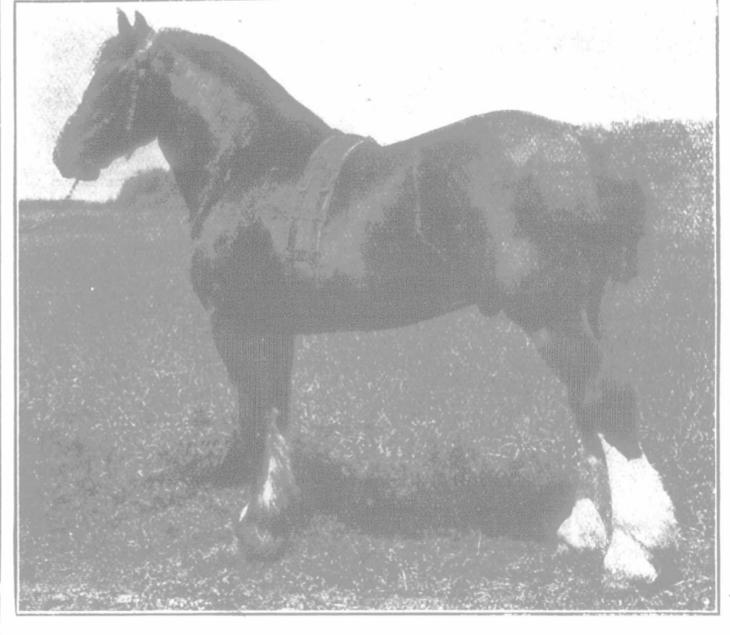
Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; Vice-President, H. D. Smith, Hamilton. Vice-Presidents for Provinces—Ontario, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; Manitoba, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford; Quebec, L. L. Bennett, Bennett; Alberta, O. Palmer, Lacombe; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gagetown; British Columbia, L. L. McKay, Sinclair. Sec.-Treasurer, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo,

lion and three of his get. He is a three-year-old son of Baron Hood, one of the best sons of Baron's Pride, and is not lacking in that vim and spirit so essential in horses that are expected to wear and work.

**SQUARING THE EEL**

John Gibson, who bred the noted Canadian-owned horse, "The Eel," has given the facts about the gray pacer, and has answered the somewhat disparaging statements made by a Michigan man, who sought to throw cold water on the horse.

In the article written by the Michigan man, and which appeared in The Horseman, signed by "Mich.," the writer states that John Gibson, some years ago, lived some miles west of Dundee, in Munroe County, and that he had a gray horse with a peculiarly wobbly gait, which got over the ground in pretty good shape, but was such a ludicrous spectacle that Gibson, who was something of a horseman, failed to have much faith in his future as a colt, and sold him for about \$50 to a man who seemed to want it. Less than a year ago the purchaser seemed to lose faith in the horse, and a Canadian who happened along offered him \$150. The deal was closed. Meanwhile the horse developed into a



CLYDESDALE STALLION GLENLOCH (IMP.) PROPERTY OF ALEX. HALLIDAY, OAKBURN. (SEE GOSSIP.)

Ottawa, Ont. Registration Committee—Registrar, Accountant, and R. J. Mackie. Executive Committee—W. H. Hunter, H. D. Smith, W. H. Hammell. Representatives National Live-stock Association—R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter, Auditor, J. B. Beaton, Oshawa, Ont.

Grants to Exhibitions.—The following amounts were given to exhibitions named below, on condition that the classification of this money be satisfactory to the representatives from this Association: Toronto, \$100; Winnipeg, \$25; Brandon, \$25; Calgary, \$25; Regina, \$25; London, \$25.

Each member was made a member of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association on payment of 50 cents per member by the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, this money to be donated towards Hereford prizes at the Provincial Winter Fair.

In case the grand championship at the Provincial Winter Fair is won by a pure-bred Hereford or grade, bred by a registered Hereford, all the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will supplement the prize to the extent of \$25.

The constitution was amended and adopted.

Glenloch was bred by Alex. Halliday, illustrated in the Herdbook, and was the sire of the champion, Silver Joe, of Lake District, who won the grand prize at the 1907 Provincial Winter Fair, and was the sire of the champion, Silver Joe, of Lake District, who won the grand prize at the 1907 Provincial Winter Fair, and was the sire of the champion, Silver Joe, of Lake District, who won the grand prize at the 1907 Provincial Winter Fair.

pretty fair pacer, and Canadian people thought him worthy of training, although on account of his wobbly gait they named him The Eel. It has been learned that Mr. Gibson, former owner, is now residing somewhere in the northern part of the State. As to this, Mr. Gibson says:

"The facts of my connection with The Eel are as follows: I bred the gray stallion now known all over the world as The Eel 2:02 1/2. He was foaled in 1902, and while a weanling I drove Belle Bidwell, his dam, to Deerfield, and she showed so much action and speed that Joe Bragg, owner of Gambolier, sire of The Eel, became anxious to own her colt by Gambolier, especially as Belle Bidwell was then known as the dam of Henry C. Smith 2:16. After some dickering, I sold the colt to Bragg for \$90 and the service of Gambolier (the service that resulted in The Eel) to Belle Bidwell and one other service to Belle Bord, dam of Belle Bidwell. The colt at that time was as pretty as a picture, and was not over-latter-broken, but was a natural pacer, and as pure gaited as any colt I ever set eyes on. After Bragg got him he had him registered and the name of Silver Joe. Along in the summer of 1904 winter—anyway when the Eel's sale was on that year—Bragg attended the sale and bought him with Frank Ennis, and he was shipped to Canada, and was sold to the late Mr. Deerpfield to

see Henry C. Smith, then for sale. Mr. Entricken at that time saw the gray colt, and was so impressed with his appearance that he passed Henry C. Smith by and returned to Canada. Within a month he returned to Deerfield, accompanied by Dan McEwen, and the colt, still only halter-broken, was sold to Mr. Entricken, the showing of the colt's dam, which could show a 2:30 trotting gait, and was known to have roaded fourteen miles in 57 minutes, having a lot to do with the sale. At this same visit Mr. McEwen drove Henry C. Smith, then 2.16. In 1907, when the colt, Silver Joe, was but five years old, he was taken along with McEwen's string, part of the time in the Grand Circuit, and letters from Mr. Entricken to me informed me of the colt's wonderful speed trial miles, at Rochester, N. Y., in 2.05½, and quarters better than a two-minute gait. It is now turf history, the wonderful coup that McEwen carried to a successful issue last winter on the ice track, when he captured the \$1,000 slow class at Ottawa, Canada, and a few days later the \$1,000 free-for-all pace at the same place, beating a big field of horses in the second race, among them being so good a pacer as Nervolo 2:04½. In the stake race he not only romped away with the offered money, but took into camp all the money that the speculators from the States, especially the Syracuse (N. Y.) betting crowd, had with them. The Canadian papers at the time stated that it took a Government mail pouch to hold all the money that the bookies had turned over to Messrs. Entricken, McEwen & Co. To the cover of Gambolier, on Belle Boyd, a gray filly was foaled, and is at present owned near Blissfield, Mich., which had all kinds of speed, but getting into bad hands, developed pulling traits that made her hard to control. As she is now only five years old, it seems she should, in some patient, intelligent trainer's hands, develop into a very fast trotter. She is the counterpart of The Eel in appearance. My mare, Belle Bidwell, is now in foal to Green Tell 2:20 (this season), by Axtell, and to just show that this stock is of some value, I have refused an offer of \$600 for the foal, the money to be paid as soon as the foal is dropped and is alive and able to stand. Anyone that has ever seen The Eel pace will vouch for his smoothness of gait, and there is not one expert horseman in the world but knows for a dead certainty that a wobbly-gaited horse could never have raced to a 2:02½ record.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exporter of pedigreed stock, writes: Amongst my recent shipments of stock are two young and weighty Shire stallions to E. G. Mitchell, of Waterford, Erie County, Pa., U. S. A. This is the third lot that Mr. Mitchell has had from me this year. I have also just shipped thirteen Shetland pony mares and one stallion to Mr. L. C. Price, of Penmoken, Lexington, Ky., U. S. A. This is the fifth consignment Mr. Price has had from me. The satisfaction which must have been given to ensure these repeat orders, speaks well for the good judgment and business principles of Mr. Hickman, whose advertisement appears regularly in "The Farmer's Advocate."

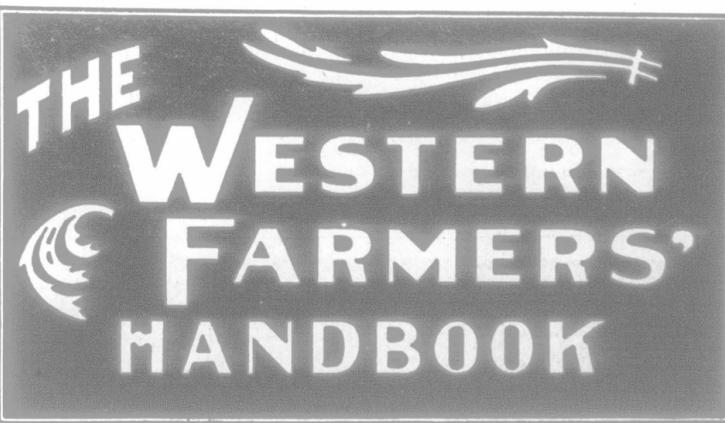
**DEATH OF JOHN THORNTON**

Shorthorn breeders the world over who knew him, will agree that a grand good man has gone over the border line of this life in the person of Mr. John Thornton, of London, England, the well-known British livestock auctioneer, whose death occurred on November 28th. For over 40 years Mr. Thornton's name was inseparably connected with Shorthorn interests and lore. Succeeding Mr. Strafford as the leading stock salesman of the land, he officiated at the great dispersion sale of the Torr herd at Aylesby, in 1875, when 85 head sold for an average of \$2,860, and at the draft sale from the herd of Lord Dunmore, in the same year,

where 39 head averaged \$3,829, and the bull, Duke of Connaught (33604), sold for 4,500 guineas (\$26,904). Mr. Thornton was also present at a joint sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, in Toronto, Canada, in June, 1875, when the cow, Airdrie Duchess 5th, was sold for \$18,000, and the bull, Duke of Hillhurst, for \$8,300. Mr. Thornton, on this occasion, gave a demonstration of the English system of selling by means of the sand-glass, the animal being declared sold to the last bidder before the last of the sand had passed to the lower bulb. The experiment, however, was not a success with a Canadian company unaccustomed to that method of selling.

Three years ago, at a banquet held in London, Mr. Thornton was presented with his portrait in oils. It was an international gathering, one of the best speeches being delivered by a Russian noble. The chairman was Sir Nigel Kingscote, and 1908 has seen both chairman and guest of that memorable evening cross the inevitable bourne. Farewell both! They belonged to a splendid type of English gentlemen, were loyal, true, honest, and brave. In many ways we shall not see their like again. Beautiful and pleasant in their lives, in death they have not been long divided.

HOUSEHOLD, LEGAL AND VETERINARY INFORMATION



## THE WESTERN FARMERS' HANDBOOK

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### WOULD YOU LIKE FREE THIS HANDBOOK

This is the most useful book ever published for the people of Western Canada. It contains legal information, veterinary advice, social etiquette and household hints, over two hundred first class recipes, useful interest and market tables, ready reckoners—in all over 200 pages. It's a household encyclopedia of special interest to every family in the Canadian Northwest.

This magnificent book contains much information of value to every man and woman in Canada. Those who already have a copy would not be without it for five dollars.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS**

Send one dollar and the book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, to any address in Canada or Great Britain, together with the best farm weekly in the Dominion, for one year—52 issues. If not satisfied, money refunded. Address—

**The Farmers' Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg**



**"Suffolk Punch Stallions"**

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

**JAQUES BROS.**  
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.



**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.**

## Wit and Humor

A little Scotch boy's grandmother was packing his lunch for him to take to school one morning. Looking up into the old woman's face, the boy asked:

"Grandmother, does yer spees magnify?"

"A little, my child," she answered.

"A weel, then," said the boy, "I wad just like it if ye wad tak' them off when ye're packin' my loonch."

A certain Congressman is the father of a bright lad of ten who persists, despite the parental objection and decree, in reading literature of the "half dime" variety.

"That's a nice way to be spending your time," said the father on one occasion. "What's your ambition, anyhow?"

"Dad," responded the youngster, with a smile, "I'd like to have people tremble like aspen leaves at the mere mention of my name."

### THE INVESTIGATOR

Yes, I'm a vegetarian (between meals, understand):

I'm proud to be included with the "no-life-taking" band.

Instead of eating creatures that have hoofs or claws or wings,

Or shells or fins, I'd rather dine on cabbages and things.

Ah, yes; in theory, at least, this notion is complete,

But when I'm hungry—hang your greens!—I've got to have some meat.

I am a mental scientist (when I am well and strong):

It's such a lofty pleasure just to know that I belong

With those who do not have to take those nasty little pills,

But through the strength of thinking things can banish all their ills.

Ah, yes; the mind is everything; but, mind you, when I'm sick,

A good, old-fashioned doctor comes to my house double-quick.

In politics, you can infer, I'm independent quite

(When there is no election near). I stand for truth and right,

I care not what the label is, it's all the same to me;

I'm not the sort of man to wear a party collar. See?

It's a principle I'm after; yes, sirree; that's it. But, wait,

Election day I always vote the same old ticket "straight."

—Nixon Waterman

### ON HANDLING CHILDREN

Children should be handled as little as possible. When they get bigger they won't stand for it, preferring to handle themselves.

The handling of children has now been reduced to a science, of which there are three distinct branches, viz.: fondling, joggling and chucking.

To handle children properly, first fondle. To fondle, encircle the child twice with both arms and press tightly against the breast or some other part of the anatomy. Continue until the child shows signs of suffocation. Then joggle.

To joggle, face the child, and force the thumbs firmly into the child's trunk, midway between the pit of the stomach and the short ribs, with the fingers deeply embedded in the small of the back. Then shake the child vigorously up and down and sidewise, until the child froths at the mouth. Then chuck.

To chuck, extend the fingers of the right hand and strike the child sharply in the face, preferably under the chin. This may be done with perfect safety to very young children, as they can neither strike back nor, having no teeth, bite the tongue. Continue until the child temporizes and grows red in the face. Then fondle as above and repeat ad libitum.

This rule is for your own children or vice versa. For the children of others or vice versa, add fifty per cent.

Officials have a right to ask questions in the performance of their duty, but there are occasions when it seems they might curtail or forego the privilege. Not long ago an Irishman whose hand had been badly mangled in an accident entered the Boston City Hospital Relief Station in a great hurry. He stepped up to the man in charge and enquired:

"Is this the Relief Station, sor?"

"Yes. What is your name?"

"Patrick O'Connor, sor."

"Are you married?" questioned the officer.

"Yis, sor, but is this the Relief Station?" He was nursing his hand in agony.

"Of course it is. How many children have you?"

"Eight, sor. But sure this is the Relief Station?"

"Yes, it is," replied the official, growing a little angry at the man's persistence.

"Well," said Patrick, "sure, an' I was beginning to think that it might be the pumping station!"

Maud.—How would these lines do for your menu card:

"Tea! Thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid, thou female tongue—running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life, let me fall prostrate!" The lines are from the pen of Colley Cibber.

Hans came in from his ranch, two miles this side of Olney, this week to buy a horse.

"I've got the very thing you want," said the Bergman; "it's a fine road horse, five years old, sound as a quail, \$175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping."

Hans threw up his hands skyward. "Not for me," he said; "not for me. I wouldn't give you five cents for him. I live eight miles from Olney, and I'd hat to walk back to my wife."

Washington and baseball players

Washington and baseball players



## HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

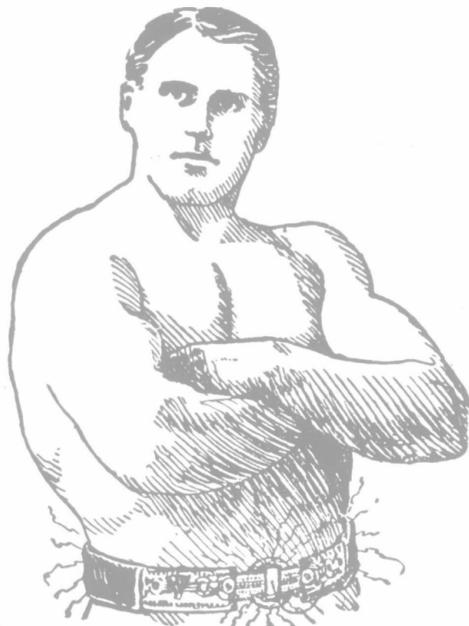
Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 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 BANWELL MOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.  
Depts. 11 Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



## Weak, Sick Men, Here is

## Strength and Happiness



If you are losing the strength of youth and can see evidence from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases.

Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any man to thus exhaust his power.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel; the momentary spells of weakness, the periodical loss of memory; dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. We have a positive cure for you in our Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It will make you strong. It will send the blood dancing through your veins; you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your neighbor and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips, (Sciatic), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Failing Memory, and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed.

My argument is good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbors tell you I cured them you will know I did it.

Dr. McLaughlin. Dear Sir—I regret very much in keeping you waiting for the recommendation you so richly deserve in praise of your Belt. I must say that it is a god-send, to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards Physical Weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me that may be in doubt about your Belt.  
THOMAS MURRAY,  
148 Gladstone Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin. Dear Sir—I can say that I am entirely satisfied with belt. I only used it about three months altogether and it is over two years since I had it on. I will always be pleased to recommend it to anyone in need of anything of the kind. Wishing you every success.

R. O. MORROW,  
Box 38, Margaret, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin. Dear Sir—I was greatly troubled with backache, so much so that I had to quit work several times, but after I bought your Belt I wore it for forty days and it did wonders for me. Now I can do any kind of work and never feel a pain in my back. It has completely cured me. Hoping others will do as you advise.  
HOMIDAS LAMOURÉAUX,  
Lamoureux, Alta.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

## Free to All My Beautiful Book

Weak Men, Broken Down Women, want to see you at all my office! Call on me, or send for me, and cut out this coupon, mail me your address, and I will send you, absolutely free, my beautiful 80-page Book, "How to Build a Good Fence." Don't put it off, I will send you the book for nothing. Send today.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen—Please send me, postpaid, your Free Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Consignments Solicited  
We Pay All Express Charges  
Prompt Returns

# FURS

## 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:

8½x11 or 9x12	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$3.75	\$2.00

### Farmer's Advocate

14-16 Princess St. Winnipeg Manitoba

# I Give It Free



### To Men Until Cured. Not One Penny in Advance or On Deposit.

I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for

forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely

## FREE UNTIL CURED

If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, when pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail.

## DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street - - - TORONTO, ONT.  
Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

## Miscellaneous

Not long ago a young couple entered a railway carriage at Sheffield and were immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed, and behaved with such sangfroid that the other passengers began to doubt if their first surmise was correct after all.

As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcoat, and a shower of rice fell out, while the passengers smiled broadly.

But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and, turning to his partner, remarked audibly: "By Jove, May! I've stolen the bridegroom's overcoat!"

A German canvasser took the fifty-storey elevator of a Western wholesale house in New York and walked into the office, where one of the proprietors was busy at his desk.

The canvasser was told that the house needed nothing in his line, but he persisted in opening his sample bag and making himself the cause of much distress, until finally the enraged proprietor kicked him down the first flight of stairs. An employee, observing the mode of descent, repeated the dose with like effect, and it was dittoed till the unfortunate German found himself on the curbstoned highway.

Shaking himself, he looked back over the course of events and ejaculated:

"Well, dot ish a great establishment. I don't know their particular line of peesness, but my! Vat system, vat system!"

An Irishman was one day told to put up a signboard on which were the words: "To Motorists—this hill is dangerous."

Away went Mike with the signboard and placed it at the bottom of a very steep hill. A few days later his employer went to see how the board was put up, and, finding it at the bottom of the hill, sought and found Mike.

"You blooming fool!" he cried, "why didn't you put that sign in the right place?"

"Shure and ain't it?" asked Mike. "Don't all the accidents happen at the bottom?"

"Now," said the fussy old gentleman, putting one of the biggest strawberries in his mouth, and picking up another, "what is the sense of having that sign read 'Fresh strawberries for sale?' Don't you suppose that everybody knows they are for sale?"

"I dunno," answered the fruiterer's assistant, who, although he had only left school a few weeks, was well up in his trade, "some folks seem to think we're giving them away."

And the old gentleman put the berry back in the box.

A minister's wife, a doctor's wife, and a travelling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands.

The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about.

The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful, for he would often start out to see a patient, and forget his medicine case, and, therefore, travel miles for nothing.

Well, it was the travelling man's wife, she said, who was that. He would go to the other day and patted her on the cheek, and said, "I believe I have seen you before, little girl."

## LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



### LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."

Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks  
Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land, \$200.00 per acre  
Uncleared " 125.00 " "

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy  
Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO., LTD.  
New Westminster, B.C.

B. P. RICHARDSON  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.  
LANDS FOR SALE

That the criterion of beauty is very dissimilar among different races is not often more strikingly exemplified than in the following anecdote of a Virginia negro. At his request the "young master's" baby son had been fetched out for Tim's inspection. He looked earnestly for some moments, then electrified the bystanders with this unqualified praise: "Marse Garrett, dat's de pretties' white chile I ever seed!"

The family cat was crying and spoling papa's reading of the evening paper, and he insisted that his small daughter put her pet out of doors. This she did very unwillingly, and coming back, seated herself at her father's feet with the remark: "You dess ought to see the look on 'at cat's face, papa."

## Get acquainted with Black Watch

the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

2268

## Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club



An association, the chief object of which is to help the Farmers of Canada make more money out of poultry



**T**HERE is big money in poultry raising — anyone who is raising poultry right will tell you that.

The Canadian Government census for 1901 proves that the Canadian hen produced eggs and table poultry, during that year, to the value of \$16,000,000.

Though there are no official figures for 1908, the following is a conservative estimate made by F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College:

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901, there would be for this year about 103 million dozen eggs, which at 25 cents would mean a gross revenue of 23½ million dollars.

But a good, honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in 12 months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she gets this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to 3½ million dollars. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care so that the average yield would be 10 dozen, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be 11 million dollars, or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of 36½ million dollars.

In spite of this the demand has not been filled by the supply.

There are more eggs and poultry wanted than the farms of Canada are producing.

The farmers of Canada are not raising enough poultry, nor are they making as much profit as they should out of the poultry they raise.

Now, the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club has been formed to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry, and raise it more profitably,—

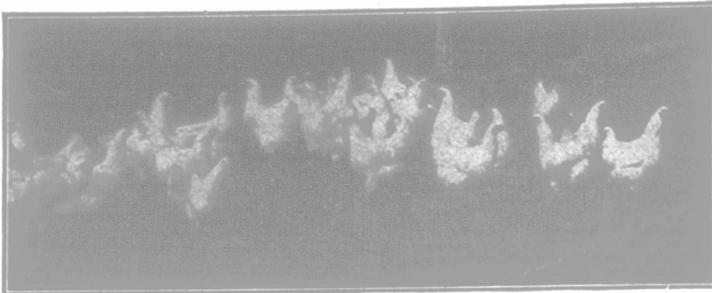
Help them with expert advice on every point in the production of poultry, from the hatching of the chicks to the selling of them.

This is practical advice given by men who are raising poultry, and making money out of it — men who have made a study of the subject — men who have been up against all the difficulties of poultry raising and have overcome them.

Membership in this Club, and all the advice and help that goes with it, is absolutely free to every user of a Peerless Incubator and Brooder.

You see, we, who make the Peerless Incubators and Brooders, are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

In fact, it was raising poultry on this farm—looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator and Brooder.



Money Makers of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, Pembroke

We tested every incubator on the market—gave each one a thorough and careful trial.

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and Brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

We have published a booklet called "When Poultry Pays," which tells the whole story of how we came to build the Peerless Incubator—and why it must be the best machine for anyone in Canada to use.

Writing for a copy of this booklet is the first step towards joining the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club—the first step on the road to sure profits from poultry.

This booklet tells how poultry is being profitably raised now in Canada. It tells how you can work in with the most successful poultry farm in the country and make big profits under their guidance.

Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club now and start in making money.

This is not like a gold mine. In a mine you just guess or hope that the yellow metal is there—99 times out of a hundred it isn't. But in the poultry business the gold is there—that's sure and certain. Others are getting it. You can get it—if you go about it right.

Going about it right means joining the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club and taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of those who are making poultry pay—who are ready to help you in every way.

There is no farmer in Canada who is making so much money that he can neglect to get the certain profit that he can make out of raising poultry the Peerless way.

It takes but little time and little work to clean up a tidy sum each year raising poultry—your wife or daughter can do all that is necessary, and do it well, under our advice and help.

You see, if you buy an ordinary incubator you have to struggle along by yourself. The maker's interest ends when the machine is paid for. But that's not the Peerless way.

We want to see every Peerless Incubator make big money for its owner.

You can't help but make money once you join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club. We won't let you fail.

Now, while you are thinking of it, is the time to take the first step. Write us a post card now for our booklet—"When Poultry Pays." We'll mail it to you at once.

### Peerless INCUBATORS and BROODERS

We ship the Peerless freight prepaid

**LEE** Manufacturing  
Company, Limited

280 Dundas Street  
**Pembroke, Ontario**  
Canada