

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

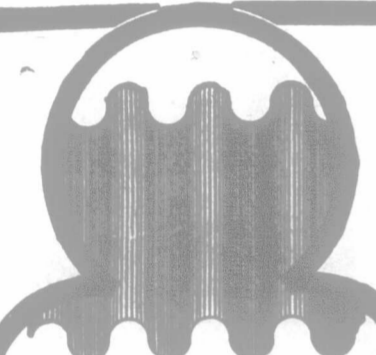
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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DECEMBER 25, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 796



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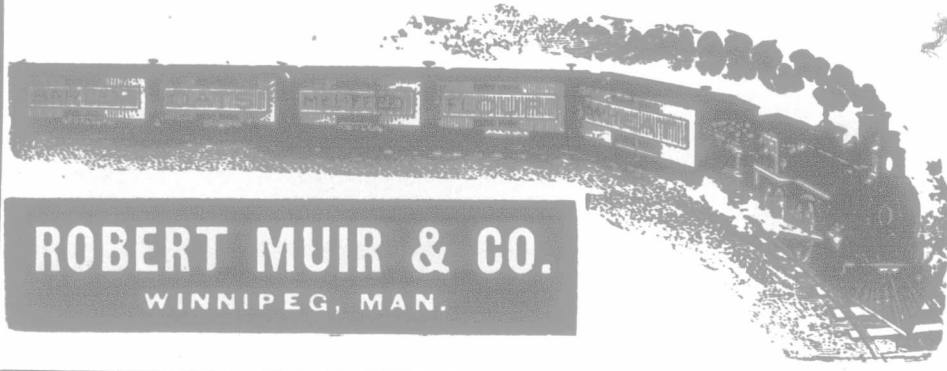
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Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 25, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 796

EDITORIAL

A White Elephant.

Now that the ripple caused by the projection of the rural free delivery pebble upon the sea of Dominion politics has subsided, it is probable that that subject will remain dormant for a time. The fact of the matter is that the country is not ready for rural free delivery. There are too many other more important subjects that require the expenditure of all the money and energy available in the post office department. It will require the next twenty-five years to properly organize and equip the postal services in rural communities to give even ordinary satisfaction. At the present time there is no department of the administration that is in more need of improvement in detail than the post office department and to attempt to load it with a large undertaking is simply to make the present postal conditions even more bothersome.

These things are not realized by most of our Eastern M.P.'s who probably like most M.P.'s, are alert for the "main chance" irrespective of the welfare of the nation as a whole. A perusal of the resolutions passed at farmers' conventions the past few years both west and east should indicate what those most interested in rural delivery think of the scheme. Upon the subject there is silence. No one realizes more fully than the average farmer what an immense expense it would be to drive through the country delivering mail. It would undoubtedly be a great convenience but the cost of it would be altogether out of proportion to the benefits that would accrue. Let us have improvement in the postal department but let that improvement be steady and thorough.

Proving the Seed Supply.

A report of germinating tests of samples of western grain has been circulated widely throughout the country by the seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The report needs to be read with extreme care. Reference is made to the percentage germination of frosted wheat and oats, from which it is inferred that frozen grain may be used for seed with a fair chance of success. The danger of this inference is that many men with seed frozen so badly that there is no possible hope of it producing a crop, may be induced to sow it. True a slight amount of frost does wheat very little and sometimes no harm, but we are not to assume by this that "frozen grain" will grow. Nor should the man who has to buy seed be misled by certificates of germination. Our notice has been called to a case of a man who tried to sell wheat, that could not possibly grade above two feed, for seed on the strength of a certificate he had obtained from the seed branch for a sample he had sent them, probably of last year's crop. The only safe thing to do is to test samples. It is a simple matter to place one hundred kernels between two pieces of flannel, keep it warm and moist for four days and then see what number had sprouted. And then it might be very longer to see what vitality and strength there might be in the germ. In the tests made by the Seed Branch the conclusion is emphatic that any good seed that may be on hand from last year's crop should be utilized for seed this year. This is especially the case with oats.

Those who have had experience with frosted oats know the futility of sowing seed that is touched and how seriously a slight frost will damage oats. The 1907 oat crop has been badly damaged and we should not overlook it. It is a rare thing indeed to find oats that germinated as high as is ordinarily expected. The seed division offers the following suggestions for identifying frosted oats:

"Oats that have been killed by frost may be easily detected by separating out the kernel and examining the germ or embryo with the point of a pin. Good fresh live seed has an embryo of a pale yellowish tint, devoid of brownish coloration, and the kernel possesses considerable elasticity. The embryo of frosted seed presents a brownish discoloration and usually a dark threadlike streak below the embryo or germ. The kernel is more brittle and sweeter."

There are a lot of men who are fortunate in having oats left over from their 1906 crop and wherever possible these oats should be used for seed next spring. Oats from this year's crop should be well fanned before sowing even when they do appear to be a good sample. Each man will also have to decide for himself after testing how thick he should sow and provide his seed accordingly.

Another thing that will have to be guarded against is the danger of infection and pollution by weeds. It is unfortunate that seed will have to be distributed so widely but every one should do his best to minimize the evil by giving the seed he may have to buy an exceptionally thorough cleaning.

In connection with the report referred to the Seed Branch announces that its seed laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary will be devoted almost exclusively to the testing of samples of Western grain. These samples should be placed in strong cotton or paper bags, the name and address of the sender enclosed, and addressed to Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or from the Province of Alberta, to Seed Laboratory, Calgary. Samples addressed to Ottawa will be carried free by mail. Postage must be prepaid on all samples addressed to the Calgary laboratory.

What of our Seed?

As more definite reports of crop conditions are made public, it becomes evident that something must be done to distribute seed to those sections where frost did considerable damage last August. Present knowledge of the situation reveals the fact that there are whole districts that will have to get their seed wheat, oats and barley from outside. Some of the farmers in these districts are in a position to enter the open market and buy sufficient seed for their own requirement and in some cases will no doubt help their neighbors whom they care to befriend. Others apparently are contemplating sowing the best seed they can get in their neighborhood and to make up for the damage by frost will sow much thicker; others, and there is a large number of them, know no other apparent supply than very badly damaged seed which cannot possibly produce an ordinary crop. This is particularly true of oats and barley. Needless to say such a condition of affairs does not promise well for the season of 1908.

This question was discussed at the convention of agricultural societies at Regina where the general opinion seemed to prevail that officers of the Dominion Government should lend their assistance and the Government some financial aid in distributing seed. Provincial organizations, such as agricultural societies, might also cooperate in the work and it would not be out of place for the banks, railway companies and elevator companies to lend every possible assistance in getting seed distributed where it is needed. All these institutions are intensely

interested in the distribution of the wealth that the country produces but if there is a shortage in the wealth they will be among the first to suffer a set back. Just what part each should take in this work is the difficult matter to decide. Probably it would facilitate matters if representatives of the interests mentioned could get together and arrange some understanding. Each has command of certain facilities for the rapid and safe distribution of seed and if the whole were systematically organized a lot of land would be sown to crop that would otherwise be fallow and a lot of good seed would be used in place of that in which the vitality is destroyed. The case is urgent and by the beginning of the new year some definite action should be taken. It is a case of where work on the part of banks, elevator and railway companies and Governments would be repaid a hundred fold in a very short time, but for which little can be expected in the way of immediate returns.

Fakes or Fairs.

The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Alberta dropped a bombshell into the quiet deliberations of Saskatchewan agricultural society delegates at Regina last week, when he blandly informed them that the agricultural fair as ordinarily conducted, so far as educational value was concerned, was a farce and a failure; that a good deal of Government aid granted to such was simply money wasted. Mr. Harcourt's criticism of existing conditions was severe, perhaps more so than circumstances warranted. His suggestions for the improvement of fairs were radical in the extreme, a good many of them altogether too revolutionary to be soon adopted, and yet there was more truth and good hard common sense in both his criticism of fairs and the remedies he recommended for their improvement, than has ever been given by an authority on these matters in this country before. His conclusions are founded on fair conditions as he finds them in his own province and as they exist in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is an undoubted fact that with all the advancement made in agricultural educational methods during the past fifty or one hundred years,—and the fair is an educational institution, maintained for none other than educational purposes—the agricultural fair has been departing more and more from its true function, becoming weaker, in the lines it was developed to work on and stronger in those features that amuse but do not instruct. No thinking man but knows that the farmer of the present day goes less to the fair to inspect the farm products and live stock exhibited there than he does to be entertained by the non-agricultural features, which the management partly for financial reasons, find it expedient to make a part of their show. What then is the remedy and how best may it be applied?

There is something in the charge that the fair is obsolete, and there is much in the argument that people regard it less and less as an educational institution. But are the remedies which Mr. Harcourt suggests workable and likely to improve matters? Frankly we believe that a good many of them are rather too revolutionary in character to be adopted entirely and at once, but we like the spirit of the whole article, the clear cut strain of originality that runs through it, and the unmistakeable desire to make every feature of the fair as strongly instructive as it is possible for an agricultural show to be.

Mr. Harcourt has given this matter of fair improvement considerable study and thought and his article should be carefully read. Our readers may not agree with him in all the sweeping changes he advocates in the prize lists and management of fairs. A good many of us despite this gentlemen's lucid arguments to

the contrary, may still cling to the belief, inculcated in us, that the pure bred live stock classes, both horses and cattle, are the most interesting and valuable features of the fair. But still there is much ground for mutual agreement and many points where the deputy minister's suggestions could very well be made a part of our shows. We would like to have readers discuss some of Mr. Harcourt's proposed reforms of the prize list.

Combination and Prices.

Sometimes the idea that if farmers could all unite to curtail production, then the price of everything they had for sale would go up, takes possession of the mind. It's a most elusive and delusive thought to follow. But look at the hen. Nature does for her what we cannot do for ourselves. Nature curtails her production and the price of the hen product goes up to fifty-five cents a dozen—the price our grocer quotes us, but neither the hen nor her owner are the better off for it. It is a case of carrying things to extremes. But extremes are unnatural and sooner or later more hens will be kept to profit by the demand for eggs in winter and then eggs will be still cheaper in the summer. The same thing would occur if the producers of wheat in the Canadian West were to effect an artificial arrangement to raise the price of wheat. The mujiks of Russia, the natives of India, the Argentines and all other growers of grain would simply grow more wheat to take the place of that which the organization had kept off the market.

Yellow Farmers and White Labor.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I have been much interested in the recent articles in the *ADVOCATE* on the labor unions and their methods but in all the discussion on labor, Oriental exclusion, etc., one phase I have not seen touched upon at all.

The labor unions are both loud and violent in their denunciation of anyone or anything that, in the most moderate way, admits that, within certain limits, Orientals might be admitted with advantage to some of the special industries of this province; but I have yet to hear the first labor union man refusing to buy fruit or garden produce from the Chinese or insisting that the unions should give the white gardeners a preference of any sort on the product of his labor. They are very quick to condemn a white gardener, truck or general farmer who employs Chinamen, yet it is generally admitted that they could not confine themselves to white labor and compete on a level with the Chinese gardeners who hire only their own countrymen. In many parts of British Columbia the production of vegetables has become almost or quite the monopoly of the Orientals, especially the Chinese, whose methods of culture once seen at close quarters would quite sicken anyone who desired wholesome vegetables from ever using truck grown by them; yet, because they will patiently sit and dicker and take offers far below what they first ask for stuff rather than leave without a sale, or to drive out someone else who has had this particular customer before, they gradually succeed in killing all white competition. To a great many at this time this is a serious matter with the heavy influx of people contemplating fruit growing. Vegetables and strawberries should be a profitable stop-gap till tree and bush fruits come into bearing.

The farmer and gardener seem to be between the devil and the deep sea the labor organizations howl if he hires a Chinaman to do his necessary work but if he felt able to pay what the white laborers ask he could scarcely find a man, among the scores who are keeping the roads hot between the different logging camps, who would stay longer than his first pay-day; the merchants also if we send to a mail order house for any of our necessities cry "Spend your money at home," yet when there is anything to be bought of the farmer, as potatoes this fall, they wait till the Chinks, who are not fitted to carry many over winter, throw theirs on the market and slump prices and then they ask the white to take the same figure or keep his stuff. It seems too bad that with all the development of fruit lands we see at present that something cannot be done to get enough white labor to fill the demand. I do not know enough of the methods they are working on in the Okanagan and other localities already producing, but if the work could be so managed that at least a fair portion of the labor could be given

yearly engagements with house and garden, and get married men from the British Isles or the Teutonic nations of Europe and use them white, it would soon put a different face on the agricultural parts of the province. The kind of chaps that will walk seventy-five miles and back, without a cent in their pockets, looking for an extra five dollars on a month's pay in the logging camps, are not anxious enough for a quiet life and steady work to fill the bill. In cutting up large holdings into fruit allotments, provision for a certain proportion of small holdings of say, an acre of each to be given to laborers on easy terms, would perhaps induce some white labor to settle in the vicinity and by having their own houses with garden, fowls and some fruit they would have an interest in the community and make the very best quality of laborers and citizens.

KINNICKINNICK RANCHER.

HORSE

Lameness in Horses:

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.

Bog spavin is a tense, fluctuating swelling at the interior portion of the anterior (or inner front) surface of the hock. It consists in a distension of a bursa or sack that contains synovia (joint-oil). Thoroughpin consists in a bursal enlargement showing on the posterior portion of each side of the joint just below and a little anterior to the point of the hock. When the enlargement on one side is pressed, that of the other side will be noticeably increased hence the name.

Some horses have naturally puffy hocks, and others have hocks that are predisposed to these bursal enlargements, and they do not cause lameness, and by many are not considered an unsoundness, especially in a heavy horse.

In cases of this kind it will generally be noticed that the puffs disappear to a greater or lesser degree upon exercise, but reappear when the animal has had a few hours' rest. This is accounted for from the fact that, while there is a great secretion of synovia during exercise, there is also a much greater consumption of the same; and, there being a constant secretion and little consumption during rest, the sacs become full when the animal is standing. Hence, when there is a distension of these sacs, there will be the puffiness noted when they become full; but when the animal is exercised the synovia is consumed in larger quantities than it is secreted, and the puffs disappear. Bog spavins and thoroughpins usually accompany each other. At the same time, it is not unknown for the one to be present without the other. When either or both appear from

strain or other injury the case is much more serious than those described. There is usually more or less severe lameness, accompanied by heat and soreness of the parts. In some cases the lameness is very severe, the animal being scarcely able to put any weight upon the leg. Bog spavin is more likely than thoroughpin to show these serious symptoms, but in some cases they appear from the same cause, and each causes trouble.

TREATMENT.

While we have stated that these puffs, in a heavy horse, when not accompanied with heat and pain, and not causing inconvenience, are not considered very serious, in a light horse they are very undesirable, and reduce his value greatly, and even in heavy horses they are now objected to by most horsemen. They are very hard to reduce. Treatment must, of course, be directed to causing a contraction of the bursal sac, and this can best be done by repeated blistering. The enlargements are usually more noticeable in cold than in warm weather, and, especially in colts, it will be noticed that, during the winter, especially if the animals are allowed to run out in the day time there will be almost or quite an absence of enlargements, and then is when treatment is most successful. If the seats of the enlargements be well blistered about once a month during four or five months in cold weather, the sacs will usually contract to the normal size and the puffs no longer be noticeable. When lameness is present from the effects of these puffs, treatment must be more energetic. The first object should be to reduce the inflammation and allay pain. In severe cases, where the pain and lameness is excessive, it is wise to place the patient in slings, as, if this is not done he will have trouble in rising, and may thus aggravate the trouble. The application of hot water, long and often to the parts, followed each time by the application of an anodyne lotion, as one composed of 1 ounce laudanum, 1 ounce chloroform, ½ ounce acetate of lead, and water to make a pint, will, in the course of a few days, accomplish the object. This can be followed by the application of cold water and compresses or camphorated liniment. Compresses made especially for the purpose can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, or they can be applied with reasonable success by bandages. Of course, as soon as the acute lameness disappears, the patient should be removed out of the slings and allowed to lie down. When lameness has been cured, if we wish to reduce the enlargements, we should continue the compresses or blister repeatedly. In regard to compresses, if suitable ones, that will remain in place, can be procured, they will act as well as blistering, either in these cases, or in those first described, in which no lameness is present.

"WHIP."



SIR MARCUS, CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL, 1907.

Observations on Horse Problems.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In connection with the article on wintering horses so fully and ably discussed by your contributor "Whip," I may say that I do not think one quart of ground oats with cut straw and hay sufficient and consider double the quantity none too much. And be very liberal with bran. There is nothing to equal it for idle horses especially where straw is fed.

* * *

I think the enforced enrollment of stallions justified, but as I anticipated largely ignored, and it is difficult to convince the unenlightened farmer that it is not done in the interests of the breeder and importer of registered stock. I would not give any special privilege and there is a clause in the Lien Act which gives the right of lien to one owner and not to the other. The public now have the means of knowing what is properly registered (if the Act is followed), but it is a mistake to certify animals as sound with no more examination than there is at present; it will bring the Act into disrepute. Some people are easily imposed upon and I have seen the Government certificate of an unregistered horse pointed to as proof that the animal must be sound and all right. Speaking of the Lien Act, I was amused at the ingenuity of an owner of an unregistered horse explaining to a probable customer, that if he (the customer) had bad luck and could not pay up when due that So-and-So (naming the owner of a registered rival) could seize his colt, whereas he himself had not the right to do so. I fancy his argument was worth more to him than the Lien Act to So-and-So. The fact is the lien on the foal, in most cases, is too troublesome to enforce, and owners (all owners) should have a lien on the mare to be of any practical use. My idea is that if the registered animal cannot win on its merits and show in fact, by the market value of its stock, that it is the most profitable one to use, it is useless to advance arguments or anything savoring of compulsion to protect it. The company ownership of stallions seems the only way at present of obtaining good registered ones, but the trouble is that it is the exception to find companies buying in a sensible and economical way and acting in an harmonious and business like manner after buying. Instead of making up their company and buying for cash, they put the seller to all sorts of expense in doing that himself. They ask for two or three years' credit and all sorts of guarantees, (which in practice are generally worthless) but double the price of these horses, and so cannot profitably travel them at a price the general public will give. I find a growing number of farmers keeping one for working and their own use which in too many cases is an inferior one.

Nearly all the stallions bought by syndicate are heavy draft, and a great many farmers do not want heavy draft workers. I used to think that as the country got settled and markets were brought closer to the farmer that most people would want heavy draft horses, but I find, here at least, that is not the case. The heaviest of the work is in breaking, especially scrub land, for which a heavy and a quiet natured horse is the best, but with that done, many people get dissatisfied with them and as far as I see one-half the farmers want an agricultural type, a thick-set, smooth horse about 1500 pounds; one quarter of them want a general purpose, clean legged, light moving horse about 1300 pounds, and one quarter heavy draft and practically all want one team of the general purpose. Frequently I have seen farmers breed from draft stock for some years up to and beyond the size they like and then cross back with a light breed because their horses "are getting too clumsy for them." It is no use pointing out that the draft ones are worth more in the city market. They say they can only breed enough for themselves and locally the agricultural type is worth as much or more. I think it would be of benefit to try and evolve a type of what so many want. It would help if the exhibitions encouraged and gave prizes for pure-bred stallions of an agricultural and general purpose type (defining the type). They give prizes for mares and geldings and so try to keep the type in a haphazard way but the failures of the draft and carriage classes are not the best way of getting them.

* * *

As to the cause of the great mortality among horses, I can only suppose that additional germ diseases have been introduced with the settle-

ment of the country and in this climate horses are confined so much of the time in bad stables and fed so much dry and concentrated food that digestive troubles are more frequent than they should be. My losses in the first ten years I was breeding were not more than one per cent. (barring accidents and age) but in the last ten years have been nearer thirty per cent. I do not believe that swamp fever is caused by the use of swamp grass. All the first years that I mention, I and neighbors fed swamp hay and had no cases, except one neighbor who lost a lot from this cause; he fed high land hay but his water supply was bad. There is very little fever in this district but most of the swamp lands are caused from the over-flow of streams; perhaps this fresh water each year may cause a difference.

Lorne Mun., Man.

A. J. MOORE.

High Priced Shires for Manitoba.

The sale of Shire mares at the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., on December 11, attracted buyers from all over America. Thirty-three head were sold for \$23,525. The top price of the sale, \$1,500.00, was paid by Mr. P. W. Perry, Deloraine, Man., for the two-year-old mare, Normandy Ruby. This offering of mares has been described as the strongest ever put up for auction in America. Mr. Perry's purchase was away and the best female in the bunch, other notable members of which were Wrydeland's Pink and Lady Ancastry.

Drafters at the International.

The outcome of the competition among the heavy drafters at the International this year was practically the same as in 1906. The superb six-horse team that won last year and toured Great Britain the past season in the interests of Armour and Co., were again first in their section; and the winners of the four-horse teams was the entry of Nelson Morris Co. The former are greys, nominally representing Percheron breeding and the latter, bays of Clydesdale blood. The awards indicate that the six-horse section was decided by the relative merits of one pair and the greys were the choice of the judge, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Colorado. Two of the Morris string were new, having been secured in Toronto last fall, one of them being King Harry, the champion of Scotland, a few years ago but now named Drew. The competition all the way through was very close, as much depending upon show-ring manners as upon conformation and the more useful qualities. A grey won the singles two bays the pairs, three greys the treys, the bays in fours and the greys in the sixes. On the whole it was considered a very satisfactory showing by both Clydesdale and Percheron factions. The horses were mostly those shown the past two years and the regret is general that new and younger animals cannot be found to take their places.

STOCK

Correcting Scours in Calves.

Should a calf become affected with scours, a raw egg mixed in the milk will usually bring relief, or, if a severe case, a tablespoonful of castor oil followed by a raw egg every two hours until four to six eggs are taken. What the calf requires is albumen in some form or another, and an egg is the handiest form in which albumen can be had on the farm. A teaspoonful of soluble

blood meal, another form of albumen—sold from packing houses—stirred in the milk will act in a way similar to the egg and is much less expensive. Excellent results are also reported from the use of dried blood, and mild cases of scours can be cured in from one to two days by adding a teaspoonful to the milk, reducing the quantity as relief is affected.

ASTRA CASTRA NUMEN.

English Shorthorns in 1907.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reviewing the past season's doings in Shorthorn circles, there is one point that strikes home very clearly, and that is that the breed is permanently established in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than its most ardent partisans ever anticipated. The "Red, White and Roan" has basked in the sunshine of success for several years now, thanks to the Argentine trade; but many considered this state of affairs would not be permanent. When the reports of some of the early sales in Buenos Ayres came to hand, coupled with the fact that some of the leading exporters in England were not making as many purchases as usual, some began to think that clouds were looming on the horizon. Then came the news of the test scandal in Buenos Ayres; as the outcome of this, a severe check to the export trade was expected. However, when one comes to look very carefully into the situation, there are many points that give the Shorthorn breeder hope and encouragement. The drop in some of the Argentine sale averages is explained away by the fact that a number of the animals submitted were of inferior quality, and in no case have high-class specimens failed to fetch a remunerative figure. The exposure of fraudulent practice as regards pedigrees and the test, has also not been without its benefits. It has denounced those who have resorted to dishonest methods, and caused renewed confidences to be placed in the exporter who have always dealt with their clients in a fair and honorable manner. The only regrettable feature is that the delinquents were not more severely dealt with.

THE SALES RING.

The sales in Great Britain throughout the whole season have had a most healthy tone. At Perth, in the spring, the trade was very good, high prices being frequent. Mr. Duthie paying the top figure, namely, 1,000 gs., for the red Hetherwick bull, Achilles. At Birmingham, there was a large entry, and, though the average showed a decline, and many good bulls changed hands at lower prices than usual, the prizewinners and outstanding animals met with a ready demand, 1,000 gs. being again paid for a bull, in this instance Mr. MacLennan being the purchaser, for South America, the animal being the red Shenley Victor, bred by a new breeder, Mr. Rapheal, in Hertfordshire. The sale at the Royal is now becoming an important one, and here the trade continued good. Mr. Royer took out Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant II., second in the junior yearling class, at 1,000 gs., and many other animals sold well.

Mr. Harris, a Cumberland tenant farmer, held a sale in the autumn, at which the bidding was brisk. The animals were mainly pure Bates, and four females realized 200 gs., or over, the average for the whole herd being £90 18s. 1d. A very important series of sales are conducted annually in Scotland in October, the Collynie-Uppermill joint offering of bull calves being the leading event. At this gathering, some sensational Shorthorn history has generally been made; Mr. Duthie's having gone on breaking his own records year after year, but his latest success crowns them all. Higher individual prices have been paid; but the astounding average of £407 for 17 calves, gives Shorthorn breeders something to ponder over.

THE SHOW RING.

We now come to the events in the show-ring, and a look through the exhibitions of the past year tells us that we have still some splendid specimens of the Shorthorn left in our land, though the export drain



THE RESULT OF AN IMPRESSIVE SIRE.

Five bulls, by the Irish Shorthorn, Bright Meteor. All purchased for export to the Argentine, 1907.

has been enormous. The old bulls naturally claim precedence, and here one animal stands out alone. We refer to Linkfield champion. This Bull had a great record last year, but he was unfortunate in encountering such a phenomenal youngster as Bapton Viceroy. This year, however, Mr. Miller's great bull more than held his own. He commenced by winning first and champion at Dublin, and followed this up by taking the male championship at the Lincoln Royal, first and gold medal for best of the breed at the Highland, and first and champion at the Welch National at Abergstrogth, as well as 50-gs. cup at the Royal Lancashire, and first at several other important shows. Linkfield Champion is possibly the best show bull we have had for several years. He was a great bull last year, and this time he comes out well-nigh perfection. His beautiful head, full of character, surmounts a magnificent front, while his enormous wealth of flesh and great scale, without a suspicion of roughness, at once takes the eye. He is, perhaps, not quite so deep in the thighs as some would like, but, nevertheless, he is a bull of the type that a beef Shorthorn should be. We understand that Linkfield Champion has been sold to go to Chili for £1,500. Sir Richard Cooper's Meteor is an old favorite of showgoers, and, though he has not a long winning career, he came out this year at the top of his form, having grown more massive, and lost the weakness of his thighs that was previously noticeable. He won first and champion at the Oxfordshire, first and champion at the Nottinghamshire, and several other prizes, but it is regrettable that on his last appearance in public he should be the victim of one of those unexplainable show-ring decisions where an inferior bull that he had always well beaten was put above him. This was at Petersboro. Meteor had been extensively used in the Shenstone herd, and the calves by him show great promise, and have already taken high places at good shows. The two-year-old bulls found an undisputed leader in H. M. the King's Royal Windsor, a beautiful roan son of Luxury, and Rememberance, by Count Lavender. He won first and champion at the Royal Counties, first and reserve champion at the Royal, first and reserve champion at the Highland, and first and reserve champion at the Royal Lancashire. Royal Windsor is a wonderfully stylish bull, carrying a great covering of flesh on an expansive and level top. He is very neat and true in his lines, and shows every indication of a coming champion another season. Other good two-year-olds were Mr. Chatterton's Avondale, Mr. J. D. Willis' Stonecrop, and Mr. G. Harrison's Elvetham Sweetmeat.

There were some excellent yearling bulls shown, and in this section the Royal herd from Windsor held a particularly strong hand, with Golden Treasure and Evander. The former, a white half-brother to Bapton Viceroy, was second to his herd mate at the Royal Counties, and first at the Bath and West. He is a gay, level bull, with a lot of quality. The dark-roan Evander is by Royal Chieftain, from Eliza XXI. He won first at the Royal Counties and the Shorthorn Societies' prize, won first at the Royal Lancashire, and first at the Highland, and, if he keeps his present form, will be a great two-year-old, being well grown, very level, particularly good along the back and behind the shoulder, and having a beautiful head and front. Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant II., the highest priced bull at the Royal, also won a number of prizes at important shows.

The cow classes brought out some good females of a real dual-purpose type, the best of these being exhibited by Lord Calthrope. This was Sweetheart, by the great bull, Royal Duke, and bred by the late Queen Victoria, a magnificent roan cow in every respect, an ideal Shorthorn matron. She has size, thick-fleshing, and a wonderful udder; but, more important than this, she can breed winners herself, as well as win, as her son, Evetham Sweetheart, and several other of her progeny testify. Sweetheart was very successful in 1906; but, this year, she has improved her record very considerably, being first at the Royal counties, first and female champion at the Royal, first at Great Yorkshire, first and 50gs. cup at the Royal

Lancashire, and first at the Highland. Ursula Raglan a voluminous winner of Mr. George Harrison's, was also to the fore at a number of shows, including first and champion at the Oxfordshire; a wonderful type of cow this, carrying a great wealth of natural flesh on a massive frame, and yet showing all the essential points of a good dairy cow. Priceless Princess, from Mr. C. Adeane's famous herd in Cambridgeshire, was the champion pedigree dairy Shorthorn at the Royal and here again we have a very perfect specimen, for she is a rich-colored, stylish cow, showing beautiful quality, with a large udder and correctly-placed teats while she has an indication of finishing at a remunerative price for the butcher when useless as a pail-filler

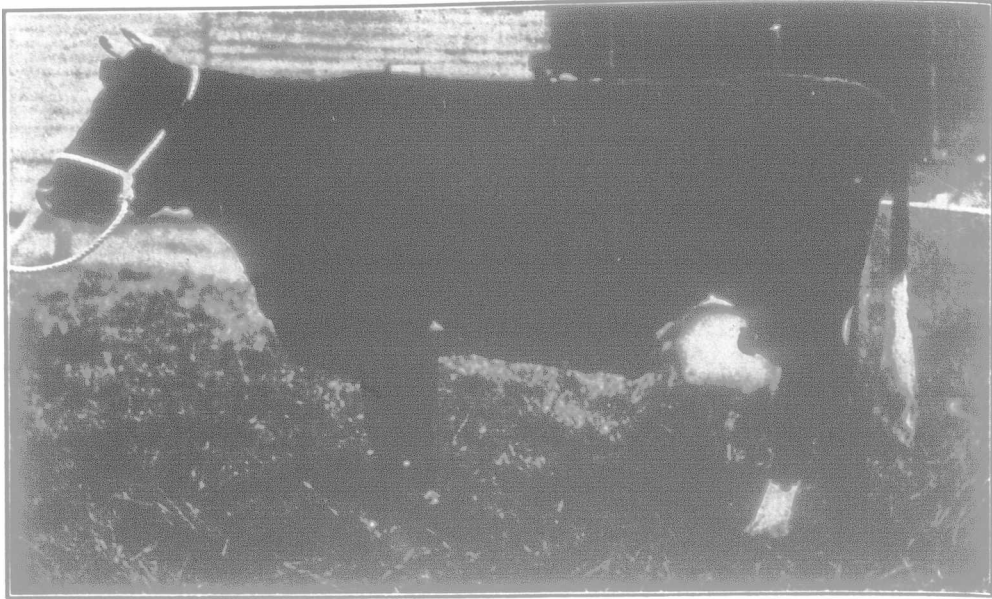
THE DAIRY SHORTHORN.

There is a strong movement now progressing in England towards the encouragement of the cultivation of long-pedigree dairy Shorthorns, and rapid strides are being made. Many grand animals of this type are now to be found, and new herds are springing up frequently, while proper recognition is being given at the shows, supported by a society of breeders interested in this class of cattle. But perhaps better results would be obtained if breeders would use bulls (bred from milking strains, of course) with more robust frames, rather than the weedy animals whose sole recommendation is a "milky" pedigree. The class of cattle found in the Cumberland dales are the type—deep, hardy animals, with plenty of size and stamina, as well as excellent dairy qualifications.

The plum of the two-year-old heifers was undoubtedly "Baillie" Taylor's Pitlivi Rosebud II., a very sweet heifer of real Scotch type, wide, deep and blocky, on short legs, and a beautiful rich roan in color. This daughter of Golden Dawn and Rubina was a good winner in 1906, and this season she won first at Dublin, first and Champion at the Royal Counties, beating Sweetheart; first and reserve champion to Sweetheart at the Royal, and first and champion female and reserve breed champion at the Highland, and was afterwards sold at a high figure for export. Another two-year-old deserving of mention was Mr. Phillips' Roan Pansy, a very level heifer of great substance, but rather on the small side, considering her age. She won at a number of shows, including the Bath & West, and was second to the Pitlivi heifer at the Royal. She was also exported.

The yearling heifers were a creditable display, although there was no Lady Amy 7th or Golden Garland amongst them. The Royal herd was again to the fore with Marjorie, a pretty roan heifer, showing a lot of character, and carrying a thick covering of hair, but inclined to be a trifle weak in the back when standing. This heifer secured the premier award at the Royal Counties, Royal, Highland and Royal Lancashire shows.

GILBERT H. PARSONS.



A fine type of non-pedigree Shorthorn in full milk. First at Royal Lancashire and first at Cheshire Shows.

BEAUTY.

The Improvement of the Prize List.

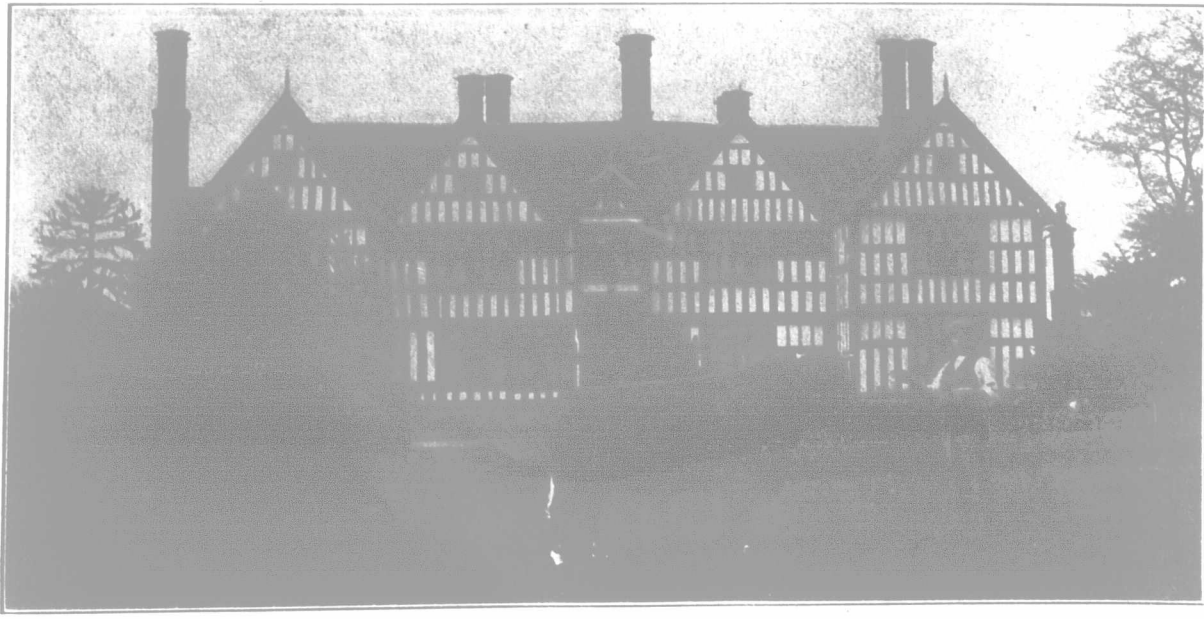
George Harcourt, B. S. S., Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, before the Agricultural Societies' Convention at Regina.

The above implies that the average prize list in use at our local fairs is not perfect in that it needs improvement. The question then arises wherein it does need to be improved and how shall improvement be made? In order to better understand the situation let us analyze it a little. In the first place the object in offering prizes should be to encourage the production of an improved class of stock, grain, vegetables, or other farm product. This was the original intention. I take it, and is the only ground on which a Government is justified in giving aid to agricultural fairs. Viewed from this standpoint we must admit that much of the money given away for annual fairs is wasted. In fact, one former Minister of Agriculture in the West told me that there was no money he grudged to give more than that which went to the agricultural societies because there was absolutely no return for it. The prize list and method of conducting the average fair are out of touch with the real situation and consequently useless—in fact, obsolete. One critic has said "The average fair is an expensive burlesque to divide a little Government money among a few people." I think that criticism comes very near the mark for some fairs, as they have lost very largely any educational value they once had.

Why is this? To my personal knowledge there has been absolutely no material change in the live stock classification of the average prize list in the last quarter of a century. I think we are safe in adding another twenty-five years to it. One instance will suffice. The average classification for bulls runs as follows:—

- Bull 3 years old and over,
- Bull 2 years old and under 3,
- Bull 1 year old and under 2,
- Bull calf.

This is time-worn, but I don't know how you can improve it unless you cut it out altogether. Half a century or more ago when this classification was devised there were not as many purebred herds throughout the country as there are now and there was need to encourage the breeding and feeding of improved stock. Now no good farmer uses a grade male. Pure bred studs, herds and flocks of all leading breeds are widely disseminated and the idea has been firmly planted that the improved breeds are the best and nearly everyone is using them. Why then offer prizes to the breeder of improved stock in the neighborhood of any fair when it is to the interest of that breeder to have his stock out for show in the very best condition possible? To offer him money to do what he ought to do in his own interests is not good business. If the breeder is a director and thus interested in framing the prize list which provides prizes for his special line, he should be charged with draft—he would have to be in municipal politics. In fact, within the last fifty years of advancement—improvement along all lines of agricultural work and the prize list has stood still. It is obsolete—out of touch with the great progress that has been made in the last two decades, and even the last decade. While I admit that there is no way so effective in demonstrating the superior qualities of an animal, and



TYPICAL CHESHIRE FARM HOME (ENGLISH). CHAMPION SHORTHORN, RIDLEY ALLIANCE, IN FOREGROUND.

the ability of his owner as a breeder and feeder) as to bring him out in fine show condition, yet I contend it is out of place to offer a prize for this at the local fair. It has lost its educational influence and we want something new. As in politics we want to cry "It's time for a change" and yell it loud and long throughout the land. Let us get up to date and make the annual fair an educational event as it was originally intended it should be. A step in advance all along the line is wanted. Something new to attain to—higher ideals in accordance with present day truths and progress.

It is easier to criticise than to suggest improvement, because improvement in this case can only be brought about by agitation and education along new lines. At present the framing of a prize list is a thankless task and any upsetting of present plans must be gone about in a careful way or those who have been in the habit of receiving a share of the spoils will lead opposition that may upset everything. It is strange, you know, how we cling to habits and customs of our forefathers. In the first place it is necessary for the directors to thoroughly understand local needs and then decide how best the fair can be made to help by educational methods to bring about a fulfilment of these needs.

The following suggestions along the various lines of work may be helpful.

Live Stock:—At most fairs all prizes for pure bred animals can be cut out. Leave this to the big fairs. It is no longer necessary to demonstrate the superiority of these breeds. We are past that stage now and it is a business proposition which should stand on its own merits. The survival of the fittest in this case can be fought out at the big shows. The owners of this class of stock might, however, be given free entrance to the grounds, if thought advisable, so the people can compare animals and make a selection.

Prizes might be continued in the grade classes as at present because we have frequently seen these classes much superior to the pure bred ones. Here is where the educational effect will be noticed. In no case would I allow an animal that has won a prize in one class to show again in the same class next year. I do not mean to debar a yearling showing as a two-year-old the next season. This would, I think, encourage new exhibitors to come out because it would be known that no excellent animal would be there to scoop the prize year after year. I would also have classes for exhibitors that have never shown an animal before or that had never won a prize.

By having fewer classes and only grade animals the judges could supplement the work of the stock-judging schools by taking time to explain fully the reasons why they place the animals as they do without injuring the value of the animals. The judging would thus be a kind of stock-judging school and a practical demonstration.

Competitions in practical judging of classes of stock might be opened for men, young men and boys. This would supplement the work of the stock-judging schools. In this way if the judges followed, giving their placing and reasons, the greatest educational benefits would be derived.

I would cut out herd prizes and all sections that tended to duplicate.

I would cut out all prizes for grade males. All stallions should be enrolled under the Horse Breeders' Ordinance before they can win a prize.

Owners of sires might be encouraged to give special prizes for the get of their respective animals.

Cut out the general purpose class in horses and insert a miscellaneous class with power to the judge to place the animals in their proper class. This suggests a good prize for those who have attended the stock-judging schools, that is a motley class of horses, one containing all class of types which the contestants must sort out and classify according to type.

Classes should be arranged according to type rather than weight, making two divisions where necessary in one class according to weight. There is good work to be done by such a convention as the present one in defining more clearly the type of many classes.

In the live stock classes, the effort should be made to understand the needs of the district and to frame the prize list accordingly. Encourage those classes for which the locality is suited. Economize in those items which are non-essential and encourage the essential ones.

Poultry Classes:—The time at which the average fair is held is not favorable to bringing

out a fine exhibit. The summer fairs come at an off season for the older birds and just a little too soon for the young ones. Therefore prizes should be reduced for the older birds and an effort made to encourage the early hatching and development of the young chicks. This has a double lesson, it brings the chicks on the market early and provides winter layers.

The utility breeds should be encouraged if there is to be the development along the lines of supplying the market for dressed fowl. Don't be tempted to give a prize for all the breeds represented in the district.

Special effort should be made to bring out good entries of dressed poultry at the fall fairs. Prizes might be offered for crate fattened poultry and demonstrations made of the methods of fattening by the crate system, as well as the proper methods of killing, plucking and preparing for market. Why shouldn't the society spend some money on this line of work? It is educational and will do the community more good than the same money thrown away in a useless prize. Plucking contests would be instructive as well as amusing.

More attention should be given to prizes for eggs, both according to color and size. An educational exhibit might be made of eggs classified according to market requirements.

Grains and Grasses:—For a country growing so large an amount of grain, the classification is unsatisfactory and the amount of money out of proportion to the importance of the subject. The sections should be developed in accordance to the district. The idea suggested in connection with the live stock classes could be used here, that is, prizes for those who had never won before, the idea being to interest those who have not been interested before. Note should be taken of all attempts to introduce new varieties, or to develop early maturing varieties.

The usual way of describing grain is as short as possible—two bushels of spring wheat, etc. Don't be afraid to use printers' ink. If a little more specification were added of what is wanted, it would improve the prize list and assist the judges as well. Prizes should be offered for a greater variety of sheaves of grain and grasses, but the size of the sheaf should be specified together with other hints about putting up the sheaves. This would tend to greater uniformity in the exhibit. Special encouragement should be given to bring out exhibits of home grown seed of alfalfa and other clovers and new varieties of grasses. It is from this source that we are going to get a start along these lines. All grain and grass seed should be shown in clean sacks of the same make—even if it is necessary for the society to supply them.

Vegetables:—Everyone knows the country is famous for its vegetables. At the summer shows it is hard to get out any kind of an exhibit; then

why not encourage the growing of them in hot-beds or cold frames? At the fall fairs more should be done to bring out the essentials required in a good vegetable of the various kinds. How often one style of vegetable wins a prize one year, and another another year. Education is wanted.

More attention should be paid to flowers. Prizes should be offered for individual plants, because many people have good single plants that cannot make a collection of three or six.

Fruit culture should be encouraged because all the small fruits do well. There is yet much to learn; but if more of it were grown it would greatly improve the average farm home, and it is therefore worthy of encouragement.

The Ladies' Interest:—I have purposely left this to the last, because, though not the most important from a farmer's standpoint, yet where would the fair be if it were not for the ladies? They have a part in this work that must be recognized; that must be encouraged, and that must be developed in every way possible. Preserving fruit, baking, fancy work, and all utility work must be encouraged along progressive lines. Cooking demonstrations, and even contests of this nature would interest. Butter-making competitions would also interest.

This article would be incomplete without some reference to sports; but as the subject is to be discussed in another paper I will pass it with a few words. The sports need not be expensive; but need to be original. A horse-race confined to farmers' sons, and to horses never in a race before, will make as good sport as a professional race. Harnessing and unharnessing races, potato races, and things of that sort are just as good as more expensive affairs.

The prize lists should be hand-books of information. Where new classes are introduced the object sought should be defined and some hints given about preparing exhibits and what is expected will be brought out. Our prize lists are too often short in their descriptive matter in many cases.

The farmers are hungry for information, and there is a great opportunity for societies to supply this information. The indifference so apparent is because of the lack of any educational value in the annual fair aside from the holiday aspect. I have tried to point out that the conditions have changed, and that the prize list and general method of operating a fair are out of touch with present day conditions; are, in fact, obsolete. Let us revise these things, and bring them up to date.

Let us put first things first, and make the fair the successful influence it should be.



YEARLING SOUTHDOWN WETHER.
Champion over all breeds, grades and crosses at the International, 1907. Owned by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec.

FARM

Grain Classes at Seed Fairs.

The Dominion Seed Commission for Saskatchewan is advising agricultural societies that contemplate holding seed fairs to make a class in their prize lists for grain from fields that have won prizes in field grain competitions. The suggestion is a good one and should be generally adopted. Such a class would enhance alike the effectiveness of the fair and the field competitions. It is rather difficult for a judge to determine the quality and purity of the grain from an inspection of a bushel or so of it in a bag and it may sometimes happen that grain from fields that would stand no chance whatever in a field competition comes into the prize money at the seed fair. By making a class for the grain from these prize winning fields this will be avoided. It is not the quality and apparent purity of the grain as it appears in the bag that makes it of value. To the farmer purchasing seed it is much more important that its growing performance be known, that the purity of the variety has been demonstrated by an inspection of it growing in the field. A bushel of grain at a seed fair may contain no more than fifty per cent. of the variety it is purported to be. It may be half impure. Yet a judge would have difficulty in detecting the impurity and such grain might score over that which was wholly of the variety named. Grain from a field that has won first prize in a competition is of much greater value for seed than grain that simply wins a prize at a seed fair. It is from such that seed should be selected if the greatest progress is to be made and improvement effected in the grain growing and in the quality of the grain.

Developing Institute Talent.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The most difficult problem that confronts Institute superintendents in this country is to get hold of capable men to speak and demonstrate and teach at Farmer's Institute meetings. There is no dearth of men in these provinces or in any other part of America qualified to discuss agricultural problems theoretically, but there is a decided scarcity of men who can take the public platform at a farmers' meeting and discuss practical farm questions. This scarcity of practical talent is due, not to the fact that farmers lack the intelligence and intellectuality necessary for such discussions, but to a natural timidity which the best of them have, when it comes to facing an audience from the platform. The result of this is that to a very large extent the

work of teaching through the Institutes has been left to the theoretical farmer class, and the prestige and usefulness of the organization has suffered. An audience is quick to discover whether a lecturer has any practical knowledge of the subject he is endeavoring to discuss, and too many Western Farmers' Institute audiences have discovered in the past that a good many of the men who came among them posing as experts in the particular line they were talking on, failed completely and fell down flat when a question bearing upon the practical side of their subject was shied at them from some hard-headed farmer listener. Practical men are wanted as Institute workers, not exactly college professors, nor men from the Eastern provinces but farmers of our own, who are familiar with western problems and capable of discussing those problems in a practical, understandable way. There are plenty of them in the country. Practically every successful farmer can be developed into a successful Institute worker. Such development can be brought about in one way only. By holding more local Institute meetings, in which problems of local interest, together with those of wider import, may be discussed by local men. We need Institute clubs operating in connection with the Institute in every district of the West. The greatest work the Institute can do for the farmers is not at the regular two or three meetings of the year, but by encouraging these local meetings, by bringing together the farmers of their district several times a year for an interchange of ideas and a practical discussion of the district's agricultural affairs. This is work that is only nominally in charge of the superintendent. Its success is largely dependent on the officials of the local organization and upon the local members. Various ways will suggest themselves for carrying on such meetings as these. Debates and discussions on agricultural questions may be held. Subjects may be assigned at one meeting to be taken up at the next, or general matters discussed. However conducted, such work tends to develop practical talent for Institute work and practical lecturers is what the Farmer's Institutes at present is in need of. A good many of the agricultural problems of the West, the discussion of which falls properly within the sphere of the Institute, are large ones and we need men of large ideas, broad minds, and much experience to discuss them. Then there is a big work to do among the newcomers who reach this country in increasing numbers every year. Large numbers of these men have no experience in farming whatever, and their education into western methods falls logically upon the Institute. They are of the class who are willing to learn if anybody is available to teach them. They are not seeking long-winded harangues on some scientific phase of agriculture, but practical instruction from practical men, on subjects

which may be the simplest and most elementary involved in western farming.

This is the largest and most properly the greatest field of Institute work. It calls for men of practical ability, capable of telling in an intelligible way, their own methods of dealing with the problems that confront the inexperienced farmer. Few of such men are to be found on agricultural college faculties, there are too few of them among the ordinary Institute lecturers. They must be drawn from among our own farmers. Their talents as agricultural teachers require developing and such development can be best accomplished and the true function of the Institute best performed by the local organizations assuming their proper share of the work. At present altogether too much of the work devolves on the superintendent, and local officials are too prone to thrust on him the entire management and direction of their Institute's affairs.

Roblin Mun., Man.

"MEMBER."

The Western Grain Trade from September 1st to November 30th, 1907.

Compiled below are data covering the grain movement for the past three months. Compared with last year there are some marked differences in the quantities of the different grades offered. For the three months in 1906, spring wheat inspections totalled 27,718 cars. Of this amount 9.8 per cent. was number one hard; 42.1 per cent. number one northern; 26.4 per cent. two northern; 2.6 per cent. was three northern; 0.7 per cent. graded four northern; 0.07 per cent. feed and the remaining 19 per cent. was in the rejected or ungraded classes. This year during the same three months receipts aggregated 20,716 car loads. Of this 0.5 per cent. was number one hard; 18.4 per cent. number one northern; 25 per cent. two northern; 18.5 per cent. three northern; 7.7 per cent. number four; 5 per cent. number five; 3 per cent. number six; 9.7 per cent. was feed, and the remaining 12 per cent. went into the rejected or ungraded classes.

Not in a good many years has our review of the grain trade compiled about this season shown such a condition of affairs as these figures indicate. And they do not tell the whole story of the remarkable year now nearing its close. It will be observed that the figures for all the lower classes, for feed wheat and the rejected grades, increased at a more than proportionate rate in November over the two preceding months. There is reason to believe that, when the figures for December are available the percentages of these lower grades will be higher still. Frozen wheat has not been marketed as early or as freely as it should and a considerable proportion of frosted stuff is still on the farmers' hands. Standard grades have been marketed more freely. In fact, if the figures are examined in detail, it will be found that at least half the total of the small quantity that did grade one hard, and quite a percentage of the one northern, especially that received during September, was last year's wheat.

Approximately 23,000,000 bushels of this year's crop has passed inspection. Of this 6,000,000 bushels have classed into grades below number five. While



A. B. MOFFATT'S OUTFIT IN THE BROOKDALE, MAN., DISTRICT.
In the season of thirty-six days 83,000 bushels were threshed. Photo on the farm of J. Winters.

is difficult to estimate what this year's crop will be. The government crop reports is 65,533,600 bushels. In 1906 the total, a reasonable estimate based upon these figures, the total quantity shipped amounted to 74,646,000 bushels. The estimated value of this year's spring wheat crop is \$30,000,000. The value of the 1906 crop is placed at \$45,800,000. The movements of previous years, and from the Government and for 1905 the figures were 68,101,200 bushels.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1906, FROM SEPT. 1st, 1906, TO AUGUST 30th, 1907, THE INSPECTIONS AT WINNIPEG TOTALLED AS FOLLOWS:

Grade	Cars	Oats	7,068 cars
No. 1 Hard	3,404	Barley	1,507 cars
One Northern	23,837	Flax	742 cars
Two Northern	16,075	Rye	10 cars
Three Northern	2,136	Total grain crop of 1906	67,205 cars
Sundry	918	Total grain crop of 1905	56,751 cars
Smutty	8,091	Estimated crop of 1907	54,528 cars
Seeds	2,820		
No grade	597		
Total	57,878		

SPRING WHEAT.

	1 H	1 N	2 N	3 N	4 N	1907.	No. 5	No. 6	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	N.G.	Rej. Con.	Feed	
Sept.	71	779	610	148	19	1	2	64	58	72	174	9			
Oct.	34	2261	2540	1568	523	366	124	369	161	50	543	273			
Nov.	12	975	2059	2143	1053	680	527	922	102	76	706	121	7	714	
Total	117	3815	5209	3859	1595	1047	651	1293	327	184	1321	568	16	714	

Total spring wheat inspected, September 1st to November 30th, 20,716 cars

AUTUMN WHEAT.

	1AR	2AR	3AR	1W	2W	3W	1MW	2MW	3MW	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	NG	Rej. No. 4	Feed	
Sept.	17	10	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct.	19	51	67	5	1	2	2	1	9	3	1	1	1	1	1
Nov.	8	46	113	1	1	4	5	2	16	8	5	1	1	15	1
Total	44	107	182	5	4	5	6	7	27	8	9	2	1	15	1

Total winter wheat inspected, September 1st to November 30th, 423 cars

OATS.

	Ex. 1	No. 1	No. 2W	No. 2M	No. 3W	Rej.	N.G.	Con.
Sept.	7	705	3	23	17	14	5	2
Oct.	16	176	2	269	214	93	5	2
Nov.	12	264	3	124	1003	139	2	9
Total	35	545	8	416	1234	246	9	11

Total inspections, 2493 cars.

BARLEY.

	No. 3 Ex	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	NG
Sept.	2	24	83	40	6
Oct.	1	152	275	114	55
Nov.	2	158	174	68	32
Total	4	334	532	222	93

Total inspections, 1185 cars

FLAX.

	No. NWM	No. 1	Man	Rej.	N.G.
Sept.	2	3	1	6	2
Oct.	114	49	90	22	2
Nov.	290	90	22	2	2
Total	406	142	29	2	2

Total Flax inspections, 579 cars.

A Huron Champion.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeing in your much read paper the experience of those who have grown early wheat, I thought I would be quite in line if I should give my experience regarding Huron.

As with Preston, Dr. Wm. Saunders is the originator of this wheat, and it may not be out of place to remark about the breeding of these wheats that Preston is really a Red Fyfe-Ladoga cross while Huron is a White Fyfe-Ladoga cross.

Around here, both wheats are grown rather extensively and also the purest Red Fyfe in the Province. Indeed our place, Valley River, annually sells lots of wheat for seed.

Now I used to grow common Fyfe, about as good as I could get, but I became alive to the fact that an earlier wheat was needed to ensure against frost and also to let more fall plowing get done. In reading the Experimental Farm reports, that of Prof. Angus McKay on Huron impressed me favorably. He said among other things regarding good yielding qualities, that if the farmers grew more Huron wheat that they would annually be many thousands of dollars ahead. Of course, that was just what I wanted to be, so I wrote for a three-pound sack and got several neighbors who would not be bothered with it on their own account, to get me some more. I sowed it, and at once it took predominance, in my mind, over Red Fyfe. But still, cautiously for years I sowed part of each, and always the yield was heavier of Huron than of Fyfe.

In that rusty season, I had the two wheats and neither was hurt by rust and each showed the same signs. In regard to smut, I have never had any smutty Huron although it was bad one year among the Fyfe, but I attribute that not to variety but to the superiority of formaline over bluestone as a preventative. I believe I was the first in the Dauphin district to order formaline and discard bluestone as being not as good and a lot more trouble to use.

But to return to the wheats, at last I was firmly convinced that Huron wheat was not an experiment but a sure thing. So I sold the Fyfe out clean and the last three or four years have grown nothing but Huron.

The points of superiority I claim for Huron over Fyfe are: that Huron is a week the earlier; that it is the better yielding. I think I have made no extravagant claims, none that anyone cannot prove for themselves, and that week of earliness gives many advantages: first, freedom from frost; second, ready for the threshing outfit earlier and that week extra with the whole fall work.

Now to compare it with Preston, I have a neighbor in the same section and I have raised his Preston and my Huron with only the price between them and I say that from sowing to threshing and in the end I could see no difference and no advantage that

either had over the other. Both on the same kind of land were the same sample, and the same for earliness. I have been told that some people east of me are discarding Preston for Huron, arguing that as White Fyfe is an earlier and better yielding than Red, therefore Huron is earlier and a better yielding than Preston. It sounds alright in theory but in practice I have not been able to prove it.

This season of 1907 was the season to test early wheats and while I have no data regarding Preston and do not need any regarding Fyfe, I may say that the Huron wheat sown the last week in May was cut before it was frosted, grades three northern and yielded twenty-three bushels per acre. In a year like 1907 I consider these facts need no further comment.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

Should Sow a little Preston.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your valued paper a few weeks ago "Newcomer" asked for advice as to wheat sowing—Shall he sow Red Fyfe or Preston? Let me state my experience. I have been in this country for five harvests and have only had that amount of experience. My farm is rather low ground and there is always considerable danger from frost. In theory I think there is no wheat in the world that is better than Red Fyfe, but for safety I sow half my land with Preston. For the past three years I have sowed the Red Fyfe wheat first as soon as I could get on the land, and then the Preston wheat last. In the harvest time for these three years I have cut the Preston first, as it was the ripest, and by the time I had it cut, the Red Fyfe was ready. For these three years the Preston gave me a much better return in bushels per acre than the Red Fyfe. This year all my Preston when cleaned for seed will grade two northern while many of my neighbors right around me have not enough of wheat that will grade to supply them with seed. This year has been the crowning year for Preston, and next year I will not sow any Red Fyfe. I think farmers should experiment with it on a small scale at first, to see if it suits their land, and then if they are satisfied that it suits better than Fyfe, they can sow as much of it as they think proper. I think beyond a doubt that Preston does better on some kinds of lands than on others. There is this about it too. It is a bearded variety and all bearded wheat can be cut a little greener than the Fyfe. Indeed if left till too ripe it will shell badly.

To sum up: In theory, I believe that Red Fyfe is the best—and I sow pure Red Fyfe seed—but with me Preston has given best satisfaction, as it matures at least a week earlier than the Fyfe and has given me much better returns.

Sack

JOHN A. CAIRNS.

A Good Fall for Cleaning Up.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Perhaps your readers would like some news about the experimental farm which has been established here. We have been favored with a great fall for doing outside work and as a consequence are naturally taking advantage of it. But if it is valuable to us, is it not just as valuable to the average farmer? This open weather gives him a chance to clean up his farm and have it looking attractive just as this farm will look in the near future. I have been more than surprised at the amount of rubbish that has lain along our fences and out of the way places. We are doing a lot of fencing and consequently know what you run up against. This rubbish as we know is a good breeding and harboring place for destructive insects and beetles which are always preying on farm crops. By burning all this stuff that has accumulated and proved such a nuisance, we are doing two very important things: First, destroying the breeding grounds of farmers' pests, and second, giving the farm a clean, tidy up-to-date appearance. How much more pleasing to the eye a place looks, and especially the farm, that is clean and neat looking. Another very important thing to do is to get after the weed seeds around the straw stacks. If we gather up all the foul seeds that are sure to be where the separator stood and get them burnt or destroyed, what an asset in favor of next year's crop. As a rule, farmers are too careless in that respect—allowing their cattle to eat these weed seeds. These pests pass through the digestive tract of horses and cattle without the germinative powers being destroyed. This is a splendid way of spreading weeds as there is bound to be more or less in each animal's droppings. Our weed seed inspectors miss a lot of neglect, especially in the threshing season. Were they to make a careful survey or investigation every fall after the grain is threshed and insist that these weeds be properly dealt with, there would be less condemned grain go to our elevators. What must be the opinion of people that read the grain reports published in the columns of this paper! In the issue of November 20th we see nearly forty per cent. of cars inspected go under a grade called "Rejected." That is a subject that should interest every farmer in this great West to try and bring this large percentage to a minimum as quickly as possible. Until our men will recognize this fact, what is the use of trying to grow larger crops. Such a handicap will always spoil good results by lowering the average of our general crops.

Now men, the New Year is coming on and let us all make a stern resolve to stand by our agricultural press and experimental farms and make this fair country fairer still by cleaner methods of tillage for the future.

C. E. CRAIG.

Lacombe Exper. Farm, December 2nd, 1907.

Western Feed In Ontario.

Ontario millers are retailing ground feed made from one and two Western feed wheat, at from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hundred. At these prices the farmers of that province, after deducting a reasonable charge for grinding, are paying 65 cents a bushel for grain which the producer here is selling for around and under twenty-five cents per bushel. What puzzles most farmers is to know exactly where that other forty cents goes to. If the railroads are getting it for transporting the grain, their charges are out of all reason. If the elevator or commission men get a portion of it, they are enjoying a rake off to which they are in no wise entitled. As the matter works out, the Ontario farmer is being charged a reasonable figure for his feed; sixty-five cents per bushel laid down at local provincial points is just about the figure feed wheat can sell for and compete successfully with American corn. It is the Western farmer who is getting the small end of the stick. If feed wheat is worth these prices in the East, the men who produce it out here ought to be getting a rather larger share of the selling proceeds. One-third to the farmer and two-thirds to the handlers is about the way it's going now.

DAIRY

A New Process of Butter-Making.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Something entirely new in the way of making butter which will keep, is promised by M. B. L. Ehrmann, a French chemist. Every person with experience has been disappointed in the quality of butter taken from cold storage. The housewife frequently purchases a few pounds of good butter, possibly when the market price is low, but finds that this butter is scarcely fit for table use in two weeks. Various forms of preservatives, harmless and harmful, have been recommended for keeping butter, but none of them have the property of retaining in butter that delicate aroma which everyone enjoys. The demand is more and more for fresh butter, and it is difficult to sell cold storage goods at all, except in times of scarcity. If Mr. Ehrmann has really discovered a practical method of preserving butter, by a simple, harmless and inexpensive method, he will have conferred a great benefit on mankind. Briefly, the process consists of blowing carbonic-acid gas through the cream, or washing the cream or butter with carbonated water.

The following practical points in the process will be of general interest to readers, as given in the pamphlet received:

"The quality of butter depends first of all, on the quality of the cream, and the cream, during the time it is stored waiting to be manufactured into butter, is subject to many alterations detrimental to the value of the butter produced, and to its keeping qualities. The effect of carbonic acid is to prevent such alterations.

"When pure carbonic acid is used, the butter prepared by my process will retain its sweetness, freshness and original flavor.

"The cream can be treated in two ways, either by the wet process or by the dry process. For the small farmer, a small cylinder of carbonic acid, with a reducing valve, will be a sufficiently convenient plant."

For the benefit of those not familiar with the nature of liquid carbonic acid, we may say that it is purchased from manufacturers, who send it out in heavy steel drums. The drums hold from twenty-five to fifty pounds of the liquid gas, which costs about ten cents a pound. Such gas is used in the making of "pop," "ginger ale," and all similar soft drinks. The gas is also used in machines for producing refrigeration, and for the manufacture of artificial ice, etc.

According to the directions for using the cream may be carbonated in the cans or in the vats by blowing the gas through the cream, butter and utensils.

"The quantity of carbonated water to be blown into the cream is about one-fifth of the quantity of the cream. More carbonated water is required in summer, also when the cream has to be sent to a distant place or factory, or has to be kept for a long time before being churned, or when the cream is ever-ripe. If the butter has to be sent to a distant market, or to be kept for weeks, more carbonic acid is to be used in the cream.

"The cream can be churned directly after it has been carbonated, or some time afterwards, and the butter is manufactured as usual.

"Carbonated cream keeps sweet longer than non-carbonated cream. It is never desirable to carbonate the milk, as a quantity of carbonic acid would have to be used which is much larger than is

required by the cream, and would be subsequently lost in the buttermilk."

The foregoing are some of the main points in the new process of buttermaking. It is certainly very ingenious, and deserves, at least, some investigation. Instead of sending out preservatives of various kind to patrons of creameries, we may see in the near future small jars of carbonic acid on the cream wagon, to be delivered to patrons for carbonating their cream. These jars would also furnish material for making soft drinks during the summer. These soft drinks would tend to keep people at home, instead of patronizing lemonade stands, pop shops, and shops where stronger beverages are dispensed. The result of all this would be to make persons more sober, and cause them to give more attention to the quality of cream. The carbonic acid in the cream (and in the patrons) would mean better raw material for the buttermakers, which would enable them to make better butter, which would bring more wealth, comfort and happiness to dairy farmers and buttermakers.

But, seriously, there would seem to be some merit in the process if not too expensive. At the price which liquid carbonic is sold in this country, we should judge that it would be too expensive to use in large creameries for carbonating cream to be manufactured into butter. It might, however, be used by cream shippers and cream dealers who receive fancy prices for their cream. There is also the question of the effect of the carbonating upon the flavor of the cream. The originator claims the effect to be beneficial. I use carbonic acid to wash out from the cream any volatile impurity detrimental to the quality, says the inventor.

So far as we know the process has not been investigated in America or at any of the European experiment stations. We shall await developments with considerable interest. H. H. D.

POULTRY

Co-operative Poultry Handling in Saskatchewan.

Early in the season of 1907 an announcement was made by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, that the initial step would be taken towards encouraging and improving the poultry industry of the Province of Saskatchewan. The course outlined was a practical one in the form of co-operative fattening stations in connection with the creameries. Since this announcement was made the work has been under way, and was largely in the way of an experiment with a view to demonstrating why greater care and attention should be given to properly raising and marketing poultry. For the experiment upwards of one thousand birds were promised by the farmers early in the year; but owing to the late, cold, and inclement spring weather, the chicks experienced hardships beyond their powers of endurance, and the number of birds promised was not supplied by the farmer. A sufficient number, however, was received to enable the Department to carry out the work, which has been completed, and the results seem to vindicate the motive which stimulated the movement.

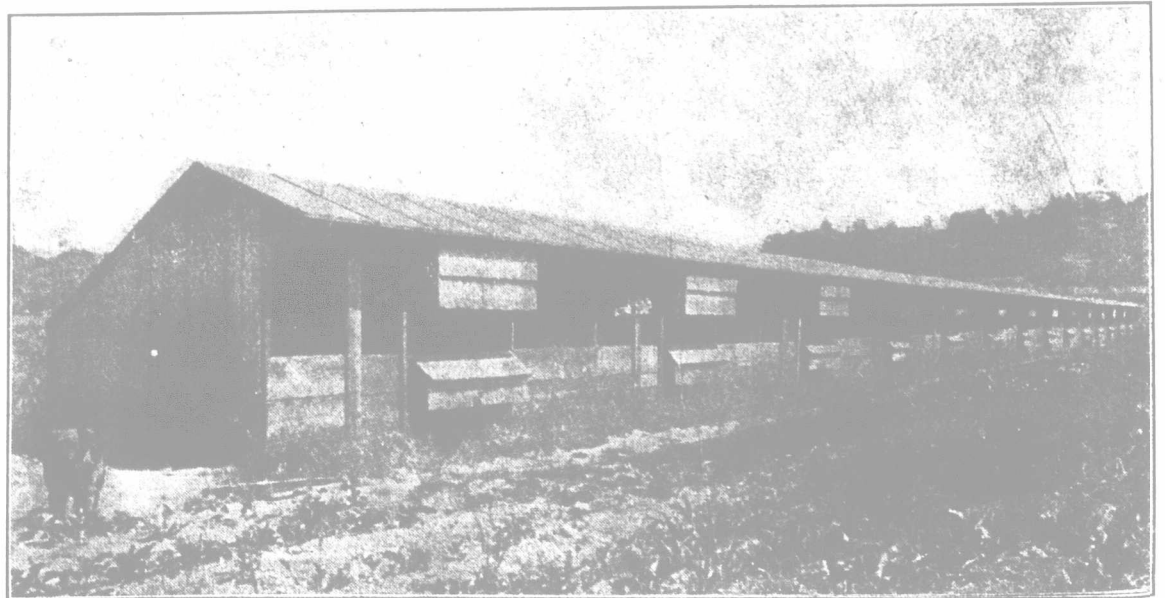
The Department erected suitable buildings at two creameries, and provided fattening crates in which to put the birds. These were accepted from the farmers during the early part of September, only one delivery being arranged for this season. At one point spring chickens only were taken, while fowl and chickens were taken at

the other—the regulations providing that all must be starved for twenty-four hours before their arrival at the fattening station. Upon receipt of an approved voucher from the manager of the fattening station the Department advanced to the farmers ten cents per pound, live weight, for the chickens, and six cents per pound for fowl received.

Fine oatmeal and buttermilk constituted the fattening ration, and feeding was continued for about four weeks.

The disposal of the birds, owing to the limited number for sale, was effected in small lots to the best trade, for two reasons; first to secure for the farmers the best possible price, and second to advertise the trade for another year. Our experience this season, and the figures which follow, seem to indicate that good prices can be realized for first class chickens. The number handled was four hundred and ninety-seven, weighing 1530 pounds, or an average of 3.1 pounds. The dressed weight was 1930 pounds and the gain per bird .80 pound.

The increase per bird is not large, and is chiefly owing to the fact that a considerable number of fowl was received at one point, and also to the fact that the type of birds altogether was not conducive to showing very creditable gains. The average selling price for the lot was 19.38 cents per pound. This gave the farmer a second and final payment, after deducting the cost of fattening, of 7.34 cents per pound on both chickens and fowl, or a net price to the farmers of 17.34 cents per pound live weight for chickens, and 13.34 cents for fowl. The price realized is not the only advantage to be taken into consideration in affording a market for the farmers' poultry by this system of handling. The labor of preparing the birds for marketing is assumed by others, thus relieving the owners of the sometimes unpleasant task because the proper conveniences and facilities are not available for killing and dressing for marketing. Where a considerable number of birds are kept the labor thus necessitated is sometimes burdensome; in fact it is sometimes this that keeps many farmers from going into poultry raising more extensively; but with the co-operative method the farmers' labor in this respect disappears. The assurance of a ready and reliable market is thus afforded, and extends a commendable inducement. The farmers, too, who do not reside in the immediate vicinity of the fattening station have this same advantage extended to them. The birds may be cooped and shipped by express to the central fattening station, where the express charges are defrayed by the Department, which was considered advisable in order to further assist the work while in its infancy. Contrast the price the farmers realized on their birds last year and that paid for birds delivered at the fattening stations this year. According to information already to hand the average dressed weight price paid to farmers in 1906 did not exceed ten cents per pound. Some, it is true, obtained more than this because of selling direct to the consumer, but on the other hand many received only eight cents per pound dressed weight, while the advance price at the fattening station was ten cents on chickens and six cents on fowl, live weight—with no labor but that of cooping the birds for delivery—with a supplementary payment of 7.34 cents per pound.



THE ADARE OPEN-FRONT POULTRY HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

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The foregoing results seem to amply justify the assistance and expenditure of the Department to develop the poultry industry. The price obtained and paid to farmers exceeded the expectation of those in charge of the work, and while it is not a certainty that these prices can be duplicated another year our experience goes to show that one year with another splendid price can be obtained for good birds properly prepared. The high prices this season were to some extent due to the loss of chicks through exposure during the cold spring months, which produced a scarcity.

With the initial undertaking it was to be expected that the class of birds received from the farmers would not be altogether commendable. It proved to be correct, and considerable improvement in this respect may be made in the future. The proper type of birds must be raised by the farmer and delivered to the fattening station, otherwise the management cannot offer for sale birds that will command the highest price because of their superior quality with respect to flesh, plumpness, and appearance generally. To do this some attention must be given to the breeding and the selection of the birds, either by procuring a sitting of pure bred eggs from one known to have good birds of the leading utility breeds, or by purchasing a pure bred male of the desired type and breed with which to head the flock. By either of these methods a proper start can be made, and by subsequent careful selection of the young a flock of creditable birds can soon be accumulated.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture at the illustration poultry stations report their finding on the pure bred and the scrub chickens as follows:—

"When pure bred and scrub chickens were reared under similar conditions the pure bred bird of the utility type made more rapid and economical gains in live weight than did the scrubs."

"In crate fattening the pure bred chickens again made the greater gains. It was also demonstrated that the cost of food per pound of gain was less with the pure bred chickens."

"At the age of four months the pure bred chickens were fattened and ready for the market, possessing a uniformity in quality and appearance unequalled by the others at any time."

"At no age were the scrub chickens as saleable as the pure bred birds."

"For meeting the demands of the higher class local markets, or for export, scrub chickens are not satisfactory."

A careful perusal of these facts should make clear to the reader the value of pure bred birds, and the important part it will have in assisting the Department in securing the best trade for poultry which will give the farmers the greatest returns and also in establishing the poultry industry of the Province.

Open-Front Poultry Houses in British Columbia

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE:"

I believe in the tightly-built poultry house, but I do not believe in thick walls or houses with air-tight sleeping places. Within a stone's throw from where I am writing is the open-front poultry house which is in use for the second year. The whole of the building is made of ordinary rough lumber. Over the roof and back is a cover of malthoid roofing. The front, facing south, is 6 feet high 2 feet of which is boarded from the ground up; 4 feet is wire netting. The back is 3 feet high and the hip of roof 7 feet 6 in. Width is 6 feet, length 300 feet, divided into 18-foot sections by solid partitions of rough lumber, and door in each, so that you can go from one end of the building to the other inside. There is also a door in front of each section. You will notice, by the cut I am enclosing, that the nest boxes are in the front of the sections, in the center, and over them is a box with slat bottom and front; that is, from the inside of pen, and is used for broody hens and extra male birds. The dropping-board is 18 inches from the ground at the back of pen, and 2 feet wide, with single roosts the whole length of each 18-foot pen. Six inches from the dropping-board, in front of the roost, on the center scantling, is a curtain of canvas, which drops just below the dropping-board, for use during the winter and cold nights. The floor is just the sod covered with sand and gravel, also scratching litter, so that the whole of the floor space is available as a scratch pen. I keep an average of 18 birds in each pen, which allows six square feet to each bird. On the under side of the ridge-board is a cable, on which

a pulley traveller, with hooks attached, carries the feed, water and eggs from end to end, which makes it both easy and quick work to feed and clean out, etc., besides being under cover during the wet seasons, which is also far better than doing the work from the outside, with the rain from the roof trickling down your back. Another advantage of going through your houses is that the birds get used to you and become far more tractable. You also see whether there are any eggs laid in the litter, or notice if any are sick or out of condition. Since having put my birds out of the solid houses to the open-front pens, I have had scarcely any sickness, the birds are more contented, their plumage is much brighter, and their egg production greatly increased. Feeding trough and water fountains are under the nest boxes.

Since this photograph was taken, runs have been put up, which adds much to the appearance of the houses, and all who have seen them admit them to be the best, and the most handy and economical houses yet invented. And they have proved so successful that two more are under construction.

E. M. WROUGHTON.

Adare Poultry Farm, Victoria, B. C.

Tuberculosis in Hens.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My hens get sick, seem weak in the legs, and act dizzy as though they could not see well. Heads or eyes do not swell but are very pale, have ravenous appetite but get very poor, if they run they fall over. Please prescribe.

HARRY S. STRONG.

Owing to lack of more definite information it is difficult to prescribe in this case. From the symptoms given it would appear that the flock is infected with cholera, and in the meantime should be treated for such. The disease is fatal and prevention of further spread is all that can be advised. The affected birds should be killed and burned without delay. Isolate any birds showing symptoms of disease which is highly contagious. As a preliminary precaution the house and runs should be thoroughly disinfected. For this purpose a solution may be made by mixing one pound of carbolic with twelve quarts of water. Thoroughly saturate the floor, droppings, drop board, roosts, drinking vessels, feed troughs, and the interior in general to destroy the germs. The building should then be cleaned and thoroughly white-washed. Should the disease prove to be cholera, and the flock is badly infected, it would be wise to destroy the whole flock.

The above treatment should be taken as a precaution and in the meantime if your subscriber will forward prepaid one or two of the affected fowl to the Bacteriologist, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, giving more definite information regarding the housing, feeding, color of droppings, the extent of the disease and the mortality of the flock, I shall be pleased to have the disease diagnosed and send him a full report of same.

A. W. FOLEY.

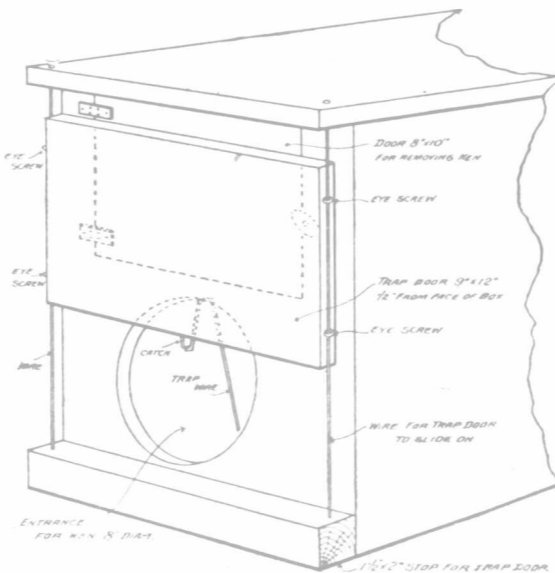
Making a Trap Nest: Eating Eggs.

Would you kindly tell me how or where I can get the trap nests you speak of in your columns, and would they prevent hens eating their eggs?
Sask.

A. T. S.

Ans.—A cut is here given of a trap nest we have referred to frequently in these columns. It is known as the Foley nest, from its inventor Mr. A. W. Foley, superintendent of the Poultry Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. It is made as follows:

The front of the nest should be fourteen inches wide and twenty inches high; two inches from the bottom a circular hole eight inches in diameter is cut. A door is placed at the top, eight by ten inches square, by which the hen is removed. The trap consists of a



board ten inches square, with an eye screw on each side. The door slides up and down on a No. 9 wire passing through the screw eyes of the trap door. A nail bent in the shape of an "L" and filed flat on the bottom side is driven into the centre of the bottom of the trap door with the bottom part of the "L" projecting towards the inside of the box. About one inch above the middle of the entrance a hole is bored large enough to admit a No. 9 wire that is bent as shown. The top side of the bent piece of wire upon which the nail of the trap door rests is also filed flat, and the trap is set by placing the "L" shaped nail of the trap door on the wire as illustrated. The wire hangs on the inside of the nest box as shown. The hen in passing through the entrance on either side of the wire moves it enough to release the trap door and lock herself in. The length of this nest may be from sixteen to twenty inches.

Trap nests will not prevent hens eating their eggs. Their use enables a poultry man to keep tab on the performance of individual hens, and be in a position to select eggs for hatching from the best layers in his flock. In this way strong laying strains are built up.

Egg eating is wholly caused by mismanagement in the first place, but when the habit is firmly established "cutting off the tail of the bird behind the ears" is the only remedy. Do this with all the old hardened criminals, they will make good soup. Lack of grit, oyster shell and vegetable food bring this habit on amongst poultry shut up during the winter, and when spring comes on, they do not forget it unfortunately; however, it can be prevented altogether with proper care and feeding. In eight years I have not had an egg eating hen to deal with, though in their zeal to deposit eggs the hens often drop them in the litter on the floor, but the eggs thus laid remain until I gather them up. Putting the hens' nests where they are more or less darkened will prevent egg eating in a measure. Feeding of meat and bone is not necessary to prevent this bad habit though their value as an egg producing food is unquestionable.

H. E. H.

Horticulture and Forestry

Small Fruits.

By J. W. WHITE, HAMMOND, B. C.

BEFORE THE FRUIT GROWER'S CONVENTION AT VANCOUVER.

When the energetic secretary of this association asked me to prepare a paper to be read at this meeting I told him I would rather he would get someone else who could handle the subject in a much better manner than myself. I feel like apologizing for appearing before so many experts in the business, still I thought if my humble efforts could provoke discussion so that we might gain some information I would feel repaid for my trouble.

During the past year or two there has been a vast number of people come into British Columbia for the purpose of going into fruit growing. During the past season it was a common occurrence to have parties come along enquiring about fruit lands and fruit growing especially about small fruits, because the returns come in a little quicker than from tree fruits. Fruit growing appears to be an ideal occupation, yet like all other businesses, to make it successful it requires a good deal of attention to small matters. Most people that are going into fruit growing want to know what amount of money they can make out of it. The first thing would be to find a suitable location. One authority gives the following as the requisites to success in small fruit culture:

- (1) A love of fruits for their own sake and pleasure in their culture.
- (2) A soil fairly well adapted.
- (3) Markets within easy reach.
- (4) A supply of extra laborers near enough to be promptly available in emergencies.
- (5) Plant no more than can be thoroughly cultivated and profitably marketed.

SOIL.

There is some difference of opinion as to what is the best kind of soil for fruit growing. From observation and experience I think a nice sandy loam is the best all round soil. Any soil that is wet and the water stands on it for any length of time will need underdraining. Put in a good system of tile drains. Don't be afraid of getting them too deep and you will have the land in shape for growing good crops.

RHUBARB.

I suppose we might class rhubarb in with small fruits. At any rate it is a starter for fruit season. If one has a good piece of deep black loam

or bottom land he might make some money from rhubarb. A good deal depends on the earliness.

STRAWBERRIES.

Perhaps ground that is intended to put out strawberries in needs more attention than for any other crop. All kinds of vegetation make a great growth on this coast and weeds are no exception, especially on soil that is in good fertile condition. A good plan would be to grow some root crops the previous year. Before planting have the ground manured with barnyard manure. The following winter plough the ground. Then in the spring thoroughly disc it and keep it well harrowed until the weather is suitable for planting. I would take a roller or anything that will smooth the ground and mark off the rows, say three feet apart. Some use a marker for marking the lines to plant along, and others use a line. The important thing is to keep the rows as straight as possible. For planting I like a small spade for the purpose. Have the rows three feet apart and place the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. If we could pick out cloudy days for planting it would be all the better. Be sure and get your healthy plants from a bed that has not fruited.

VARIETIES.

One is apt to get bewildered if he takes up a catalogue of strawberry plants. He will hardly know which to choose. They are all very highly recommended and very productive. The most sensible thing for the grower to do will be to find out the varieties that will do best in his soil and locality, and the distance he will have to ship them to market. The trouble with most growers is we have too many varieties of all fruits. It is best to clip all the bloom off the first season.

CULTIVATING.

This is a very important matter and should be done often and thoroughly so as to get a good stand of plants. Run the cultivator between the rows not less than once a week. A little oftener would be better, and have the plants hoed around as often as the elevator is run. Never let the weeds get a start. I would not cultivate too late in the season. Let the ground get a little firm before the frost comes. Put on a slight mulch to protect the plants from frosts. In the spring the mulch can be placed between the rows which will keep weeds down and hold the moisture. Pull out by hand the weeds that are around the plants in the spring. By using the hoe, more or less of the roots get cut, thereby lessening the crop.

HOW MUCH MONEY CAN WE MAKE FROM AN ACRE OF STRAWBERRIES?

A good deal depends upon the man who is running the business. Every once in a while

we hear of record crops. A thousand dollars from an acre, and so on. This may be quite true. A few dollars extra wisely applied will bring wonderful results. We will make a rough estimate of what we might expect from an acre. Say 250 crates at \$2.25—\$562.50. Expenses to come off this as follows:—

Ploughing	\$ 4 50
Discing, harrowing and smoothing.....	2 00
Plants	30 00
Planting	10 00
Cultivating.....	40 00
Mulch	5 00
Rent of land.....	20 00
Packages and picking.....	140 00
Total expenses.....	\$251 00

Which would leave a net profit of \$311.00.

With the extra care that I have spoken of another hundred dollars should be taken out of this crop. Perhaps I should have charged a little more against this crop for shipping, etc., or say we put it roughly that \$300.00 ought to be netted from an acre of strawberries.

GOOSEBERRIES.

We might say a few words about the gooseberry. It is a very good crop to grow. We are not afraid of the wet weather spoiling it or of it going bad in shipping a long distance. The gooseberry likes a good rich soil. Perhaps not quite so much money can be made from this crop as the strawberry crop but the cost of growing it will be less. We find that the Oregon Champion does well with us. If we could overcome the mildew there would be good money in growing some of the English varieties. To mention the names of the different varieties would occupy all the time at our disposal. Fuller, in his book on "Small Fruits" says in speaking of the varieties of gooseberries,—“To give some idea of the attention that is paid to the culture of this fruit in England I will state the annual gooseberry growers' register for 1863 is a volume of over two hundred pages and gives reports of one hundred and fifty-five gooseberry shows. When the horticulturists of Canada and the United States will support as many exhibitions for the purpose of showing any one or all of the small fruits combined we shall have no need of looking to other countries for new varieties.

THE RASPBERRY.

It will pay to prepare the ground well and to get nice thrifty young canes from a new plantation. Plant seven feet between the rows and the hills four feet apart in the row. Raspberry canes should be planted pretty early in the spring. Keep the cultivator going the first season so as to get a good growth. It will pay to attend to them well and get a good stand of

canes. It will be the third year before you can expect much of a crop. When planting out new canes cut them off to within eight inches of the ground. Leave just enough to see the rows in cultivation.

PRUNING.

Cut out all the old canes that will not be required for next year's crop. The following spring after danger of frost is over top off to about five feet from the ground.

TRAINING.

The usual plan adopted by our growers is to get posts about twenty feet apart in rows. Nail a cross piece to each post then string a wire on either side of the row of canes. This appears to be the cheapest and most effective way of keeping the canes in place. The Cuthbert is our standard berry. The Marlboro is a fine berry but seems tender. The canes have a tendency to winter kill. In ploughing the raspberry plantation go very shallow and not too close to the canes. Keep the ground as level as possible. Perhaps there is not quite so much money in the raspberry crop as the strawberry. A raspberry plantation should be productive for about twelve years if properly looked after. We would have to renew the strawberries quite a number of times during the twelve years. Perhaps when everything is considered the raspberry would much as much money as the strawberry.

THE LOGANBERRY.

This is a comparatively new berry—a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry. It fruits about the same time as the raspberry. It is certainly a choice cooking and preserving berry. The canes are a little tender and need winter protection.

THE BLACKBERRY.

This comes about the last of the berries. It is a fine fruit and can be made profitable if handled right. In planting prepare the ground and plant about the same as for raspberries except with the trailers, such as the Evergreen. These require plenty of room. I find about the right distance to plant the trailer is nine feet between the rows and twenty feet in the rows. Trellis them up on three single wires. Have the top wire as high as you can reach and the bottom one not less than two feet from the ground. Allow eight or ten inches to grow from each hill. Of the cane varieties the Snyder and Taylor are grown in our district. The Snyder is early but it has a bad habit of kind of half drying up. There is some money to be made from the blackberry crop but not quite so much as we sometimes read about. The Evergreen blackberry is certainly a great yielder. If we could get a berry with the shipping qualities of the Evergreen and the earliness of the Snyder we might then be telling some wild stories about the money made from an acre of blackberries.

Before closing this paper I would like to say a few words about the marketing of these fruits. I think we can safely say that as good crops of small fruits can be grown in the Fraser Valley as anywhere but unless we can market them to the best advantage we are not going to profit to the extent we should by nature's bounty.

As growers we are beginning to see the advantage of working together in a co-operative way and a beginning has been made in this direction. I think Hammond was the first point in British Columbia to make long distance shipments of fruits. Of course it was in a very small way at first but the business is getting larger every year. We have at Hammond an organization known as the "Hammond Fruit Growers' Union" which is making a success of shipping fruit and there are similar organizations at other points. It is only a matter of a little time when all those shipping unions will be working under a central head so that there won't be any clashing of interests in the way of prices or overloading the market at certain points.

PACKAGES.

The package question is a very important one to the grower. Our packages are fairly uniform now and appear to be giving satisfaction with the exception of the four-fifth strawberry box. A great many of the growers think it is a little too large. By the time these boxes are nicely rounded up it is certainly a large box of strawberries. The cost of packages has become a serious matter to the grower. The price is away up. Perhaps this may have the effect of bringing out a new package for small fruits—one that would hold equal to three or four crates and could



HOME OF JOHN ORR, CHILLIWACK, B.C.
Mr. Orr is a well known ex-Manitoban, having broke and improved six farms before going to the Coast Province. His last farm was at Swan River.

be returned to the grower. This might be an advantage in other ways. It would compel more careful handling.

It is part of the fruit grower's business to cultivate the public taste for fruit and enlarge his markets. The only way he can hope to do this is by producing a good article. I believe most growers are trying to produce the best. The grower may take all the care possible to have his fruit picked carefully and take it to the shipping point without unnecessary jar, then after all his care, the express people come along and generally with the help of some of the train hands pitch it into the car like so much cordwood. I have sometimes thought they would be more careful with cordwood on account of getting splinters in their hands. Once in a while a few careful men will come along and put the fruit on the car in a way that is very satisfactory and they don't delay the train any longer. Any man with the least bit of sense must know that taking a crate of berries and tilting it up on end will injure the contents. If these men could only be made to pay the damage that is done through their careless handling the matter would soon be set right. Mr. President, in conclusion allow me to say that I hope the few ideas that I have advanced in this paper will be criticised and discussed by the meeting.

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the railways in their rule that if a portion of a ticket is used by one traveller the remaining portion cannot be used by another.

According to Calcutta grain traders, the wheat crop of the world this year will be 400,000,000 bushels less than in 1906.

The United States has decided in the event of war with any eastern foe to abandon the Philippines rather than to defend them.

The American seven-masted schooner, Thomas W. Lawson, the largest vessel of its kind afloat, was completely wrecked off the Sicily Islands in the English Channel. Only one man was saved. It was rather a curious coincidence that the wreck occurred on Friday, the 13th.

At the Rockefeller institute, New York, after a long series of experiments it has been found that sulphate of magnesium is a safe and simple anaesthetic, permitting any sort of operation without danger to the heart of the patient.

A Farmer's Soliloquy.

(Continued)

My friend of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE proves to me that the pen is mightier than the ploughshare for successful farming. He proves to me, moreover, that I am no farmer, but only a gambler, that my "operations and business methods" are only chance-work, that I am above the average in "human avarice," that I am no "business man" because I conduct my affairs so "loosely," and that a man is not a farmer because his "sole occupation is grain growing." This he calls "The Great Gamble," and the moral of it all is that I should raise more cattle and hogs.

But I wonder, in case the crops are "obliterated, and man and beast left starving through a visitation of drought, hail, rains, frost, insects or fungus diseases" how I am to feed my cattle and hogs? Here I am right now, after following this modern advice, with thirty-five spring hogs in the fattening pen. Barley turned out only about twenty bushels to the acre, and oats not quite that, owing to some of those things mentioned above. Consequently I have hardly the feed to finish these hogs, and certainly not enough to winter them over. Then, a month before I could have them finished, along comes another gambler and tells me choice hogs are worth only four cents at my local market, because the Head Gambler at Winnipeg had written fixing the price at only five there. Can I afford to buy barley at sixty cents and oats at forty cents to hold these hogs until the price goes back? Besides, where can I get oats and barley in this district? I might ship in frozen wheat only the Biggest Gambler of all has raised the freight rates to a prohibitive figure. What shall I do with these thirty-six pigs, and the forty more that have come with the fall litters? Oh this farming with a pen, so that if I haven't a bushel of grain after the drouth, hail, frost, etc., I can fatten up a score of my young cattle and two score hogs anyway, and so "reduce to a minimum the danger of adversities." If only an "obliterated" crop would produce straw, I might have let the young cattle rustle an existence through the winter, because my neighbors, not having grain to finish theirs, are killing them off as fast as they can sell the dressed quarters at four and five cents rather than take two cents live weight.

I don't see how I can make a success of mixed farming when the crops are obliterated. Nor do I see why hogs are away down in price when their feed is so high, because I notice that when wheat is high my feed goes up sure.

I feel quite willing to take chances on the Providence side of it about drought, hail, rain, etc., but what chance have I with the manipulators of what I produce, whether butter, hogs, cattle or wheat? The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is right—there is no business in which there is "so much left to chance."

Do I remember thirty years ago? I certainly do, and fewer years ago than that, when there was something in the life of business that is not there now, and that gave it a spice worth remembering. Yes, we had competition then. They have all gone, those competitors, honorable rivals for my half dollar. What a pleasure it was, on top of the money I spent, to have a "dicker" with the merchant! From a pair of suspenders to a wagon, I had several choices. I think they had also—those dealers of years ago. They talked like owners, not agents, and I could haggle with them to some effect, before they would let me go across, or farther down the street. They were great bargainers, and I could have quite a round out of them before even they weighed my butter or counted my eggs. Alas! those good old days by contrast!

To-day I am a so-called independent farmer of Manitoba. Then, I could borrow a few hundred dollars on my own note at five per cent. and for one, two or three years. To-day I am a rogue until proved honest, and I must provide an endorser, or mortgage my land, pay eight per cent. interest, and begin to return the loan in dribs of so much a year, or a quarter as the case may be. Why do it? Because there is no competition.

Then I could go to a saw-mill and dicker for what I wanted. If I couldn't get it, or the price did not suit, I went to another. To-day I have access to only one lumber yard. Several parties have tried to start another, but can't get a stock, though they have ample money. Can I dicker for the lumber I need to build a hog pen? Not now. The poor tool that runs the thing is only an agent. "It is thirty-two dollars a thousand, take it or leave it."

But—He wont listen to me. It costs ten a thousand in B.C. on a car, and eighteen to the railway that is bankrupting the farmer for hauling it to my town, and the "association" requires this "dealer" to get four dollars' profit, so there I am. No competition! I wonder if my friend the FARMER'S ADVOCATE thinks on these things when he urges us "to gather a few more cows about their farms, to keep a few more hogs for market, to fence more land, etc." I must pay fifteen cents for a poor fence post that some poor devil gets two and a quarter cents for in Northern Ontario. In a certain town there are five hardware stores, but it is useless to go from one to the other for bargains. You cannot buy a gallon of oil, an alligator wrench, or anything else, cheaper at one than another. It is no longer competition, it is "association." Oh the good old days when the merchant was a manly man, could call a few things his own, and especially his soul.

I have four elevators soliciting my patronage, one owned by a private individual, one by farmers, two by milling companies. They all want my wheat, but how do they try to get it? Bah! just by being good fellows. "Have a cigar—have anything you like on me." Will they listen to my haggle about the price? Poor puppets they dare not. And when I fib a little, just to draw them out, how they flare up and offer to bet five hundred dollars that no buyer in town will give me an eighth of a cent above his bid.

So I'm not calling them bad names, for what am I? Just a tool, a puppet, an agent, like the rest of them. Don't dare put a price on anything; that is all done for me by law. "Oh Lord! how long?" My friend the ADVOCATE is just about right. "If the people rule the country, why cannot we manage more economically, and if we do not, why should we not set about the wresting of power and influence from those who abuse it."

Cameron Mun., Man. "FRBTRADER."

("Freetrader's" reflections are representative of those of a large class. A legitimate objection to the conclusions reached in a previous "soliloquy" is that it is not just to reach conclusions as to the profit or loss in farming generally on the result of one year's operations.

As for mixed farming, raising hogs, cattle, etc., that is quite an intricate science which many have mastered and which many others have not the adaptability for. We know it is more easy to make out a case against such a system than it is to demonstrate that it is safe and sensible in practice. It is like the enigma of national prosperity when the imports are larger than the exports.

We have remarked before on the absence of competition that it is a natural outcome of the modern methods of eliminating expense and is here to stay, but whether or not the consumer benefits by this cheapening of the cost of distributing goods is quite another thing. In trade the "one price" arrangement is considered one of the most advanced steps in modern commerce. Rural economics is a field that offers great opportunities to the investigator looking for a subject for an interesting book. Ed.)

Those Fair "Attractions"

Just at the time when Dr. Chown received his notable letter in Toronto from someone in the West expressing righteous indignation with the manner in which some of our fairs are conducted, we received a similar one from an entirely different source and promised to publish it in our December 18th issue. We would much rather not have this duty to do for we want to see the fairs referred to become a power for agricultural advancement. Besides, there are many earnest, sober, men with a high moral sense associated with these fairs who have to bear a share of the blame for practices they protest and fight against. Nor are the objections raised against the side shows the protests of satin-throated religious recluses; some of the strongest of them come from experienced men of the world who know the degrading effect of certain classes of attractions. The fact of the whole matter is that some fair managements are simply strangling their exhibitions by their short-sighted policies, for the moral sense of the Manitoba public is too high to tolerate a continuance of such things as are openly flaunted in the faces of fair visitors.

EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE:

We have in Manitoba several fairs which purport to be industrial exhibitions, and as such receive grants from the Government, the various Live Stock Associations, the railways and manufacturing companies, as well as private individuals and from various other sources. The donors no doubt believe they are giving to a good cause, and that their money is wisely expended, and so it would be if it were supporting an industrial exhibition. There is a growing opinion, however, that some of our fairs in catering to the race track and the following that it brings, are degenerating into a carnival of side-shows and fakers' paradises.

Public opinion brought on a house-cleaning in the

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The contract has been let for the new Government buildings at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

New Methodist and Presbyterian churches have been opened recently in Radisson, Saskatchewan.

Dr. William Bayard who has practised medicine in St. John, N.B., for seventy years, died at his home there at the age of ninety-four.

J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier cabinet from 1896 to 1902, died at his home in Boucherville, Quebec, on December 18th.

Only three of the sixteen samples of wheat sent from Southern Manitoba to be tested at Ottawa showed a germination of less than seventy per cent.

The annual report of the deputy minister of labor, W. L. MacKenzie King, gives an exhaustive review of the labor conditions in Canada during the last year, with a resume of the effect of labor legislation of the past six years. During the calendar year of 1906, reports to the department showed that some 17,446 workpeople in Canada had received increases in wages aggregating \$12,741 per week, with a weekly decrease in hours of employment aggregating 7,958.

The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was, approximately, 26,014, compared with 16,329 in 1905. The aggregate loss of time in working days was approximately 490,040, as compared with 284,140 in 1905. There were seventeen strikes and lockouts during the year, each involving 300 workpeople or more. The disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other trade, 29 out of 138 having occurred in various branches of this trade. The next highest number is in the metal trades, in which there were twenty-one disputes.

Nearly half of the whole number of strikes in the Dominion in 1906 took place in the province of Ontario, 61 out of the 138 strikes having occurred there. Fifty disputes ended in favor of the employers, and 41 in favor of employees, compromises being reached in 23 cases.

The total number of fatalities to work people was 1,107 as compared with 931 for the year 1905, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The industry enailing the largest number of fatalities to employees was the railway service which accounted for 252 deaths during the year. Agriculture takes the second place with respect to the number of fatalities, and fishing and hunting, lumbering and navigation with about equal figures, come next. The safest line of industry would appear to be the printing trade with no fatality credited to it for the year, and but 19 non-fatal accidents.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Sixteen war vessels of the United States Atlantic fleet left Hampton Roads for a cruise in the Pacific, the longest cruise in their naval history.

Queen Carola of the Kingdom of Saxony died on December 16th of inflammation of the brain.

Winnipeg Exhibition Board two years ago, and while the most objectionable features have since been eliminated, there is still room for improvement.

But it is the Brandon Fair I wish to discuss chiefly in this article and what I say of Brandon apples, perhaps to a lesser extent, but no less certainly, to Portage la Prairie and Killarney as well.

I have been in charge of an exhibit for the past four years at Winnipeg and Brandon and have had ample opportunity to see what was going on.

On entering Brandon Fair grounds,—and this is noticeable in all the other fairs as well,—the visitor's attention is first called to the glaring signs and bawling noise of the midway. These side-shows occupy the principle place on the fair grounds. They are advertised in bold head-lines. They call you up with megaphones; they entice you with outside performances, and catchy choruses. The crowds gather round them early in the morning and they are doing business the last thing at night. They hint at something mysteriously entertaining inside, something out of the ordinary, something you do not see every day, and the crowds press eagerly up to the ticket box, hand over their quarters and pass inside. And what do they see? The crowning feature of three of Brandon side shows were dances, call them Filipino, Honolulu, Japanese, or Houche Couche, they are the same immoral dance calculated to arouse the wild beast in man, while the painted puppets who produced them made the tent ring with their obscene jokes and hollow laughter.

The next thing to attract attention is the "Wild Woman from the Lowlands of Madagascar, surrounded by a thousand crawling, hissing reptiles from every clime, eats, breathes and sleeps where a dog would not live an hour." Now this is either a fake, pure and simple, and the show man should be prosecuted as such, or if it is really a woman, he should be taken up on a charge of slavery. Across the street you see the man with the big feet, hideous, loathsome in the extreme. Then tent after tent of fortune wheels, push-an-electric-button-and-you-win-a-prize, and so on, gambling dens all of them. No, I made a mistake, they are not gambling dens, they are simply contrivances for taking money from the public, where chance is eliminated altogether, where just as surely as a man puts a quarter down, just so surely does that quarter go to the operator, and not only that, but it generally takes three men to run a booth like this successfully, one to do business behind the counter while the other two take turns in coming up with the crowd and playing the suckers to a finish. When the victims are all tired or broke, the ringer-in wins a gold watch or revolver, just to make the victims curse themselves because they had not stayed in for another turn.

Such is the Midway. Does it not seem most incongruous that an industrial exhibition should spend its strength in gathering together an assemblage of all that is most hideous, both physically and morally and of providing the opportunity for their display? Must not a stranger, visiting our exhibitions, have a fine conception of the morals of our people when the midway can gather and hold a larger crowd than all other departments of the fair combined? Must not the rising generation receive a liberal education along the lines indicated by spending a day or two at our fairs?

When you consider that the evil influence of the midway spreads all over the country like a plague, it is just a question whether, viewed from an intellectual and moral standpoint, our fairs are a benefit or detriment to the country.

Harding, Man. H. V. CLENDENING.
Note.—Since writing the above I have learned from reliable sources that Killarney Fair allowed more licence on the grounds than any other fair in Manitoba. That licentiousness of all kinds was practised openly and unrebuked, and gambling devices of every variety prospered accordingly. H. V. C.

Things to Remember.

- Convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Brandon, January 15, 16 and 17.
- Annual Meeting Shorthorn Breeders' Association Toronto, February 6.
- National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, February 5, 6, 7.
- Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Toronto, February 12, 13, 14.
- Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, Neepawa, February 10, 14.
- Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, February 10th to 15th.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, March 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Saskatchewan Spring Stallion Show, Fat Stock Show, and cattle sale, March 19, 20 and 21.
- Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 30 to July 9.

It hurts us to part with old friends. If you feel the same about it—renew.

SEED FAIRS.

- Plumas, December 27th.
- Swan Lake, December 27th.
- Carberry, January, 28th.
- Duck Lake, January 29th.
- Rosthern, January 30th.
- Miami, February 4th.
- Lloydminster, February 4th.
- Lashburn, February 6th.
- N. Battleford, February 8th.
- Battleford, February 11th.

Ontario Farmer's Fear they may Introduce Weeds in Western Grain.

The member for Peel in the Dominion House of Commons the other day objected to the importation of western wheat into Ontario on the ground that such importation was likely to introduce into the highly cultivated districts of the East, weeds which the farmers in after years would have difficulty in dealing with. Farmers, he declared were already complaining that this wheat contained large quantities of fowl seeds. This same objection to western feed has been urged before by Ontario feeders and with some reason too. Last year and the year before considerable quantities of screenings from Western elevators were sold in the East for feeding purpose, and at the time we remember there was some talk of prohibiting the importation of such into Ontario, on the same grounds that certain spirits are now clamoring for the trade being restrained. In truth there is little danger of Eastern farmers polluting their farms with weed seeds in Western wheat if they observe ordinary precaution and grind the grain as they should before feeding. In this way all the fowl seeds will be destroyed. We think very likely these same men who are now complaining most loudly of weed seeds in Western wheat, belong to that pessimistic class of farmers of which Ontario is all too well supplied, who see danger and disaster in every change or innovation. There is little danger of Ontario farmers importing from any of the three prairie provinces any weeds that are unknown to them, and there is not the slightest danger of getting such seeds into the soil, unless the grain is used for seed, which is very unlikely since only frozen grades are being imported.

English News.

This year's Royal Show at Lincoln showed a profit of £5,056 (\$25,000). The prize list for the Newcastle Show next year is to be much more comprehensive and attractive.

The strong demand for Shire horses was again shown at the Norbury Park sale.

After spirited bidding 45 animals sold for a total of £4,040 (\$20,000). The best price was realized by "Norbury Juno" a two-year-old mare. Mr. Whitley paid 400 guineas for her.

The outstanding feature of the Norwich Fat Stock Show is the large number of cross-bred animals shown, and the decrease in pure breeds. The King took first prize for Southdown lambs, and second prize for Southdown wethers.

The question of rural depopulation, and the consequent scarcity of farm servants was lately discussed by the Yorkshire Agricultural Club. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that rapid transit, and the development of "garden cities" would bring about decentralization. The "labor versus machinery" question brought out a statement from one member—that it must be acceptable as a basic fact that the primary object of agriculture is to produce foodstuffs, and not to provide labor; and that when it is profitable to employ machinery, machinery must and would be employed under any circumstances.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture is urging the formation of an independent agricultural party in Parliament, with the object of obtaining more attention for agriculture from Parliament and the Government of the day.

The various county organizations are endorsing this action.

MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market advanced a little during the week on the strength of an improved foreign demand. European markets were influenced to some extent by the dry, cold weather prevailing on the continent, also to reports of rainfalls in the Argentine, which, as harvest is now getting under way, are not at all needed. The market with the improvement of money conditions is now likely to be stronger than at any time during the past few weeks.

The oat market is dull and inclining lower. Barley is being marketed very lightly. Flax fell off pretty seriously in deliveries during the week and is a trifle stronger.

WINNIPEG GRAIN PRICES.

One Northern	105 3/4
Two Northern	102 3/4
Three Northern	95 3/4
No. 4	84 3/4
No. 5	71 3/4
Feed 1	44 3/4
Feed 2	35 3/4
Rejected 1—1 Northern	90 3/4
Rejected 1—2 Northern	93 3/4
Rejected 1 Northern for seeds	92 3/4
Rejected 2 Northern for seeds	93 3/4

OATS.

No. 2 white	45
No. 3 white	39 1/2
Rejected	32 1/2

BARLEY.

No. 3	50
No. 4	45
Flax	104

Futures:—Wheat, December, \$1.05 3/4; January, \$1.06 1/4; May, \$1.13 3/4; July, \$1.15; Oats, December, 43c; May, 50c; Flax, December, \$1.04; May, \$1.14

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran per ton	\$20 00
Shorts per ton	22 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	30 00
Oats, chopped per ton	27 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	5 00 @ 9 00
Timothy	11 00 @ 12 00
Bale straw	4 00 @ 5 00

BUTTER—

Fancy fresh made creamery prints	32
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes	28
Dairy prints extreme fancy	26 @ 27
Dairy in tubs	24 @ 25

CHEESE, Manitoban, at Winnipeg. Eastern cheese 12 1/2

EGGS, fresh f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling 27 @ 30

POTATOES 45 @ 2 00

ONIONS, per cwt. 1 75 @ 2 00

CABBAGE, per cwt. 1 50 @ 1 60

POULTRY—

Turkeys 16 @ 16 1/2

Chickens—roasters 14

Broilers 10 1/2 @ 13

Geese, per lb. 12 1/2 @ 13

Ducks 13 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; butchers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heifers, \$2.65 to \$3.00; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each; hogs, \$5.00; heavies, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Native beef cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.30; fat cows, \$2.40 to \$3.85; heifers, \$1.80 to \$4.50; bulls, \$1.80 to \$4.00; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.40; native cows, \$2.00 to \$5.50; fat westerns, \$2.25 to \$5.00; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Hogs, select packing, \$4.60 to \$4.90; lights, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bulls, \$3.50; butchers, \$3.75; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.00 each. Sheep, \$4.00; lambs, \$5.00. Hogs \$4.60.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Francis Thompson, the English poet is dead. He was a brother of Lady Elizabeth Butler, the artist.

A special twelve penny black postage stamp of Canada, 1851, has been sold for £50. This is the finest used specimen existing.

Bureau's hotel, Montmorency Falls, Quebec, the scene of many festivities when Quebec was garrisoned by British troops, was burned to the ground.

The Batoche Column association of Toronto are erecting a bronze tablet in the armories in memory of the comrades killed at Fish Creek and Batoche in 1885.

Daniel Sinclair, the oldest editor in the State, died at Winona, Minnesota. He established the *Winona Republican* in 1856 and has been its editor ever since.

Earl Grey has formally presented the Quebec Symphony society with the trophy won in the musical competition at Ottawa last year. This year the competition will be open to the whole of Canada irrespective of provinces.

John Blue has been appointed provincial librarian for Alberta. He is a gold medalist in oratory of Toronto university and a scholarship man in natural science. He is essentially a man of books.

King Edward has bestowed the Order of Merit decoration upon Florence Nightingale, the Crimean "Angel of Mercy." This is the first time in the history of the order that it has been bestowed upon a woman.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth performance of "The Messiah," in Toronto under the leadership of Dr. Torrington, the mayor at the request of the city council will present to him an address of congratulation on behalf of the corporation of the city.

The Nobel peace prize will this year be divided between Theodoro Moneta of Italy and Louis Renault of France. The former has been a prominent worker for peace in Italy, and the latter is the permanent delegate of France to the Hague Tribunal.

The M. C. Cameron scholarship in Gaelic, of the value of \$40 at Queen's, Kingston, has been awarded to Norman McDonald, whose proficiency in the Highland tongue is well known among the students. Mr. McDonald is numbered among the representatives of the Maritime Provinces who are attending Queen's college.

The demand for Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Weavers" has been so large in Canada that the publishers have already issued a second edition. It is said that the number already sold in Canada, if piled one on top of another, would reach to twice the height of the spire of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

Harvey J. O'Higgins is an Ontario boy who is winning a place in the world of literature. He has written many short stories the best of them being stories of firemen. "Smoke-Eaters" and "Don-a-Dreams" are his two best novels. His latest achievement is the winning of *Collier's* thousand dollar prize for the best short story offered in the competition.

Among the distinctions won at Oxford during the year by Rhodes scholars was the chancellor's prize for a Latin essay by H. J. Rose, of McGill. Among those successful in final honors at the schools for examination for B.C.L. degree were: Second class *Literea Humaniores*, L. Brehant, Prince Edward Island; E. R. Paterson, Ontario; J. MacLean, Manitoba; jurisprudence, J. Archibald, Quebec; S. M. Hubert, Newfoundland; C. B. Martin, New Brunswick; third class, natural science physiology, A. W. Donaldson, British Columbia.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S WIFE AND CHILD.

The question of the exact value of the Englishman as a settler in Canada has been discussed pro and con *ad nauseam*, and the matter remains practically where it was in the beginning. Each partaking in the discussion still clings to his own opinion which, in nine cases out of ten, was based on the few isolated examples that came under his own observation and from which he drew general deductions concerning the whole class.

But, however much has been said and written of the Englishman, and however much of what has been said and written is true, there has been no discussion as to the merits or otherwise of the Englishwoman as she is found in Canada to-day or of English children. Someone may say that no notice being taken of them would argue that their coming was of no great importance to the country, and it could afford to be disregarded.

Perhaps the immediate results of the establishment of English families in this country may not be conspicuously perceptible at first, but in the years to come the beneficial effect will be abundantly apparent. Among the women—even those who were poor in the old land—there is a quiet refinement. You can see it in their hand-writing, in the choice of stationery they use for their letters, and in the way they express themselves in writing. Nearly all of them seem to be interested in something outside the regular routine of housework, and find pleasure in reading, writing, music and art. They have also the advantage of having lived in two countries so dissimilar in customs and history, which in itself is a broadening influence. There is among them, perhaps, less complaining than among the men folk because conditions here are so vastly different to those to which they have been accustomed.

The children are what might be expected of such mothers. They are trained to obey. There are fewer spoiled, saucy boys and girls than among ordinary American families where a child's freedom of development has become a fad and gone to such an extreme that the commandment is reversed and reads "Parents obey your children." The mothers spend much time with their children, teaching them the ordinary public school course if there is no school near their new prairie home, and if this ordinary instruction is not necessarily given at home, there is added some extra that the mother is capable of teaching, such as music—usually piano, occasionally violin—drawing and painting, fine sewing, a European language or some other form of higher education. The instruction is evidently given regularly and received as part of the prescribed order of education to be attended to as carefully as if given by a regular teacher. And the children like it. They tell about it with great pride in their letters—letters which are written in a

good well-formed hand, neatly inscribed on clean unblotted paper and expressed with a freedom that yet has no tinge of impudence.

Such women are of the greatest benefit to Western Canada in this period of her newness and consequent crudeness. And the children they are training will bear well their part in the upbuilding of Canada in the coming days.

GETTING READY FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The years slip after one another so quickly and it is so short a time between January first and December thirty-first that you would think even New Year resolutions would not get time to be moth eaten or rusty. But promises are proverbially fragile things, more perishable than the pie crust to which they are compared, and the most easily broken of all the species seem to be the resolutions—the promises to one's self. So when the last day of the old year arrives, come it never so quickly, it finds a storehouse of broken down and wrecked resolutions—less than a year old, too,—to be dragged out to the scrap heap to give place to new ones which in a twelvemonth shall share the same fate.

What we really need is more resolution rather than many resolutions. A general toning up of the mental system, a strengthening up of the will power so that it can cope with every day duties or emergencies during every one of the three hundred and sixty-six days of 1908—these are more worthy purposes to entertain than a detailed list of resolutions concerning specific cases. Our mental and moral make-up would be more upright if we had more backbone and less wishbone to support it and give it shape.

The trained will—strong all round—can answer every call and leave no need for special resolutions to leave off drinking or swearing or gossip and all uncharitableness.

Conscience is only an indicator. It produces neither good nor evil. As well expect the thermometer, whose duty it is to register, to combine the functions of a furnace and an ice plant.

Charitable souls who establish soup kitchens and endow hospitals are deserving of gratitude, but what the world really needs is a philanthropist who will create a fund to provide free cough drops at the doors of all the theatres, public halls and churches.

Almost any man can get up courage enough to undertake the responsibilities of public office, but it takes more than that amount of bravery to face the public audience from whom he hopes to get his votes.

There is no doubt that a college education, wide reading and general culture is conducive to ease of expression and an impressive delivery, but the gift of eloquence is not confined to men and women who have had these advantages. Did you ever hear an aged Christian pray? The petitioner may be a man of no education; he may write the veriest scrawl; he probably knows no books but his Bible and has to spell the words in that; when he speaks to a neighbor it is with a slow and stammering tongue. But when he speaks humbly and sincerely to his Maker he is inspired with lofty thoughts which clothe themselves in the beautiful language of simplicity, and the erstwhile faltering speech is changed to the assurance of faith. His prayer is filled with apt quotations, wonderfully faithful similes and metaphors and the strongest apostrophes, though he does not know them by their names and would be completely at sea if you used the terms in conversation with him. It is the natural eloquence of a great love and faith.

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'THEY HELPED EVERY ONE HIS NEIGHBOR.'

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, "Because," she said,
"So many children were hungry for bread;"
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long,
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song;
"She had not time to be sad," she said,
"When hungry children were crying for bread;"
She baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?

Surely the prophet Isaiah must have been looking forward to the Millennium when he said: "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the soldering." We haven't reached that ideal condition of brotherly co-operation yet, although we are slowly beginning to realize that each man is to some extent his brother's keeper, and that we are bound not only to shoulder our own burdens, but also to lighten, as far as possible, the burdens of others. If the Master "went about doing good," is not that also the business of His disciples? Anyone who is satisfied to go through life minding his own business only, is certainly not obeying the apostle's injunction, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others;" or that still more authoritative command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

If we really wanted to help every one his neighbor, we should find means of doing it many times a day. The first thing is to find out the answer to the lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?" The parable of the Good Samaritan contains our Lord's answer, and it surely teaches that every one who needs help, and can be helped by us is our neighbor. The wounded man in the parable was probably a national enemy of the Samaritans, but that made not the slightest difference in his kind attentions. Although the Jews would have no dealings with the Samaritans, the lawyer knew—or ought to have known—the teaching of the law of Moses about the duty of helping one's enemy, even in little things: "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again. If thou see the ass of him that hateth thee lying under his burden, and wouldest forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him." Of course, if it is necessary to help a neighbor—or even an enemy—in such a trifling difficulty, how much more necessary is it when he is in really serious trouble. As Solomon says: "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink."

But, though we may be fortunate enough to have no enemies, we all have neighbors—there is always somebody we can help. We may not be called on to address missionary meetings or to lecture on a public platform, but there are plenty of opportunities of helpfulness within the reach of the poorest man, woman and child. Now that you are overhauling the house from cellar to garret, you may possibly come across many things which are lying idle when they might be of use to somebody. Clothes the children have outgrown, which will just fit some poor neighbor's little ones; a bottle or two of preserves which will not be needed at home; some potatoes or apples which would be a treasure to the big family in the little house over the hill, but will only decay if left in your cellar. Perhaps there is a baby carriage you

The Quiet Hour

will never need again, which would gladden the heart of some tired mother who can't afford to buy one; or some treasured baby clothes which were never worn, and will be wasted unless you can make up your mind to part with them. A lady was housecleaning once, and she sent a half-worn-out fluffy mat to a poor old woman. It was a very small act of kindness, but the old woman always declared that it saved her life. She had suffered terribly from cold feet as she sat all day in her chair, but since the mat arrived the bronchitis had not been so bad, not to mention the "rheumatics."

I am afraid it is true that the spirit of helpfulness is more common among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps it is partly because the poor know better how acceptable a little timely help is.

with us, they can never keep our love long if they have nothing but outward beauty to recommend them.

"You say that my love is plain,
But that I can ne'er allow,
When I look at the thought for others
That's written on her brow.
Her eyes are not fine, I allow,
She has not a well-cut nose;
But a smile for others' pleasures,
And a sigh for others' woes.
And yet I allow she is plain,
Plain to be understood,
For every glance proclaims her
Modest and kind and good.

"You say that you think her slow,
But how can that be with one
Who's the first to do a kindness.
Whenever it can be done?"

I wish I could think it were so,
For other maidens' sake.
Purity, truth and love,
Are they such common things?
If hers were a common nature,
Women would all have wings.
Talent she may not have,
Beauty, nor wit, nor grace;
But, until she's among the angels,
She cannot be commonplace."
HOPE.

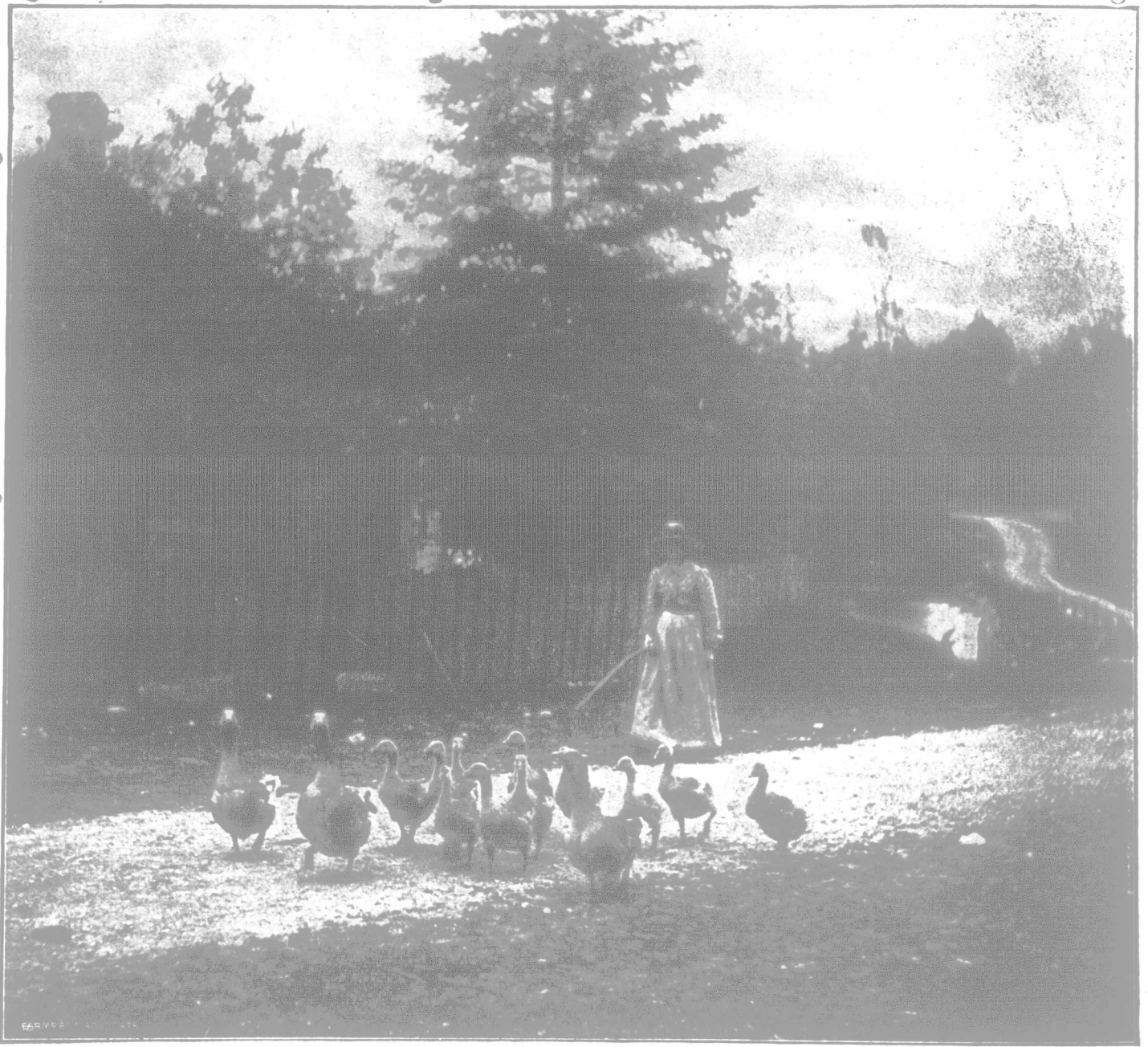
FROM "IN MEMORIAM."

The time draws near the birth of Christ;
The moon is hid; the night is still.
The Christmas bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist.

Four voices of four harlots round,
From far and near, on mead and moor,
Swell out and fail, as if a door
Were shut between me and the sound.

Each voice four changes on the wind,
That now dilate, and now decrease.
Peace and good-will, good-will and
peace,
Peace and good-will to all mankind.

—ALFRED TENNYSON.



"THE NOISY GEESSE THAT GABBLED O'ER THE POOL."

It is easy to give money when we have plenty, but the gifts of the poor are surely more precious in God's sight, for they cost the givers more. "To 'mind' the children of a neighbor while she goes to her daily toil, to send a handful of little faded garments to clothe the baby of some destitute mother, to carry a bowl of gruel to a sick friend with a word of heartfelt sympathy—these are a few of the acts by which the woman who is poor in this world's goods shows her helpfulness."

Every true woman would like to be good-looking. Why? Is it only from selfish vanity, or is it because she thinks she will have more influence and win more love? Although it is true enough that beautiful women have influenced men for good or evil—since the days of Eve, yet we all prefer a helpful neighbor to a beautiful one. As for the people who live in the house

Quick to perceive a want,
Quicker to set it right,
Quickest in overlooking
Injury, wrong, and slight,
And yet I admit she is slow,
Slow to give needless blame,
Slow to find fault with others,
Or aught for herself to claim.

"Nothing to say for herself,
That is the fault you find;
Hark to her words to the children,
Cheery and bright and kind.
Hark to her words to the sick,
Look at her patient ways;
Every word that she utters
Speaks to the speaker's praise.
"Nothing to say for herself,"
Yes! right, most right you are,
But plenty to say for others,
And that is better by far.

"You say she is commonplace,
But there you make a mistake:

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

O, dark was the night, and cold was the wind,
But Joseph and Mary no shelter could find;
In all the fair city of Bethlehem,
In cottage or inn was no room for them.
But in a poor stable their couch was made,
And low in a manger the Babe was laid.
O, fair was the child! the mother was fair,—
But only the oxen stood waiting there.
But out on the hills was a wondrous sight
And heavenly music entranced the night,
And the beasts of the field were roused
In their lair
By the sound of voices and harps in the air;
And shepherds a-watching their flocks by night
Espied in the heavens a wondrous sight
Of angels and spirits a mighty throng.
For joy and great gladness they sang
their song.

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

CHAPTER X A PARING BEE

IT MAY seem somewhat far-fetched to say that the whole tenor of my life was changed by an unusually large apple crop which the Might's had in the fall of 18—, and yet, how can I help thinking so, when I know what followed, and that, by just such trifles, is often set free the lever which swings with mighty force in carrying out the thing we call destiny?

However that may be, in the fall which I have mentioned, the Might orchard showed a tremendous apple crop. I saw it at the height of the apple picking, when the maple woods all about were aflame with scarlet, and the yellow apple leaves, just beginning to drop in a thin, golden rain, left all the more open to view the bending crop of brown russets, rich red Baldwins, and pippins round and full as the harvest moon.

Amanda Might was perched upon a ladder up among the branches, but she came down as soon as she saw me, untying the red kerchief from her head.

"D'ye know what I've been thinkin'?" she said, looking round upon the bountiful harvest concentrating in to little heaps beneath the trees, "I've been thinkin' I'll jist hev' a parin' bee Hollow Eve (Hallowe'en) Night. It's an awful bother I know, hev'in' people tapsalteerin' all over a body's (she pronounced it 'buddy's') house; but, as I said to Adam Might, it 'ud' be a burnin' shame to let all them apples go to waste. There's no sale fer them this fall, 'n' as fer pittin' them, why the half of them 'ud roll out rotten in the spring. Jist so much labour lost, says I, 'n' it never was the way o' the Green's to work fer nothin', 'n' I guess it won't be the way of a Green that's turned a Might."

"But," I hesitated, "what will you do with all the dried apples you'll have after a paring bee, and only you and Mr. Might to eat them?"

"There's good sale fer dried apples in the spring," she said, "now that dryin' apples has gone out o' fashion among the farmers, 'n' there's not many o' them comin' in. And,"—giving her head a toss—"it's beneath no one to turn an honest penny, you know that, Peggie, brought up as ye were with such a savin' mother. Of course it 's not that I hev' to make by selling apples or anything else fer that matter"—with conscious satisfaction—"but 'waste not want not' 's a good motto fer us all, 'n' was alwus the way o' the Greens."

After this peroration she sat down on a step of the ladder, and began to finger the apples in her basket in a half ashamed way, as though about to make a confession.

"Besides," she went on in a lower tone, and with that peculiar softness in her face which I had noted, most strongly perhaps, at the time of my father's death, and which after all gave a glimpse of the real goodness in Amanda Might's heart, "besides, me 'n' Adam Might's been talkin' things over lately, 'n' we've come to the conclusion that we've lived too much to ourselves, 'n' never give others the little pleasures we had a right to give them. I s'pose it's the way folks gets into that hesn't neither chick nor child. They jist git into a sort o' rut, 'n' there they are joggin' along, their own two selves, 'n' not much use to themselves or anybody else. 'N' I jist said to Adam Might, 'I don't care if the house is all mussed up from cellar to garret, I'm going to hev' them young folks in, jist as if I'd had a daughter o' my own to hev' them in ter.' It 's queer the way things 's divided up"—looking off wistfully toward the distant woods—"There's Mrs. Torrance with more 'n' she can handle, 'n' her house in a tother

from one year's end to another. 'N' then there's me—well, my house is clean enough, it was alwus the way o' the Greens to be clean—but I would-n't ha' minded hev'in' it mussed up with jist one or two."

"So you thought you'd begin by making a paring-bee," I said, amused at my friend's expedient of giving the young folk an evening without going back on the principles of the Greens for savingness and lack of "tother."

"Oh yes," more briskly, "young folks hes fun at parin' bees, 'n' if they can hev' their fun 'n' be o' some use beside, I see no harm in it. Anyway, I jist thought I'd like to see them again bitin' at apples on strings, 'n' dodgin' after 'em in tubs o' water, 'n' throwin' a peelin' over their left shoulder the way we did the night Adam Might came home with me. That was jist two years before he married his first wife. I was jist twenty then."

"But if they go to all that play, what about the dried apples?"

"Oh," she said, "many hands makes light work, 'n' what 's left 'll jist keep me busy fer the rest o' the fall."

So the invitations were issued which electrified us, and although some of the young folk were dubious about the sort of time we should have at Might's, and expressed an opinion that we'd have to "pitch into the apples" all evening, I, who had had the opportunity to penetrate Mrs. Might's little ruse, had some idea of the work that would be expected of us.

On one point, however, all were at one that we should have a "supper" the like of which had not been known about Oroway Centre, for Mrs. Might's culinary skill was as well known as her faculty for never doing things by halves.

On the night before, Gay Torrance and Hud Jamieson arrived home from Saintsbury, not loath to seize the opportunity of a holiday and a party combined.

Calling in the morning at Torrance's Miss Tring and I found the house in unusual turmoil with the center of the swirl in the parlour, which had always been the one spot in the Torrance household sacred to peace and order, a sort of holy of holies to be entered but on rare occasions. This parlour, from the once or twice upon which I had been permitted to cross its threshold, was marked in my memory chiefly by reason of the bunches of feathers dyed in all the shades of the rainbow which adorned the walls, and the difficulty with which one engineered one's way across the room without stumbling over the baskets and shells which adorned the floor.

To-day, however, instead of being closely drawn, in order to serve two purposes, that of keeping out the flies and concealing the thin film of dust which would accumulate somehow, the blinds were run up to their highest, and Mrs. Torrance sat on the extreme edge of the slippery hair-cloth sofa looking on at such a destruction of her household gods as had never been known.

We were ushered in by a small Torrance, and so engrossed was Mrs. Torrance that at first she did not see us.

"My Berlin wreath, Gay!" she was saying, while that small iconoclast, Gay, with her saucy curls tied up in a towel, stood balancing in her two dimpled hands a ponderous creation of pink roses and yellow lilies marvellously wrought in wool, "My Berlin wreath—ye'll not put that away!"

"But it's so out of date, mamma—yes, it must go," said Gay imperiously, plunging the great clumsy thing into the gaping limbo of a box already almost bulging with peacock feathers, paper flowers, and cardboard frames,

that stood in the middle of the floor. Mrs. Torrance looked on dubiously, then, catching sight of us:

"Bless my heart, Miss Tring!—and Peggie! It's good fer sore eyes to git sight o' ye! Here, sit down"—bustling about to get us chairs—"we're in a dreadful muddle to-day—apologetically—'Gay's been turnin' things upside down generally"—with a proud glance at Gay.

"Gay, my dear, run 'n' put on a clean apron fer the teacher. Now, Miss Tring, what do ye think of puttin' all them things away?"

"Well," said Miss Tring, while I, mentally congratulating Gay on this new order, contrasted this trumpery room with our cosy house at home where Miss Tring's taste had been the ruling genius, "well, I suppose you can spare a few of them if Gay doesn't care for them. You know Mrs. Mallory's things were nearly all burned in the fire, and really, after a time, one scarcely missed them, and there was so much less to dust and fuss over. And after all, nice white curtains, and a few flowers, and bright fires, and some books and pictures seem about all the decorations one really needs to make things cheerful."

"Yes," said Mrs. Torrance, "Mrs. Mallory's house *does* look uncommon snug, but"—with her motherly pride coming obviously forward again—"Gay's been gettin' some new notions in the town. She's been makin' some great fancy work. Gay, run 'n' git yer cushions."

Obediently Gay went into the "spare room" and when she returned it was as evident as that Gay ruled the establishment that one set of idols had been displayed only to make room for another.

Proudly Mrs. Torrance displayed the flimsy creations of silk and lace, much too fine to carry with them any suggestion of comfort, while Gay chattered gaily on, telling us how she had got the pattern of this from Bessie Upton, "Lawyer Upton's daughter, you know," and the stitch of that from "Clara Jones, Dr. Jones' sister," until we were in a fair way to know something of all the elite of Saintsbury.

Nevertheless there was something so genuinely unaffected about Gay, something so wholesomely friendly, that one could not but like her. As she chatted on of her town life, like a child elated over a new toy, with her dimples coming and going, and her hair tumbling in little kinks about her peach-blossom face, it seems to me that I was years older than she, and I wondered if I should have felt differently, less solemn and staid, had my path through life been less like mine and more like hers, a round of pleasure and gayety, and getting just what one wanted without care or responsibility. Yet it seems that Gay was scarcely doing right in taking all the advantages, and running away from the "tother" at home instead of staying to bring order out of chaos. However, after all, it was Mrs. Torrance's ambition to make a "lady" of Gay, so perhaps the little fairy was not so much to blame.

When we were leaving, Mrs. Torrance insisted that I should call for Gay on the way to the paring-bee, and, as the Torrance homestead was directly on the way between the Clearing and the Might's I willingly consented.

When I was dressing that evening Miss Tring manifested an unusual interest in my toilet.

"That grey suits you, my dear," she said, "but it needs something to brighten it up. Upon so rare an event as a party you should look your prettiest."

"My prettiest!" I laughed, but there was a little sinking of the heart

with the laugh, for what girl who knows she is plain would not be beautiful? It is not all vanity which prompts such a wish, but the sense of the æsthetic in us, which makes us love to gather flowers, and to look long upon beautiful women. So resigned however, was I to my plainness that I did not glance even once in the mirror after Miss Tring had fastened a cherry ribbon at my throat and pronounced it [becoming. Instead I thought of a day long ago when I, the little brown mouse, had sat on a lumber-pile, and watched Gay, the butterfly, hovering about. I was the brown mouse still, and Gay the butterfly.

Before I went out, on hearing the rattle of Tom Billing's wagon, in which I had determined to secure a ride as far as the Torrance's, my mother, with some sort of presentiment, as it afterward seemed, called me to her room. She seemed agitated, and before she spoke I knew that what she had to say was connected in some way with the Carmichaels.

"Ye'll be meeting that young Carmichael to-night," she said.

"Probably, mother; what of that?"

"Ye'll not forget," she said, as though half distrustful of me, "that he's the son o' the man that killed yer father." She always spoke of Mr. Carmichael to me as the man who had killed my father.

"I'll not forget."

"And ye'll promise me ye'll hev' nothing to do with him?"

"I promise."

"I'm satisfied then. Ye know my wish in the matter."

My poor little mother. It was the only thing in the world upon which she strongly asserted herself, that I should have nothing to do with the Carmichaels; and, as I gave such ready assent to her will that evening, I little thought how soon and how severely my own will was to be tested.

Gay met me at the door of the parlour which, wonderfully metamorphosed since the morning, and all pink in the light of a lamp draped in a new red silk shade, looked very inviting.

"Come right in, Peggie," she said, making haste to place me in the largest armchair.

"How nice you look! Now then, tell me if you think my dress is pretty," and she spun round before me, a bewildering flutter of soft pink and cream lace, while her mother looked on, so tired-looking, but the proudest of mothers.

"We can't go just yet," she said, sitting down upon the sofa, and arranging the new cushions most bewitchingly about her, "because Dick Carmichael's going to call. It was so good of him! I was talking about how dreadfully afraid I am of the dark so he said he'd come as I might feel safer with him than just with Choddy. Afterward Hud Jamieson told Toddy he was coming too. I think he might have called to ask permission, don't you? But we'll have one apiece, my dear."

In our quiet little district, you will see, this arrangement could cause no comment. Upon all such occasions as parties, and meetings in the church, it was a time-honoured custom that the lads and lasses should go unchaperoned, the lads holding it as an honoured right to see the lasses safely home, and never dreaming of presuming upon the privilege. Only once, indeed, in the whole history of our community, had there been a lapse from virtue within its borders, and so great had been the horror consequent upon it that he had fled the country, and she, unable to face the fury of her father, her only living

(Continued on page 1937).

Ingle Nook

May this Christmas Day bring you all peace in your homes, good-will in your neighborhoods, joy in your hearts. And all these things prosperity cannot give nor "hard times" take away.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

Dear Chatterers:—

You have had our Christmas number ere this, but it is not yet too late to have another message reach you before Christmas Day.

Some of you are thinking that this year it will be anything but a Merry Christmas. It may be the first time you have been away from home at this season, and your hearts are sore with homesickness for familiar scenes and faces. It seems impossible to think enthusiastically about a day to be spent either among strangers or alone. Perhaps, this year, unlike other years, there is pitifully little to keep Christmas with. The frost has worked havoc with the crop, or the tightness of the money market has made it impossible to sell the yield that did turn out well. That will be the case in a good many western homes this season, and only those experiencing it will know just how hard it is to bear.

But this black background has one advantage; it makes an excellent foil for all the cheerfulness and courage and mirth that a merry heart can devise. The great regret in many homes will be that the children will be deprived of gifts and pleasures which they have been accustomed to receive. But they will not suffer as much as will the mother and father who find they cannot bestow those gifts. Overcome the difficulty by giving them yourself. For that one day give them all the time and attention they want, and give it in the way they want. Other days in the year mother is too busy in the house, and father spends all day in the field and barn, and the children must find their own amusement. But on Christmas Day let it be different. Play the games the children select—let your eyes be bandaged for "blind-man's-buff," hunt the festive slipper, play a star part in a wonderful menagerie, make shadow pictures, sing songs and tell stories. If there is no money to buy candy, make some taffy at home with the family's help. Most of it may get on their hands, faces and aprons, but that will not be bad for their infant digestions, and it will bring more joy to their hearts than a box of Huyler's finest chocolates.

In short give yourself—time, energy and love. Be a child with the children, for it is their day. Did He not come a little Child, knowing a child's griefs and joys, in whose name we keep this Day of all days of the year?

I cannot feel that it is inappropriate to wish every one of you, my paper friends, a happy Christmas.

DAME DURDEN.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Ferndale is the new member who sends us the poem "Autumn Cheer." She is one of our young girl members from whom we hope to hear often.

F. G. thinks that the Quiet Hour is well worth the price of the paper. There are many other readers who agree with her.

Mrs. Thomas in ordering patterns asks if we publish a monthly fashion sheet. I am sorry we have not got so far as that yet, but some day, perhaps—

Good papers for boys and girls are the Northern Messenger, Witness office, Montreal; Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., which is \$1.75 and fifty cents postage to Canada; St. Nicholas, which I think is published by Harper Bros., New York. The first two are weeklies and the last a monthly.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

As this is about time for Christmas trees, perhaps some of the Ingle Nook readers would like to hear about the first one I had the privilege of seeing in the Northwest. It was in the year 1882 and in what is now the city of Regina. There was then but one church and the whole population congregated there for public worship on the Sabbath. There was held the first Sunday school, and a motley assemblage it was, of children from every quarter of the globe. The first Sunday school Christmas celebration was there, and it was decided to have a Christmas tree. I suppose when this decision was arrived at, there was no thought in the minds of the committee of management, of not being able to get a veritable evergreen tree. But so it was. Then the question arose as what could be substituted. Finally the question was settled. A poplar tree, leaves of course off and a number of industrious ladies covered limbs and branches with green tissue paper, fringed so as to imitate the green boughs of a spruce tree. One lady took upon herself to collect together and (as far as time and means would admit) train the promiscuous brains for recitations and music. They behaved beautifully, for when their work was done, Santa Claus was to appear. He was ushered in with ringing bells, and was very impartial for not many, if any, in the whole town but were favored with a gift, which ranged all the way from overalls for a bachelor to a calf for a young lady.

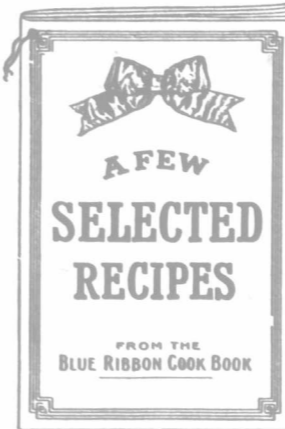
H. M. N.

WILL SOME OF THE ARTISTS ANSWER.

Dear Dame Durden:—What has become of the Literary Society? It seems to be dead or sleeping. Probably it will wake up now winter has come. I am greatly interested in drawing and oil-painting, and would like to hear from someone who has the same hobby, and who could give me some new ideas. What is good to clean brushes after oils?

ELSABETTA.

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APPRECIATION OF THE QUIET HOUR.

Dear Dame Durden:—I, like many others, have long since been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook Chats, and even now I would rather read than write; but if every one were like that there would be no nice letters to read and no good recipes to try. I have tried ever so many of the recipes printed in these columns and they have all been splendid. The last one I tried was the recipe for meat sauce

sent by "M. M—G.," and it was lovely sure enough. It was just what I have been wanting all summer, but never took time to ask for it.

Would some one please send a recipe for Christmas cake, and be sure to state about how long it should bake?

And now, before I close, I want to tell you how Hope's letters have helped us this summer. We are living on a homestead, and there is no church or Sunday school near enough for us to go and we miss it very much. So every Sunday morning my husband reads the Quiet Hour, and there is always sure to be something that seems as though it was written just on purpose for us. One letter in particular seemed to be written just for me. I do not like living in Alberta, and I get so home-sick some times to go back to Washington. One week I had been alone a great deal and had been so home-sick that it seemed to me that I could not stay here, and on Sunday morning what should the message of the Quiet Hour be but to tell us to be patient and faithful and earnest in our prayers and we would receive our wish after a while. Well it did me so much good that I have not been so home-sick since. May God bless Hope for being so much help to others!

Hoping I have not written too long a letter, I send my best wishes to the Chatterers and Dame Durden.

G. M. L.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.," Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order.



6001.—Ladies' Redingote, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



4249.—Misses' Costume, 4 sizes, 14 to 17 years.



4276.—Dolls' Set, 4 sizes; dolls 12 to 40 inches long.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Angel Cake.—Sift together four times the following ingredients:—1½ cups sugar, 1 cup flour and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Into this stir the well beaten whites of eleven eggs. Flavor with rose or vanilla. Bake 50 minutes in a slow oven, not opening the oven door for half an hour after putting in the cake.

Christmas Cake.—Take 2 cups butter 2 cups brown sugar, or one of sugar and one of good molasses; 5 eggs; ½ cup sour cream; 3 cups raisins; 1 cup chopped almonds or walnuts; 1 cup currants, washed and dried; ½ cup citron or candied lemon peel; 3 cups flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 3 teaspoons pastry spice; the juice of one orange. Cream the butter and sugar; beat the yolks of the eggs and add it and the cream to the butter and sugar. Beat thoroughly. Sprinkle a little flour over the fruit, then add flour (to which the spice has been added) fruit and orange juice alternately. Last of all add the soda which has been sifted with a little flour. Fold in the well beaten whites just before putting in the pan. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Norwegian Christmas Cake.—Melt three ounces of unsalted butter, add two tablespoons sugar, one pint of milk with a tablespoon of yeast dissolved in a little of the milk, and three well beaten eggs. Add a pound and a half of flour, half a pound each of seedless raisins, currants and shredded citron with a little ground ginger to flavor. Knead on the board until the dough will not stick; set to rise in a warm place and when well risen make into a round loaf, sprinkle with sugar and let rise again. Then bake in a steady oven for an hour.

Kleiner Cake.—Take 5 well beaten eggs, a pound of flour and half a pound of sugar. Add a little grated lemon peel, a teaspoon of cinnamon, and a little by little, two tablespoons of cream. Knead until the dough does not stick to board or floured rolling pin. Roll out on the board until very thin, cut into

diamond shape pieces and mark a cross in the centre. Drop the cakes into a deep kettle of smoking hot fat and cook until brown on both sides. Lay on a sheet of thick brown paper to absorb any superfluous fat.

MORE IDEAS ABOUT CHURCH WORK.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers:—I did not intend to come again so soon, but when I read Bella Coola's last letter I just felt like writing right away. I had been intending to ask the members who are doing church work to tell us about it.

I do not believe in making any very radical changes in the Ingle Nook, or forgetting ideas for the kitchen, or—may I say it?—in fault-finding. What I would vote for is to allow every one to write on the subject that interests them most. There is no one topic—even church work—that would prove of interest to every member of the Ingle Nook, and our corner would not fill the same place in a good many homes that it now does. I like those letters that tell of time and labor saving devices, but I am also looking forward to getting some new ideas on church work. Can some of the members describe novel and dainty things in the cooking line for church socials?

It is not necessary for those who are planning entertainments to give full particulars of what they are going to do, as the Farmer's Advocate goes into many homes of each congregation. I know quite a number of different kinds of entertainments that would be spoiled if all the neighborhood knew the details long before hand. The best plan is just to tell the name of the entertainment and how much money was cleared. Bella Coola, very wisely, did not describe the garden-party. I think keeping things quiet till the last is the better plan. Then when we see mentioned an entertainment that was a success financially, we could write and ask for more details than we could get through the paper. How many agree with me?

Now, I must change the subject and not ride my hobby to death.

How many have decided upon the Christmas presents they are going to give? It should all be planned by the time this letter appears. The mothers who have all their own work to do ought to make a good early start at their Christmas preparations, so that they will not be all tired out on that day.

I try to get my Christmas cake, pudding and mincemeat made in November and I am going to get my presents ordered this week. By starting in time one avoids a great deal of hurry and worry and can enjoy Christmas better

MOTHER OF FOUR.

THIS PIE NEVER REFUSED.

Dear Dame Durden:—Good morning! Please may I come in? I have been a reader of your paper and column for the last two years and a half, and now, since you have allowed the bachelors to attend your parties, I thought I would come and bring my mite:—two recipes which mother uses and which we have never turned down. As this is a country where fruit is scarce these two recipes may help to vary the monotony of dried fruits.

Pumpkin Preserves.—Take pumpkin either green or ripe, peel and cut out the centre, cut up into discs of about half an inch square; put into a stew pan 1 pound pumpkin to ½ pounds sugar, a little piece of ginger root and some lemon peel. Place on stove, stir gently until sugar is dissolved, then let it cook slowly until tender.

Turnip Pie.—Take Swede turnip and cook till tender, drain and mash fine. Now take 1 cup of turnip, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup sugar, a little salt, pepper and ground ginger. Mix and bake in crust the same as pumpkin. This will make enough for one pie. You may use eggs at the rate of 1 egg for each pie, but for my part I would just as soon eat the eggs first and have the pie without.

Good afternoon! Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all Chatterers.

ANOTHER BACHELOR.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS CHILDREN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading your interesting corner for nearly a year. We came from Clay Co., Iowa, November, 1905. I wonder if any of the Chatterers came from Iowa. I wonder if Helmet of Resolution ever tried sunlight soap if she finds washing such a bugbear. I am like "Mother-of-Six" as I have that number to wash for, and I find that this soap makes the washing much easier. Can any of the English members tell me how to make a genuine old English plum Christmas pudding with plums in it? I have read many recipes for plum puddings but they did not contain whole plums. My husband's mother came from England and he says no one has yet made a pudding like she used to make. I have made many supposed to be plum puddings but he said they were not like hers.

I will send in a recipe for making children quite delicious. Perhaps some of the members have the required number so that this recipe will be quite a welcome one.

Preserving Children.—Take one large grassy field; half a dozen children of all sizes; three small dogs; one long narrow strip of brook, pebbly if possible. Mix the children with the dogs, and empty them into the field. Stir continually. Sprinkle with field flowers, pour the brook gently over the pebbles, cover all with a deep blue sky and bake in a hot sun. When the children are well browned they may be removed and will be found right and ready for setting away in the bath tub to cool.

Well, I will put on my bonnet and shawl and say "Good Day" to the Nook and Dame Durden.

HAWKEYE.

A well-known Washington architect who has just returned from Boston is chuckling over a good joke on that correct and literary city. He says that in the reading-room of one of the most exclusive clubs in the Hub there is a sign that reads: "Only low conversation permitted here."

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G. M. L.

BARGAINS for Mail Order Customers

When lines of goods become low, and some sizes or colors are sold out, we clear out the balance at greatly reduced prices, and our city customers get great bargains.

In order that our Mail Order Customers may also know what "Eaton Bargains" really mean, we have arranged this special sale. We have been preparing for it for months; we placed orders with factories to keep them busy during what would otherwise be their dull season, bought immense quantities and all for cash, cut out our small profits almost altogether, and as a result we are offering goods at very special prices.

We have Issued a January and February Sale Catalogue

We have sent a copy to everyone who has sent us an order during the last year. If you have bought anything from us and have not already received the copy sent you, let us know, and we will send you another; and if you have never dealt with us before, let us know also, for you will find on examining the catalogue that you will save money by making our acquaintance in a business way.

All that is necessary to profit to the fullest extent is to order early, and to order goods that will weigh at least 100 lbs. You will then get the best choice possible, and the lowest freight rate to your station.

The Sale Commences January 2 and ends February 28.

The goods described and illustrated here are a few of the many bargains to be found in our Sale Catalogue.

A leader in Working Gloves

7P7. We consider this the best mitt value we have ever given:—1 Pair Men's Genuine Indian Tanned Buckskin Pullovers, with split horsehide back, sewn with waxed thread, has full welted thumb and elastic wrist. 2 Pairs Men's Woolen Homespun Mitts, made especially to be worn with pullovers, good heavy yarn closely knitted. With this outfit you always have a dry pair of woolen mitts and consequently warm hands. Extra special.

Sale Price [1 Pair Pullovers 2 Pair Woolen Mitts] 1.00



13P5. Men's Double Breasted Sack Suit, made of good serviceable English Tweed, in a variety of smart patterns, in medium and dark shades. The Coat is cut in single breasted three button sack style, with well padded shoulders and newest wide lapels. The Vest has no collar and is fastened with six buttons. The Trousers are cut in the latest style with crotch seams strongly stayed and taped. Sizes 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44 inches breast measure. 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42 inches waist measure. 31, 32, 33, 34 in. inside seam of leg. Sale Price 6.45



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14P27. Men's Black and White Drill Working Shirts, positively the best working shirts sold. Sizes 14 to 17½. Sale Price, each .50



14P32S. Men's Scotch Wool Underwear of good winter weight and strong, double breasted. Sale Price per garment .63

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A Fruit Farm in the Kootenay District

WE offer for sale 320 acres of Crown Granted land situated within three-quarters of a mile of the shore of the Lower Arrow Lake and close to Burton City in the District of Kootenay. Burton City is situated at the mouth of a fine large open valley containing about 9000 acres of fine, level land. This 320 acres is situated in the centre of the valley and is surrounded by first-class properties. There is a large settlement in this valley now and more practical farmers have moved into this valley in the last six months than possibly into any other point in the Kootenay District. Settlers in this valley are in no way isolated; there is a daily steamboat service, daily mail, a Post Office, store and hotel accommodation at Burton and good roads extending through the valley. Some of the oldest and finest orchards can be seen at this point, and an inspection of these and the valley in general will thoroughly demonstrate to intending purchasers the richness of the soil and its freedom from stone in general, as well as the fine possibilities of fruit growing.

We offer this block of land for sale at a price which even the speculator cannot afford to overlook. If cut into 10 or 20 acre blocks it would sell to-day at \$100.00 per acre. This would make a fine proposition for about eight good prosperous Manitoba or Northwestern farmers to get control of. It would give each 40 acres of absolutely first-class land, thus allowing plenty of ground for the growing of feed for stock and for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Three fine creeks of clean and pure mountain water run through this block of land and every portion of it can be easily watered should it ever be found necessary to irrigate.

The whole tract is practically clear from stone and is an exceptionally easy piece of land to clear. Large portions of it have been burned over, which could be cleared at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

There is a good wagon road from the lake shore to the property. Taking it as a whole we have not seen a better piece of unimproved fruit land any place in the district. The soil is rich and we guarantee it to grow and to produce anything in the line of fruits and vegetables that can be raised in this district.

Seven acres of the property have already been cleared and stumped. We can furnish a clear title for this property and we offer it for sale at \$35.00 per acre, terms one-quarter cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. We are willing to give any outside purchaser the benefit of a thorough inspection of this 320 acres, and we agree to pay the cost of such inspection, provided we do not show a block of land as good as is represented in this description.

Complete plans and maps furnished.

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REGINA

Children's Corner

THE USE OF PEN NAMES.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Just a few sentences this time. Remember, if you use a pen name you must also sign your own name and give your address. The pen name is for the paper and the real name and address is for me. If this is not done I cannot print your letters. Will "Carnation" and "Bluebell" send me a post card at once containing their names so that their letters can be printed? I think it is better not to use any pen names at all until we have decided just what we are going to do.

Cousin Dorothy.

PIONEERS IN THIS DISTRICT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, so I would like to see it in print. My father was a pioneer settler in this district, as we came here from North Dakota six years next spring. We live on a farm six miles south-west of Milestone. I go to school now but it will close for the winter at Christmas time. We have nine horses, four cattle and twelve pigs. I have a pony whose name is Billy. We have six little puppies and two cats. My cats' names are Gladys and Tom. Wishing the Children's Corner every success.

Sask. (a) CECIL B. SCHIEFNER. (10)

A CUTE BABY BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I join your pleasant corner? I have just got through reading the November issue and I thought I would write to the Children's Corner too. I am not going to school now, for I have a new baby brother, who is so cute that I like to stay home and tend him. He is six weeks old. I live on a farm a mile and a half from school. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am thirteen years old. My oldest sister has an apple tree and this year she raised two apples on it. They didn't get ripe because we had to pick them in a snow storm. The snow broke lots of limbs off the trees.

Alta. (a) JOYCE RICH. (13)

A COYOTE'S HOLIDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will write a letter to you and tell you about our two tame coyotes. We have them in a pen, and one day one of them broke out, and we couldn't get him in as none of the men were home. So I had to herd him all fore-noon so that he wouldn't take the chickens, but he was quicker than I so he got two anyway. He was down by the road when two men came along with a load of grain. They saw him and one said to the other "Is that a mink?" The other said "No, it is a coyote." They both got off with their pitchforks and started to chase him. I hollered and told them that it was our tame coyote, but they wouldn't listen. So I told mamma and she came out and told them it was ours, and then they walked away and felt so cheap. A little while after my uncle came home and we put him in. The ice is nice here and I have been skating some.

Alta. (a) HATTIE PETERSON. (12)

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I will tell you about my hunting trip. I was out shooting for one day and had a good time. There was another fellow with me and we bought fourteen boxes of shells. They were all black powder. They cost fifty cents a box so we had to pay seven dollars for them. Then we went and got a livery horse and got two number twelve bore guns. Then we went down eight miles south of Oak Lake. When we got there we unhitched and tied our horse to the buggy beside a hay stack before we went down to a little slough. He got one duck and I got one. We stayed there a little while and the geese started to fly around us and when night came I had one goose and he had three of them.

Man. (a) ALBERT CARBERRY.

RABBITS ON THE RANCH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I always enjoyed the letters written in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and would like to write to you also, if you would let me. I am sending you my photograph taken with my pets. We have only five rabbits as the cats killed the young ones. Our own cat spends part of the day playing with them. I hope to go to our ranch in the spring with father and mother, and then we will have a better place for keeping rabbits. We have two pretty calves and a little foal and a great many hens. I will write to you again next year and tell you all about our ranch. One of my brothers is living there now.

Yours affectionately,

Alta. (a) GERTIE BROADBENT.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I like to read the letters published in your corner. I go to school nearly every day. My teacher's name is Miss L— and we like her very much. We are going to have a Christmas tree at our school at Christmas. I am in grade five and I was eleven years old on September 25th. We have nineteen head of horses and sixteen head of cattle. We have about three hundred chickens, and most of them are thoroughbreds. I have seven brothers and three sisters. I would like to correspond with some of the members of the C. C.

Man. (a) PEARL ALEXANDER (11)

THE BEST OF ALL.

Which is the day of all the year
I like the very best?
Which brings the greatest mirth and fun
To me and all the rest?
I guess it's Christmas, for 'tis then
We get all kinds of joys;
And Santa brings us lots of sweets
And books and nuts and toys.
And papa stays at home all day;
We laugh and play and sing;
While mamma gives her sweetest smile
To each and everything.
Although the weather is so cold,
And earth so white and drear,
Yet in our homes the fire burns bright,
Our hearts are full of cheer.
Yes, I love Christmastide the best.
For, best of all, you see,
Jesus, the Son of God, came down
To bless the world and me.
Sent by HAZEL CONNOLLY.

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Who could get strong on tea?
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It stimulates certainly—but that is the least part. It nourishes—that is the important part. Stimulation may often be desirable—nutrition is essential.
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Bovril contains the albumen and fibrin of meat, which are necessary to maintain life. Other extracts of meat do not contain them. Therein lies a world of difference and the difference is all in favor of Bovril. Palatable—Stimulating—Nourishing.

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1933).

parent, had gone out to service somewhere. Poor Jean Moffat—but once did she return, and that was to her father's deathbed. Folk said he forgave her, and died with his head on her breast. But that did not alter the fact that but seldom, then or after, was Jean Moffat's name spoken, and that with bated breath.

As I watched Gay Torrance that evening, for I could not keep my eyes off her, I thought again that the little drama of the mouse and the butterfly was being enacted over again, only that Gay was now a much more radiant butterfly. From the tip of her tiny slipper to the top of her shining head, she was daintiness itself, and, as she talked, with the dimples coming and going in her cheeks, and her eyes sparkling with merriment, I wondered if this earth could provide anything fairer to look at; and when Dick Carmichael and Hud Jamieson came in I felt they must think so too.

I had seen so little of either of them during the last few years that it seemed like meeting them anew. Hud had indeed grown into a very handsome young man, slight and rather undersized to be sure, but with a vivacity of expression, and a little way of saying things as though he had kept them just for you, which promised to make him, on occasion, rather dangerously attractive. As for Dick, he stalked into the room, straight and strong of limb and broad of shoulder, a veritable Carmichael, but with a severe and solemn countenance little like that of the boy, Dick, with whom I had roved the fields in those happy days of long ago. When he spoke, in a low voice, yet rich and deep as that of his father, it was as though he thought life a serious matter, not to be frittered away in trivialities; yet it was for Dick that Gay had all her smiles, and all her bright chatter; and when she talked to him, moving her hands, with all the soft roundness of her arms showing to the elbow, where the dainty frills of lace covered them, with the colour burning in her cheeks and the excitement in her eyes, she looked the most winsome creature in the world, and I thought it but little wonder that Dick should look at her and occasionally break forth into one of the rare smiles that transformed his face, or yet more rarely into the deep laugh which belongs to none but the Carmichaels.

It was surely enough that he had spoken to me courteously. Long ago he had come to know fully of the edict which my mother had issued in regard to our friendship, and he had never presumed. I, too, was I not in honour bound to have naught to do with the house of Carmichael? And had I not, though my reason exonerated Dick of any complicity in his father's misdeeds, kept that honour in all faithfulness? Why, then, should a little sore spot come into my heart as he talked to Gay, and why, though I hated and despised myself for the weakness, should I strain my ears to hear what they were saying, while Hud Jamieson's platitudes, uttered in his peculiarly musical tones, came to me as a far-off tinkling?

Utterly demeaned in my own conscience, ashamed so that I felt the hot blood surging in my cheeks, I compelled myself at last to attend, and even to talk with unusual gayety to Hud, even when it came time to go, and Dick, placing Gay's cloak about her shoulders, passed out of the door with her without even a glance at me.

Again I resolved not to care, and clenched my hands until the nails hurt the flesh in determination, but was so little successful that the evening passed to me like a weary dream in which I was compelled to act a part, while everywhere before me danced a vision of Gay smiling at Dick, talking to Dick, although Hud Jamieson, too, now hovered near her darting to catch up her handkerchief or to perform any other such small gallantry as presented itself.

As I had surmised, the apple-paring was continued for but little of the time, and good Amanda might had full satisfaction in seeing all the old Hallowe'en games which had delighted her on that memorable night of her

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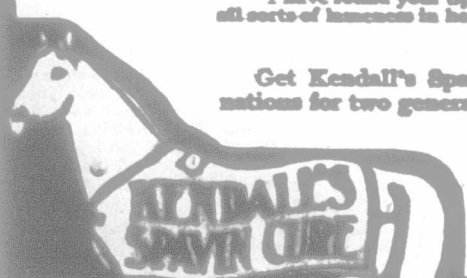
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Some and see us or write to **MARTINSON & Co.** Real Estate, Investments, etc. North Vancouver, B.C.


CARMICHAEL
(Continued).

youth—played over again. With the supper, too, came the culmination of her happiness. The girls carried up dainties from the cellar, until it seemed as though there were no end to them, while the boys found enough to do in passing about the clear fresh cider and hot coffee.

For my part I felt little enough like eating, and after a sip of cider and a bite of cherry pie for looks' sake, I slipped out of the open door and stood near it. It was a wonderfully warm night for the first of November, for the Indian summer had come early that year, yet the moist fresh air seemed to cool my brow and leave me better able to think.

And as I pondered there the feeling of dull pain—which I, poor child,

in my ignorance of the world other than my own small one and its passions, had not yet learned to define as jealousy, much less to determine the cause of—gave gradually away to a sort of resigned sadness that my old playfellow had passed out of my life forever; and with the peculiar tenacity with which the slightest incidents of my life kept recurring to me, flashing upon me often when un-called, I thought of that day far up in the wood near the raspberry-grown line fence, the day upon which Dick had straightened his shoulders and declared what he would do when he was a man, while I, small mite, feared only that he would pass out of my life. The memory of that day brought up a host of other and sadder memories, and I stood there, quite losing



**CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO**

account of time until Mrs. Might came bustling out.

"My sakes, Peggie, what are ye standin' there fer? Dont say now 'twas that bite o' berry pie made ye sick?"

"No, no, I'm very well, thank you. It's lovely and cool out here."
"But mercy me, ye'll take cold with nothin' on yer head in the night air! Come right in! I've a cup o' coffee all ready fer ye, more 'n' half cream it is. I kept Bess's cream—she's the best Jersey ye know—just fer tonight."

So I had to go in and please her by drinking the coffee; and soon it was time to go home.

"Ye'll not hev' to git Adam to go home with ye to-night, Peg," whispered Mrs. Might with well-meaning kindness but rather doubtful tact. "I picked them very careful, even numbers, 'n' every one o' them came."

But it mattered little who came home with me, and when the girls filed out into the night, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but with self-consciousness born of the uncertainty as to 'who it was to be' in every motion, I lagged behind for a last few words with Mrs. Might.

When ready to set out, it appeared to my confusion that none other than Dick Carmichael had fallen to my lot as escort. Adam Might was just coming in with him at a side door, and, evidently not ill-pleased, was saying: "Not too late after all, Dick, boy. The best girl o' the bunch is here waitin' fer ye!"

With crimsoning cheeks I glanced at Dick, then at Mrs. Might; then, to hide my confusion, went rapidly down the steps, Dick, following.

Not a word was spoken until we had reached the garden gate, and I had time to think.

"Dick," I said, "I shall have to go back and get Mr. Might to come with me. You—you understand—you know—"

"I know the laws of the Medes and Persians," he said, "and I think the laws of the Medes and Persians utterly unreasonable, if I may be permitted to say so."

"Nevertheless they must be obeyed," I rejoined quickly. "Really, Dick, I must go back!"

"Don't you think they are outlawed?" he went on, in a half-bantering tone that exasperated me.

"No," I returned, sharply, and, turning, began to retrace my steps to the house.

The next instant he had taken me by the arm and turned me about.

"See here, Peggie," he said, in a very different tone, "Don't you know you can't do that? What's the use of publishing all that miserable business, as you must do to some extent, if you go back there into Might's? Anyway, this arrangement has neither been of your nor of my seeking. We have been thrown into it, and must abide by it, however disagreeable it may be, and, so far as I can see, no wrong for either of us in it, either."

"But I promised—"
"I know all that you promised. All the same, as I said before, neither you nor I planned for this. It is an accident, and neither of us can be blamed for it."

Feeling that there was some reason in what he said, swayed also by his masterfulness, I began to walk slowly on again, and so we went silently through the gate.

In spite of myself a sense of satisfaction came to me as we came out on the road, yet I felt as though such a feeling were treason. "Ye'll remember he's the son o' the man that killed yer father!" my mother had said, and I was remembering, yet what could I do? I could not now prevent Dick Carmichael from walking home with me, but I could at least fight against being pleased over the accident. So I resolved to be very stiff and dignified indeed, and to let Dick know that I by no means approved of the way in which things had fallen.

Thus we walked silently for quite a way, I at one side of the road, he at the other, then he said suddenly:

"Peggie, I'm not going to bear with this any longer!"

"With what?"
"This dreadful secret that I have been carrying about with me all these

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are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

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MARTIN-ORME PIANOS

A recognized authority, Mr. Puddicombe, director of the Ottawa Conservatory of Music, says in part:

June 30, 1905.
I was greatly surprised and delighted with the Martin-Orme Piano I played on last night. I found it to be one of the most grateful of all the upright pianos I have ever tried.

That was two years ago. Mr. Puddicombe writes now:

I have had ample opportunity of testing the Martin-Orme wearing quality in the Conservatory here, and it is perfectly satisfactory.

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**SYNOPSIS OF
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

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

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

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

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

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**DOCTOR WANTED TO AMPUTATE.
Woman's Toe Saved by Zam-Buk.**

But for the timely arrival of a box of Zam-Buk, Mrs. E. F. Fonger, 34 Myrtle Street, St. Thomas, Ont., would have lost her toe. She says: "I am most thankful I discovered the existence of Zam-Buk. For about nine months I suffered cruelly from the effects of having a corn removed from my little toe, for with its removal a hole remained and my toe was in a terrible state. For months I was unable to wear a shoe and as the toe showed no signs of healing and was in such a shocking condition the Doctor thought it necessary to amputate it. About this time I received a sample box of Zam-Buk and began using it on my toe. The first application gave me the greatest ease from pain and encouraged me to give Zam-Buk a thorough trial. Two months after commencing with Zam-Buk there was no sign of a hole for the flesh had grown in very firmly and all soreness and pains were entirely banished. Zam-Buk brought about this healing when all other remedies failed. We find Zam-Buk so valuable that we would not be without a box in the house."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, bruises, old wounds, running sores, eczema, ulcers, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, itch, piles, chapped hands, burns, scalds and all skin diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 boxes \$1.25.

years, ever since the night of—the fire. Peggie, I can't think father ever set fire to that barn! To me he seems the soul of honour! surely it was someone else you saw that night!"

"No," I said slowly, for I could not lie, and why should I try to screen Henry Carmichael, of all men? "No, Dick, it was your father that I saw. I was not mistaken."

Dick was silent for a moment, then he said, in a low, worried tone, "And I—I heard him come in!"

And after a moment he said to me

"Come, Dick, Mallory's barn is on fire!"

And I, too, with you, heard him threaten to be even with your father.

Oh Peggie, Peggie—

—and there was something akin to agony in his voice—"suspicion is enough to kill a man! It has been wearing my heart out by inches all these years. I can't believe, and yet I am compelled to believe. A thousand times it has been on my tongue to ask my father why he was abroad that night, how it was that he, in the depths of the night, was the first to see that Mallory's barn was afire, and yet I have shrunk from even hinting to him that I had suspicion of his motives. But Peggie, it must be done. Tomorrow or, at least, very soon, I shall ask him!"

"Yes, that will be the better way,"

I whispered, in a voice scarcely audible, for I was trembling from head to foot.

For an instant Dick strode on, forgetting me, then waited until I came up and resumed his walk along the farther side of the road, with the width of the wagon way between us.

"Whether that thing be—be true or not," he said, "it will be the hardest crack my father ever got—my mentioning it to him. If it be not true then he will know that the son who should have trusted him and whom he has loved—for he does love me, Peggie—has been a miserable, suspicious cur, unworthy of him or his affection. If it be true"—with a sort of savagery—"then let him enjoy the hell he has made for himself!"

Through sheer nervousness I broke down utterly, and the sobs which I had been choking back shook me.

He stopped for an instant and looked at me, then came over to me and took my arm.

"Why, Peggie," he said, in that low, caressing tone so, so like that in which his father had spoken to me that day so long ago when, as a little child, he had held me in his arms in the sheep-house, "why, Peggie, what a brute I am to have made you cry! Oh, girl, girl, I forgot myself! I am a great, careless, clumsy brute—but I'm not much used to girls, Peggie."

There was genuine distress in his his voice, and I hurriedly wiped away the tears.

"It's all right," I said, "I'm just—just nervous or something. There, come on!"

And again we walked silently under the calm, clear sky, with the trees on either side of the road murmuring a lullaby, sweet enough and low enough to soothe a fevered spirit.

And now we had come opposite to the little garden, and the spot where had been the old house, and beyond the meadow field lay, all brown with the upturned sod, beneath the steady light of the moon.

"Do you remember the old call, Peg?" he said, dropping into the old name of my childhood. "I wonder if I could do it now." And immediately he began to whistle softly the song sparrow's call, the three quavering notes, and a long, wild trill.

With the warble the memories of the old days came trooping up so keenly that it seemed but yesterday since we had roamed the familiar fields together; and when he began to talk of the pranks we played, I forgot that it was my duty to be angry, and only knew that I was very contented to be walking again with Dick, and living over again the sweet days of long ago.

As we approached the woods surrounding the Clearing the mud on the road grew deeper, and tiny pools began to show all silver in the moonlight.

(To be continued.)

It will be to your ADVANTAGE to SHIP your

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DIRECT TO US. We would advise you strongly not to hold your goods, but ship to us as soon as you get them, as we have a demand for nice choice goods, but do not know how long it will last. **REMEMBER,** we have no expense of travellers on the road, and in this way those who send goods to us reap the benefit of money thus saved. Send us a trial shipment and convince yourself. We hold all your goods separate until we hear from you whether our prices are satisfactory. PRICE LIST, shipping tags, etc. cheerfully furnished on application. Reference—Home Bank of Canada.

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Dec. 26th

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258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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Farmer's Advocate to Advertisers

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

SMALL FRUIT RANCH for sale. Albert Munckton, Vernon, B.C.

SITUATION WANTED on cattle or sheep ranch by single Scotchman, experienced in handling stock in Canada. Would engage for year. Address, A. Gray, Minburn, Alta.

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men. 25-12

VICTORIA, B.C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$200 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four improved quarter sections land, from 15 to 30 acres broken, Dauphin district, which is known as the best wheat-growing district in Manitoba. Will sell for cash, part cash, or on crop payments, or exchange for horses, cattle or general store stock. McKinstry & Sons, Box 36, Dauphin, Man. t f

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

INFORMATION WANTED regarding the whereabouts of Thomas Jennings, last heard of in Western Canada in 1905. Apply Thomas Bamber, 228 Fyde Road, Preston, Lancashire, England. 15-1

FINE FARM FOR SALE—Three quarter sections 6 miles from Alameda; well built house, four hundred acres cultivated. Ill health compels sacrifice, \$1,000 handles. Enquire quickly. One quarter at \$8.00 another at \$8.50. P.O. half mile; all good heavy wheat land. E. Waddington, Alameda, Sask.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED married man wishes to work good farm in Saskatchewan, on shares, during the coming year. First-class references. Address full particulars to "Farmer," Box 1252, Regina.

ON CROP PAYMENTS. Deep soil farms for sale. These farms are ready for the breaker. Close to Yorkton, Saltcoats, Rokeyby and Wallace, Saskatchewan and Reston, Manitoba. First payment after you sell first crop. James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond Street, Toronto.

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Brakeman, Fireman, Electric Motorman, Porters. Experience unnecessary. Name position; 100 positions open. Inter. Railway Inst., Dept S. Indianapolis.

POULTRY and EGGS

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

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

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A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Theo. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 124, Pense, Sask. 26-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wawanessa. Exchange.

STRONG STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 12-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1908, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write year wants. 21-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Ann.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 12-3

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 26-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

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

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

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

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of white Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HOLSTEINS IN THE NORTH.

Will you please advise me through your valuable paper if there is any reason why Holstein cattle will not do equally as well in Saskatchewan as they do in Wisconsin and other Northern States. Is there to your knowledge any one raising pure bred Holsteins for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta? Sask. F. E. C.

Ans.—In our December 18th number there is an illustration of the champion Holstein bull at the Chicago dairy show. This bull is owned in Manitoba and in the same herd are several very high classed heifers and cows, though very little is offered for sale. In the Holstein record, James Herriot & Sons, Souris, Man., and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Saskatchewan, have animals recorded.

Whether or not there are reasons why Holsteins would not do as well here as in the Northern States is a question that experience will have to answer. It's a peculiarity of animal life that certain environment produces certain types and develops certain functions. So far it has not been demonstrated what effect our climatic and soil conditions will have upon Holsteins or other dairy cattle. Certain it is if they were given succulent food and clover hay such as the dairy farmers of Wisconsin raise,

and receive good care, there should not be a very great difference in the results,

COLLECTING ACCOUNT.

Last June I handed an editor an estray notice and asked cost to publish. He said it would be one dollar which amount I paid. I am not a subscriber to his paper and two months afterward a neighbor told me the "advertisement" was still in the paper. I then called on the editor and told him I had paid for the advertisement and did not want it published after the first time. He looked up the paper and said there was no mark on the advertisement to show how long it was to run and that there was nothing to do but take it out. He now sends a bill for publishing notice eight times. Can he collect same? Alta. J. H. R.

Ans.—No.

SALE OF HOMESTEAD FOR MORTGAGE.

A, B and C are merchants and machine agents; D, a creditor who has a quarter section (homestead); E, a friend. A, B and C have D's notes in bank which are not paid; A, B and C and bank get mortgage on E's farm as security for D's liabilities as he was endorser on D's notes. C gives authority to E in writing to dispose of D's quarter section and pay off the debt he owes bank but E cannot sell quarter section although he has tried to sell same. Now the mortgage E gave, which is a second mortgage comes due and bank sends E thirty days' notice of sale of his farm for D's debts. Can the bank enforce sale? What is the best thing to do in this case? Can D do anything to stop sale, as he is willing to save E if possible?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer to the enquirer without seeing the mortgage. If it contains the usual clauses conferring the power of sale on the Mortgagees, then sale proceedings can be taken by the Mortgagees. The usual notice required is a thirty-day notice after which the property is sold by auction. The only way by which the sale can be stopped would be by payment of the amount due or by making an arrangement with the Mortgagees.

OUTSIDE WALL.

Can plaster fibre be used with sawdust for sand and make a good inside wall? Can it be used on the outside of a log home with nothing underneath save the logs well chinked? Or what and how to use a cement for outside covering for log house instead of siding—give comparative cost with siding. We are in a country where lumber is high and long distance to haul—logs at home.

C. H. P.

Ans.—Sawdust has never been regarded as a substitute for sand. The essential feature of a good plaster is that it must not warp with changes of weather. If the sawdust is used, and in too large proportions, or in fact if used at all, we are a little doubtful if the results will be satisfactory. The sawdust would shrink with every dry day and expand with every wet one. For an inside wall it might be all right. Plaster fibre can be used on the outside of a log house in the manner you suggest. As to comparative cost of it and siding we are unable to advise you definitely. You might take the matter up direct with the fibre manufacturers. The Manitoba Gypsum Company Ltd., 808 Union Bank Building Winnipeg. See

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 74 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, ex Premier of Ontario; Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., President Victoria College; Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto; Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto; Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

their advertisement in Christmas Advocate.

Another way of plastering the outside wall when lumber is scarce and high priced is to strip the wall and plaster on metal lath. This whole matter was discussed in our issue of August 14th. For further definite information on this point you might apply to Clarence W. Noble, 25 Empress Block, Winnipeg, who will give you estimates of cost, etc.

FREE TO YOU

With every one of Mayer's English Model Veterinary Medicine Chests we will give free a splendid Clinical Thermometer, worth more than \$2 to any stock owner.



This medicine chest contains a perfect remedy for all known animal diseases. Ask for it at our agents in all towns, or write to

The Mayer Co. Limited Winnipeg, Man.

The Whole Truth In A Nut Shell

Middleburgh, N.Y. Sept. 4, 1907. I am using your U. S. Separator and am well pleased with it. My U.S. is not out of order every week or two as my neighbors who are using other makes, ARE. DAVID L. VAN WORM.

It's "Reliable"

And RELIABILITY is "THE quality of qualities." A reputation for RELIABILITY is not won in a day, a month or a year. Consistent performance during the slow testing of time, alone is sufficient to prove that most satisfactory of qualities—RELIABILITY. Each year for past sixteen years, the

U.S. SEPARATOR

has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairymen today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.

Mr. Van Worm's few words sum up completely the many reasons why dairymen everywhere are fast exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory or "cheap" separators for the RELIABLE, clean, skimming, up-to-date U. S. If you have one of "the other kind," WEVE a proposition to make you. Just ask us about it, please.



The thirty illustrations in our new catalog enable you to easily SEE why the construction of the U. S. makes it the most RELIABLE and profitable. Won't you send today for free copy? Just ask for "No. 110."

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 482

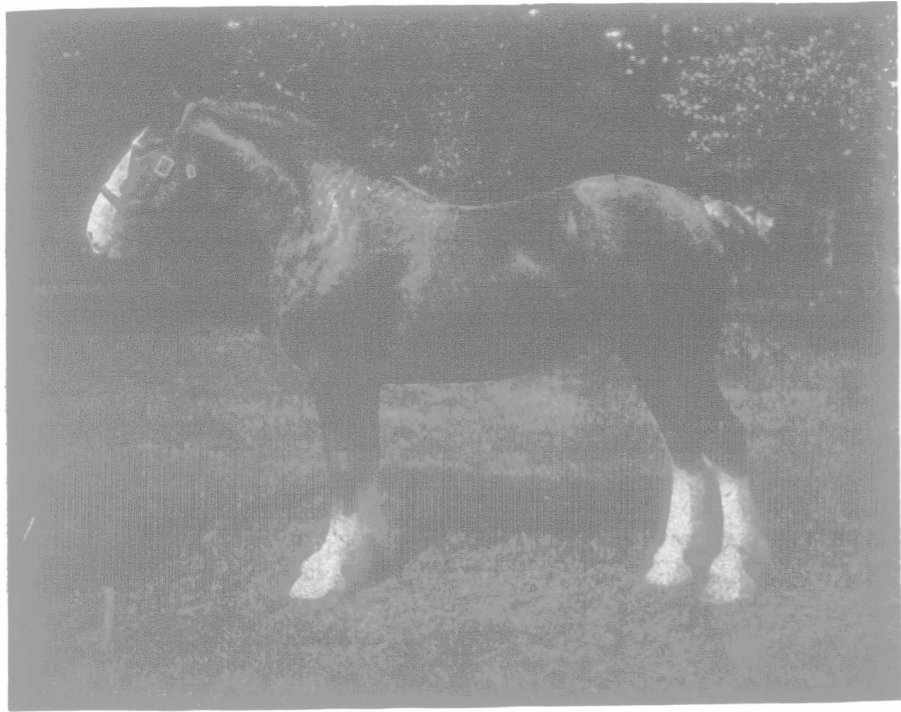
Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.

LAND CONTRACTS.

I shall be glad if you can tell me the law relating to the sale of sections of land by land corporations to farmers. We will suppose a case that a farmer purchases a section, the purchase price to be paid by six yearly annual instalments; he pays, we will say four instalments and erects considerable buildings and fences and otherwise improves the property, but when the fifth instalment comes due he finds it utterly impossible to meet it. Would the corporation be entitled to cancel his agreement taking over the farm with all its improvements and the four previous instalments.

Ans.—If you will read your contract carefully you will see exactly the terms agreed to by you and in the absence of this we cannot advise you intelligently other than to say that unless it is specifically stated that the contract is void for non-payment, it will be necessary to issue a writ and get an order from the court to cancel the agreement, which if properly defended would probably not be granted without reference to the equity of the purchaser. We think, however, if you would write to the company for an extension of time, having paid so many instalments there would be no difficulty in having the time ex-

so thoroughly has he succeeded in solving the problem, that he does not see how it could be improved. To his mind the problem of incubation is simply a case of applying a mild and uniform heat to the eggs, and following closely the other conditions that are present in the natural method. All the hen does is to supply heat to the eggs by contact. In artificial incubation we cannot supply it successfully by contact; we must either do it by diffusion of hot air or by radiation of heat from hot-water-pipes. The latter, he believes, is the ideal way, providing leaks are guarded against. The hot water tank in the Peerless incubator is made of specially selected heavy copper, weighing fourteen ounces to the foot. The corners, and end joints are swaged together, soldered, and then reinforced with extra plates of copper, and the whole joint is then "loaded" with a sixteenth of an inch of solder. Every one of these joints are tested to stand twenty pounds of pressure. As the utmost pressure of hot water or water and steam that they could be subjected to in actual use is about four pounds to the square inch, the company are so thoroughly confident of their hot water tank that they guarantee it for ten years. The best of material is



CLYDESDALE STALLION BUTEMAN.

First at Toronto, and second at Chicago in the three-year-old section. Owned by Graham-Renfrew Co., Toronto.

tended. If action is taken to cancel the contract, see a solicitor at once with a view of defending it.

CAPPED HOCK

Have a three-year-old mare that has got a capped hock. Would you please give the best treatment for it and oblige.

Man. R. W. Kendall's Spavin Cure are advertised in this Journal as being specifics for enlargements.

Trade Notes

SELLING FURS SKINS AND PELTRIES. We have much pleasure in directing readers attention to the advertisement of the Pierce Fur Co., Ltd., 229 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, appearing in this issue. To anyone having furs or skins to dispose of we would recommend this firm. They deal direct with the seller, have no travelling buyers on the road and are able to give the highest price for all furs sent in to them. They will send you a price list with shipping tags and full instructions re-packing and shipping, if you write for it. By all means do so if you have furs or peltries to sell. It will mean money to you. The address is Pierce Fur Co., Ltd., 229 Pacific Avenue, (Cor. King St.) Winnipeg.

THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR.

To the invention and perfection of the Peerless incubator, Mr. Lee has given the most exhaustive study, and

When Shipping WHEAT



We are members of the GRAIN EXCHANGE

GRAIN CONSIGNED TO US ENSURES SPEEDY CASH RETURNS

PETER JANSEN COMPANY. GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler," which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

SHIP YOUR GRAIN through us

We will look after your GRADES

References any Bank or Commercial Agency

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

DONALD MORRISON & Co.

414 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, Man.

Grain Commission

Over 23 years' experience in Grain Commission business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

GRAIN

Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

(Strictly a Commission Firm)

We have sold grain by sample for fifteen years, and know that we can give your shipments the care and expert attention they demand.

SURELY this is the year more than all others when your grain should be shipped to a good Commission firm to be sold by sample, rather than handled in the old way.

Try us with your next shipment.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell


202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

RAW FURS

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. LA GROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.

When writing Advertisers mention the Farmer's Advocate

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

If you want **HEREFORD** blood in feeders that will graze you must have the best. Shetlands, White Leghorns and choice young Berkshire Boars for sale. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

INSTANT COLIC CURE

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid.

OLEMENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

The Shorthorn Herd

of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

W. H. English & Sons, Harding, Man.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale

Younger bulls growing

All shearing rams and ewes sold

Will sell a few good ram lambs

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

Locations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires

FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1906-8. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine.

OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Canada.

To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year..... \$1.50
The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75
Both together are worth..... 3.25

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

Shorthorns, Yorkshires Berkshires

If taken now we will sell bulls and heifers of all ages at prices to correspond with the present times. We have ten Yorkshire boars and several sows also for sale. In Berkshires we have three excellent yearling sows. All sows will be bred to the best of boars if the purchaser desires. Write for prices and terms. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossier, Man.

RAW FURS

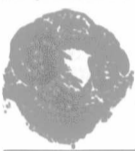
Consignments Solicited

Write to us for our Latest Price List

We want thousands of Furs; small and large shipments given the same liberal assortment and high prices. We pay all express charges.

1865 E. T. CARTER & CO. 1907
TORONTO, Ont.

The Largest Wool, Hide & Fur House in Canada



Sheep and Cattle Labels

Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Glendenning Bros.

HARDING, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

Shorthorns 3 Young Bulls
20 one and two-yr. Heifers

Clydesdales 4 grand young studs

Leicesters 4 grand young Rams

Geo. Rankin & Sons, MANITOIA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented.

Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man

consented to send each reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" a free copy of this book, provided a request is sent for same before the present issue is exhausted. See announcement on page 1917.

THE USE OF STOCK FOODS IN FEEDING.

Feeders of live stock find the addition of a little stock food to the regular ration they are using increases the nutritive value of the food. A stock food is not of itself a feeding stuff and it should not be used as such. What it is recommended to do is to maintain the animal in a healthy thriving condition, in such condition that it will consume large quantities of food and derive the greatest possible benefit from such consumption. Stock foods are useful, therefore, as a tonic and condiment. They are particularly valuable in the winter feeding of live stock, both horses and cattle, because stock at this season being largely indoor fed, and subsisting on dry, often indigestible fodder, oftentimes do not get sufficient outdoor exercise for their needs, and the nature of the food they are consuming is such that unless the stomach and digestive organs are stimulated up to top notch, the animal becomes unthrifty and will be unable to derive from its food the maximum nutrients which it contains. Hence arises the necessity of using some good stock tonic. Among the various stock foods on the market, none can be more warmly recommended than the old reliable Dr. Hess. Dr. Hess Stock Food is compounded on correct scientific principles. It is sold everywhere at a reasonable price. The company send free a 96-page Veterinary Book. It is well worth writing for.

GOSSIP

EARLY IMPORTATIONS OF CLYDESDALES.

It was about the years 1840 to 1850 when the first importations of Clydesdales to Canada were made, only an occasional stallion for the improvement of the horse stock of the country being brought out at that early date. Amongst the first of which we find a record was Grey Clyde (170), a gray horse foaled in 1837, bred in Cumberland, and imported in 1842 by Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ontario. He proved a very potent sire, as may be judged from the fact that, at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1852, ten of his sons—all grays, and nearly all full-grown—were paraded in the show-ring, headed by the old horse. All of the pedigree of Grey Clyde on record is that he was sired by Young Clyde (949), and that his dam, Clyde Mare, was by Sticher (831). But even this appearing on record fifty years ago, makes no discreditable showing, as compared with some which are being recorded in the present century. Cumberland, a bay horse, bred at Carlyle, Scotland, sired by Glenelg (357), dam by Bay Wallace (572), was imported in 1840 by David Rountree, of Weston, Ont., and made a good record as a sire of heavy horses when crossed on the common mares of the country. Sis William Wallace, a brown horse, foaled in 1850, and imported in 1854 by John Sanderson, of Markham, was a prizewinner at provincial exhibitions, and left a numerous progeny of smooth, wide mares which made extra good breeders. Loudoun Tom (127), a bay horse, foaled in 1850, bred at Annan, Scotland, and imported in 1868 by Joseph Thompson, Columbus, near Whitby, sired by Lothian Tom (506), dam by Lord Byron (473), was probably the first importation of the veteran horseman whose friends all called him "Joe," and who had hard luck in his following ventures, losing three horses in succession, owing to the long and tedious voyages incident to shipping by sailing vessel, coming home each time with only a bridle and a blanket to show for his money and his enterprise—an experience which well nigh bankrupted him, but his friends rallied round him and helped to give him another chance, agreeing to take chances for a return by breeding his

his next horse, which venture was a signal success, his purchase this time, in 1864, being the famous Netherby (126), a bay horse, foaled in 1862, bred by Isaac Fawkes, Annan, Dumfriesshire, and sired by Mosstrooper (548), dam by Lord Byron (473).

Netherby was a leggy, high-headed horse, as far from the present ideal Clydesdale type as could well be imagined, but he proved the most prolific sire of high-selling horses ever known in this country. Almost incredible stories are told of his record as a foal-getter, the tallest of which we find on record being that he was mated with 365 mares in one year, leaving 250 foals.

Western Canada is not the only portion of North America in which farmers and shippers suffer inconvenience, hardship and loss through failure of railroad companies to deliver cars at the place and time agreed. From evidence given before the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and American National Live Stock Association, preliminary to laying a list of grievances before the railways, the fact was disclosed that railway companies are not giving live stock shipments as rapid runs from the shipping point to their destination as they formerly did before Congress granted the privilege of cattle remaining in the cars for thirty-six instead of twenty-eight hours. Shippers claim the railways simply consume this additional eight hours in making the run.

As an example of the manner in which the American protective tariff protects the farmer, the importation and reshipping of Siberian butter is a good one. American buyers purchase Asiatic butter in London, ship it to New York; pay an import duty of 6 cents per pound; repack it in a form suited to the tropical trade, and send it down into the equatorial countries, where it undersells American home-produced cow grease. These people are simply taking advantage of a clause in the tariff law which permits a refund of the duty collected on any material brought into the country when that material, or the articles produced from it goes again into the export trade.

The following is a method for determining the age of cattle by their teeth.

Twelve months—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen months—At this age, center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisor (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

Eighteen months—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through the gums.

Twenty-four months—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty months—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle of the first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-six months—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-nine months—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear and the corner teeth (incisors) through the gums but not in wear.

MANITOBA'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

"Agriculture," says a Chinese philosopher, "is the root of the tree of national prosperity, commerce and industries are but its leaves and branches." Anyone who casts about to discover the cause of the unbounded prosperity with which this western country has been blessed during the past decade, must come quickly to a realization of the fact that the apothegm of the old sage holds here equally as it was the truth of the country to which it referred. Agriculture is the basis of

Free Veterinary Book

Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments, curb, splint, spavin, lameness, etc. Prepared by the makers of

Tuttle's Elixir



The world's greatest horse remedy. \$100 reward for failure to cure above diseases where cure is possible. Write for the book. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters: only temporary relief, if any. C. H. R. Crocker, South Farmington, Nova Scotia

HACKNEY STALLION

Marquis of Dufferin—rising 4; registered; Silver Medal Dominion Exhibition. A beauty, chestnut, 15-2, fine action, splendid condition, sure getter; sire Bell Boy, champion of Canada, recently sold for large sum in U.S.; dam first at Dominion Exhibition, by Barthorpe Performer. Bargain for quick buyer. Railway fare of purchaser deducted from price. Mount Victoria Stock Farm (Clydesdales and Hackneys) Hudson Heights, P. Q., Canada.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for marking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. Mfg. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 45 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winona and Duluth and Haddon Co., Ltd., Vancouver

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

Introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

BUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" Read our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE OUTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL

Star Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1896-1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell, SASKATOON, SASK. Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

our national prosperity. It is not the head and front alone of the industries of this province. It is the primary industry upon which practically all other lines of production, work or trade depend for their existence.

Manitoba's agricultural history may yet be spanned by the memory of men living. But if brief, its records are none the less of interest. It began with wheat farming. Wheat followed wheat year after year. But gradually farmers came to see that wheat growing could not be incessantly followed. There was no diminution in yields due to the impoverishment of the soil, for the rich bottom lands of the old pre-glacial sea from which the Manitoba prairies are formed—a sea of which Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg are the last remaining vestiges—contain fertility sufficient to go on producing wheat for fifty years without a break and at the end of that time they would contain the elements of plant growth in greater abundance than our Eastern American or older European soils. It is not any depletion of soil fertility that has of late years been turning the attention of the farmers of the province from the special one crop line of agriculture, into farming of a more diversified type. The two causes responsible for the supplanting of wheat growing with mixed farming in this province have been: First, the extraordinary problem which weeds of late years have been to the one crop farmer, and the difficulty or rather impossibility of combatting them successfully where one crop alone was grown incessantly on the soil; and second, the enhanced profits which could be made from the coarse grains by feeding them to stock. So we are getting more and more into mixed farming from which the products of live stock, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, will, in a few years, have greater value than our wheat.

It is purposed here to give some data covering the development of the most important of our agricultural industries during the past few years. In 1896, the total acreage in wheat in Manitoba was 999,598, and this area in crop produced 14,371,806 bushels of wheat, a yield of 14.4 bushels per acre. The total acreage of oats in 1896 was 442,445 acres, and a crop of 12,502,318 bushels was harvested growing an average yield of 28.2 bushels per acre. In the season of 1896, 127,885 acres were devoted to barley in Manitoba, yielding 3,171,747 bushels at the rate of 24 bushels per acre. In 1906 the total wheat acreage of the province was 3,141,537, the total yield was 61,250,413 bushels, turning at the rate of 19.49 bushels per acre. Oats in the same year totalled in area 1,155,961 acres, yielded a total of 50,692,977 bushels at an average rate per acre of 43.85 bushels. Last year 474,242 acres of barley were produced, which yielded a total of 17,532,553 bushels on an average yield per acre of 36.96 bushels. Significant figures—marking not alone the extension of our grain producing areas but the increase as well in yield per unit area. Manitoba's grain crop last year trebled the area of 1896; the total yield was four times that of ten years ago and the acre increase in wheat was 35 per cent., in oats 54, and in barley 50 per cent.

Turning next to the development of dairying, live stock and mixed farming generally. Some notion of the manner in which dairying has advanced in recent years is furnished by the following figures taken from the Minister of Agriculture's report for 1906:

Year.	Pounds.	Butter Price per pound.	Value.
1897.....	3,397,464	10 2c	\$366,317.84
1898.....	2,116,644	16 0c	340,087.98
1899.....	2,357,049	16 3c	383,578.93
1900.....	3,338,431	16 2c	541,661.04
1901.....	3,208,740	16 1c	527,964.69
1902.....	3,915,875	16 3c	636,160.69
1903.....	4,271,703	16 5c	707,346.98
1904.....	3,948,594	16 7c	660,629.42
1905.....	4,160,956	18 4c	769,591.15
1906.....	6,251,294	18 9c	1,182,702.33

Pounds.	Price per lb.	Value.	Total value
987,007	8.5c	83,895.50	\$450,213.43
800,084	8.6c	69,367.28	409,455.26
848,587	10 2c	86,980.16	470,559.99
1,039,278	10 0c	102,330.05	643,991.09
1,039,392	8 4c	88,348.32	926,314.01
1,039,653	10 2c	111,443.24	747,603.93
1,382,204	10 9c	151,362.28	858,709.26
1,672,130	6 5c	107,836.96	768,457.38
1,201,382	10 6c	127,346.40	896,937.64
1,501,729	13 0c	195,244.51	1,377,746.84

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE. 2d Edition. \$10,000 Stock. 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 53 Minneapolis, Minn. No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins, or Horse Hides.

CLUB STABLES

12th STREET. (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P.O. Box 472. Phone 221A. Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, and Shropshire Sheep.

I have imported another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales peak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 Females (registered). Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearling home-bred Stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON Fairview, O. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & O. P. R. Station

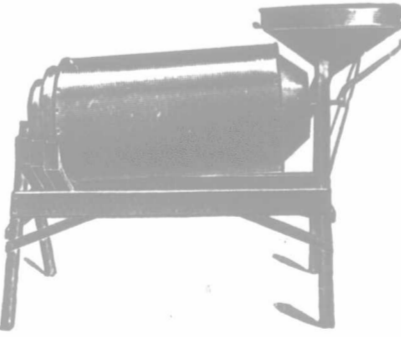
Horse Dealers --- Attention!

Buy your horses now and have them fat for Spring market. We will keep them in shape for a small deposit.

BOW RIVER RANCH, COCHRANE, Alberta

Beeman's New "Jumbo" Grain Cleaner

Guaranteed capacity on Wheat 100 bushels per hour



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for Fruit Growing, Dairying, general Farming, or as a pleasure or residential resort or a business center.

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SALMON ARM

A beautiful valley on the shores of the Salmon Arm of the Shuswap Lake; on the main line of the C. P. R., 19 miles west of Sicamous; by wagon road 16 miles from Enderby, 25 from Armstrong, 40 from Vernon. It is the north-western portion of the Okanagan district.

Come and See Us

We want men with brains, energy and some capital to help us develop and profit by the bountiful gifts which nature has showered on this beautiful valley.

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These figures refer to the cheese and butter manufactured in the sixty odd creameries and cheeseries in the Province. In addition to this, large quantities of the dairy products made and marketed in 1906 came from the farmers themselves. The total of such produced amounted to 4,698,882 pounds, sold for an average price of 17.8 cents per pound amounting in all to \$840,000.00. The total value of butter, farm and creamery in 1906 was \$1,182,502.33, the value of the cheese \$195,244.51, making a grand total from dairy products of \$1,377,746.84.

Live stock figures are equally interesting data. The census returns year by year since 1893 are here quoted. All classes of stock with the exception of sheep have made material increase, in fact have doubled in numbers. The decline in sheep rearing may be laid to the same general cause that has influenced farmers to depart from this line of live stock all over the continent during the past ten years. The present tendency is towards former conditions, but it will be some time before sheep are kept in Manitoba as largely as they were in 1893.

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1893..	88,000	173,250	35,400	50,700
1894..	88,689	193,996	35,430	68,367
1895..	91,194	192,525	35,766	59,457
1896..	95,140	210,507	33,812	72,562
1897..	100,274	221,507	33,680	74,944
1898..	101,836	227,097	32,053	60,684
1899..	102,655	220,248	33,092	66,011
1900..	118,629	237,560	25,813	77,912
1901..	141,080	263,168	22,960	94,680
1902..	146,591	282,343	20,518	95,598
1903..	161,250	310,577	22,569	105,157
1904..	143,386	306,943	18,228	118,986
1905..	157,724	319,290	17,508	104,113
1906..	164,444	363,202	16,606	120,838

FARM BUILDINGS EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures for buildings year by year taken from the same source are for the ten years as follows:

1896.....	\$ 675,315
1897.....	935,310
1898.....	1,409,740
1899.....	1,402,300
1900.....	1,351,000
1901.....	1,434,880
1902.....	2,228,875
1903.....	2,961,750
1904.....	2,950,710
1905.....	3,944,101
1906.....	4,515,085

Space does not permit a complete review of the agricultural development of the province in other lines. In root crop, potatoes, mangels, etc in flax and the cultivated clovers and grasses, and in the poultry branch of live stock, phenomenal advances have been made in the period covered by the figures here given. In addition to this at least 1,300,000 acres of low lying lands have been drained and rendered available for agriculture.

* * *

The assertion of certain British publications, verging toward sensationalism, that the Swift, Armour aggregation of Chicago, had quietly acquired possession of all the available lairage at Birkenhead and Manchester, so that nobody else could land or slaughter cattle in these cities, and that the American meat monopolists were planning a mighty "squeeze" on the British public, caused some little excitement lately among English meat eaters. If the Chicago interests mentioned can get control of all the lairage in England they might be able to fix prices, for four-fifths of the meat consumed in England is foreign produced. That they have gained such control must yet be proved. Britishers are strangely jealous for the safety of their meat supply and nothing can raise a furore more quickly than a hint that their supply of this commodity is likely to be monopolized. The "soulless" Americans deny however that they seriously contemplate invasion and the clouds dispersed as quickly as the "yellow press" induced them to gather.

* * *

An exchange gives the following as a good mixture for keeping pigs and calves in condition. Ten pounds of sulphur, 5 pounds copperas, 5 pounds of air slaked lime. Mix this with a liberal proportion of wood ashes and charcoal. Hogs eat it without difficulty, being fond of the ashes which it contains. Calves may be induced to eat it by adding one pound of salt to six pounds of the mixture. Keep the mixture before the stock all the time in a dry place.

An American statistician, basing his calculation on the estimated farm crop yields, figures that farmers this year will make more money than ever before. He figures that the wheat crop yield is 16 per cent. lower this year than last, and the price 50 per cent. higher. With oats there is a decreased yield of about 25 per cent. but the price is nearly 100 per cent. higher. Taking everything into consideration he calculates a substantial increase over last year's figures in all farm commodities. While there is some reason to doubt whether this estimator's figures will be borne out in respect to all lines of produce, it is an undoubted fact that the American continent finds itself, after one of the worst short crop years in its history, better off, so far as actual wealth is concerned, than it has been at the close of a much more favorable season.

THE ROYAL MEWS.

Just back of Buckingham Palace, the royal residence in London, stand the king's stables, surrounded by a high wall along the top of which an arrangement of appalling iron spikes seems to repel the possibility of thieves scaling the wall to steal the horses. The official title of the stables is the Royal Mews, and under certain regulations visitors are admitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The quarters are spacious ones, surrounding a court, and a polite attendant in the costume of a footman passes from one point of interest to another with the favored caller, under orders from General Ewarts, the king's equerry.

Of course the stalls are neat and comfortable and the animals in the pink of condition, and a horseman will at once begin a study of the quality and type of horses which are sought to keep up the supply of considerably more than one hundred horses kept here in the city for the use of the royal household. He will note first that all of the equine servants kept in actual use are dark bays, and big-bodied, clean-limbed specimens fully sixteen hands high and weighing over twelve hundred pounds; that they are not of the *English Hackney type* (which are a trifle under the required size for these heavy carriage horses), and on asking in some surprise what breed they are he will be told by the attendant that they are "Cleveland Bays," something which means little to the average breeder who has come to know that this name fits almost any large, fine carriage horse that is bay in color. The fact is—as verified by the stable attaches—that not only England but Belgium, Germany and possibly the United States, may each be represented in the Royal Mews.

The king's horses are not docked and yet are not long-tailed, and while having no sign of hunter blood, their tails are dressed much the same, and it is possible that a few have been shortened a few joints. All of them are clipped and are going into the winter fat and fit, fresh from the hands of their barbers.

While bays are exclusively the demand of King Edward, the famous creams of the late excellent Queen Victoria, ten in number, stand in line in a special stable, out of deference to her memory, and probably always will hold a place of honor at Buckingham Palace. There they are—large, buff creams of a delicate shade, pink-skinned, heavy of mane and tail, the hairs of which are of a shade best described as a merle-cream—and in type more of the Orloff or Arabian than English. They are really Hanoverian and their pedigrees (all are stallions) have been carefully kept on record for a hundred years. It will be remembered that it is more than half a century since the King of Hanover sent to the youthful Queen Victoria the pair of creams from which the many successors at court have been bred out at the palace stables of Hampton Court.

And right here centers the leading interest of a visit to the Royal Mews especially to a breeder. Absolutely *intense inbreeding* has been carried on from the pair first imported, until now the stock in the city and country paddocks represents the inbreeding direct of perhaps ten generations of these animals. Asked what the effect had been, the attendant—by right and

Fooled the Doctors and Got Well

GIN PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM

They certainly were a surprised lot of doctors out Tyneside way. They had been treating Mrs. Harris for years. Gave her about everything that was ever heard of for Rheumatism—and then told her the disease was chronic.

A friend told Mrs. Harris about GIN PILLS. Just to oblige her friend, Mrs. Harris took a box. When that was gone, she dismissed the doctors and bought another box of GIN PILLS. By the time these were gone, she was so much better that she bought the third box and laughed every time she saw a doctor.

Tyneside P. O., Aug. 6, 1906. I received your sample box of Gin Pills, but as there was only enough for a trial I got a box from our druggist, and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone, and I am better than I have been for years. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but it has all left me.

The doctors can't explain it. They don't try to. They said Mrs. Harris could not be cured. GIN PILLS cured her. Proof beats explanation all to pieces. Do YOU want proof? Write, mentioning this paper, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them yourself. Then you will see what Gin Pills will do for YOU. Write now to the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, for a free sample.

Sold by dealers everywhere. 50c a box —6 for \$2.50.



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Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made. GEO. H. STALL, Quincy, Ill.

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calling a thoughtful horse expert—replied: "Statistics of record at Hampton Court and in the Royal Mews show that the first pair were small horses, not fifteen hands, and that the product has steadily improved in size and quality. The largest and best, now 16 hands high, are our present youngest horses." This astounding problem in breeding is being exemplified year after year in the pastures of the royal stud at Hampton Court.

Only two of the creams in London are on the veteran list of the eight remaining of those which drew the great gun-carriage on which the remains of the lamented Mother Queen were borne to its resting-place beside the ashes of her beloved Albert, Prince Consort, out at Frogmore, near Windsor Castle. There are six blacks in the royal stables, and an effort has been made to breed blacks at Hampton Court, but the color does not come true, and has proved a failure. Black sires and dams have been found to produce chiefly iron grays, roans bays and white foals. Attached to the city stables is a riding-school for the princes and princesses. The arena is some three hundred feet long by one hundred wide, with tanbark footing, and through a pane of glass in the door that leads from the stables the late Queen Victoria and the present Queen Alexandra have watched their children learn the equestrian art so dear to the hearts of all true English people.

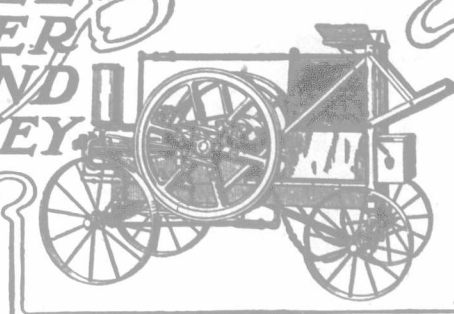
In the repositories of the Royal Mews are stored not only the red-morocco-and-gold harness of the creams and the patent-leather-and-brass harness of the bays, but the royal carriages of state, the broughams and sleighs, all elegant products of carriage manufacture, and the saddles, blankets and fur robes required for fetes as well as ordinary social and business uses. Among the saddles is the great Mexican silver saddle occupying a raised position of honor. It was the gift of Mexicans and Texans to the present king, when as Prince of Wales, he visited America in 1858—R. E. Wood, in *Bit and Spur*.

APPALLING INCREASE IN BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN ENGLAND.

Of the cattle slaughtered in Britain last year 20 per cent. of the home bred stock were affected with tuberculosis and of these 14.46 per cent. were so badly affected that they required to be totally destroyed. Only 1.21 of the imported animals were affected with the disease and of these only 0.48 per cent. were wholly destroyed. The figures for the British cattle are simply appalling. Cows are by far the worst subjects, no less than 54.80 per cent. of the cows slaughtered in 1906 being affected with tuberculosis, and the disease seems steadily increasing. In 1904, 43.47 of the slaughtered cows were affected, in 1905, the percentage was 54.80. Among foreign cattle slaughtered, bulls are the worst, but the percentage of these found affected during the same years was away below the home cow record and was, in 1904, 5.36, in 1905, 4.52 and in 1906, 3.52 per cent., decreasing year by year in the number disease infected quite as markedly as the home stock increases in affected percentage. Among oxen from over sea the affected animals would appear to be almost nil. These figures, compiled by the veterinary surgeon to the Corporation of Glasgow, are appalling in their significance. The close relationship between the cows and the human subject through milk supply makes the question a theme of much importance. The British people stand badly in need of having the home source of their milk and meat more thoroughly inspected. These figures are convincing proof of existing conditions. If true, tuberculosis has become almost a scourge in British herds.

THE B. C. 'HARD WHEAT BELT'. The penetration of G. T. P. survey and construction parties into the hitherto unknown portions of Northern British Columbia, and the reports which they bring back of the nature of the country which the new trans-continental will traverse between the Yellow head and the Coast, is drawing

A RELIABLE FARM POWER MAKES AND SAVES MONEY



THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity.

There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it. And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before.

But the farm power must be simple and dependable and as nearly self-operating as possible because the farmer is not expected to be an expert machinist.

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are made to meet these requirements in the fullest manner. Every engine carries with it the highest assurance a farmer can have of satisfactory service and right working.

Whether you purchase the engine here shown or one of our various other styles and sizes of engines, you know you are getting an engine that is perfectly adapted to the use intended.

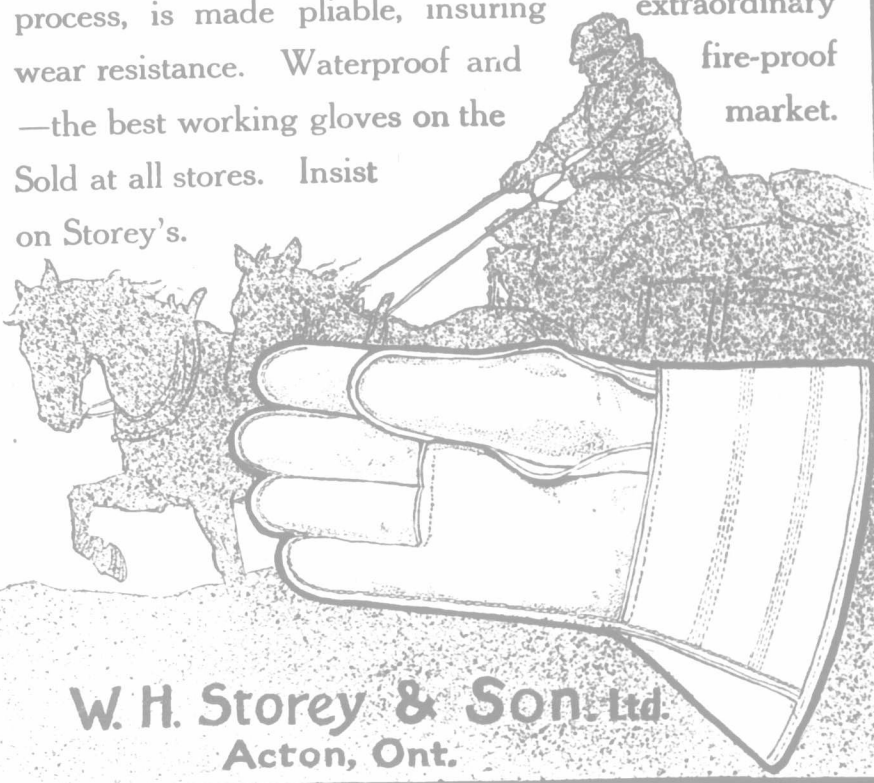
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This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 160 pages, size 8 1/2 x 9 1/2, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject and tells you how to cure them.

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the attention of the public to a portion of the Province which was formerly of unknown possibilities. In the valley of the Nechaco river, a tributary of the Fraser, a great stretch of fertile land has been "discovered",—a stretch of perhaps seventy-five miles in length by fifty in breadth, luxuriously vegetated, covered with wild grass in which the pea vine predominates, or grown over with short poplar such as one sees in Northern Alberta. The soil is a deep clay loam, with no indications of alkali. Clover, oats, timothy, all the grains and grasses and hard wheat of the first quality may be grown. Precipitation is ample; the district is well watered by lakes and streams. The climate has not the extreme range of temperature of the greater continental areas to the East, being tempered by the winds from the Pacific. Nor is the Nechaco Valley the only district of agricultural possibilities. It is simply the first to be explored. Undoubtedly, Northern British Columbia has areas of agricultural land in extent undreamed of two years or ten years ago. It is only a matter of time till the Coast Province is manufacturing its own flour from wheat grown in that portion of its domain now marked on the map as unexplored.

THE PACKERS' PROFIT.

The recent bulletin on the meat industry issued by the United States census bureau, contains some very interesting information in reference to the packers' end of the business that will bear repeating here. The American packing houses bought from the farmers in 1905, 49,000,813 head of live stock together with other materials aggregating in value \$806,000,000. From this raw material the packers sold finished products to the value of \$913,914,426, leaving a margin between the cost price of the stock and the selling price of the product of \$108,051,655. From this, of course, must be deducted the cost of labor employed, replacements, depreciation of plant, taxes, interest account and still other charges, before it is reduced to profit pure and simple. On an average since 1903 the increased value of the finished product over the raw material has been \$100,000,000 per year. Even more interesting than these figures would be data covering the actual cost of transforming the raw live stock into the various finished forms in which meats are marketed.

* * *

The North Dakota Agricultural College has recently established a correspondence course in agriculture, open to any person in the State. Its purpose is to create an intelligent interest in country life, to widen the ideas of country people in the things about them and stop the constant migration of young men and women from the rural districts to the cities. The college has planned a thorough course in agricultural subjects. Plant types will be studied, the botanical relationship of one plant to another, the market classifications and grades of the leading grain. Each student will be kept in touch with the work through correspondence; a text-book and other reading is assigned, some simple laboratory experiments will be performed by students and samples of grain and grasses freely used to illustrate the work of the course. Teachers especially are expected to avail themselves of the opportunity which this extension of the agricultural college's teaching affords.

* * *

D. M. Ferry, the millionaire seed merchant and head of the largest seed establishment in the world, died at Detroit Mich., on November 11th. He started life as a farm hand, was later an errand boy and rose finally to be one of the most conspicuous figures in American business circles.

* * *

Canada's Indian population, per the last annual blue book report of Indian affairs, numbers 110,345, an increase of 169 over the previous year. There were 2,105 deaths and 2,274 births in the past nine months. This hardly looks like race suicide.

MORE MONUMENTS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL:—In a recent issue I wrote a quotation from an English writer on the question of monuments and your remarks in support of the stand taken. Possibly it would be better were "The Gates Ajar" the shining shaft and the letters of gold on many a monument forgotten and in their place a cot endowed, a park opened, or a tree planted, but surely this does not apply to the truly great, those whose names and figures we cast in deathless bronze and place in some commanding position to commemorate a life worth living or a death worth dying.

'Tis true to living worth is given but scant regard, but this should not prevent a later recognition of true value. Canada, and in fact the whole world, owes much to the gifted few who have been the pillars of light in our onward progress. As John Stuart Mill so aptly says: "The initiative of all wise or noble things comes and must come from individuals, generally, at first, from some one individual. The honor and glory of the average man is that he is capable of following that initiative." Such is the beauty of an ideal!

I have every confidence in the mighty uplifting power of high personal ideals. It is to be regretted that we pay such grudging tribute to Canadians of true worth whether living or dead. The character of a person naturally tends to become like the person revered, or admired. It is the same thing that has been such a powerful force in moulding all the dominant religions of to-day, and as the character of the founder has become an ideal in the life of the people, and as that character has true value or not, so will its influence upon the people. These facts should be dwelt on in the training of Canadian youth. It is just as these high ideals are imbedded in transmitted culture, in the literature, the art, the even in the religion of the country that they can become a dominant factor in moulding the lives of the people. Then why not leave the busts and statues of our noble dead in park and hall and city square. In one of his essays Carlyle says: "Who is to have a statue? meaning, whom shall we consecrate and set apart as one of our sacred men? Sacred: that all men may see him, be reminded of him, and by new example added to the old perpetual precept be taught what is real worth in man. Whom do you wish us to resemble? Him you set on a high column that all men, looking on it, may be continually appraised of the duty you expect from them? Surely the monuments to some of earth's truly great must fill some minds with a sense of obligation, of responsibility and of this same duty of which Carlyle so truly spoke.

Raise then more shafts of marble and of bronze. Let busts of all our noble dead be set in all the colleges and schools of the land. These men who worked and strove in the cold grey dawn of the nation's birthday are now a part of the country's wealth. They have been woven in the very warp and woof of the nation's life. This land is richer for their having lived. L. E. CARP.

* * *

Part of the present weakness in cattle markets may be attributed to the sharp decline in hides. Cow hides are quoted away below what they were a few months ago. Packers have all got their cellars full of hides; tanners, handicapped by the financial stringency, are grinding out the stock of leather they have on hand and are buying few raw hides. The result is that cow hides that were selling a year ago at ten cents are now quoted at seven, and the fourteen cent hides are marked down to ten. The inability of the packers to move this product has caused some worry and has in part resulted in lower prices for stock. The same is true of sheep pelts. Tanners say the leather market is stagnant and there are no indications that the hide market will improve before spring.

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labelle, Maniwaki, Que., writes us as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good.

I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B.

Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing "just as good."

KOOTENAY LANDS FOR SALE

94 acre farm, suitable for dairy, garden and fruit raising, adjoining the flourishing City of Revelstoke, with a population of over 3,000 residents; the gateway and the centre of the most prosperous portion of the famous Kootenay District. The dairy products have a ready market at its door, with several growing towns within forty miles as customers. Three acres are being prepared for strawberry cultivation with the object of supplying Calgary market. Berries picked in the evening can be placed in Calgary the following noon. 30 to 35 acres of bench lands being the choicest fruit lands in the Kootenay. The C. P. R. main line runs through the property, together with the City of Revelstoke's electric wires. Four streams, one of which carries a Government water-right of 100 miners inches. A large two-story dwelling, plastered and electric lighted, will be ready for occupation February 1st next.

Revelstoke possesses large public school, high school, six churches, two banks, one hospital, one of the finest Y.M.C.A. building west of Winnipeg, two breweries, nine hotels. This is an ideal property and for the right man it is guaranteed the right place.

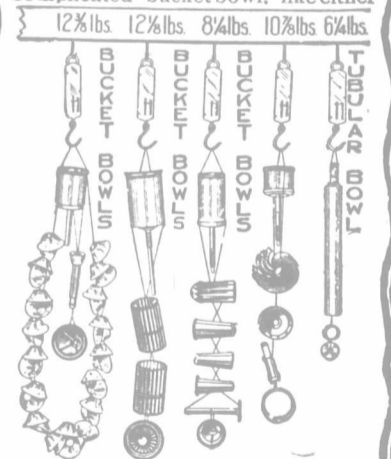
This property is within 15 minutes walk of the post office and 5 minutes of the C. P. R. depot. Price \$10,000.00, half cash, balance to suit the purchaser at 7% interest.

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Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, Tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-18 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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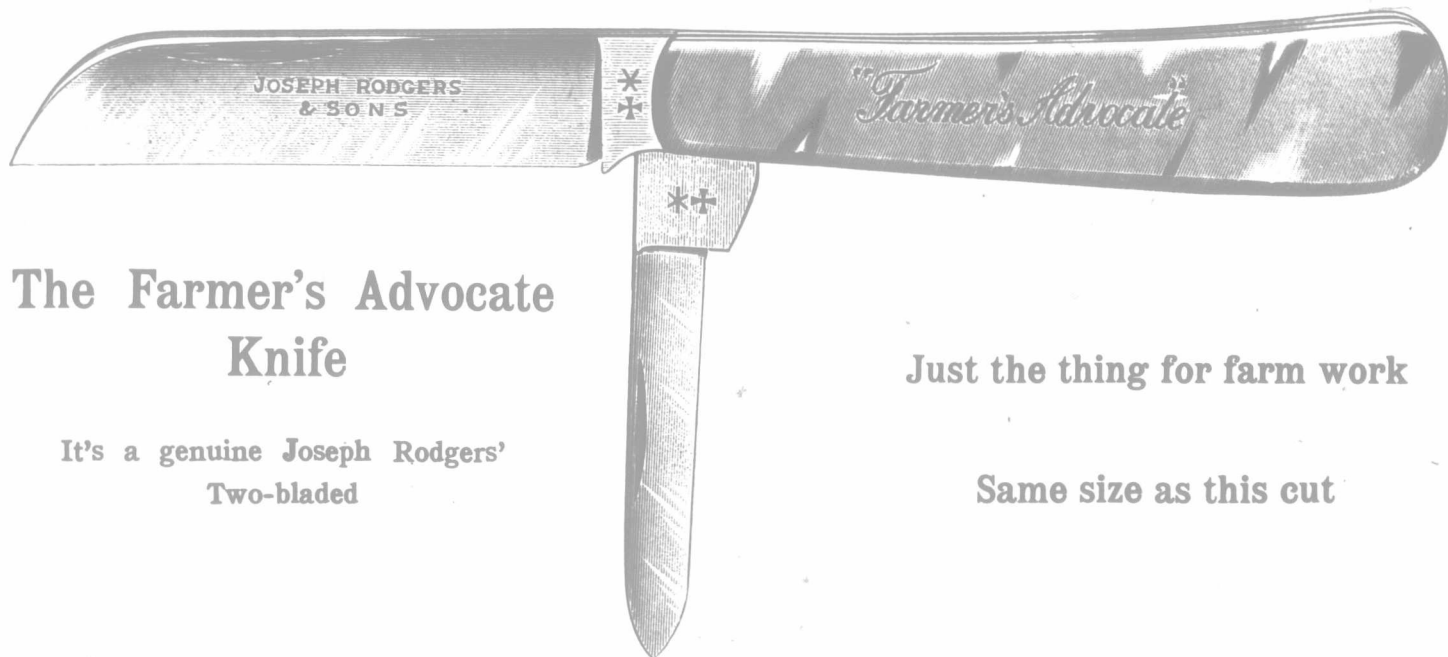
to their neighbours

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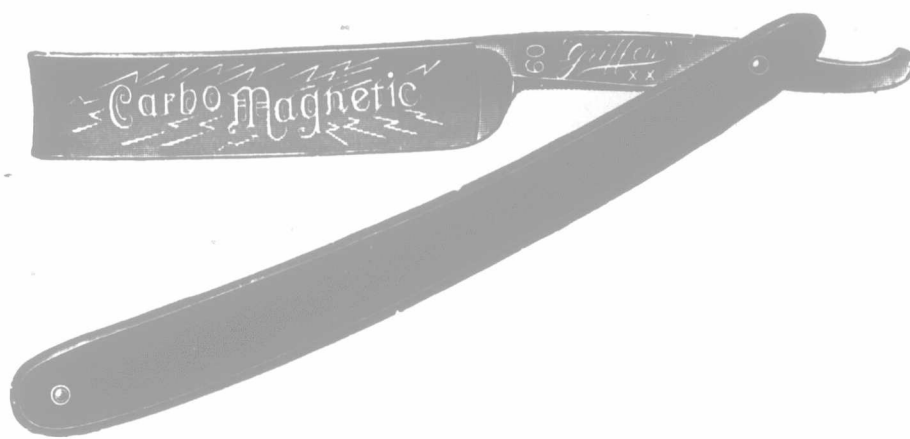
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we make an exceptionally good offer of a choice of a Nickel Case, Open Face, Seven Jewel, Stem Wind, Stem Set WATCH, same as in cut, gentleman's size; or, a Carbo-Magnetic RAZOR of the best steel a perfect pleasure to use, and which is advertised in most magazines at \$2.50.

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Note well that the premiums are for NEW NAMES unless otherwise stated, and will date from now until December 31st, 1908. No premium for a renewal, or when a person sends his own name or one of his own family. A new name is a Xmas present to us, our premiums will be Xmas presents to those who claim them.

There is nothing small about persuading a man to take a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Some of the biggest men in the world to-day do this for the papers they like, because they know they are doing their neighbors a good turn.

If present subscribers or others are not approached by friends send direct or club with local papers. Be sure and subscribe through some source. There are a thousand reasons why. Don't stop learning when school days are over. Keep in touch by subscribing for

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MANITOBA'S CROP.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has prepared its annual report of the crop conditions of the province for the past season. The report is made up from statistics supplied by correspondents all over the province and is considered quite reliable. The report says:

The total grain crop for the province was 99,102,679 bushels. The total wheat yield was 39,68,266 bushels, with an average of 14.22 bushels per acre. The yield of oats was 42,233,140 bushels, with an average of 34.8 per acre; barley, 16,752,724 bushels, with an average of 25.7 per acre; potatoes, 5,092,161 bushels, with an average of 157.2 per acre; roots, 2,514,291 bushels, with an average of 254.6 per acre.

The total area under grain crop was 4,707,483 acres, and the total area under all crops was 4,834,817 acres.

The average of grasses was: Brome, 1.38 tons per acre; rye, 1.41 per acre, and timothy, 1.3.

The value of new farm buildings erected was \$1,733,825, as compared with \$4,515,085 last year.

The average yield per acre is below normal this year, but this has been in a measure compensated by the exceedingly good prices that have obtained for wheat, oats, barley and flax.

The shortness of the grain crop generally may be accounted for by the late and cold spring which retarded growth. The southern part of the province suffered particularly from drought during summer, while the northwestern portion was favored with plenty of rain, the result being that in the first case there was a considerable shortage, and in the other luxuriant growth.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FARMING.

The report lays stress on the necessity

of good farming, investigations showing that a very poor crop has been the result of indifferent and careless tillage. The fact of the soil being in good condition enabled many of the farmers to get a good seed bed, which establishes that the farmer who thoroughly prepares his land for the spring crop, not only is enabled to get his work done in season, but also secures a much better crop than where it is planted under other conditions.

The Department of Agriculture is seeking to educate the farmer by means of addresses and literature.

The late winter has enabled the farmers generally in the province to prepare all their lands for the spring crop, thus enabling them to commence seeding immediately the weather becomes favorable in the spring.

STATUS OF DAIRYING.

There is a slight falling off in the total

output of dairy products this year. The true cause may be again found in the unusually long and severe winter of 1906-7 necessitating a large amount of feed to bring the cattle through. The cold dry spring which followed prevented a growth of grass until well on in June, with the result that many came out in a poor condition. Eighty per cent. of the creameries and cheese factories report an increase in the number of cows belonging to farmers patronizing them and with a favorable season in 1908, the dairy industry is likely to show a rapid growth.

Comparing the output of the last four months of this season with that of former years it will be seen that more cheese and butter were manufactured during July, August, September and October of 1907 than during the same time of any year since the inception of dairying in the province.

POULTRY.

The fact that such large shipments of poultry come at this season from the east is sufficient indication that Manitoba is not taking its place in this line. There is no reason why the province should not raise sufficient poultry to supply her own Christmas market. There is an opportunity for farmers who will make a decided effort to remedy this next season, and come to the front in the matter of eggs and dressed poultry for the market which is very strong

In one of the suburbs of Boston there is a lady who is famous for her swagger afternoon receptions. But, although these entertainments are given on the most lavish scale, the tremendous amount of ceremony attaching to each function renders it so slow and boring that few would accept the invitation if they could refuse without offending their wealthy hostess. A good story is told of one of these afternoon at homes, which thoroughly illustrates their character.

A young man came in, and made his way to the hostess, greeting her and apologizing for his lateness.

"I'm so delighted to see you, Mr. B—," said the hostess; "It's so good of you to come. And all the way from the city too. But, where is your brother?"

"Oh, he asked me to tell you how sorry he was that he could not come. You see, we are so busy just now that it is impossible for both of us to get away, so we tossed up to see which of us should come."

"How nice! What a capital idea! And you won?"

"No," said the young man absently. "I lost."

Magistrate—You complain that your husband struck you? Why, you're a big, strong woman and he's a physical wreck.

Mrs. Murphy—Yes, y'r Anner; but he's only been a physical wreck since he struck me!

The widow had just selected a monument for the late lamented.

"What was his age?" queried the stonemason, preparing to make a note of it.

"He was just 79," answered the widow. "And I suppose you will want an appropriate epitaph?" he said.

"Yes," she replied. "You might add 'The good die young.'"

PERHAPS.

(The Green Bag.)

A California man tells of Thomas Logan, an old-time lawyer in Oregon, and an inveterate joker at all times. One day Logan was arguing a case before Chief Justice Green, of the Supreme Court of what was then the Territory of Washington. Opposed to Logan was a backwoods lawyer named Browne. Logan continually referred to the Counsel on the other side as if his name was spelled Brown, to the great annoyance of that gentleman. At last His Honor interposed, observing:

"Mr. Logan, this gentleman's name is spelled B-r-o-w-n-e, and is pronounced Brown, not Browne. Now, my name is spelled G-r-e-e-n-e, but you would not pronounce it Greeny?"

A twinkle came into the eye of Logan. "That," he said, turning to the judge, "is entirely in how your Honor decides this case."

"A Drowning Man Will Catch at a Straw"



You feel that you are losing out. Little by little you find yourself weakening under your load of cares. More and more you dread the daily grind. You'd like to lie down and take a rest for a twelvemonth, but that's out of the question. That little pain in your back—that little ache in your side—the occasional weakness in your stomach—the nervousness and depression of spirits, that six months ago you thought were trifles that would soon "wear out," have come to be spectres that haunt your footsteps by day and your sleep by night. You have finally awakened to the fact that you are breaking down.

Your medicine dealer has got a bottle of something for each and every one of your ills. You try this thing and that, but down, down, you go, and so you see a doctor. He gives you more of the same stuff in a little different form. But you are a drowning man and will "catch at a straw." They even say that you are a person of ability and common sense, but you don't display as much knowledge about your body and its needs as a wooden man.

Why not get right on the subject of **Electricity**? You know well enough that what you lack is **Vitality**, and **animal vitality is Electricity**—nothing else. It's this spark of life in your nerve cells, or what's left of it in your system, that keeps you going. It's the force behind the action of every organ of your body. It's the life in the blood—the motive power of the heart—stomach—kidneys—liver, and bowels; it's the mainspring of the sexual organism—it's **life itself**, to the whole body.

Give us a man who is worn out or rusted out, and if he has got anything left to build on we can restore his vitality. If he will feed his system with this great, this wonderful force that we have in such perfect control in our Electric Belt, we can drive out his pains and aches, build up his strength and energy, and in a few weeks make him feel like a two-year-old. Because Electricity is the very **Basis of life**, properly administered it revitalizes the whole Nervous System; it strengthens mind and body both. Drugs won't help you. Drugs only stimulate. If you want a stimulant, you might as well take a drink of whiskey. If you have any doubts that Electricity, as applied with the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, does all we claim for it, write to some people who have used it. We get letters like the following every day:

Dear Sir,—You can use this testimonial if you wish, for after wearing your Belt for two months, I feel sure I am cured. I believe it is the surest and quickest cure known. I feel twice as strong as I did when I left Collingwood, Ont., which was about two weeks or more ago. Thanking you for your kindness I remain,

WILLIAM SHERWOOD, Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that after using your Belt for forty days I am completely cured, and I highly recommend it to anybody troubled with backache or any other troubles. I remain, yours very truly,

HORMISDOS LAMOURÉUX, Lamouréux, Alta.

Dear Sir:—After giving your Belt a fair trial I now drop you these few lines to let you know how much good your Belt has done for me. I am glad to say that my back and stomach are all right. I can sleep fine all night and eat well also. I think your Belt is all right. I would not part with it for its weight in gold. Hoping you will excuse me for not writing sooner, I am, yours truly,

F. L. COGHLAN, Edmonton, Alta.

IT'S FREE UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

This is my offer to any man who has not confidence in my belt to accomplish what I claim for it, if he will give me the security for it while he uses it.

Call at our office and we will be glad to talk with you about your case and explain everything about our method of treatment. If you can't call, send us this coupon with your name and address, and we will mail you, free of charge, our beautiful illustrated 81-page book, that is full of interesting facts.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

"The strangest and most thrilling piece of swordsmanship I ever saw," said the fencing master, "was in Vermont."

"I was spending the autumn in a mountainous part of Vermont, and there was a military encampment near my hotel."

"Well, one morning an officer's horse started to bolt with the man during the parade, and made at breakneck speed towards a tremendous precipice."

"The officer tried to stop the horse, tried to run its head—no use. On dashed the frantic animal straight for this abyss 300 feet in height."

"We all held our breath. In another minute we expected to see horse and rider go over the cliff. But instead a strange thing happened."

"The officer, within fifty feet of the edge, drew his sword and plunged it twice deep into the horse. The horse staggered, slowed, keeled over, dying. The man had sacrificed the animal's life to save his own."

In a village post-office Miss Peek Had a job at six dollars a week; But she near had a fit And threatened to quit When a postal came written in Greek.

There was a worried look on the grocer's face as he rushed hatless down the street, ran up the steps of Acacia villa, and gave a nervous tug at the bell-pull.

"I—I'm sorry to say there's been a slight mistake, Mrs. Grubble," he panted, as he wiped the perspiration from his forehead with the frayed edges of his apron. "You ordered two pounds of oatmeal yesterday, and by mistake my apprentice put up some sawdust that our grapes came packed in."

"Oh!" replied the lady. "Then I reckon my 'usban' must 'ave got through about arf a pound o' wood for breakfast."

"You don't mean to say that he ate it?" gasped the man in the apron.

"Course 'e did," was the reply. Then the lady leaned back on the door-post, and for three minutes indulged in a loud laugh that brought all her neighbors to the scene.

As a prisoner was brought before Judge Sherman for sentence the clerk happened to be absent. Judge Sherman asked the officer in charge of the prisoner what the offence was with which he was charged.

"Bigotry, your Honor. He's been married to three women." "Why, officer, that's not bigotry," said the Judge, "that's trigonometry." —Indianapolis Star.

One thing can be said for the insurance companies under the old extravagant management. They gave away good blotters.



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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE \$1.50 A YEAR Office - 14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

LAS KRIST-KINDEL (THE CHILD).

I had fed the fire and stirred it, sparkles in delight Snapped their saucy little fingers the chill December night, And in dressing-gown and slippers, I had tilted back "my throne"— The old split-bottomed rocker—and was musing all alone.

I could hear the hungry winter prowling round the outer door, And the tread of muffled footsteps on the white piazza floor; But the sounds came to me only as the murmur of a stream That mingled with the current of a lazy-flowing dream.

Like a fragrant incense rising, curled the smoke of my cigar, With the lamplight gleaming through it like a mist-entolded star— And as I gazed, the vapor like a curtain rolled away, With a sound of bells that tinkled, and the clatter of a sleigh.

And in a vision, painted like a picture in the air, I saw the elish figure of a man with frosty hair—

A quaint old man that chuckled with a laugh as he appeared, And with ruddy cheeks like embers in the ashes of his beard.

He poised himself grotesquely, in an attitude of mirth, On a damask-covered hassock that was sitting on the hearth; And at a magic signal of his stubby little thumb, I saw the fire-place changing to a bright proscenium.

And looking there I marvelled as I saw a mimic stage Alive with little actors of a very tender age; And some so very tiny that they tottered as they walked, And lisped and purled and gurgled like the brooklets, when they talked.

And their faces were like lilies, and their eyes like purest dew, And their tresses like the shadows that the shine is woven through; And they each had little burdens, and a little tale to tell Of fairy lore and giants and delights delectable.

And they mixed and intermingled, weaving melody with joy, Till the magic circle clustered round a blooming baby boy; And they threw aside their treasures in an ecstasy of glee, And bent, with dazzled faces, and with parted lips, to see.

'Twas a wondrous little fellow, with a dainty double chin, And chubby cheeks and dimples for the smiles to blossom in; And he looked as ripe and rosy on his bed of straw and reeds As a mellow little pippin that had tumbled in the weeds.

And I saw that happy mother, and a group surrounding her, That knelt with costly presents of frankincense and myrrh; And I thrilled with awe and wonder, as a murmur on the air Came drifting o'er the hearing in a melody of prayer—

By the splendor in the heavens, and the hush upon the sea, And the majesty of silence reigning over Galilee— We feel Thy kingly presence, and we humbly bow the knee And lift our hearts and voices in gratefulness to Thee.

Thy messenger has spoken and our doubts have fled and gone As the dark and spectral shadows of the night before the dawn; And, in the kindly shelter of the light around us drawn, We would nestle down forever in the breast we lean upon.

... given us a Shepherd—You have given us a Guide,

... of heaven grew dimmer when You sent Him from Your throne. He comes to lead Thy children where the gates will open wide To welcome His returning when His works are glorified.

By the splendor in the heavens, and the hush upon the sea, And the majesty of silence reigning over Galilee— We feel Thy kingly presence, and we humbly bow the knee And lift our hearts and voices in gratefulness to Thee.

Then the vision, slowly fading, with the words of the refrain, Fell swooning in the moonlight through the frosty window-pane; And I heard the clock proclaiming, like an eager sentinel Who brings the world good tidings—"It is Christmas—all is well!" —JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

BUILDING THE EDMONTON TO DAWSON TRAIL.

There arrived in Calgary a few weeks ago a little band of the Royal Northwest Mounted Policemen, to whom the first glimpse of the headquarters barracks in that city was a sight for sore eyes. For they had been away for three years having spent the whole of that time in one of the wildest parts of Canada—MacKenzie district and the north of British Columbia.

They were the men who have been working on the one thousand mile trail from Edmonton to Dawson, and who, now that the great undertaking is almost complete, have been granted a respite from their labors.

The trail which, when completed, will be the longest in the world, has been carried to the fourth road house on trail which runs along the Kispiox river, between Hazelton and Telegraph creek. This point was reached in September and as it is planned to follow the Kispiox trail for forty miles from there, it was decided to knock off work there. The whole party accordingly moved into Hazelton, where four men were left to look after the outfit for the winter.

The remainder embarked in Indian canoes, the three boats which customarily ply on the Skeena river being disabled—either permanently or temporarily—and by this primitive means of conveyance arrived after sundry adventures at Port Essington. Thence they took the C. P. R. steamer to Vancouver and civilization once more. Next summer work will be resumed, and a trail will be opened up between the Kispiox route and Atlin, a distance of some two hundred and ten miles. This will virtually conclude the work, as a good trail already exists between Atlin and Dawson. The new trail is for pack horses only, being a uniform width of eight feet throughout. Later it may be turned into a wagon road. The amount of labor entailed in the carrying out of such a work can only be imagined by those who know the country through which it runs—and who have themselves wallowed through the interminable muskogs, forded the mountain torrents and forced their way through the almost impenetrable bush. It is a work such as those great road builders, the Romans themselves, never undertook.

"The trail is a very difficult one," said Constable Mehan to a reporter. "We left Edmonton with sixty-two horses, and last spring were sent thirteen more. Eight horses and one lone mule were sent to us from the Yukon, and of the eighty-three horses and one mule we now have left one mule and thirty horses. The grub ran short some time before we made Hazelton, and the horses suffered greatly, although, as the country we were traveling through simply swarms with game, the men suffered no inconvenience."

"While blazing the trail through Laurier Pass we lost two men. Their hands were chilled through their thick mittens by the intense cold, and their axes slipped, both of them cutting

Advertisement for PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILING. Text: 'FOR ANY STORE. The right metal ceiling lessens fire-risk, beautifies any interior, is cleanly and lasts almost forever. Such a ceiling is easily put up, and costs no more than the common kinds. Learn the facts about PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILING. More than 2,000 designs, suitable for every use. Side-walls in equal variety to match. Let us send you a book that tells the whole story of the ceiling that shows no seams. Address—211 The PEDLAR People (Est'd 18.1) Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg'

their feet seriously. They were sent back to Edmonton, and one of the men had to have his foot amputated, gangrene having set in."

"Oh, yes," chimed in Constable Young, "and perhaps it was all skookum when we had to get off our mounts in crossing many of the higher summits and break trail for the horses through heavy drifts of snow and with the cold rain pattering on your slicker and running down the back of your neck—and that bloomin' mu-ell! Whenever we'd come to a long snow covered slope that there animal would just squat on his hams and slide down beating us to it and usually breaking open his pack in transit!"

"Well," said Constable Ross, thoughtfully sucking at a much-beloved briar, "mebbe you mind how many times we had to swim the horses across some swift stream and raft the cargo over?" And reminiscent chills shook the bodies of his comrades.

Captain Thomas Bennett, who manages the mile-long seine of the famous Philadelphia shadfisheries, was talking about big fish.

"Most big fish," said Captain Bennett, smiling cynically, "are weighed as a friend of mine once was."

"My friend was taking a walk one morning after a severe illness. As he trudged along he saw an acquaintance a coal dealer, standing beside his scales."

"Just give me my weight, will you?" said my friend, as he stepped on the machine. "I want to see how much I have been pulled down."

"Weight, Bill!" called the dealer to the clerk inside.

"And the clerk, thinking that a wheelbarrow of coal had been put on, called back: "Six hundred, exactly."

A lady asked Pierpont Morgan if he had ever heard the Gregorian music that is sung in the Sistine chapel in Rome.

"I have," Mr. Morgan said. "And how did you like it?" the lady asked. "Those chants, you know, are said to be sung to the tunes which were used in David's time."

Mr. Morgan smiled. "I could never understand till now," he said, "why Saul threw his javelin at David."

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THE FARMER

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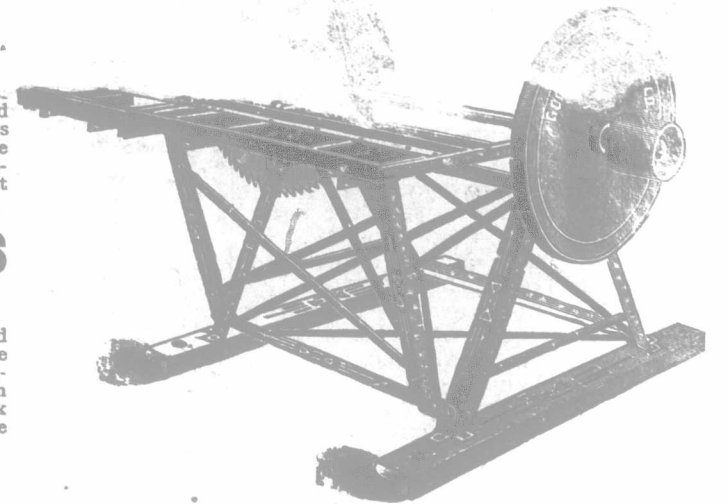
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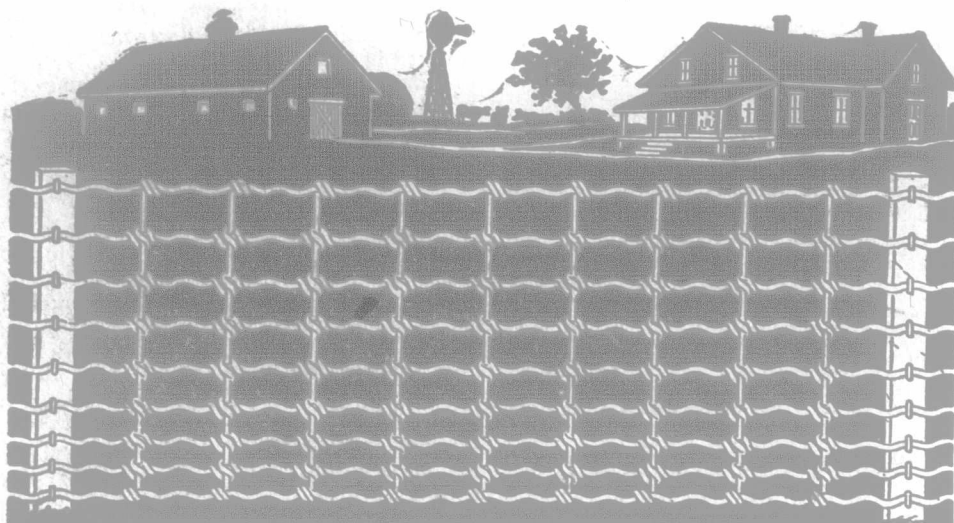
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THE BORROWING HABIT

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Ideal is the recognized standard fence for Canadian Railways. Railroads build fences for permanence. Canadian farmers are buying more Ideal Fence to-day than any other make. They keep our two factories busy, turning out fence at the rate of 30 miles a day. You see this fence everywhere you go. You know there must be reasons. Just take a good look at it as shown above and read the argument for buying

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