

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

DECEMBER 18, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 795

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Fire, Lightning
Bust and Storm Proof

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

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

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. G., London, Eng.

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ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

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

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

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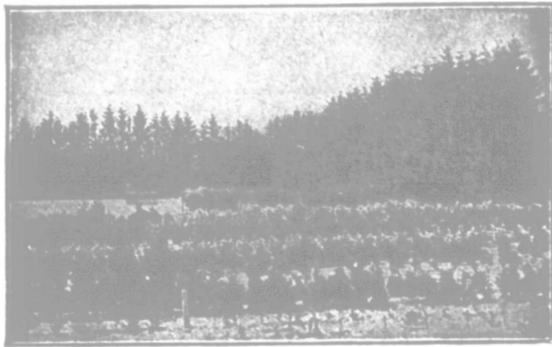
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STRAWBERRIES,	" "	\$500 to \$600	" "	PEACHES	" "	\$500 to \$600	" "

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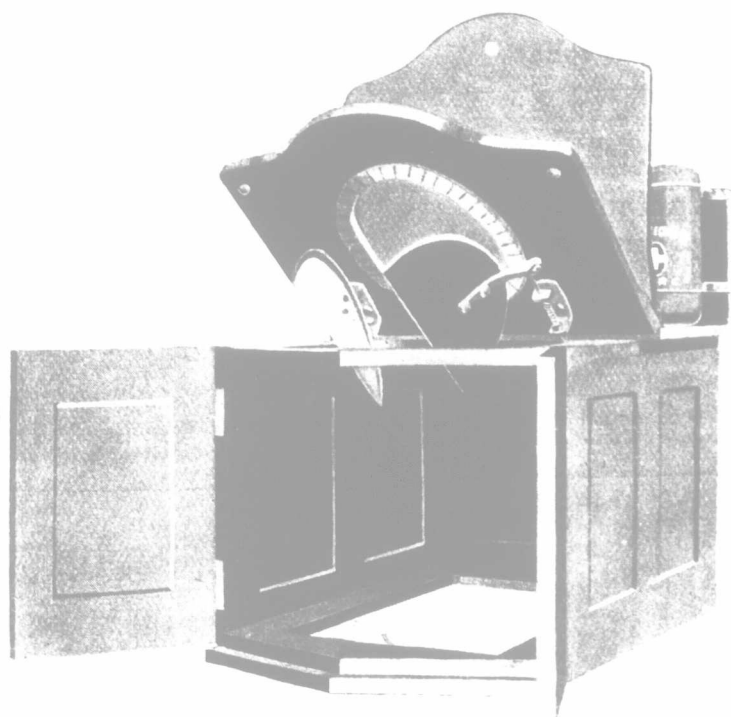
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We carry a full line of Disinfectants for

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Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

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Get a De Laval Separator
 and produce, in comfort, two pounds of butter from the same source which, with drudgery, yields one to-day. Don't have cows around simply as part of the farm picture: make them work for you.
The De Laval Separator Co.
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FIG. 300

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 CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS,
 Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY
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 Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY.
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 3 Noteworthy Facts
 1. **British Columbia** is the premier province of Canada for mixed farming and fruit raising.
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 We offer Wild Lands from \$7 to \$25 per acre.
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 For rates add to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these policies. You will receive prompt attention.
 We want agents in all districts where we are not represented, but only those who can give satisfactory references for home companies need apply.

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 The London Daily Mail one year 1.75
 Both together are worth 3.25
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 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.

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 Wanted as Brakemen and Firemen Salary \$75 to \$150.
 Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.
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Farmers Ship your Frozen Grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd.
 We can place all the Western Feed Grain in the East. It is stated throughout the West that there is poor demand, but such is not the case. The demand is good in Ontario, but the prices are not all that could be desired.
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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 18, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 795

EDITORIAL

The Wrong Remedy.

Mr. Dillinger, the expert who investigates the conditions of the rolling stock on the railways and reports upon the same to the Railway Commission is no doubt, able to count cars and locomotives and estimate their carrying capacity. This, we understand, is what he is employed for. But each time he makes a report for the Commission upon conditions he has been set to investigate in the West, he destroys a certain amount of confidence in the body he serves. His latest suggestion, that the clause in the Grain Act which regulates the distribution of cars be suspended in order that shipment may be facilitated is about as illogical as anything could well be. Everybody knows that because a car can be loaded from an elevator in a few minutes it does not get away from its siding any sooner than another car loaded from farmers' wagons and requiring several hours' time. Who ever saw a freight crew picking up cars and be obliged to leave one at a loading platform because it had not been filled? On the other hand everyone knows that cars will stand on a siding for days after being loaded before being picked up. The grain growers worked hard to secure the amendment to the Grain Act so that shippers could get a reasonable share of the cars available and were not forgetful of the main fact that it is important to move the crop rapidly. They did not blindly and selfishly make a scramble for cars and in actual practice have not discovered that the arrangement deters movement. The real cause of the slow movement of grain during October and November is that there are not enough cars to supply all the applicants and the cars that are supplied are standing still during more hours than they are in motion. Mr. Dillinger, and those farmers who moved for the suspension of the Grain Act, should keep these facts uppermost and not look for a remedy in the juggling of the 14 per cent. of the cars that are distributed at loading platforms. Farmers particularly, should be careful to abstain from endorsing Mr. Dillinger's recommendation for it is certain they would gain nothing and stand to lose a great deal.

Two Causes of Complaint.

Complaints of dissatisfaction with the grain inspection system and with the handling of grain by commission merchants have been more numerous this year than we have ever known them. Some of these complaints are well grounded and some are not. The former we shall not try to excuse nor explain but it is only justice to all concerned that the circumstances surrounding the latter should be more generally known. One very common cause of protest is that the grade allowed by the Government inspector at Winnipeg is so frequently below that offered by a local buyer. The explanation of this lies very largely in the fact that the mill owners all over the country decided at the beginning of the season that wheat of the higher grades would be worth more to them than it commanded in the export markets and as the season advanced and it became certain that there would be a lot of low grade wheat, this conclusion of the millers became more positive. Millers, however, are mostly members of the Grain Exchange or if not, considered it wise to adhere to the prices ruling on the Exchange and, therefore, while they wanted the high grade wheat, found it necessary to adhere to the trade prices. But there was nothing to hinder the buyers, for the mills on the local markets giving a higher grade than that called for by the standard, as the wheat

they bought from the farmers would never be subject to inspection by Mr. Horn. Thus if a man sold some of his wheat on a market where a buyer for a mill was operating or where competition was felt, and shipped a car of identically the same wheat to a commission house, the chances are that the returns would place the car one or two grades below that allowed at home. Many of our farmers have experienced heavy losses this year just on account of not realizing that the home buyer was grading higher than the standard.

Past experience has always taught the producer to believe that the local buyer is careful not to give too high a grade but the change in policy of the mill owners this year has introduced an entirely new condition in the trade which accounts for many apparent discrepancies in grading.

The other complaint, that commission houses sometimes failed to get "good" prices for consignments, is accounted for by the fact that a new arrangement was made this year which makes it necessary for the commission house to be in possession of a receipt from the terminal for a car before being able to sell it. And between the time when the commission firm received notice of consignment with the shipping bill and the return from the terminal of the receipt of the car, the price of wheat may have dropped several cents. Or it may have advanced. Some have profited and some have been pinched.

Tight Money and Prices.

It is not a little puzzling to understand why in the face of the fact that wheat the world over is a short crop, and foreign advices from every quarter come constantly bullish in tone, when there is every prospect that before next September the world's supply of wheat will have sunk lower than it has been for many years since—in these circumstances it is not a little difficult to understand how "tight money" can be such a powerful factor in holding values down.

The manner in which the present financial stringency operates to keep wheat values down is clear and simple. Money is "tight" because great masses of people lose confidence in the financial institutions of the country and withdraw their deposits from them, as the American people lost confidence in the banking institutions of their country and withdrew their money from active circulation. The result was as it is here. Money is a medium of exchange, a marketable commodity. It is cheap or dear according as the supply of it is ample or insufficient to meet the demands of the commercial and business world. When a people suddenly remove from circulation millions of dollars, when the demand for money for the carrying on of business affairs remains the same or—as happened in the late financial crisis—actually becomes greater, the price of money advances and men will exchange a larger quantity of any commodity they have for sale for one dollar of it than they would exchange for such a sum when money was plentiful and cheap. The consequence is that the price of articles, that is their exchange value, declines. Money will purchase a larger quantity of a given commodity than it would purchase before. There is competition among sellers to possess it, and this competition induces them to offer a larger volume of their particular commodity in exchange for a given amount of money than they would were competition less keen.

To the farmer with wheat for sale this competition among sellers does not seem to exist. At least he does not view it in exactly that light. But it is operative all the same. When the whole farming community require to sell their wheat, require the currency value of their wheat to meet financial obligations incurred; when a whole continent is in urgent need of money and must needs offer a portion of its exportable commodities in order to obtain gold, the natural and only result is that the price of that commodity

must fall and remain at a low level until a rebalancing of exchange values is effected.

A good deal of nonsense has been talked on both sides of the line this year about Governments' coming to the assistance of the farmer and shipper by advancing funds sufficient to enable the crop being moved to market. Such assistance had it been possible for it to have been rendered, might have facilitated the rapid marketing of wheat at the moment, but heavy foreign selling at any period during the past few weeks would only induce a further decline in prices. And such decline would fall on the producers. Present conditions are not amenable to remedy from any such source. The only way in which wheat can advance in price is by the gradual and natural readjustment of money values, by cash which is now held privately, being circulated, or through a further diminishing in the prospective world's supply. At present some improvement in money conditions is being effected.

Different Soils, Different Stock.

There is a deal to feel proud of in the success of Canadian stock at the recent International Exposition in Chicago and also at the Dairy Show a month previously in the same place. In Canada we have a large element in the farming community who are essentially stock raisers—men who know their business, who are alert and who are determined not to be outdone in selecting their stock, fitting it, and showing it to the best possible advantage. With these men the science of making an animal look its best is understood and practised to perfection.

In international contests, such as that held the first week in this month, the breeds and classes which exhibitors from different parts excel are not simply an index of personal tastes and preferences but also of the suitability of different soils and other conditions for the raising of certain classes of stock. Eastern Canada, according to the awards given at Chicago, is peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep, Clydesdale horses, and breeding Shorthorns, but does not excel to such a noticeable extent in the production of fat cattle in large quantities, nor in Percheron horses, nor in fat hogs. In these latter, the Corn Belt States have a pronounced advantage. Corn and rich grasses grown in the Central States in great profusion are essentially fat-making foods. In Canada the grain, root, and grass crops are peculiarly adapted to the production of a fine hard bone and a firm flesh of extra quality. Oats, clover and roots are of such a composition that the animals feeding upon them produce quality rather than quantity, and it is in those classes where quantity particularly counts that Canadians excel. We need never expect to find fine-boned hard-muscled Clydesdales in very great numbers in the rich alluvial valleys of the central States, nor the big, round-topped Percherons on the rolling lands of Ontario. The fine-quality Shorthorn of good breed character is just as naturally produced on Canada's lands as the great round-bodied short-legged steers on the rich lowlands of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The International awards point the finger and proclaim the importance of producing that class of stock for which natural conditions are most helpful. There are classes of stock to whose production Western Canada's soil and climate are especially suited, but we are not so certain that it has been sufficiently demonstrated what they are. True, a few of our Shorthorns and Clydesdales have taken their places with the best in the land but we will have to continue to produce top notchers to put the question of our adaptability beyond a doubt. Before launching into a stock-raising proposition, ponder well the natural conditions of soil and climate, and the character of the crops most generally raised.

HORSE

Handling Colts.

The winter season now being with us, and the men and boys of the farm, not having much to do, can spend a short time each day profitably in handling the colts. That the old-fashioned method of "breaking colts" by hitching one either with an old horse, or two together, and without any previous preparation expecting them to go to work, is wrong, few will deny. With many colts this gives reasonable satisfaction, but with many, especially highly-bred, nervous animals, the results are not good, and with none are they as good as when some time and care has been spent in gradually preparing the colt for service. The ultimate value of a colt depends greatly upon his habits and manners, and these, of necessity, depend largely upon his early handling. Colts should not be "broken" they should be "educated." We do not mean, by "education," that they should be taught tricks, etc., but that they should be gradually taught and prepared to perform the functions for which they are designed. While we do not approve of working immature animals at either slow or road or saddle work, we think that they should be handled while quite young. The colt should be taught to lead, stand tied, have his legs or feet handled, etc., before he is six months old. Where practicable, he should be taught to lead behind a rig or drive beside a horse in single harness for exercise during the winter months, when he spends the most of his time in the stable, and unless turned out in yard or paddock daily, gets little exercise. All acknowledge that exercise is beneficial to growing animals, and, if given it in this way, it teaches the colt manners and obedience, in addition to affording the advisable exercise. If this be continued the second and third winters, with the addition of added education given gradually, he will be practically educated for service by the time he is three years old, when he may, with safety, be asked to do light work on the farm or light road work. We wish to speak now of our idea of the manner in which a colt that is practically green and unhandled at three or four years of age should be treated. We take it for granted that he has been halter-broken (we use the word "broken" because it is a term so often used and well understood). If he has not been halter-broken, this should be his first lesson. It must be understood that, whatever we are teaching him, we should have halters, harness, rigs, etc., that are so strong that he cannot break them, in order that the teacher, trainer, breaker, handler, or whatever we wish to call him, may, on all occasions, be in a position to gain the mastery. While it is unwise to have the will of the colt and the trainer to come in contact, if such should occur, the trainer should always be in a position to gain his point. The colt being halter-broken, the next thing to do is to give him a mouth, or, in other words, get him accustomed to the bit. This cannot be done quickly. If he be bitted, and an attempt made to drive him at once, he will fight the bit, plunge, etc., and make his mouth sore; and if the practice be continued, there is a danger of spoiling his mouth for life. A light open bridle, with an ordinary snaffle bit, should be selected. This should be put on and left on, with the colt in a roomy box stall or paddock, for a few hours in the forenoon, taken off for dinner, and again put on for a few hours in the afternoon, etc., for a few days. At first he will fight the bit, but soon becomes accustomed to it, and will be quite contented, and even eat and drink with it in his mouth. Then some pressure should be put on the bit, to teach the colt to yield or submit to its restraint. This can be done by the use of a dumb jockey, or by putting any ordinary surcingle on and attaching a strap to it on each side, passing along each side to the withers forward, and buckling to the bit ring. If a portion of each strap be elastic, all the better. Gentle pressure should at first be exerted on the bit, and left so for a few hours once or twice daily, and the tension gradually increased until the patient becomes accustomed to reasonable pressure. It is good practice now to take him out on a long leading rein and exercise him, either in a circle or straight away. All this teaches him to yield to restraint and obey his trainer. Now, a set or part of a set of harness should be put on him for a few hours daily, and

he allowed to run loose in stall or paddock. The straps should be allowed to hang so that they will come in contact with his legs, abdomen, hips, etc., but not low enough for him to step on them. When he has become accustomed to this, he should be driven on the road or in a field without being hitched to anything. He should be taught to go ahead when told to; to stand at the word whoa, step backwards when told to back, etc. He should be made accustomed to the sights that usually frighten horses, as wheelbarrows, rigs, animals, trains, automobiles, traction engines, and, in fact, everything possible. Care should be taken to teach him that certain words of command demand definite actions; for instance, "whoa" means to stop and stand still, "back" means to step backwards, "steady" means to slacken the pace, etc. If we notice the average teamster or driver, we will be surprised to observe how careless he is of these points. He uses the word "whoa" when he wants his horse or team to stop. If the team is trotting, and he wants them to go slower, he again says "whoa," or often "whoa, back," and if the team does as told—that is, stop and step backwards—he will whip them for doing as they were told. In fact, he uses the same word or words to express many different desires, according to circumstances. This would prove confusing to a person, and, of necessity, much more so to a horse. If all horses were taught from the first that certain words of command demanded certain actions under all conditions, they would soon learn to obey readily; but when we use the same word of command to exact different actions, under different conditions, we can readily see why we are not always promptly obeyed. If, whenever we say "whoa," the horse knows that he is supposed to stop and stand still, he will soon learn to obey that command promptly, and stop under mostly all conditions, and we would thereby avoid many accidents. Hence, we may say that the failure of horses to obey commands is largely due to careless or ignorant training. After a few lessons in harness, he should be hitched. Many prefer hitching a colt with a well-broken, prompt-acting horse. We prefer hitching him singly to a two-wheeled cart, or to a cutter. Whatever he is hitched to should be strong, as should also be the harness, as a breaking of either, and a consequent runaway, teaches the colt very bad habits. The rig should be strong, and, if we are driving him in single harness, it is wise to put a strap over his hips and attach it to the shaft on each side, to make it impossible for him to kick. He should be hitched often, and driven short distances at first. This accustoms him to being hitched and unhitched. He should also be taught to stand tied while in harness. For this purpose a long, strong rope should be used. The rope should be passed around the neck and then through the ring of the bit, and tied to some solid object. It is wise to tie to a fence or the side of a building, so that he cannot walk around or partly around it, as he can if tied to a post. He should be so securely tied that he cannot break the rope or the object to which he is tied, even though he try, as, if he succeeds in getting loose, he will try all the harder next time, and easily acquire the habit of pulling. When once we commence to drive a colt, we should drive him regularly until he has become quite handy, as standing idle for a few days makes him too fresh, and harder to handle. When once he becomes handy, we may increase the distance and probably do some driving that has to be done, and practically make him pay for the trouble he is giving us; but we must remember that he is not yet thoroughly educated, and that we must still consider him a colt and be very careful with him. Some may say that all this is too much trouble, and takes too much time, but, after all, little time has been spent until we begin to drive him, and the after results and the pleasure we will get out of a well-broken or well-educated horse will repay us for our extra trouble, without taking into consideration his extra value if offered for sale. Well-mannered and reliable horses are always valuable for family or ladies' use.

"WHIP."

Mules Instead of Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We often wonder why it is that mules are not used by Canadian northwestern farmers in place of horses, in larger numbers than they are. We have always had the idea that a good husky mule outfit could work all around any of the ordinary horses outfits found in the average Western farm;

do more work in a given time on less feed and care. A good many farmers are prejudiced against mules, and have formed an opinion on this most useful work animal, not from experience, but from studying the comic papers with their Hee-Haw Mauds and Happy Hooligans. Our own experience with the mule has been most favorable. We find them more satisfactory workers than horses. Occasionally, one does meet with an incorrigible, but the proportion of balky and useless among them is no higher than with horses. It is their tenacious endurance which makes them particularly useful, useful especially, we think in this country, when in the rush of work we need to have them in their collar long hours every day. We greatly appreciate the article by E. Russell of Illinois in your issue of November 6th, "A Tribute to the Mule." We hope it carried to some of your farmer readers a more correct idea of this most useful farm laborer.

A CANADIAN YANKEE.

[We would like to hear from any of our readers who have had experience with mules on their farms. This class of animals is, as our correspondent says, much maligned. They seem very useful in this country for railway construction work but have never been employed to any extent on farms. Americans settling in the country occasionally bring their mule outfits with them but the mule has never been much appreciated by western farmers. If you have had any experience with them, good or bad, it might be interesting to send it along. These columns are always open for discussing such subjects. Ed.]

* * *

In connection with the article in the November 6th number "A Tribute to Mules," Mr. Y. Thorne of Stonewall, Manitoba, who was shoeing smith with the first contingent of Ceylon Mounted Infantry in the late African War, writes to say that at Piertermasteyberg, a monument was erected to the memory of the horses and mules which died during the campaign.

Preventing Horses From Pawing in their Stalls.

Many horses have the habit of stamping and pawing in their stalls. A good way to correct the habit is to strap to the leg, just above the knee, a short piece of fairly heavy chain, about three or four links. When pawing begins the chain swings free and after a rap or two from it on the cannon bone the horse learns to keep his feet on the floor. This simple appliance is said to be an effectual cure for the habit.—It possesses at all events, the merit of simplicity and may be tested easily.

STOCK

Feeding Brewer's Grains.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly give us some information through your paper on the following subject: Can brewer's grains be fed successfully to hogs, milk cows or beef cattle? To which of the above could it be fed to the greatest advantage?

Should it be fed wet as it comes from the brewery, or, would it be better to build a kiln and dry it? If shorts have a feed value of \$16.00 per ton, what would a ton of dry grain be worth?

Alta.

E. J. C.

Brewer's grains both wet or dried are extensively used as a feed for dairy cows. It is for feeding to this class of stock that they are best adapted, though we know of several large breweries where steers are fattened on this by-product. It does not make a very successful hog food.

As a feeding stuff brewer's grains are rich in protein. In the manufacture of beer, only the dextrin and sugar are removed from the barley, hence the residue has a much higher proportionate proteid content than the whole barley. This is essentially the kind of feeding stuff required by milking cows and for them brewer's grains rank with bran and oil meal in palatability and good effects.

In some cities objection is made to the use of this stuff as a cow feed in the city supply milk trade, not because of any deleterious effect such feed has on the milk, but because in many cases feeders being able to procure such stuffs easily and cheaply, endeavor to maintain their cows entirely upon it, are careless of the manner

in which they feed, the drippings from the wet grain pass through the feed boxes, gets beneath the floors, ferments, and soon anything but good sanitary conditions prevail about the stable. If kept in the stable or about the barns in any quantity they become putrid, hence the reason for boards of health in some cities deciding that brewer's grains are not suitable food for cows. Supplied in water-tight boxes which are kept clean, with nutritious hay and other coarse fodder there is no better feed for dairy cows.

If you can get it every day or so, sweet and fresh from the brewery, feed it that way. If not, it is better to dry it. The dried grain is a more concentrated feeding product, and no more perishable than bran.

It is not possible to state fixed relative money values for feeding stuffs. It is impossible to take the market value of any feed by comparing with it some other feeding material—considering the composition of each or their digestibility, determine the commercial value of one or the other. The difficulty is this: feeding stuffs are of complex compositions. The three ingredients they contain important to the feeder, protein, fat and carbohydrates, are mixed together. If a farmer buys a ton of shorts for \$16.00, how is he to know what proportion of this sum shall he assign to the protein the feed contains or to the carbohydrates, or the fats? A ton of shorts, for example, contains 244 lbs. of protein, 1000 lbs. of carbohydrates and 76 lbs. of fat. A ton of dried brewer's grain contains 314 lbs. of protein, 726 lbs. of carbohydrates and 102 lbs. of fat. A ton of the wet grain contains 78 lbs. of protein, 186 lbs. carbohydrates and 28 lbs. of fat. We should judge that with shorts at sixteen dollars per ton dried brewer's grain ought to be worth eighteen or twenty and the wet grain about four dollars per ton.

Winter Fairs, Classification and Prize List.

The following classification and prize list has been prepared by the executive of the Manitoba Spring Stallion Show and Winter Fair to be held in Brandon on March 10, 11, 12 and 13. In addition to this list it is expected that a large number of special prizes will be donated besides possibly a grant from the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association. The time to begin fitting for the fat stock show is now past but it is believed that there are several aspirants for the large special put up by the Brandon people. The prizes are well worth going after.

HORSES.			
CLYDESDALES.			
Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1904	\$20	\$10	\$5
Stallions foaled in 1904	15	10	5
Stallions foaled in 1905	10	7	5
Stallions foaled in 1906	10	7	5
Stallions any age, Canadian bred	20	10	5
Mare foaled in 1903 or previous	15	10	5
" " 1904 or previous	10	7	5
" " 1905	10	7	5
" " 1906	10	7	5
PERCHERONS.			
Stallion any age	20	\$10	
Mare any age	15	10	
SHIRES.			
Stallion any age	\$20	\$10	
Mare any age	15	10	
HEAVY DRAFT.			
Gelding or mare any age	\$15	\$10	
STANDARD BRED.			
Stallion any age	\$20	\$10	
HACKNEY.			
Stallion any age	\$20	\$10	
THOROUGHBRED.			
Stallion any age	\$20	\$10	
CATTLE.			
PURE-BRED.			
Steer or heifer calved in 1905	\$20	\$15	\$10
Steer or heifer calved in 1906	15	10	5
Steer or heifer calved in 1907	12	8	5
Cow any age	15	10	5
GRADE.			
Steer calved in 1905	\$20	\$15	\$10
Steer calved in 1906	15	10	5
Steer calved in 1907	12	8	5
Cow or heifer calved in 1905	20	15	10
Cow or heifer calved in 1906	15	10	5
Cow or heifer calved in 1907	12	8	5
Cow calved previous to 1905	15	10	
Butcher's best fat heifer or steer, animal entered in this class must be killed and shown in the dressed carcass competition	\$20	\$15	\$5

Best Export, (cannot be shown in Butcher's class)	20	15	10
Dressed Carcass—Steer	15	10	
Cow or Heifer	15	10	

SHEEP.

MUTTON TYPE.

Two wethers or ewes, 1 yr. or under 2	\$10	\$5
Two wethers or ewes, under 1 yr.	10	5
Dressed carcass	10	5

BACON HOGS.

Pen of two Bacon Hogs, pure-bred	\$15	\$10	\$5
Pen of two Bacon Hogs, grades or crosses	15	10	5
Best pen of two Bacon Hogs	15		
Best carcass, pure-bred, grade, or cross	10	6	4

Classes have also been provided for judging Draft Horses, Beef Cattle, Bacon Hogs, and Sheep for Juniors not over twenty-five years of age, graduates of Agricultural College barred, and class open to all. Gold and Silver medals for the prizes. Also Brandon special \$200 for best fat steer four years and under.

Information on Western Sheep Wanted.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

1. What is considered the best breed of sheep to keep in Southern Alberta and that part of British Columbia adjoining?
2. What is the gestation period in sheep?
3. How much wool does the average range sheep clip each year and what is a fair price per pound for it?
4. What proportion of ewes to rams is usual?

As we understand it our correspondent is thinking of a range proposition; all the range flocks of the West begin with merino ewe foundation or if cross-bred with considerable merino blood. The herding in large bands is a merino characteristic and not distinctly successful with the English breeds which are a farm sheep. Generally, however, the merino ewe flocks are crossed with mutton rams as mutton in the past has been a fair price and wool rather low. Any of the English sheep—Lincolns, Leicesters, Shrops or Oxfords give a nice half-bred lamb from merino range ewes. After a couple of crosses of mutton blood, ranchers frequently revert to merino rams again as the clip grows lighter and too much mutton blood makes a sheep harder to keep up on range conditions than merinos are unless the practice of winter feeding is adopted. For the past three years wool has improved in price and a good many Rambouillet rams, which are a large long-stapled variety of merino with rather smooth bodies, have been used in the flocks.

The range sheep clips from five and a half to nine pounds of wool per year, the heavier weight being that of the pure or high grade merino. The weight decreases with the increase of mutton blood as the wool contains less grease. The carcass on the other hand gets heavier if care is given suitable to the mutton sheep. The price of wool for the past three years has ranged between 14 and 17 cents. This year it ran from 15 to 16 cents. It will probably not be higher than this next year.

The gestation period is about 150 days and the proportion in the flock is one to about twenty-five to fifty depending upon the age and activity of the ram.

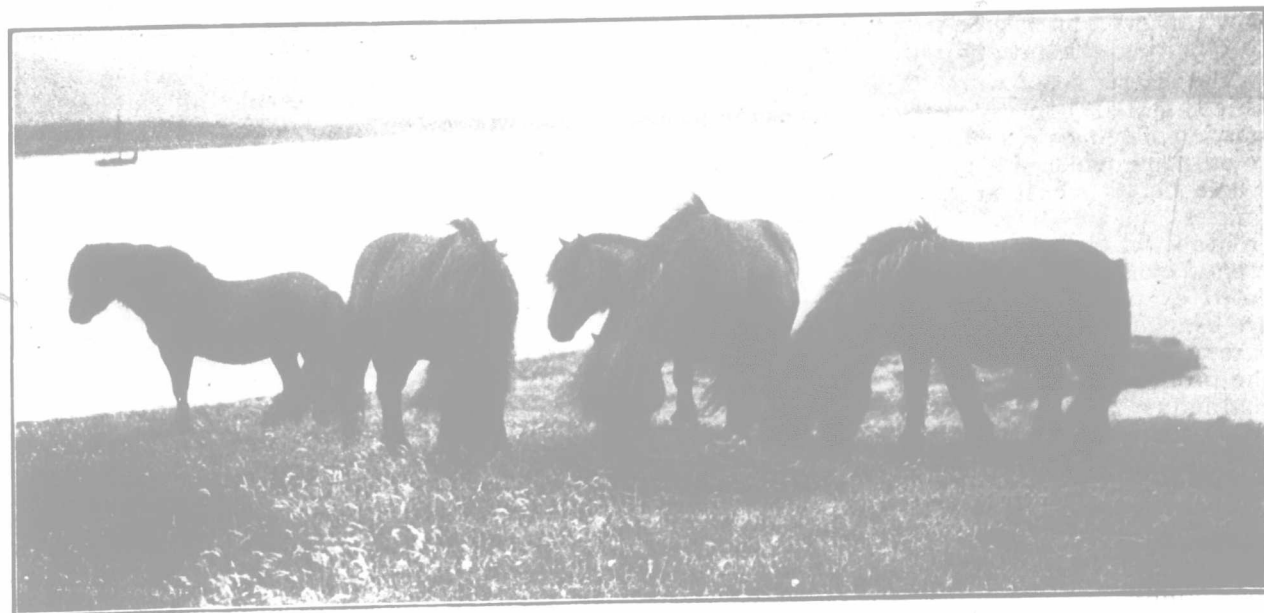
Telegony: The Influence of a Previous Impregnation.

(Contributed)

Is the influence of the male confined entirely to the offspring which he produces, or does he in some way impress his characters on the female, and are those characters, through her, transmitted to other offspring which she may bear to another male? Is there anything in the male influence transmission theory? Certainly a belief more or less general, exists in the minds of some breeders, that the influence of the first male, by which a female is impregnated, is transmitted in some manner to all the offspring she may subsequently bear. Perhaps two-thirds of our pure bred livestock men are of this persuasion, and in their work guard against mating their females with inferior males the first time they are impregnated. How this theory first gained credence is not known, but for several hundred years it has continued much in favor among breeders. Today there are on record numerous examples, in horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs and fowls, of offspring bearing to their male parent, less resemblance than they bear to a male by which the female that produced them was first mated; examples, which if true, can be explained, on no other hypothesis, but that the character of the first male was impressed on the female and through her, upon her offspring by another male. The example of the Earl of Morton's mare, bred first to a quagga, and ever afterwards to horse sires, producing colts that bore some resemblance to the Zebra, in type or color, is always quoted where proof is wanted to substantiate the theory that such transmission of characters is possible and does occur.

But other breeders are inclined to ridicule the theory, and they point out, not without reason, that in all cases where offspring differ from the male that produced them, such differentiation is more likely a deviation from parental type, and may be explained as a modification in character due to variation, than it is likely to be a resemblance to another male and explainable on the theory that such resemblance is transmitted through the female. Not at all strangely their view of the question is shared by scientific men, and substantiated by all the experimental evidence that exists on the subject. No explanation has yet been given as to why such transmission of characters should take place, and no theory evolved that explains satisfactorily how such actually occurs.

The first explanation offered of the supposed occurrence, was what is known as the "mental impression" theory. It assumed that the phenomena could be explained as being the result of "the strong mental impression left by the first male parent upon the female," and transmitted through her to subsequent offspring in a manner not just clearly shown. It was quickly superseded by another that seemed a trifle more reasonable than the first. In it, it was held, that the female imbibed from the foetus, through the placental circulation, some of the attributes which the latter had derived from its male parent, and she communicated these, with those proper to herself to subsequent offspring by another male. Plausible as this explanation seemed so far as mammals were concerned, it could not account for such "occurrences" among fowls, for in them the egg is separated from the mother before the



SHETLAND PONIES

embryo develops, and hence the mother could not have her blood contaminated by the embryo, nor through the blood in anyway influence the character of the offspring.

Then it was suggested that the developing embryo within the female, impressed its characters upon the decidu—that is upon the inner wall of the uterus, within which the developing foetus is borne,—and through this upon the maternal placenta—the appendage connecting the foetus to the parent,—and that this, in turn, impresses its characters on the decidu and embryo of the succeeding generations. Certainly an ingenious explanation, but like the other, not furnishing an answer to all the supposed cases on record; to occurrences among fowls in particular. Neither is there any scientific ground for assuming the slightest effect of the spermatozo (male sperm cell) upon the tissues of the female. It is not the female that is fertilized but the ovum or germ cell. So the third theory was quickly refuted.

Then about 1860, Agassiz, as the result of exhaustive investigations on turtles, frogs and dogs, came out with a new explanation. His theory held that fertilization was not limited to one ovum, but at the period of the first copulation several of the female sperms were partially fertilized, and that future mating with other males completed the fertilization of the germ and stimulated its development. But science answers this adroit hypothesis with cold fact. The male sperm cells are not retained by the female for any considerable time; if they were, successive births

Reminiscences of a Stockman.

By J. C. SNELL.

Born on a bush farm in Ontario in the earliest of the forties of last century, within thirty miles of Little York, since named Toronto, now the hub of the Province, some of my recollections are of the woodman's axe, of the resounding of falling trees in the forest, of logging-bees and the burning of billions of feet of the best of timber; of scratching in the seed of wheat with a three cornered drag between the stumps with ox teams, and reaping the harvest with sickles; binding the sheaves by hand with straw bands and threshing with a flail, or "two sticks and a string" as the Irishman described the implement. Those were the days of the log shanty, the open fireplace and the cast iron bake kettle hung on a crane, with a back log as the basis of the heating arrangement; when we read the weekly newspaper by the light of a pine knot or a tallow dip two weeks after date; when men wore homespun suits, of fulled cloth made up by the women, whose best dresses were of flannel plaid, the yarn composing which was twisted by themselves on a spinning wheel and woven into webs by the local weaver on a wooden loom of primitive construction.

It was considered a blessed relief when summer came, when boys and girls alike discarded their cow hide boots and went barefoot at work or at school and men attended church in their shirt sleeves. But in those days the sheep and the goats were divided in the kirk, the men

to pure bred stock was at the second provincial fair held in Toronto in 1852, on the ground now occupied by the Parliament buildings, when the cattle were tied to the native trees instead of being stabled as now. The most striking feature of the fair to me was "Old Grey Clyde" led by the veteran horseman, Joe Thompson, he riding a Shetland pony, and followed by ten grey sons of the old horse in procession. It was an imposing spectacle to my boyish mind, and to one who had been accustomed to seeing only mustangs and mongrel morgans, these Clydes appeared like moving mountains. Grey was the prevailing color in horses at that show, many handsome and stylish descendants of the noted Thoroughbred, Messenger, who was also a grey being shown, and a grand class of road and general purpose horses they were. I have often wondered at the prevailing prejudice in this country in late years against grey horses, as in a long experience I found them the longest lived and most generally satisfactory animals of the class I ever handled.

At this same show I saw shorthorn cattle for the first time, Durhams they were called then, and they loomed as large in my vision as elephants do now. Ralph Wade of Cobourg and the Millers of Markham and Pickering were the principal exhibitors with a couple of lots from New York State, across the lake. Here, imported Leicester sheep were shown by "Uncle Geordie Miller," a blunt Scot with big feet who played a prominent part for many years in importing and exhibiting cattle and sheep, as also did his brother William, and his nephew John, son of William. It may surprise some stockmen to learn that at this Show the cash prizes offered for stock were equal to, if not more liberal, than at our leading exhibitions in this advanced era, the first prize for stallions being ten pounds or forty dollars and for the best bull in several classes seventeen pounds, ten shillings or seventy dollars, and for sheep up to six pounds. A feature in the show ring I have never seen repeated in this country was a black man showing sheep in his own

(Continued on page 1906)



SHEEP ON A PRINCE ALBERT (SASK.) FARM.

would occur from a single mating. Neither does more than one male cell take part in fertilization. Hence the blended effect of two sires is impossible. For example, a litter of pigs may result from two matings by different sires, some will resemble one male parent and some the other, but none will resemble both. If then, it is impossible for one male through the female, to influence the offspring of another, when the two services are close together how can his influence be transmitted through her to offspring generations removed?

The matter is not worth further enquiring into. Briefly stated there is no such a thing as the transmission of one male's influence through the female to offspring which she may bear to another. The whole belief is just another of the "traditional fancies" in breeding. Scientific refutation confronts it on every point. Not a scrap of experimental evidence exists to prove it. "The authenticated examples," so often quoted to sustain it, are exaggerated beyond all fact. There is not a case recorded in all the experimental work done on the problem to show that such "transmission of characters" ever actually occurs. It is a tradition with neither scientific basis nor well established instances, and it is time it no longer occupied the breeder's mind to the exclusion of other more important matters. If the average breeder were half as familiar with more important facts, and gave attention to them in his operations, as he is familiar with such floating traditions as this we should have a smaller proportion of worthless animals.

taking one side of the house and the women the other, while the precentor, with a tune fork, pitched the tunes, and with his finger and thumb snuffed the candles at intervals to throw light on the subject of the sermon.

The "greenhorn" immigrant from the "hold country" had a much harder row to hoe in those days and in a bush country than that of the new-comer to the prairie provinces, as in the handling of the axe and the cradle and the ox team he was bound to make some breaks that exposed him to the ridicule of his neighbors or his workmates. Settlers in the New West are apt to think they have their share of difficulties and privations, but breaking a prairie sod is an easy proposition compared with plowing around and between stumps as thick as blackberries and with strong roots running in all directions, while there were no railroads, and all produce had to be hauled to lake ports, over mud roads and "corduroy" bridges, twenty to forty miles.

My first recollections of the live stock of the Country are of French Canadian ponies with long manes and tails, but fleet of foot and tough as leather; of the "razor back" pig; the "line back" cow and the "brindle" bull, while the sheep were a mixture of black and white and wore their tails long, making a picturesque sight as they scampered away when surprised, their caudal appendages whipping alternately their backs and their heels. My first introduction

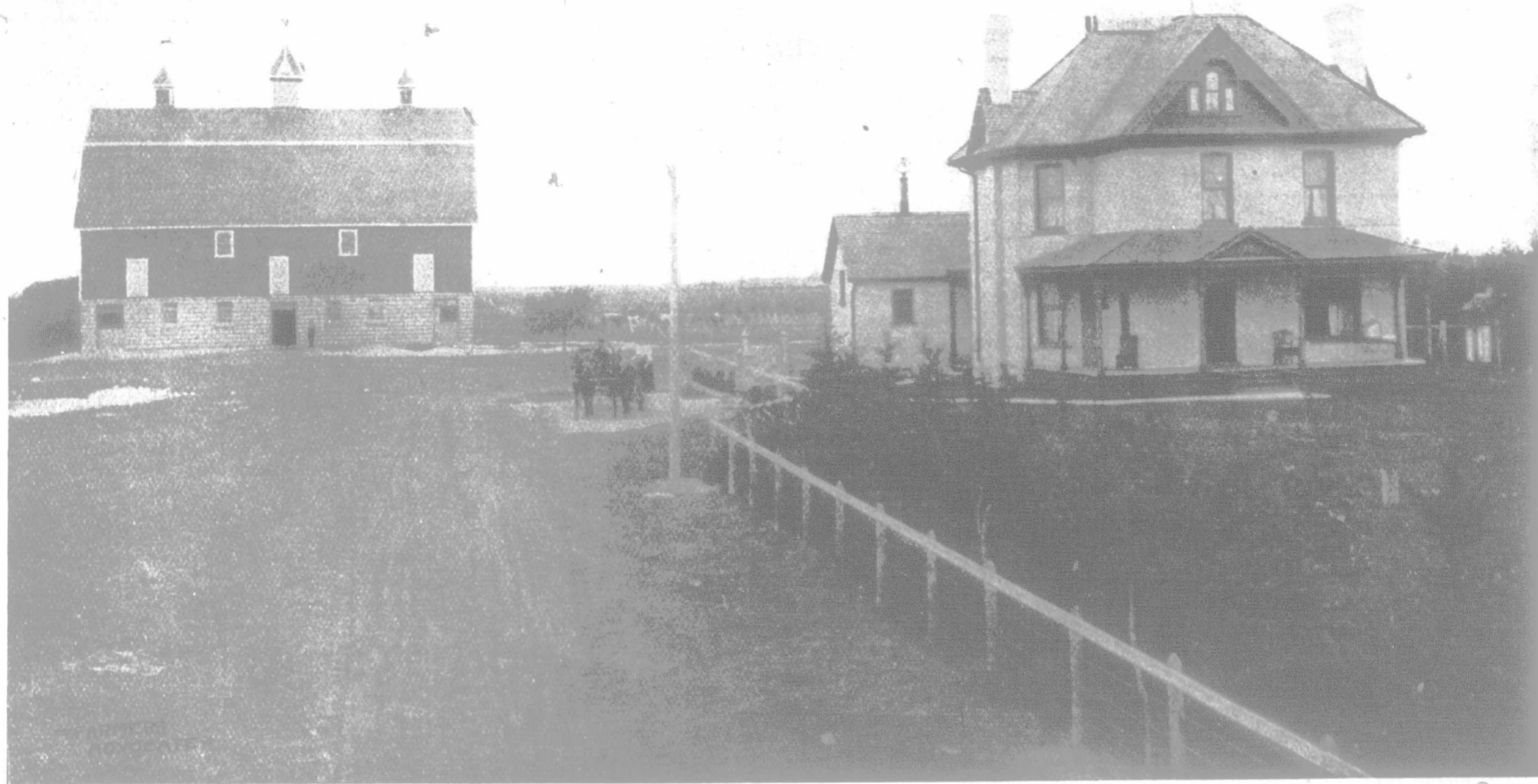
FARM

Ontario's Feed Requirements.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

From press reports emanating from the East, and from farmer's letters written to Ontario agricultural journals reaching this country, the uninitiated are led to suppose that the feeders of that Province are in a position to make use of all the feed grain the farmers of the West are able to ship into Ontario. But the men who have frozen wheat on their hands in these provinces need not depend upon the Ontario stock-feeder as a buyer. I farmed in Ontario for twenty-five years before I ever saw these "far-flung fenceless prairies," and in a quarter of a century's experience witnessed a few odd years when crops partially failed and farmers were at their wit's ends for feed to carry their live stock through to grass, just as they are now; I never remember many of them investing very heavily in feed. The usual practice with the average farmer used to be to feed less fodder, bring his stock over in any manner possible, let them browse or rustle at the straw stack, but mighty few ever paid out a dollar for imported feed. I suspect it's about the same this year, and Western farmers may as well disillusion themselves if they have the idea that the East can absorb all the feeding stuff they have to offer. Ontario will not use one-twentieth of the feeding wheat in this country. She wouldn't use it if it could be laid down at provincial points for fifty cents a bushel. A few farmers will use a little; the great majority couldn't be induced to spend a cent in feed at any price. Some of our lower grades will find a market in England, some in Ontario, but our greatest outlet will be by the naturally established channels to the buyers of feed at home. This of course will mean that it will take many months to get it all used and consequently the greatest care should be exercised in keeping feed dry.

W. R. G.



HOMESTEAD OF MR. A. E. ROME, NESBITT, MAN.

A Manitoba Farm Barn.

The description and the accompanying plans are of a basement barn erected by Mr. A. E. Rome, Nesbitt, Man. The house, a cut of which is shown, is the residence on the same farm. The stable was planned especially to suit the owner's requirements, but it contains many features that may be of interest to farmers and useful to intending builders.

The barn is 74 by 44 feet. The foundation walls are concrete blocks 10 by 10 by 32 inches built on a base 12 inches wide and two feet in depth, which in turn rests on a footing of stone 3 feet by 3 feet, under ground. The base stands two feet above ground. Raising it up these two feet, makes it nice and high and keeps snow from interfering with the doors. Inside, the stable has tying accommodation for twenty-five head of cows, and a box stall 10 by 15 feet. The horse stable holds sixteen head. Floors throughout are laid with cement but in the horse stable, plank are laid over the cement in the stalls. Cows and horses are separated from each other by matched lumber partitions.

The accompanying cuts show clearly the manner in which the stables are laid out and the stalls arranged. Iron stanchions are used throughout for tying the cattle. Arrangements were made to install a water system but through lack of time this could not be proceeded with this summer. The lines running around the passages and continuing outside into the yard for fifty feet are lines of overhead steel track for litter carrier. Manure is carried out and dumped into the wagon or sleigh in the yard.

The horse stable, it will be observed, contains a box stall. The ordinary horse stalls are built five feet in width, which Mr. Rome finds is none too wide for horses weighing from fourteen to sixteen hundred pounds.

The cement blocks for the walls were all made on the premises, a machine for moulding them being hired. The proportions of cement to sand used, was one to four for the face of the block, and one to five for the back. There are eight cross walls of stone in the foundation which hold up the passage posts in both the cow and horse stables. This barn is sixty feet high from the base to the peak. It is filled now with straw and sheaves right up to the peak and there is not the slightest bend in any of the timbers.

The following is a detailed statement of the cost of the various materials used in construction, together with cost of labor in putting up—amounting in all to three thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

Materials.	Labor cost.
Lumber.....	\$1400.00
Carpenter work.....	345.00
Cement.....	495.00
Hardware.....	75.00
Eve troughs.....	38.00
Making cement blocks, wages for men..	50.00
Building blocks in wall.....	126.00
Building underground foundation.....	50.00
Building eight cross walls and cementing floor.....	105.00
Painting.....	110.00
Rent of cement block machine.....	30.00
Cattle stanchions and litter carrier and track complete.....	110.00
Finials for cupolas.....	18.00
Hired help.....	100.00
Board.....	140.00
Inside plastering and blocking.....	20.00
Building cement base.....	18.00
Total Amount paid.....	\$3330.00

We would like to have readers discuss this stable plan, pointing out where they think changes could properly be made or improvements effected.

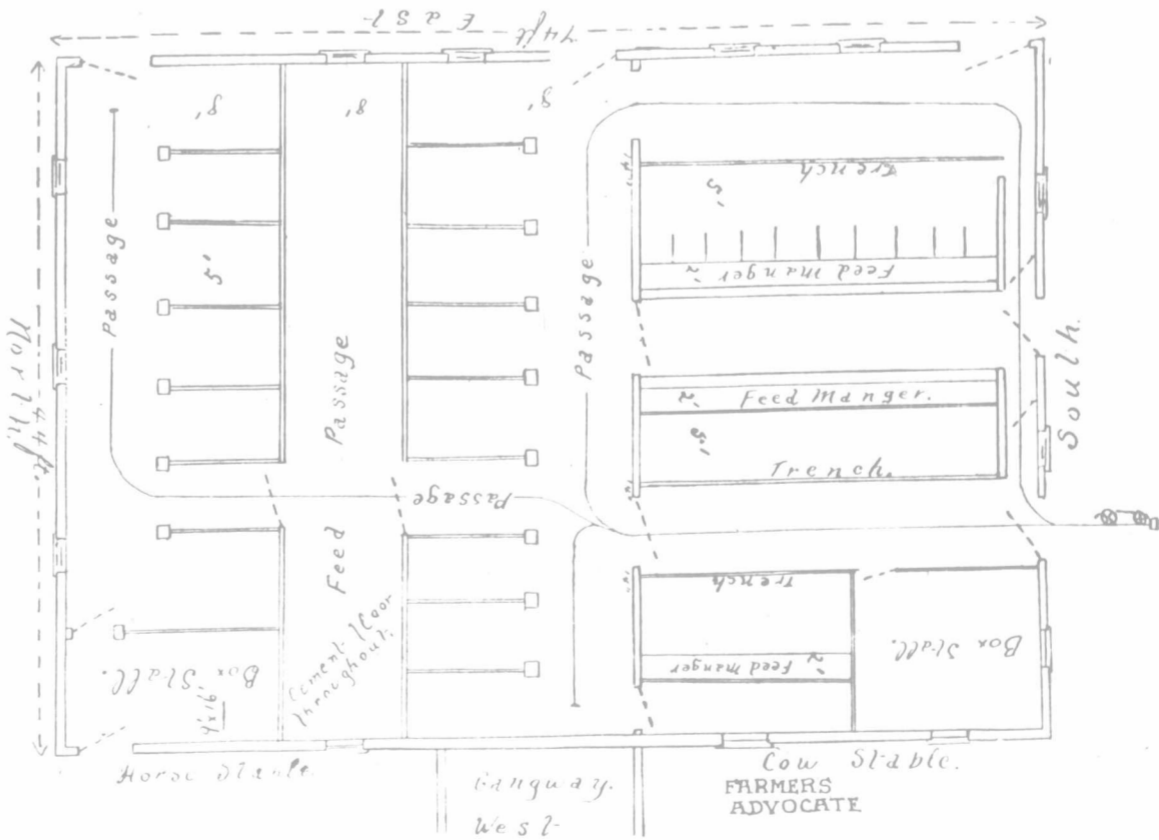
We have not yet by any means attained to perfection in the methods of stabling livestock, and we can all learn something by an interchange of views. The plan shown is a good one but how does it strike you?

The Date on the Label.

On every address label will be found the date on which the subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE expires. When a subscription is renewed we date the label ahead, but should any error occur and the date not be changed within three weeks after renewing, let us know by card giving particulars of how and upon what date the renewal was sent.

About Renewing.

We make a special request that those of our readers who can possibly do so, send their subscription without delay. The work in our office of marking up thousands of names takes a lot of time and if renewals are made before the old subscriptions expire there would be much less danger of errors and misunderstanding. The date on the label is the date of the expiring of the present subscription. Try sending in a new name with a renewal, the premium is a Joseph Rodger's Knife.



STABLE PLAN OF A. E. ROME'S BARN.

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Preston a Dangerous Variety.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issues of recent date I notice several letters from Preston enthusiasts recommending the growth of that in preference to Red Fyfe.

At the outset I may as well say that I also am interested in Stanley—a twin brother to Preston—having some 700 bushels yet for sale, which I thought I could safely recommend to my fellow-farmers, especially as in spite of the frosts, it yielded this season a trifle over thirty bushels per acre. But for reasons given below I would not now recommend that any large quantity of these wheats be grown in any one district on account of the difficulty that will likely ensue in disposing of them.

My belief in them was first shaken about three months ago when I heard that a well known milling firm refused to buy Preston wheat. I immediately wrote to Dr. Saunders requesting him to take steps to prove the value of these wheats (Preston, Stanley, Huron and Percy) for milling purposes before the movement in Seed Wheat began, for it was then evident that there would be an immense demand for early varieties the coming season.

To this letter I received a reply informing me that before Preston was much disseminated he had had the matter critically gone into by experts and that I would find the result of this examination given in his (Dr. Saunderson's) evidence before the agricultural committee in 1903, a copy of the report of which was forwarded to me. I turned up this report—page 15—and found that whereas Mr. J. H. Julicher, expert of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. reported on Red Fyfe, Preston, Stanley and Percy, two samples of each variety—one grown at Ottawa and one at Indian Head—all of the western grown samples of the hybrids (those in which we are now interested) produced dough of a creamy or yellow color—the same fault as that of their parent, Ladoga, which caused so much loss and disappointment to many of us some fifteen years ago.

Being very dissatisfied with this report I wrote immediately to the proprietor of the flour mills first mentioned requesting him to give me the result of his experience and here is his reply, omitting names.

"Replying to yours of the 19th inst, beg to say that our experience with Preston wheat is a very bad one to us, as we found that we lost both yield and trade while grinding Preston. The same experience had other millers which we asked. The Minneapolis analysis says, "Flour from that wheat almost unfit for breadmaking purposes. We do not take Preston wheat in at all."

I then wrote to Dr. Saunders enclosing this letter and he informed me that "It is very difficult for us to decide on the exact relative quality of the different sorts when experts disagree. We are doing our best to find out the exact quality of these various sorts having recently installed a small roller mill of our own, worked by electric power, etc."

Now in view of this unfavorable report of Mr. Julicher's—and such an unbiased man would term it, knowing the present demand for a white flour and loaf—was it not Dr. Saunderson's duty to have had tests made of large quantities at once, before disseminating still further these wheats the types of which, by the way, are not yet fixed.

In my opinion these farms—misnamed "Experimental,"—should perform the duties for which they were established and for which we are paying.

The farmers of the West have paid for their failure to do so pretty severely in the past—what with the distribution of tender two-rowed barley, Ladoga wheat, then that (almost) worst of all noxious weeds, Bromus-inermis, and now these precious hybrids that should never have been allowed out of the trial grounds.

It seems to me we want somebody to do some real experimenting—like Mr. A. R. Stevenson has done at his own expense in the fruit line—and not parties whose sole aim seems to be cheap notoriety gained by originating a new variety to which may be attached the name of the originator or those in authority over him.

In conclusion I would suggest to those farmers who find "Red Fyfe" to be too late in maturing for their district (until some other substitute can be found) they try "White Fyfe", which with us during the past fifteen years has seemed a trifle earlier than the Red and has in the

event of being frozen the feature of appearing more red in color when Red Fyfe with the same amount of frost will turn black.

Sask.

F. J. COLLYER.

The Government Hail Insurance Scheme.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of October 30th you published a study in hail insurance and immediately above you have an article entitled "The Great Gamble," which is to my mind right to the point. It looked for a time after the Hail Insurance Commission of last year had handed in their report that the question of compulsory Government hail insurance was dead and buried, but like an annual weed crop, it is again with us in harvest. Some of the reasons for this you have set forth in your article referred to. The gambler gambled again and lost and he is again asking the Government to help him out, but if this were all he was asking I don't suppose anybody would complain. We don't object to the Government extending a helping hand in case of necessity and tiding a few unfortunate losers over their period of adversity, but that is a different matter altogether from putting an unjust and unequal law on our statute books. That is only another form of class legislation which our people have always so strongly objected to.

Hail is not the greatest enemy of the grain grower in Manitoba and although it may be in some parts, it certainly is not in the great majority of cases. Taking the present season for instance, the loss from hail is a mere trifle compared with that from drought and frost. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of acres had been plowed down before the period of hailstorms began and it is also well known that the light frosts of August 1st and 21st did ten times the damage to crops that hail did this season. Perhaps those who are clamoring for compulsory hail insurance don't stop to take those things into consideration. They don't see the state of affairs beyond their own immediate neighborhood. There are hundreds of acres in Manitoba this year into which a binder was never put and hundreds more that would have paid better to burn off than make any attempt at harvesting in the usual way. How do you suppose those men would feel to-day with a law on our statute books compelling them to look for money in the present financial stringency to pay for the man's crop who was hailed out in south western Manitoba? Yet according to your "Study in Hail Insurance" that is how Government insurance, which is not compulsory is working out in the Province of Saskatchewan to-day. When the Government undertakes to pay out more money for insurance than it receives from it, the man who has lost his crop from drought or frost is contributing his share of the payment of such—when the Government has to dip into the general revenue to pay the losses.

There is still another reason why the Government should not go into the hail insurance business; it has of late years expended thousands of dollars of the people's money by the way of the Agricultural College, Farmer's Institutes and County Fairs, trying to educate our farmers away from the "Gamble" system of farming. The Reeve of Birtle Municipality said last year at a grain growers' banquet at which some members of the Hail Insurance Commission were present—after showing the injustice of forcing compulsory hail insurance on the Province for the benefit of trade—"If it is right and just to compel me to insure my crop against hail, it is right to compel me to insure my buildings against fire, and if it is right to do that it is right to compel me to insure my life, and it is also right to compel me to insure the lives of my horses and cattle. This we could never submit to."

Just one suggestion in conclusion. If Government insurance is going to be forced on us, let it be confined strictly to commercial grain, and tax everyone who draws a profit from the trade from the farmer to the Grain Exchange. The other day I saw a man selling wheat on which the elevator man had a gouge of twenty-four cents per bushel while the farmer got twenty-two or twenty-three. That man's loss would have been smaller had his crop been hailed; he would also have had the advantage of having his land got ready for next year earlier and in better shape. I doubt very much if any system of hail insurance that a farmer can carry outside of his own pasture and barnyard will ever be satisfactory.

Miniota Mun., Man.

WM. IVERACH.

An Alberta Roothouse.

How should I make a frost-proof root house wholly above ground, using logs for the frame work? I would like the entrance large enough to use a cart, and would also like to know how to ventilate it.

Kimbeby, Alta.

C. H. P.

Build first the size that is wanted and high as wanted for the inside of building. Chink it so it can be plastered. Cut a door eight feet wide in one side or end, then make two doors four feet and hang to swing outward to save room inside. The doors can be made of shiplap or flooring, to insure their being tight and not too heavy. Then build another complete wall outside the first but one log less in height to allow for the pitch of the roof, and fix to plaster as the first. It should be two feet outside the first wall and I think the pitch of the roof will be about right if logs not too long are used at the top. Make the doors each two inches wider than the inside ones, so that the inside doors will swing back straight to let the wagon in. Be sure and strip the bark off the logs on four sides, just taking the bark nicely without cutting the wood. This will make the logs last much longer, as they will not season, crack or sour. If left with the bark on, they will sour and rot in a short time, and if peeled they would crack and the water gets in to rot them. Fill in between the walls with sawdust or, if sawdust cannot be had, with horse-manure or fine chaff, though sawdust is much better. In this double building there will be a three-foot wall which if carefully made will keep out frost. For the roof use 2x10 or 2x12 rafters, making the pitch so that the rafters rest on both walls as nearly as possible. They can be cut in one wall to let down to the other where one is too high for the other. Place rafters just far enough apart for a width of tarpaper to go between them and turn up a little at each edge against the rafters. Put shiplap on the bottom side of the rafters on top of it, fastening it at the edges with lath or some light strip. If care is used in putting on the paper it will be perfectly tight. Put a board on the ends of the rafters all the way around, putting paper inside of it to make it tight. It should be made with a cottage roof, as in this way there will be no gable to patch up, and the rafters would rest on the logs all the way around. Fill between the rafters with dry sawdust as tightly as possible. Then sheet with shiplap on top of rafters and put on tar paper and shingles. It must be a good roof, for if the sawdust gets wet the frost will go through it. If persons building are willing to do the extra work to make the roof of dirt, it can be done, but it must be very strong and would not last very long made of the kind of timber we have here.

For a ventilator lay a tube of some kind from the middle of the roothouse to the outside of the building, letting it into the ground far enough to be covered up. Connect a tube with it from the outside of the building, making it three or four feet high to insure its keeping open. Connect a tube with the end inside the building making it high enough to be above the roots. It should be at least a six-inch hole, which would let in enough air for a thousand bushel space. The outside can be closed in very cold weather to keep out frost. Then have just a common ventilator in the roof to be closed up in cold weather. A handy way to open and shut it would be to have the lid on a pivot with a wire to open and shut it from the ground. To make sure that the frost will not get in, just put a "blizzard buster" over the doors. It would not need to be much wider than the other doors and is a great help to keep out the frost.

D. W. WARNER.

Anybody can farm and make money on land that's worth from ten to twenty-five dollars an acre providing climatic conditions are favorable for the growing and maturing of the seed they sow in the soil, and the soil has a sufficiency of the elements of plant growth to nourish the crop, but it takes skill, intelligence and enterprise to earn a proportionate profit on a farm investment where land is worth five or six times this amount. Western farmers are beginning to find this out, just as Ontario farmers discovered and changed methods a good many years ago. As land values increase, wheat growing must give place to mixed farming. Men on soil worth a hundred dollars an acre cannot afford to be idle and maintain their working equipment at a loss for seven months of the year.

A Letter from a Blackwood Correspondent on the Wheat Crop of 1907.

I presume you will have found that later reports of our western wheat crop are not so satisfactory as reported from first threshing. I am going to give you a true account of several districts in the vicinity of Indian Head, Sintaluta, Wolesley, Kenlis, Blackwood, Abernethy, Balcarres, etc. In nearly all of these districts the farmers have only reaped a half crop and in a lot of cases which I will quote to you have only got a quarter crop.

Now I am going to take my own crop as a starter. I put in about 150 acres of wheat and threshed 1,500 bushels, I expected to have 6,000. I had 100 acres of summerfallow that took three and a quarter pounds of twine to cut what I harvested of it. I left uncut forty acres of it and did not thresh twenty, the other forty acres runs a little better. I threshed 800 bushels off 150 acres of summerfallow and I can name you a hundred good farmers in the same position. This wheat in most cases only grades two feed and is selling now at twenty-six cents per bushel.

Now I want to ask your readers to consider this as we hear so many reports. Some say we put our wheat in too deep and it took too long to come up. Others say we used too much seed. I am inclined to think that perhaps we did sow too thickly as I noticed where any summerfallow wheat was thin it was worth threshing and would have been a good sample if it had been cut earlier. But farmers said it was too green.

Some seem in doubt as to the exact time our wheat was struck with frost. At Sintaluta on the 2nd of August there were rumors of frost, but at my place there was no sign of any. Seven years ago we had a frost on August 3rd and there was no grain in the wheat in low places, but only in very low spots was the crop affected. On the 21st of August this year we had the killing frost of the season. Ice formed and it was then the wheat that was not cut was ruined. Now I contend that the farmers who sowed their wheat thick are the losers, as such sowing did not stool out, but ripened up faster and was caught by the August 2nd frost. The thin sown wheat stooled out, was later and got caught with the 21st of August frost. It is cut and is grading one and two feed. It turned out to the acre about fifteen bushels in bulk. I would like to hear of the experience of others during the long winter evenings.

Blackwood, Sask.

W. B. DICKEN.

Milling and Chemical Tests of Different Grades of Wheat

The chemist and cerealist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have supplied us with the following preliminary report of their work on the compositions of the different grades of western wheats. The reports are interesting as showing the relative proportions of nutrients in flour made from different grades, but do not show the actual milling value of the different grades. This should be more clearly brought out in the baking tests which will be made later. In their tests already made, it is presumed that the variety from which the grades were taken was Red Fyfe, but it would be interesting to have had comparative tests of Preston, Huron, Percy and Stanley at the same time. The cerealist's report is given first:

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON MILLING TESTS OF THE GRADES OF WHEAT IN THE MANITOBA INSPECTION DIVISION. CROP OF 1907.

Official standard samples of wheat representing the minimum in quality allowed in the various grades, were received from the Secretary of the Western Grain Standard Board, November 13th.

The samples were cleaned before milling. The proportions of material removed in the cleansing process and the weights per bushel of the cleaned grain were as follows:—

Grade	Loss in cleaning, per cent.	Weight per bushel after cleaning.
No. 1 Hard	.9	62½ lbs.
No. 1 Northern	2.3	61½ lbs.
No. 2 Northern	2.5	61½ lbs.
No. 3 Northern	3.7	60 lbs.
No. 4	4.5	58½ lbs.
No. 5	3.2	52½ lbs.
No. 6	3.5	57½ lbs.

The proportion of the straight grade flour obtainable from the samples thus cleaned were then determined. The yields of flour are expressed as percentages of the total products obtained, and would of course be slightly less if expressed as percentages of the weight of wheat used, as there was a loss in milling of about two per cent.

Grade	Yield of Straight Grade Flour, per cent.
No. 1 Hard	65
No. 1 Northern	62½
No. 2 Northern	62
No. 3 Northern	59½
No. 4	56

No. 5	56
No. 6	50½

The effort was made in milling, to put into the straight grade flour all the material which could fairly be said to be fit for bread making and at the same time to keep the color of the flour from the lower grades as close as practicable to the standard of the upper grades. The low grade flour, shorts and bran were not determined separately.

In the dry condition the flour from the three upper grades appeared identical in color. No. 3 Northern, No. 4 and No. 5 gave flour of almost uniform color but somewhat less bright than that from the higher grades. The flour from No. 6 was slightly duller than any of the others. After being moistened and dried all the flours were, of course, darker in color, but fell naturally into the same three groups as before.

The commercial value of flour is so much affected by color that the proportions of flour obtained in these tests do not express exactly the relative value of the different grades for flour making. The straight grade flour from No. 3 Northern, No. 4 and No. 5 would be of somewhat less value per pound than that from the upper grades; while the flour obtained from No. 6 would have a still lower value. Just what these differences would amount to it is impossible to say.

Baking strength is much more important than color, to the user of flour, but, as is well known, fresh flour from new wheat does not have its full strength but improves on keeping. It would therefore be manifestly unfair and misleading to determine the baking strength of these flours just now. They will be kept for a few weeks before the baking tests are made. The results of these tests will be given to the public at the earliest practicable date.

CHAS. E. SAUNDERS, Cerealist.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE WHEATS OF THE VARIOUS GRADES, 1907.

In this preliminary report on the chemical examination of wheats representing the various grades of the crop of 1907, the percentages of moisture, protein and fat, only, will be given. Since, however, the protein and fat are the two most important constituents from the nutritive standpoint, the data presented will enable us to ascertain what differences may exist in this regard between the various grades and be of especial value in the consideration of the values of the lower members of the series.

In the case of the first four grades the analysis of the samples prepared for milling by a slight cleaning, only, was made; grades Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were analysed, both as received and after cleaning. "Feed" was examined as received.

The unfavorable weather conditions (excessive wet and frosts) that prevailed over certain sections of the North-western Provinces during the latter part of last season caused more or less injury to the wheat crop in these localities, and as a result there is much low grade and frosted grain, which will be largely used for feeding purposes, upon the market.

The effect of frost or immaturity on the nature of the resultant flours, as revealed by chemical research, will not be discussed until the investigation is completed, but in so far as these factors may modify the protein-content—and hence the feeding value—of the wheat, the data already obtained are of interest. Indications of frost are apparent in No. 3 Manitoba Northern; while the lower grades and especially No. 6 and "Feed" show a very large proportion of frosted and shrivelled grain.

ANALYSIS OF WHEATS.

Grade	Moisture	Protein	Fat
No. 1 Manitoba Hard as cleaned for milling	13.02	13.68	1.98
No. 1 Manitoba Northern as cleaned for milling	13.35	13.45	2.12
No. 2 Manitoba Northern as cleaned for milling	12.99	13.41	2.13
No. 3 Manitoba Northern as cleaned for milling	13.42	14.09	2.06
Commercial Grade—			
No. 4, as received	13.22	13.46	2.39
As cleaned for milling	12.02	13.96	2.32
No. 5, as received	10.98	14.08	2.41
As cleaned for milling	12.33	13.81	2.33
No. 6, as received	12.62	13.84	2.46
As cleaned for milling	12.08	14.30	2.45
"Feed," as received	13.45	12.20	2.44

Moisture—The percentages of moisture are, for the most part, markedly higher than those which have been usually recorded for North-western wheats. The writer, however, is of the

opinion that this does not necessarily indicate an exceptionally moist grain, due to immaturity or other causes. Previous analysis of wheat have, usually, been made later in the season and after the grain had lost moisture by being exposed for a prolonged period to the excessively dry air of winter.

Protein—An extremely satisfactory showing as regards this important constituent is to be observed. Compared with the results obtained from the official analyses representing the grades of 1904 (see Bulletin No. 50, Experimental Farms Series) the present data are much higher—the average increase being one per cent. and two per cent. These differences would be still greater if the results of both seasons were calculated to the same moisture-content.

As in our previous investigation with the "grades," it is not found that amongst those used for milling purposes any marked differences in protein-content occur. If "Feed" be excepted, the maximum difference is but 89 per cent., while the figures representing the percentages of protein of the first three members of the series are practically within the limits of experimental error.

In two instances (Nos. 4 and 6) cleaning raised the percentage of protein, while in the case of No. 5, this operation lowered the protein-content. The nature of the material taken out—as, for instance, seeds or fragments of straw—would naturally determine the direction of the change.

From previous work in the Experimental Farms' Laboratories it was expected that the grades containing the larger proportions of frosted grain would show higher percentages of protein than the grades free from frosted kernels. It is doubtful, however, whether the present data confirm with any strength this deduction, though, as supporting that view it may be pointed out that Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 as cleaned show higher percentages of protein than No. 1 Hard, and Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, in which no frosted kernels could be detected.

"Feed" is somewhat lower in protein-content than the grades above it, due, no doubt, to the comparatively larger proportion of refuse it contains. It is, however, a highly nutritive material and will undoubtedly prove very valuable for feeding purposes.

The percentages of fat throughout the series are very fairly uniform, and quite similar to those we have hitherto obtained on North-western wheats.

FRANK T. SHUTT, Chemist.

Preston, Wild Oats, Farm Profits.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having sown a small patch of Preston wheat this year I send the result, although of no particular value as a comparison, the conditions being unfavorable. The frost which damaged this district came on the 2nd of August, and no wheat, so far discovered, can get ahead of that when sown so late as we were compelled to this year. The Preston looked ripe a week before the Fyfe, but was not riper in reality, that is when rubbed out and squashed between the fingers the Fyfe was just as firm although looking greener in the field. Both were frozen. I hope to try both in a more favorable year.

I threshed very good, clean oats from a field that some years ago was bad with wild oats. The land was plowed shallow in fall, harrowed the following spring every ten days until 6th June then plowed again and sown with barley and brome and timothy grass seed; two crops of grass were cut and the field plowed after the last cutting, well disced and sown to oats this year. The thorough cultivation for the barley cleaned it. I have not found discing stubble land effective. Not only is some land missed with the disc, but it dries too quickly. Wild oats take a lot of moisture to start growth.

A word to your correspondent's "Soliloquy." It is not a fair comparison of the profits or losses of farming to take the result of one year only, but a series of years, and average the result. If to this, which is probably the worst year we have ever had, he will add that of the best year and give the average, perhaps he will not be so dissatisfied.

The scarcity and incompetence of farm labor is the natural result of the conditions which exist, but I do not think the farm laborers get reasonable treatment, in the hours they work and never will until they form a union and exact them. Few of them look upon their occupation as permanent; it is only to fill a gap until something better turns up, or I suppose they would have done so before this.

Lorne, Mun., Man.

A. J. MOORE

First Convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies.

If the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes or the Provincial Department of Agriculture required any proof of the interest and enthusiasm which the farmers of Saskatchewan take in this branch of the agricultural educational work of the Province, such proof was substantially furnished when the first convention of Agricultural Society and Institute delegates assembled in Regina on the 11th and 12th of last week. The idea of holding such a gathering originated with Superintendent Bracken. Its purpose was to gather together at one time and in one place a representative body of the foremost workers in these two departments in the Province, first, in order to facilitate the arranging of dates for the fall and summer fairs of 1908, second, to afford society men from all parts an opportunity to come together for an interchange of ideas on Fairs and Institute work, and third, that by suggestions which delegates to such a convention might see fit to offer, the Department of Agriculture would be able to render more efficient service to the farming community in these two branches of its work. In these respects the convention was a success far beyond the expectations of its promoters. Representatives were present from practically all the Agricultural Societies in Saskatchewan and if all the ideas and suggestions which the Minister of Agriculture received from the sixty odd delegates in attendance could be incorporated into the Department's policy and program in respect to these two institutions, Saskatchewan could easily lead the continent in this field of endeavor. No less than seventeen resolutions and memorials to the Federal and Provincial authorities on agricultural problems were sanctioned by the convention. Most of the societies reporting on this year's operations show satisfactory progress. A few, but very few of the smaller ones report a lack of harmony, interest and enthusiasm among members and directors, but on the whole material advancement has been made in the Province during the past year.

AN EPITOME OF THE WORK OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1907, BY J. BRACKEN. B. S. A.

Mr. Bracken stated that the purpose of the convention was to arrange satisfactory fair circuits for both summer and fall fairs, circuits that would be satisfactory to the societies and so arranged as to facilitate the work of the expert judges which the Department sent out, also to promote the true object of Agricultural Societies in the Province and to make their work more effectual. In 1907 eleven societies were organized, at Bladworth, Creelman, Davidson, Francis, Lipton, Langham, Mortlach, Togo, Wadena and Watson. Fifty-one exhibitions were held. There are now 59 societies in the Province. The expert judges sent out were asked to make suggestions as to the improvement of fall and summer fairs. Some of the suggestions offered were by J. C. Fyfe, Regina: "Impress upon the managers of the different societies the importance of allowing nothing but absolutely sound animals in breeding classes. Do not allow horse racing to go on while the judging is being done; by Geo. Allison Burbank: "Provide pens for hogs. Satisfactory work in hog judging cannot be done when the pigs are in a covered wagon box and the judge examines them through a crack or knot hole;" by C. M. McCrae, Ottawa: "Many fair lists have but two classes for draft and general purpose horses. When this is the case it would be better to call one class agricultural and the other general purpose. Then if a team was rather heavier than what is usually said to be agricultural weight, no particular harm would be done. Moreover 90 per cent. of horses shown are under 1600 pounds, the minimum weight of a heavy drafter. A good 3200 pound team in an agricultural class are much more valuable than a 2600 pound pair. As it is now, the agricultural horses are either put in with the general purpose or vice versa, and in either case one or the other is out of class. No judge can satisfactorily judge them. Type not weight should be considered. For example a coacher might weigh 1600 pounds and by weight rule he is eligible to go into the heavy draft class, while a pair of 2400 pound Shires would go into the general purpose class."

In stock judging twenty-five competitions were held at fairs during the past summer. The societies in experimental work have 146 tests under way. The Department is giving a grant of

five dollars for each individual experiment undertaken. Thirty-eight societies held field grain competitions during the season. Thirty-six were in wheat and two in oats. The total entries numbered three hundred and six. The amount paid in prizes in 1906 was \$33,000 in 1907 \$38,000, and in 1908 the expenditure in prize money will exceed \$40,000.

The points Mr. Bracken emphasized were: Keep the agricultural features of the fairs the prominent features; allow no attraction of any kind to overshadow them and develop the institute as a part of the societies' work.

REPORTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM THE SOCIETIES.

It is impossible to summarize briefly all the points brought out in this discussion. They were almost as numerous as the delegates who suggested them. A good deal of discussion centered around the proportioning and payment of the Government grant. The present method does not seem entirely satisfactory to newly organized societies. These are oftentimes seriously handicapped in the matter of acquiring grounds and erecting suitable buildings, because the grant received from the Department is not sufficient for undertaking permanent improvements. On two points, however, perfect harmony existed among the delegates who expressed their views. They were that the best attraction at a fair was a good exhibition of agricultural products and that outside attractions—horse racing of the professional sort and amusements of questionable nature—should not be sanctioned. The success of an Agricultural Society so far as the fair is concerned depends upon its officers recognizing the outstandingly important agricultural industries of their district and offering substantial prizes in these particular lines. As Mr. Nicholl, the Grenfell delegate, pointed out, the success of their fair—now one of the best in the whole province—was due to the fact that the directors of it learned years ago that there were two things in which their district was pre-eminently adapted to excel; Red Fyfe wheat and draft horses. By emphasizing these they have built up a strong fair, have raised the average quality of these two products and created a reputation for their district.

The question of procuring seed in districts where the crops were frosted was taken up. Mr. Motherwell understood that this matter was more in charge of the Dominion than the Provincial authorities. He suggested that the societies furnish definite information as to districts where seed grain was needed and where it might be procured. He promised that the Saskatchewan Department would see that a sufficient supply of seed were available for next spring's sowing if the Federal Department failed to take the problem up.

From the tenor of reports it would seem that a good many societies are really accomplishing more for their districts through seed fairs, institute meetings, meetings of the members at frequent intervals to discuss questions of local import, experimental work and by supplying themselves with agricultural journals and Government literature than through the regular fall and summer fairs. We shall treat of some of the points raised in this discussion more fully at another time.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MAY DO FOR THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.

This subject was briefly dealt with by Mr. Robert Sinton, President of Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association. He emphasized the importance of Agricultural Societies looking into the conditions that surrounded them, finding out what their districts are best adapted for and encouraging the farmers to specialize along lines suited to these conditions. He thought the Society ought to advise farmers more than they do in live stock affairs and encourage the importation into the districts of stock of the best quality. Farming in the West is rapidly passing into that stage when the farmer cannot afford to keep any thing but stock of best quality. If his specialty is beef cattle, he requires quick-maturing thickly-fleshed kinds. The Agricultural Society has been instrumental in advancing the live stock interests in every country where live stock have become an important branch of agriculture, especially in Scotland and England.

Shows furnish object lessons for the people. They give young breeders an opportunity of seeing and judging good stock. Their usefulness is not alone to be judged by the results of this year or the next, but by records of the next twenty-five, fifty or a hundred years. We must first train our young men to know good stock when they see it and to this end he strongly urged the judging competitions as a part of the program of each Agricultural Society's fair.

The weed scourge was a problem which the societies should take up. The seeding down of land to grass should be encouraged, the practice of crop rotation more generally introduced and with these good stock brought in—in brief, something of a mixed line of farming followed. This he considered the only real solution of the weed scourge and a most laudable Agricultural Society endeavor.

INSECTS AND OTHER PESTS OF THE FARMS.

This was an illustrated lecture by T. N. Willing, Provincial Weed Inspector. Mr. Willing's remarks were rather general and covered pretty well all the pests, animal at least, that ravage farm crops. It might have been better had the speaker confined himself to fewer forms of insect pests, discussed more thoroughly some of the more pernicious forms and been more specific in his directions as to remedies and means of combatting them. The weed problem was not taken up though mention of it stirred up some discussion in the audience. Several delegates spoke strongly in favor of having inspectors appointed from outside their districts and empowered to cut down weeds on vacant lands and crops infested with weeds wherever found. Mr. Willing said the Government of itself could not exterminate weeds. The weed problem was one that each man must attack individually. The Department was sometimes compelled to let weeds go because men could not be found to cut them down at the proper season.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.—HON. MR. MOTHERWELL.

The title of this address was purposely chosen. Farmers had an abhorrence of the term "mixed farming." Diversified farming is different from mixed farming. It need not include stock raising. It may be diversified cereal farming. He believed that too much advice had been tendered farmers on this matter of going more into mixed farming, advice generally supplemented by reasons not at all applicable to the West. Such for instance, the danger of depleting fertility of the soil through incessant wheat growing. The fact is, there is not the slightest danger of impoverishing our soils yet for years to come, and experience has shown that a soil cropped to wheat for twenty-five years is a better soil for wheat growing than virgin breaking. It is better for having the wire edge fatness taken out of it. Another reason for mixed farming was that it furnished work for the twelve months of the year. It is a mistake to advocate mixed farming on such a reason as this. Men do not work for the mere pleasure of working, and reasons such as this have driven more men away from mixed or diversified farming than they have ever induced to take it up.

Diversified farming was of two kinds: First, diversified stock and grain farming, second, diversified cereal growing. For the first of these the districts all along the C. N. R. main line and the Prince Albert Branch were pre-eminently adapted. For the second, such districts as Regina, Moose Jaw, Indian Head and the Arcola and Soo line countries were best fitted. In these last named districts there was little hay land to grow feed for stock, water was scarce and labor for anything but grain growing difficult to procure.

One advantage of diversified grain farming was that it lengthened out the working period at both seeding and harvest. The same number of men and equipment of horses and machinery would seed and harvest a larger area of crop. The practice would also to some extent relieve the difficulty of transporting the grain.

The ultimate destiny of the wheat districts is diversified farming. We must start fencing our farms off into fields, seed down to grasses, rotate crops, and manage our summer fallows differently to the way now generally in vogue. It will be a good thing when we are able to run stock in fallows during the summer. While there is little pasturage in a bare fallow except volunteer wheat late in summer, the stock tramp down the land, help to retain moisture, and produce the following year a wheat that matures from one to ten days earlier and grades a class or two better.

Exclusive stockraising is a proposition quite as risky as wheat growing. Neither alone is a safe system of farming. The exclusive stock raisers of the western districts and the exclusive wheat growers of the eastern portions of the West will meet ultimately on a common ground. Both will derive something from the other and the result will be beneficial to the stock-raising and grain-growing interests alike.

A good many farmers were growing one kind of grain exclusively because they thought the profits resulting from wheat, say in most districts were much greater than the returns from coarser grains. But this is not now the case. There is in the Old Country to-day as active a demand for our oats as for our wheat, and the British market will become better the more we send into it. Neither is there difficulty in selling barley or flax. With the latter grain there is some question as to whether on old land one should attempt to grow it. Perhaps its most useful place as a farm crop is with the new settler as a first crop on new spring breaking. Old land is generally too badly infested with weeds to make flax cultivation profitable or successful. It is not a grain for weedy soils, because of its limited foliage and indisposition to crowd out other plants. Flax for this reason cannot be much grown in the old districts nor indefinitely on the same soil.

Another advantage of diversified farming is that it builds up permanent homes, a point too important to be overlooked if we desire to maintain the moral character and qualities of our race. The grain grower has no permanent interest in the land. He retires to town as soon as he has received a sufficiency of worldly goods to maintain him in idleness and

rents or shares his farm. The result is disastrous to the whole community. Tenant farmers and landlords are not for the good of the country. It is with tenant farmers and rented farms that the greatest difficulty comes in of controlling weeds and soon farms must either be abandoned entirely or their owners who have retired to towns return to them. There is only one way in which this trend from country to town can be checked. The farm home and surroundings must be made beautiful, must be civilized. The aim should be to make the farm a place to retire to instead of retiring from.

Mr. Motherwell, in conclusion, made some pointed remarks on the transportation problem. He believed that the railroads were deficient in rolling stock, that until there was some evidence of idle rolling stock in the summer season when traffic was light, until farmers could see cars lying idle on the sidings during the slack season, they should insist on the railway providing more rolling stock. That was one way in which the situation could be relieved. Another remedy rested with the farmers themselves. If their products were more diversified and put on the market at various times of the year, there would be less difficulty in the railroads' supplying transportation facilities. A bunch of hogs marketed in June would not bear as heavily on transport facilities as would a car of wheat in October. The ideal system of diversified farming is to specialize in that product the district is best adapted to produce and diversify in the rest. Farmers along the Arcola line, for instance, might specialize in wheat and diversify in coarse grains. In the Yorkton district oats would be the special crop and in the Touchwood Hills, live stock.

THE CONDUCTING OF SEED FAIRS AND FIELD GRAIN COMPETITIONS.

This subject brought out one of the best discussions of the conventions, and some valuable suggestions were made for the improvement of seed fairs and field grain competitions. The matter of the local society or the Department assuming the judges' expenses was thoroughly threshed out, the convention finally deciding to leave payment as at present. That is, it is optional with the local societies whether or not they shall pay judging expenses of the competition. One suggestion for improving the field grain competitions was to have a farmers' day in connection with the event in each locality, when farmers could meet together with the judge and discuss grain growing problems. Another was to increase the size of the plot entered for competition from ten to twenty acres or more and have the whole field of grain judged in making the awards. As at present a farmer can pick on a ten-acre plot in the center of his crop, enter it for competition and get a prize while he might not have another acre on the whole farm fit for examination. There was some question as to whether the judges should not be allowed to discriminate a little in favor of grain on old land, such grain being generally more infested with weeds than that on new breaking. Mr. McFayden suggested that a special class be made at seed fairs for grain that has taken prizes in field grain competitions and that judging competitions be held in connection with as many fairs as possible.

HOW THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MAY HELP THE GRAIN GROWER.

Mr. John Miller, Indian Head, who treated this subject believed that it is upon scientific lines that the grain growers of the present day require help from our educational institutions, the Agricultural Society included. He thought that Agricultural Societies should establish farmers' libraries in their districts and bring within the reach of every farmer authoritative information upon subjects and problems that he deals with or that confront him. These libraries should be well stocked with Government literature, bulletins from Agricultural Colleges, etc. It was not to be expected that the establishment of such libraries would result in immediate good, a few will make use of it and the knowledge they acquire will gradually filter through from the few to the many until the whole district and country is benefited. He advised the distribution of pamphlets and agricultural bulletins to the members and public generally at the fairs or on any occasion possible.

What the grain growers need at the present time in addition to increased knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, is good, sound, strong leadership—a leadership that will save them from the panics and stampedes from one extreme to the other which in the past has characterized them as a body. The Agricultural Society can do much in this line not only to lead the farming community in a sane way but to increase his knowledge of his business as well. At the present time there is an urgent need among grain growers of more knowledge in respect to the marketing of their crops. For example, this year farmers contracted for wheat deliveries they were unable to make on time on account of transportation and other difficulties; they suffered hundreds and thousands of dollars' loss; yet had they been aware that they could have bought from any broker on the Winnipeg exchange on a margin of one-eighth of a cent a bushel wheat to fill the order they were unable to deliver, such loss could readily have been averted. It is education, not additional organization, that grain growers require. He wasn't one who believed the best interest of the farmer would be served by any addition in ways now suggested to the present

existing agricultural organizations. He thought, too, that much could be done to protect ourselves from farm pests, weeds more especially, if such were not allowed to become too widely established before eradication measures were taken against them. To this end he would recommend to Agricultural Societies that they offer prizes each year for the discovery of new weeds in the district in which they are situated. This society also should take measures to protect the farmer and his family, not from weeds, but from the vicious influences which in the form of amusements—so called—are the disgrace of a good many Agricultural Societies' annual fairs. The farmer should be a man with a fair share of time to read, he should be able to express himself clearly and forcibly on the public platform on agricultural and public questions, but above all else he should not be too busy to find time to get acquainted with his own family.

AMUSEMENT FEATURES AT FAIRS.

J. Mitchell, President of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, outlined some of the methods his society had adopted to provide amusement and attraction from local material and in agricultural things. In 1906 they had a mammoth competition in bread. Last year special prizes were offered for lady drivers in the ring. Competitors were required to harness and hitch the horse to a buggy, drive once around the ring, unhitch, unharness and turn the horse over to an attendant. This feature created a good deal of interest and as an attraction excelled any of the usual forms of attraction found at fairs. They also made use of a local company of mounted rifles which proved a highly interesting feature of the fair aside from the purely agricultural features.

HOW TO MAKE INSTITUTE WORK SUCCESSFUL.

Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Alberta, in opening the discussion on this subject, took occasion to point out that Institute work or educational work of any nature undertaken in Western Canada must be conducted on lines quite different from such work in any other part of the country. It was necessary first to study the surroundings and then the materials with which you had to work. We have here a strong foreign element, many of the people coming into the country had but slight knowledge of agriculture. It was necessary to take the work from the foundation. The most important problem we have is the moisture problem. In this country the rainfall is not sufficient to supply the crops with moisture. The climate is semi-arid. Farmers should make the conservation of soil moisture the pivot around which all their operations swing. There is need of complete information on this point. The greatest difficulty the Institutes have to face is the difficulty of procuring capable, practical men to undertake the lecture and instruction course. In choosing subjects he strongly advised the simple and practical. Keep the discussion within the understanding of the audience. Make use of illustrations, and demonstrative methods wherever practicable.

Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who took part in this subject said that farmers, roughly, might be divided into three classes: those who didn't know a great deal but thought they knew it all; those who realized they didn't know everything, and those who knew something and knew they knew it. With the first class the Institute could do little. It was to the second they should lend their efforts. The third class could manage for themselves fairly well with the assistance of the agricultural press and Government literature. He found difficulty in getting men to discuss practical problems. Those most capable in taking part in such discussions being backward in taking an active interest in the work. The secret of a successful institute was, first, to have an energetic, enthusiastic directorate who would work up local interest; second, to advertise the meetings as thoroughly as possible. Send out personal notices to all members; get up local enthusiasm; have a debate say, on some agricultural subject; get the school teachers and children interested, and last but not least get for your speakers thoroughly practical men who could discuss their subjects from experience and demonstrate the lesson they were endeavoring to teach.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIZE LIST.

The suggestions of Mr. Harcourt on this subject were perhaps the most radical ever thrown into a convention of Agricultural Societies' officers in Canada. The fair, as ordinarily conducted, he characterized as an expensive burlesque to divide a little prize money among people. The prize lists are practically obsolete; they have not been changed in fifty years. It is because of the eternal sameness that characterize the prize lists and functions of the society that the fair has gotten out of touch with the farming community. What our fairs require is a higher ideal, we must get away from the old idea that the chief ends of a society are attained when a few prizes are offered for live stock and farm products.

At the smaller fairs he would cut out prizes for pure-bred stock, instituting in lieu of it better money in grade classes. The Fair's function is to raise the average product of the country, not to encourage a few breeders to bring out stock purely to lift the prize money. Make fewer classes in live stock and have the judging supplement the work of the judging schools. The judges working on grade stock would be in less danger of giving offence to the owner of such stock than he would were it of pure breeding and its

value likely to be depreciated by a severe criticism of its weaknesses. This same principle Mr. Harcourt would carry out all through the fair's work. Encourage in every way the new exhibitor. Make the fair what it should be—an educational institution not a concern for dividing up a little prize money. We intend taking up Mr. Harcourt's suggestions more fully in an early issue.

THE FARMER IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Principal Black's remarks on this subject were appreciatively listened to by the audience. He reviewed briefly the work which his institution is doing and hopes to do for the agricultural interests of Manitoba and the West. The importance of education for the farmer he clearly emphasized. The ideal Agricultural College, as Principal Black understands it, is the one that is built up and held up by men who are close to the people, who have a grasp of practical problems. The course of instruction which it undertakes should be intensely practical in its nature. It is not alone sufficient that a college offers instruction in the theory and sciences of agriculture, it should in addition bring out and develop the executive abilities of the student. A man to make a successful farmer must know more than the mere principles underlying his vocation. He must have the ability to manage affairs and apply his knowledge to practical ends. Consequently farm management, the practical direction of farm affairs should be the most important subject taken up in agricultural education. The square deal is what the world is calling for and that should be the aim in all education but especially in agricultural education.

Mr. A. P. Kitchen, on account of the late hour was unable to precede with his address on "The Functions of an Agricultural Fair."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, that this convention hereby requests the Government at the next session of the legislature to enact legislation exempting from taxation all grounds held primarily for the purpose of agricultural societies.

Resolved that the convention hereby recommend the appointment of weed inspectors resident outside the districts which they are called upon to inspect, and that the special attention of local improvement districts is hereby called to the disgraceful condition of many of the public roads under their control.

Resolved, that this convention ask the Government to take steps that will assist agricultural societies that have no permanent grounds to secure the same.

Whereas there is a large amount of frozen grain in the province this year, there exists a great deal of grain, especially oats, that is lacking in germinating qualities, and whereas there is no facility existing in the province at this time for testing seed, it is deemed advisable that this convention should represent to the Dominion Government the urgent necessity for establishing a testing station at a point central to this province at which farmers may have their seed grain tested free of charge.

That in the opinion of this meeting the conditions of the grain trade in Western Canada demand that the elevators, both terminal and local, should be under direct public control and operation, so that the producer may be enabled to reap the just rewards of his labor, and to the great good of the community.

Whereas it is highly desirable as a means towards maintaining the high reputation which has just been attained by our province for the quality of its cereals, that our province should be encouraged to use the best possible seed and should therefore be assisted to this end in areas where the farmers absolutely need such assistance in good faith and through temporary inability to otherwise obtain sufficient seed of a desirable quality, and whereas, it would be extremely difficult for the Provincial Agricultural Department to acquire in all cases that detailed information which would protect the public treasury from misuse of the assistance thus tendered, and

Whereas it is also evident that such protection can very effectually be provided by legislation which shall place the responsibility of recommendation upon the agricultural society (where such body exists) and the burden of financial loss upon the taxing district (where such body exists) in which is located the land for which the seed grain is required, which shall provide, and that the price of the grain be a charge upon the land for which the grain is obtained, the same to be collected as a tax during a suitable term of years.

Be it therefore resolved that this convention recommend to the Government of the province that at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature, legislation be introduced for the effecting of the above specified end within the limitations suggested.

Resolved, that this convention request the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan to arrange for the payment of the subsidies to seed grain fairs immediately upon the filing with the Department of Agriculture of the usual declaration regarding such fair by the secretary of the society holding the same.

Resolved, that this convention recommend to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan that

the maximum number of Institute meetings subsidized by the Government shall be increased from one to four.

Whereas farmers are the producers of the necessities of life and deserve a suitable reward for their labors, and whereas they have no control over the prices they receive for the products, or the prices they pay for what they purchase, and whereas, under present conditions the middlemen and transportation companies obtain an undue share of the wealth produced by the farmer and whereas the agricultural community has not the influence and power in the public life of the country that its importance demands and that the best interests of the country require, therefore be it resolved: That it is essential in the best interests of the farmers of Canada, that a National Farmer's Association embracing the whole country be organized at the earliest possible moment, so as to protect and advance the interests of agriculture on all legitimate lines and this convention strongly recommends the formation of such organization and would press upon upon the attention of all local and provincial agricultural and kindred associations the necessity of at once taking definite steps to accomplish such an object.

That as great financial loss has been experienced year by year by the farmers of this province on account of the failure of the railway companies to furnish adequate transportation to meet the public needs especially in grain, coal and cattle this convention urge that in view of the enormous public assistance given to railways the Parliament of Canada take active steps to exercise some more direct public control of railway transportation than has hitherto been the case.

Resolved that this convention hereby place on record its severe condemnation of any legislation as that which is reported as about to be introduced to raise the tariff on imported goods.

Horticulture and Forestry

Mr. Mitchell Returns to Forestry.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell, at present in the service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, as Chief Weed Inspector, has accepted a position with the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Department of Interior, commencing his duties on 1st March next. Mr. Mitchell is a man of considerable experience in matters connected with Forestry, as, before coming to this country, he spent all his life in this work on large estates in Scotland and Wales. He was for three seasons employed by the Forestry Branch as Tree Planting Inspector for Alberta before he entered the service of the Provincial Government. He is of course well known to the farmers in Alberta with whom he is in close touch.

Mr. Mitchell will assist in the general work of tree-planting as at present being carried out by the Department in the West under the general direction of Mr. Norman Ross. He will in all probability be located at Indian Head for headquarters.

Recording New Fruits.

The following letter is addressed to all interested in horticultural work throughout Canada, by the Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa:

"During the past three hundred years many varieties of fruits have originated in Canada, some of which are of great merit. The Dominion and Provincial Governments through their official publications have recorded a large number of those originated, but up to the present time no complete list of Canadian fruits have been published.

In view of the fact that many new varieties are being originated every year, it seems desirable, before the task becomes too great, to prepare as complete a list as possible so that in future all that it will be necessary to do will be to add to it the new ones.

The Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm would, therefore, be grateful if you would, either personally or through the Horticultural Society or Farmers' Institute you may represent, assist in preparing this list by sending to him the names of any seedling or cross-bred fruits of Canadian origin which you think should be recorded. It is especially desired to get information regarding local or unnamed seedlings of merit. Please send, if possible, the originator's name, the date of origin, the name of the place where originated, a description of the fruit, and any other information regarding it. Any or all of these particulars would be appreciated. Even if the name and address only of the originator were sent it would enable us to correspond with him and get further information.

The Horticulturist will be glad to examine and report on the merits of any new fruits which may be sent to him. Letters and mail parcels under five pounds in weight may be sent free of postage.

Horticulturist, W. T. MACOUN.

Fruit Growers' Convention at the Coast.

On December 4, 5 and 6 the fruit growers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and British Columbia assembled in the city of Vancouver to discuss various questions of momentous interest to the fruit growing community of this section of America. Right royally did the citizens of the Coast town extend the glad hand to their American brothers, and kind words and courtly speech worthy of more knightly times made everybody feel completely at home. To the credit of our southern neighbors, be it said, that in this they were not behind the men of the northern zone and President E. L. Smith, of Hood River, Oregon, proved an adept chairman, an eloquent speaker, and an experienced fruit grower. It was the fifteenth annual convention and the first time it has been held in Canada.

Among the speakers of the first day Mr. J. R. Anderson took up the question of environment and selection. He pointed out the fact that plants as well as animals are creatures of environment and that the natural habitat of a plant is not always the region where it makes the most perfect development. He showed where the fruits of Eastern and Western America differed. The fruit will grow larger in the West. Apples become more elongated and the speaker expressed the idea that the West was gradually evolving certain distinct types of fruit.

One thing he wished to emphasize in particular. It does not necessarily follow that because a particular variety did well in the East that it would do equally as well in the West. There was also a marked difference in varieties in the same State or in different localities. Plants would adapt themselves to environment but often at the sacrifice of quality. Growers should exercise caution in selecting varieties that had a commercial value in their particular locality. Mr. Anderson quoted an Oregon expert as authority for the statement that in many sections of that State 75 per cent. of the trees would be destroyed or top worked to some other variety before ten year's time.

This is something for our B. C. would-be fruit growers to watch. Get an orchard by all means, but get one that will have a commercial value in the days to come. There should be no need for a fresh start ten years hence.

Sharp controversy arose over the much vexed question of transportation. E. H. Shepard, of Hood River, Oregon, gave a thoughtful paper on the subject. He pointed out what many growers seem to ignore that "transportation" begins when the apple leaves the tree. Many people protest against the rough handling given the fruit by the railway companies when they are careless themselves. Apples should be laid in the boxes with care. The boxes should not be piled one on top of the other in the field. A spring wagon should be used for moving all fruit—especially the small fruits to the station. Cherries, and, more especially strawberries, should never be handled when wet. Fruit should, if possible, be placed in cold storage or at least given a blast of cold air before being placed in the cars. He considered that the greatest grievance against the railway companies was scarcity of cars and the failure to deliver cars on time. The rate was a third consideration.

The discussion was warm. Many protested against the slip-slash, Billy-be-anathematized style of the average trunk-smasher in the handling of small fruits.

There is sound sense in this protest. Small fruit should be handled as carefully as nitro-glycerine. There is little use of the strawberry grower of the Kootenay or the Okanagan taking especial care in the packing of a crate of strawberries for his prairie customer if what he does is undone by the railway officials. And the truth of the matter is it takes very little more time to exercise some carefulness.

One thing brought prominently to the front was the success of the apple growers in the little valley of the Hood River, Oregon. By co-operation among the fruit growers down there they have established a name for themselves that is the envy of the fruit growing world. Formerly they sold their apples at 80 cents a box. Now they get an average of \$1.40. This has been accomplished by uniformity of packing and cooperative selling. Such an increase of price is not sound pleasant for the consumer of the delicious fruit in our prairie towns but after all the value that counts and a straight uniform com-

to-be-good box of apples is worth more money to any purchaser.

Some of the British Columbia fruit growers have recently taken to the planting of walnut trees as a commercial proposition. To these the address of Colonel Dosch held many interesting features. The Colonel related his own experiences as an experimental grower of nuts. He had been at it twenty years. Nut trees must have a fairly rich soil. They are gross feeders and there must be no hard pan. He had found that Franquette, Mayette and Chaberte were the most profitable varieties. Walnut trees begin bearing in five or six years and reach full fruiting period at twelve years. The walnut is a tree for posterity. It has few insect enemies and is yearly receiving increased attention in the province of British Columbia.

Prof. W. S. Thornber of Pullman, Washington, spoke briefly on peach culture. He pointed out the fact that increased transportation facilities, the introduction of new and better fruits and the greater skill of the modern peach grower was eliminating the danger of over-production which at one time seemed to threaten the industry. There might be difference of opinion as to varieties but he favored the yellow Freestone and the white Freestone. Thinning the fruit is very important as peaches make a much better crop when grown from four to six inches apart.

The Northwest States of the Union and the favored land of British Columbia have their insect pests. Mr. Cockle of Kaslo discussed the question of insect life. He pointed out the fact that insects seemed to be leaving their native habitat and forsaking their old "grub stake" for the sake of the apple orchard of the fruit grower. This necessitated constant watchfulness. The codling moth could only be overcome by persistent spraying with the everfaithful Bordeaux mixture. The peach borer had to be dug out though lime whitewash was a good preventative. Mr. Cockle closed his address by urging young men to "go West and grow fruit."

In a bright address F. R. Stewart, of Vancouver, traced the development of the fruit industry from that serious escapade of Adam down to the enactment of the "Fruit Marks' Act." He pointed out the possibilities of the foreign market and noted the poor shipping accommodation on our steamship lines. He thought the railways had not kept pace with the development of the industry by supplying improved facilities. There had been, he thought, a very marked improvement in packing since the Fruit Marks' Act.

All credit is due from this association to the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Maxwell Smith. He it was, who stirred up the agitation for a fruit exhibit at the convention and the success of this feature of the show shows that the idea was appreciated. The medals—some of them valued at \$100—were well worth competing for and though the exhibit was not large the sample was certainly creditable. The following is the prize list; the standing of B. C. fruit in competition with the leading fruit sections of the Northwestern States redounds to the credit of the Province:

First class—\$100 gold medal for best five boxes of apples, J. D. Honsberger, Grand Forks, B. C. Silver Medal, \$50—A. I. Mason, Hood River, Oregon.

Bronze medal—T. G. Earl, Lytton, B. C. Second class—Best general display, \$100 gold medal—Kelowna Fruit-growers' Association.

Second prize—Honsberger & Roope, Grand Forks, B. C.

Third—Chelan County Horticultural Association, Wenatchee, Washington.

Class three—Best box commercial apples. First—A. I. Mason, Hood River, Oregon. (Yellow Newtown Pippins).

Second—E. A. Sheppard, Hood River, (Spitzenbergs.)

Third—T. G. Earl, Lytton, (Spitzenbergs.)

One feature alone seemed slightly jarring to the outside visitor—the local press reports of the event were trifling, grotesque and absurd. If a speaker paid a flowery compliment to the great Province of British Columbia it was retold in hysterics, dashes and a profusion of "double column heads," but the salient, educational features of the convention fell upon deaf ears as far as Vancouver papers were concerned.

Next year the convention meets in Portland.

A TRIBUTE TO THE APPLE.

A very interesting feature in connection with the contest for one of the medals arose. A prize was offered for the best box of commercial apples and each contestant was allowed to speak for seven minutes in favor of his entry. A large crowd was in attendance. The addresses ran along the scale from good to indifferent when the climax of the evening was touched by A. J. Mason of Hood River, Oregon. Needless to say he won the prize. The variety of apples was the Newtown Pippin. The speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen;—

It gives me pleasure to stand before you to-night and defend a client who has so many friends and no enemies. No attorney ever stood before the bar of justice and defended a more noble cause.

Let us now examine my Yellow Newton client and ascertain just where we should place it.

As to size, I have selected this size;— 80 apples to the box, because it is a normal one, and meets the greatest demand in our market at home and abroad.

As to color:—'Tis true that each of these apples are possessed with golden cheeks and adorned with crimson blush, but that blush was designed by him who knows the goodness, purity and perfection in all things; these blushes, may be a little more rosy to-night on account of this exciting occasion.

As to quality;—This should be subdivided into two parts: 1st, as to taste and 2nd, as to the keeping of the fruit. In considering taste we find that it has been pronounced perfect by the highest authority in the world—the United States Pomological society. As to keeping quality, it has no superior. It is no uncommon occurrence to serve strawberries and Yellow Newtowns on the same banquet table.

The growers can sell them at picking time or in the following June. As to pack, almost all packs show for themselves. But I must call your attention to this pack, relative to the size of the apple and the size of the box. Most any person can pack a straight three or four tier pack, but to place this size apple into your legalized box in an attractive manner is a work of art. You will observe the end apples are low enough to prevent bruising while the centre ones form a true curve to receive the spring of the cover.

As to uniformity:—These are as near uniform as the human eye can detect.

As to blemishes;—Why Sirs there are no blemishes; they are just as perfect at the bottom as they are at the top, and just as perfect in the middle as either top or bottom.

Now, honorable judges, I desire to impress upon your minds what other people think of these apples. What does the grower think of them. He knows that they are his best money-maker. One of my neighbors sold this season \$1800.00 worth of Newtown apples from one acre of ground. The tree bears regularly in districts adopted to its growth, and its fruit sells readily. The wholesaler loves them because he runs no chance of them falling down either in price or keeping quality. The retailer buys them because his customers are constantly boring him to death if he does not keep them for sale.

The customer buys them because he knows that they possess all those qualities desired by the most delicate taste.

Now, honorable judges, there is the reason why this box possesses superiority here to-night, which may be a little hard for you to understand. Yet, if you will search the records of all the large commission houses on both continents and ascertain from whence comes the highest priced apples, said price being based upon their extreme perfection, their high flavor and unrivalled keeping quality, you will receive the one universal answer,—"From Hood River, Oregon."

There is something in our soil, in our climate and in our system of placing them upon the market that adds value to every box of apples and this box is one of them.

The Yellow Newtown is very juicy and tender, and is mellow yet crisp. It has a sub-acid flavor. It is sour yet sweet, and it is at home in the kitchen and in the parlor. The majority of people regard it as the most delicious apple found in any market. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for many years before her death, gave it first honors on her table, and I must not forget to tell you that the little valley that produced this box of apples furnished a large portion of those apples. Your humble servant has for many years past assisted in satisfying His Majesty, King Edward, with this same variety of apples. The best markets of the world are always asking for Yellow Newtowns, without fear of successful contradiction; they lead all others in the export trade. And why all this? Simply because the consumers of the old as well as the new world have long since learned its many good qualities.

Honorable judges, I am not defending a new and untried variety of apples. It has been on the market for several generations and the child has learned to list its fine qualities with the same enthusiasm as his grandfather. All I ask is to give to my client that which it deserves. If you are still in doubt as to which is the best apple, not only for to-night, but for the world go with me into all the markets, and there you will be convinced. Every market in Germany, France and England and the whole of Europe are today buying more for the Yellow Newtown apples than for any other apples. In conclusion I want you to remember that wherever you find an Englishman

either in England, Canada or America, ask him what apple he likes best of all, and he will tell you, unless he is a competitor here to-night, that it is a Yellow Newtown. And now, honorable judges, on behalf of my client we are not desiring to beg any honors. We stand on our own merits. If defeated in this contest new history will be made for my Yellow Newton client. We know that your verdict will be the voice of your conscience, and we feel satisfied to rest our case with you.

In consequent issues we shall publish some of the papers read at the convention, which deal particularly with certain phases of the fruit growing industry.

Rose Growing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To those who are fond of the lovely rose. I feel very proud to tell that I have wintered in the north west five plants of this most beautiful flower during the years 1906 and 1907. In the spring of '06 I procured my roses and during the following summer '07, they bloomed. One "Mrs. John Laing," had 18 flowers, large and beautiful to the last. The others had not so many, but all five bore roses. Their names are John Hopper, Magna Charta, General Jacquemont, Alfred Colomb, and the above Mrs. John Laing, a very strong and superb rose.

Anyone wishing to grow the same by writing to me at the above address I shall be pleased to give my treatment and also recommend them to the same firm for roses.

I had a bed dug the Autumn before planting about two spades deep, the nature of the soil being a light loam.

Then a liberal supply of well rotted manure, some clay and silver sand added. spade all over, mix well, and leave until the following season.

In the spring plant your roses which should consist of the Hardy Hybrid Perpetual's, pressing them well into the soil around the roots and water.

I never neglected watering them every evening, and about half past eleven A. M. before the sun became too hot or oftener if required and about twice a week with weak manure water.

In the coming autumn when the weather was getting frosty, the branches were layered into the soil and covered with about five or six inches of soil and a light covering of leaves on the tops.

"Note"—If the native soil is light there is little need for sand on only a small portion of it.

MRS. E. J. DRING.

POULTRY

The Best All-around Breed from an Englishman's Point of View.

Fowls of this class are, generally speaking, the most profitable for farmers, unless they particularly wish to specialize in either egg production or table chickens, as they combine the two essential characteristics, without excelling in either; they are better layers than the table breeds, but less suitable for eating, while they possess better flesh qualities than the non-sitters, but produces fewer eggs. Hens of this class are our best winter layers, producing when hatched at the right time of year, a large proportion of their eggs during the winter months. There are five good general purpose breeds, one of which, however, is not nearly so popular as it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that it has been surpassed by some of the newer varieties; I refer to the Langshan. One of the remaining four, the Faverolles is a comparatively newcomer, and although the breed undoubtedly possesses some sterling qualities, it cannot equal in utility characteristics either the Orpington, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte. Of the Orpington there are several varieties, but the Buff is the only one with which we need deal, as it is generally admitted by everyone who has kept both varieties, that the Buff is far superior to the Black; of the Wyandotte there are seven varieties, but again we need only consider the White, Silver and Buff, as although the remaining ones possess some excellent characteristics, they fall a long way short of these three. The Barred and Buff are the two best varieties of the Plymouth Rock, the remaining ones being more particularly useful for exhibition purposes. The three breeds are almost identical in economic qualities, the Buff Orpington possessing just one advantage, namely color of flesh, which is white, whereas that of the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock is yellow. Apart from this there is nothing to choose between the three varieties. They are excellent layers, especially in the winter; they are hardy, and

easy to rear successfully; for heavy fowls they develop rapidly; both the adults and chickens stand confinement well; the hens make reliable sitters, and careful mothers; and the quality, flavor, and texture of the flesh leave little to be desired.—E. T. B.—In Farm Poultry.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A free medical dispensary has been established in the north end of Winnipeg.

A warehouse and elevator burned at Vonda, Sask., caused the loss of 8,000 bushels of wheat.

The opening of a large new flour mill was made a festive event in Kenora, Ont. It has a capacity for 2,500 barrels daily, and storage capacity of 450,000 bushels of wheat.

The Alberta Government telephone system now operates eighteen exchanges.

The total output of sugar beets in Southern Alberta this year is estimated at over a million tons.

The Christmas holidays in the country schools of Manitoba will be from December 23rd to January 6th.

The Mennonites of Southern Manitoba are erecting a large educational institution at Altona. The building is an imposing one of ninety-five feet frontage. It has been built to a height of three storeys, and it is expected to complete the exterior, so that the work can be carried on in the interior during the winter.

The married women of Toronto have approached the legislature with a petition to be allowed the franchise.

Regina citizens are planning next year to beautify their city.

In the Dominion House, J. E. Armstrong of Lambton, made a speech in favor of free rural delivery. Dr. McIntyre of Strathcona opposed the idea on the grounds that it would use the postal surplus for the benefit of the eastern and more closely settled provinces, while western Canada whose postal facilities sadly needed improvement would gain nothing by it.

The post office department has issued a warning to the public that Christmas presents and other articles which in Canada can be posted at the rate of one cent per ounce cannot be mailed to the United Kingdom, to British Colonies or places abroad at that rate, but must be posted at the parcel postal rates, and bear the declaration of contents and value. Short paid parcels without customs declaration affixed cannot go forward, but will be sent to the dead letter office.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

James Bryce, the British Ambassador, to Washington, has been recalled to London.

"South Africa for the blacks" is the motto of an organization in South Africa that is causing considerable trouble to the British Government. The leaders of the agitation came from America.

The Empress Alexandria of Russia is seriously ill. She is unable to take either food or medicine, and physicians consider her condition serious.

The International Commerce Commission will begin an investigation in regard to the rates charged by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company.

General Stoessel pleaded "not guilty" when charged on December 10th with surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese without sufficient justification.

Lord Kelvin, the distinguished British scientist, is seriously ill in London, England.

Jan Kubelik, the great violinist who visited Winnipeg this month, is under 32 years of age, fine looking and possessed of rare personal magnetism. His marriage was a romantic one. He, the son of a poor Bohemian peasant by virtue of his superb musical gifts and achievements has arisen to high estate—so high that he has secured as wife, the beautiful and wealthy Countess Czaky-Czell. They have four children, all girls and two of them twins. Mme. Kubelik accompanies her husband on the tour this season and visited Winnipeg with him.

Condition of United States Trade.

The so-called "financial stringency" which developed in New York some time ago, has swept like a great tidal wave across the continent, the scarcity of money restricting trade in all directions and in all industries. In Chicago last week there was a decline of \$63,000,000 in the volume of business transacted. Merchants, manufacturers and companies of all kinds, unable to procure currency sufficient for their needs, have been reduced to a condition of the most studied economy and the trade of the country has suffered seriously in consequence. It would seem that the unprecedented agricultural and industrial development of the past decade has outgrown the volume of money in circulation. The result has been that banks, in order to accommodate the commercial interests, have over extended credit and reduced their reserves so low that the standard of requirement authorized by the National Government in some instances has been over-reached, and further credit cannot be extended or currency paid out until the legal reserve is restored. At present \$50,000,000 in gold is being imported from Europe. The bank circulation is being increased by \$25,000,000, which together with the coinage of \$70,000,000 of gold bullion, is expected to restore the monetary equilibrium.

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.

Renew your subscription before the New Year.

SEED FAIRS.

- Saltcoats Seed Fair, December 18.
- Churchbridge, December 19th.
- Yorkton, December 20th.
- Craik, December 20th.
- Manitou, December 20th.
- 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.

English News.

Lord Carnarvon's Berkshires brought excellent prices at the recent sale. The highest figure reached was 25 guineas (\$130).

A very large business has recently grown in shipping fowls from Iceland to Sussex to be fattened for the London market. In twelve months the fatteners of Sussex have paid £5000 for carriage alone on shipments weighing 713 tons.

Lord Rothschild has just issued his statement of the milk yields of his Tring herds of Shorthorns and Red Polls for the year ending September 30th. The total for the 46 Shorthorns is 312,202 pounds of milk—an average of 6787 pounds each. The best Shorthorn yielded 11,641 pounds, and five were in the "blue ribbon" class with over 10,000 pounds.

The Red Polls averaged 6571 pounds, and only one reached the "blue ribbon" class—but this cow beat the best Shorthorn—the yield being 12,005 pounds.

"Butter by the yard" sounds very peculiar, but for generations in Cambridgeshire it has been the practice of dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard, and weighing a pound. These cylindrical rolls are wrapped in clean white cloths, and conveyed to market in long narrow baskets. Weights and scales are dispensed with, and the butter woman can, as the result of long practice, divide with a stroke of the knife a yard of butter into halves or quarters very exactly.

Cambridge "yard" butter is famed for its sweetness and purity, and the university people are the chief buyers of this curiously shaped product.

It is curious to learn in these days of "economic supply and demand" that a cow house may be a sacred temple to some people, but such is the case amongst the Todas of Nilghur in Southern India. The whole routine of daily work follows a most elaborate ritual, and only those who have been duly consecrated by fasting and mysterious rites can perform the duties of milking and buttermaking. These priests must be dairymen all their days, and the higher dignitaries are forbidden to marry.

The Hackney Horse Society is in a most flourishing condition, and will add many new prizes at the next show. The International Show of last June seems to have reinvigorated horse societies generally.

The Shorthorn Society has fixed a minimum limit of ten months for animals to be accepted as sires and dams. Some authorities urged a twelve month minimum for sires.

In this year's wheat trials at the Rothampstead Station Red Fyfe has done well, the best plot giving 36 bushels of 64 pounds weight per acre. Ordinary wheats have done badly—seven plots grouped together only giving 27 bushels per acre.

The Yorkshire trials of Canadian varieties has been disappointing.

At Rothampstead nitrate of soda has proved decidedly better than sulphate of ammonia as an artificial fertilizer, but the peculiar season must be allowed for.

Enormous and irreparable damage has been done to Scottish crops by the recent heavy rainfall. The cut grain has been soaked again and again, and much is rotten.

The loss in Forfarshire is estimated at £170,000 (\$850,000). Perthshire £164,000 (\$820,000). Fifeshire £140,000 (\$700,000), and Aberdeenshire £400,000 (\$2,000,000).

Wheat sowing in England is steadily progressing, and a large area has been sown.

Early sown wheat is looking well, but it will need every favorable factor as the soil has a great deficiency of stored heat following the unusually cool summer.

Threshing is in progress and is showing large yields of oats—in some parts of Norfolk as much as ten quarters to the acre.

Malting barley is hard to get—even the best barley districts are hardly satisfactory. Suffolk has perhaps the best malting barley.

November weather has so far been favorable for live stock. Hay and roots are both plentiful, but the high price of feeding stuffs is an obstacle to profitable feeding.

The "Times" estimate of the 1907 world's wheat crop is 391 million quarters, against 435 millions last year. This is all harvested, except in Argentina and Australia. Argentina promises excellent results, but Australia has suffered much from drought and will not have more than one to one and a half million quarters for export.

The "Statist" estimate (November 16) of wheat production and consumption to July 31st 1908, shows a deficiency of 15 million quarters.

Regarding prices the only "bear" point is the monetary crisis in America.

The quotation for No 1 Northern Manitoba is 4416 per quarter of 496 pounds now (November 20) an advance of 9d. (18 cents) on the week. Home wheat prices are practically unchanged on the week.

Official reports from India state that crop prospects are steadily growing worse. The shortage of food stocks—both wheat and rice—in many localities causes anxiety, and preparations are being made for relief measures.

The natives are demanding extravagantly high prices for the remnants of the old wheat crop.

Wheat prices in Russia are said to be approaching the famine prices of 1891. The Moscow Relief Committee is appealing for funds, as peasants will require large grants of food, grain and seed corn.

Imports of wheat in the United Kingdom in October increased in value by £2,021,000 (\$10,115,000) over last year. The total value—£3,977,700 (\$19,888,500) is the highest yet reached for one month—though the quantity has been exceeded several times. Imports were liberal from the United States, Canada, India and Australia.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

MARKETS

The mild weather of December has immensely facilitated the movement of the crop. Trade has now settled into the regular winter routine with prices fluctuating according as the news from foreign countries is bullish or bearish and the tone of the British market.

The concern of most people who are interested in the Canadian crop is that there will be enough high grade wheat available for seed and that farmers will be able to get it. Most of the stuff that has been moved so far has been of the higher grades and everyone knows that there will be a large home demand for seed.

For the past month most unsatisfactory conditions have prevailed in both local and Winnipeg markets. Within a radius of thirty miles in Manitoba prices have varied twenty-five cents for wheat of the same grade. Commission men have also come in for their share of trouble on account of the slow movement of many of the cars consigned to them.

It will require a lot of work this winter to get the low grade wheat out of the country even if there is a continuous demand from the East for it. Just how the Canadian Pacific Railway can possibly make good their assertion that they can supply 150 cars daily for the eastern movement of grain is a conundrum. The public would like to see some such a demonstration of grain moving.

Prices on the Winnipeg Market.

No. 1 hard	102
No. 1 northern	101
No. 2 northern	98
No. 3	91
No. 4	81½
No. 5	68½
No. 6	53½
Feed	44
Feed two	33½
No. 2 white oats	42½
No. 3 white oats	39½
Rejected oats	30
Flax	103

PRODUCE

Hay—Baled prairie \$9 to \$10 per ton, f. o. b., shipping point; timothy, \$13 to \$14, f. o. b., shipping point. Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c to 40c per bushel, on track Winnipeg; turnips, 30c; beets, 75c to 90c; carrots, 60c; cabbage \$1.75 per cwt. Eggs—Strictly new laid at country points, per dozen 35c; in cases, 28c. Butter—Farm dairy, 1-lb. prints, No. 1, 30c; in tubs No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c.

LIVESTOCK.

The following prices prevail at the abattoirs and stock yards for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg: Cattle—Export stock 3c; choice beef steers and heifers, per lb., 2½ to 3c; other grades in proportion; bulls per lb., 1½ to 2c. Hogs—Live, 150 to 200 lbs., per cwt., \$5; 250 to 300 lbs., per cwt., \$4.50; 300 lbs. and over, per cwt., \$4. Rough Hogs, stags, and sows taken at value. Sheep—Choice sheep, per lb., 5c; spring lambs, per lb., 5½c.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK.

Export cattle steady at \$5.00 to \$5.25; butchers' choice, \$5.00; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; light stockers, steady at \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50; steers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.20 to \$3.40; hogs, firmer; selects, \$5.40;

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Prof. Harrington, who occupied the chair of chemistry at McGill University is dead. His wife is a daughter of the late Sir William Dawson.

Mme Zola, widow of Emil Zola, the famous novelist, has been robbed of a collection of souvenirs belonging to her husband.

The Nobel prize for chemistry goes this year to Sir William Crookes of London while the literary prize will be bestowed on Rudyard Kipling.

The Patriotic Fund committee of Hamilton, Ont; have decided to erect a tablet in the new drill hall in honor of the Hamilton Soldiers who fought in South Africa.

Mr. Robert Bridgeman, the sculptor, under whom the west front of Lichfield Cathedral was restored a quarter of a century ago, was erected sheriff of Lichfield and announced his intention of presenting a statue of the King to the city.

For a collection of the various writings of Daniel Defoe, mostly first editions, uniformly bound in tree-marbled calf extra, by J. Clarke, £80 was paid at the sale of the Baring library at Sotheby's. The author's most famous work, "Robinson Crusoe," was not included.

Mrs. McLeod of Woodstock, Ont, has left in her will \$3,000 to endow a ward in the Woodstock hospital, and has directed the executors to set apart \$1,000 the income from which is to be used for the distribution of tea to the poor in the parish of Rogart, Scotland.

The sum of \$4,200 contributed by school children to the Sarah Maxwell fund will be used to add a wing to the Children's Hospital, Montreal, the wing to be known as the Sarah Maxwell Memorial. Miss Maxwell lost her life last February in an attempt to save the lives of her pupils when fire broke out in the school.

Chester Martin, the St. John Rhodes' scholar, has been awarded the Brassey studentship at Oxford, given in open competition with all who are qualified for B. A. at Oxford for research in some subject connected with the relation of Great Britain with her colonies or the history of the colonies themselves. Martin has had an exceptionally brilliant career as student.

A simple druidical stone is to be placed on the battlefield of Waterloo in memory of Victor Hugo. The inscription will be, "To Victor Hugo, Immortal Bard of Waterloo." The memorial will be dedicated toward the close of the year. A banquet will be a feature of the exercises at the hotel where the great French writer wrote the celebrated chapter in "Les Miserables," describing the battle.

The recommendation of the Methodist home secretary was approved, that two scholarships of \$150 each be awarded to two Polish students, B. Baligrodzski and J. Sosnowski, in Wesley college, Winnipeg, who are preparing for work among the Polish students. Two more scholarships, worth \$100 each, will be given to Wm. Weyman and Edmund, for work among Germans and Poles.

Edouard Belin, a young French inventor who has given numerous successful demonstrations of his system of telephography, said to-day that he is preparing an improvement to his apparatus which would permit him to telegraph

pictures by means of the ordinary submarine cable from Paris to New York. M. Belin expects to be able to give his first demonstration of this nature next spring.

Queen's University museum Kingston, Ont. has come into the possession of a valuable ethnological collection, the gift of Dr. J. P. Thompson, F. R. S., G. S., LL. D., of Brisbane, Australia. Dr. Thompson, who is one of Australia's most eminent geographers and explorers, stated that the collection was a most valuable one, as it could scarcely be duplicated at any cost.

The people of Llanelly, Wales, are pleased because by King Edward's command, the Llanelly Choral Society had the honor of appearing at Windsor Castle recently, and singing before Queen Alexandra, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Spain, and the King and Queen of Norway. The choir numbers 230 voices, both sexes being represented in about equal numbers. So great was the enthusiasm displayed in Llanelly, that £100 was readily raised to meet expenses.

Whistler is buried not in Chiswick churchyard, where Hogarth lies, but in the cemetery that adjoins it. No stone marks the grave of the artist, which is almost hidden by carefully tended flowers. A little fence of wooden trellis protects it and over fence and grave trailing ivy, geraniums and honeysuckle grow luxuriantly. The grave is beside the high wall of the cemetery and partly sheltered by a wild plum tree, overgrown just now by creepers that have sprung up close to the boundary. Beyond the wall rise ancient yew trees and the more ancient tower of Chiswick Church, but modernity asserts itself in the incessant rattling and hammering from the torpedo boat works, whose long ranges of black buildings separate these peaceful acres from the adjacent river.—London 'Morning Post.'

THE NOBEL PRIZES FOR 1907.

The Nobel prizes are donated out of a fund left at his death by Sir Alfred Nobel, the Swedish dynamite manufacturer. According to his will the income from the sum denoted to this prize fund was to be divided into five equal parts annually to be given to those persons who have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the year immediately preceding. One share each goes to the persons who have made the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry and medicine; one share to the person who has produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an "idealistic tendency;" one share to the person who has best promoted in any way the fraternity of nations.

The Swedish academies of science and literature decide who shall receive the first four prizes mentioned, but the disposal of the peace prize is determined by the Norwegian Storting. Each prize now amounts to about \$40,000. The stipulation has never been observed which confined the work to be recognized in assigning the prizes to work done during the year immediately preceding. During the seven years since the prizes were instituted the following nationalities have been represented among the winners. French eight; English and German, each seven; Dutch, Scandinavian and Swiss, each three; American, Russian, Italian, Spanish, each two; and one Austrian. President Roosevelt won the peace prize last year.

The prizes for this year have been awarded in the first four classes. The honor for the highest literary work along the lines laid down in the will goes to Rudyard Kipling, the great English author, who this past autumn received such a warm welcome to Canada. Professor Albert Michelson, of the University of Chicago, is awarded the prize for the greatest discovery in physics. His chief field of research has been light, and he has invented the most delicate mechanism for measuring called the interferometer which is capable of taking measurements with a variation of only one part in ten million. Sir William Crookes, a London man, and editor of the Chemical News and the Quarterly Journal of science, has been chosen for the prize given for chemistry. His name will live among chemists in the "Crookes' tube" of the laboratory, and the mantels on gas jets are the result of his research among rare earths. The most important discovery in the field of medicine and physiology has, in the opinion of the judges been made by Charles Louis Laveran, who, during five years residence in Algiers, discovered that the cause of malaria was the growth of a parasite in the red corpuscles of the blood. These sporulate every forty-eight hours or some multiple of that period, throwing germs and poisons into the blood and causing the paroxysms of fever.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

The last issue contained a news item mentioning the severe illness of the King of Sweden. Since that time telegraphic dispatches have announced the death of the most democratic sovereign of Europe. Perhaps no other King possessed so wide a range of accomplishments. He had always been a close student. With three brothers older than himself he had given little thought to the possibility of ever wearing a crown and devoted his time to the thorough study of languages, to music, science, literature and art. Yet at the age of forty-four death had made a path to the throne and he became King of Sweden.

As King he continued his interest in intellectual pursuits, and gave great encouragement to the schools and universities of his kingdom. His generosity made the expeditions and explorations possible that have gained renown for Sweden.

Among his own people he was greatly beloved for his unassuming manner and his simple mode of living. Any subject could have audience with him by merely presenting his name, and the people often met his majesty in the streets or in the shops making his own purchases.

His position among the European sovereigns was an enviable one. In a sense he was the arbiter of Europe, outside the great powers yet preserving the balance among them without weakening from a position which he felt to be right, an example of which is seen in his support of Great Britain during the South African war when most of the European nations were ranged against her. In 1889 he was made chief justice of Samoa on the united request of Great Britain, Germany and United States. In 1887 he appointed the fifth arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The new King—formerly Crown Prince Gustav—was born in 1858, and married Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Their eldest son was married in 1905 to Princess Margaret of Connaught, niece of the British King. The King was educated in the public schools of Stockholm and was treated exactly like his companions.

GOOD MEASURE.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

We should say that a man did indeed give "good measure," if he always took care to press it down, shake it together, and then fill up the measure again till it overflowed; as we are told to do in the text given above. But do we always give good measure? Someone said to me once, "If I wanted to get generous help for a person in real need, I shouldn't go to church members." If it is really true that church members are not as generous as others who make no profession of love to God or man, then there is something terribly wrong with our Christianity. Our Lord seems to imply that this is too often the case when He tells how the priest and the Levite passed the wounded man without offering him help, while the Samaritan—one who was despised as an outcast, and thought to be worse than a heathen—gave free and generous assistance without hope of reward.

Now, "good measure" as described in our text, is not exactly the same thing as honest measure. A man who gives light weight or short measure is dishonest, and I take it for granted that our ADVOCATE readers are not thieves. Dishonesty is not only wrong, it is also foolish, for every good business man knows that it never pays. Little acts of trickery and cheating are beneath contempt, and those who indulge in them, hoping to gain a few cents, lose dollars as a result, for other people don't care to do business with men they can't trust. God does not overlook such paltry cheating, for He has said, "Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have;" and He also declares that all that do unrighteously are "an abomination unto the Lord."

We all know how aggravating it is to have to do with people who, as Mrs. Whitney says, "borrow big, and return small." Let us see to it that when we unexpectedly run short of anything, and have to do a little neighboring, that we not only promptly return what we borrowed, but are also careful to return "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

But there is another very common way of refusing to give good measure. A man who is hired to do certain work will sometimes refuse to do a hand's turn more than he is paid for. This also is poor economy, and never pays in the long run, for "people who take pains never to do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for anything more than they do." The man who is hunting for "a pleasant job with big wages and very little to do," is likely to wait a long time before anyone wants to engage him. Mr. Froude says there are only "three ways of living—by working, begging or stealing. Those who do not work—disguise it in whatever language we please—are doing one of the other two." I suppose he means anyone who is well enough to work.

"I mean by a working man the man who takes little thought or rest, But works with all his might at his toil till he only gives of his best; Let him climb the rigging, or choke in the mine! Let him fight 'neath an alien sky, Let him dig, let him carve, or plant, or preach, God does not care, nor I!"

I think most of us would agree with Adam Bede, in thinking it mean to drop one's tools the moment the clock strikes the hour of dismissal. He says: "I hate to see a man's arms drop down before the clock's fairly struck, just as if he'd never a bit of pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone will go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Then there is another way of giving good measure. A man was once asked how it was that he had such luck in raising potatoes, for those he sold were good to the bottom of the bag—not a small or rotten one among them. He said that in picking over potatoes, if he was tempted to fill up with poor ones he always turned the transaction round, and looked at it from the buyer's point

The Quiet Hour

JEST 'FORE CHRISTMAS."

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will.
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill!
Mighty glad I ain't a girl—rather be a boy,
Without them sashes, curls an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy!
Love to chaw green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake—
Hate to take the castor-ile they give for belly-ache!
'Most all the time, the whole year round, there ain't no flies on me,
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!
Got a yeller dog named Sport, sic him on the cat;
First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at;
Gct a clipper sled, an' when us kids goes out to slide,
'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride!

And then old Sport he hangs around, so solemn-like an' still,
His eyes they seem a-saying: "What's the matter, little Bill?"
The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become
Of them two enemies of her'n that used to make things hum!
But I am so perlit an' 'tend so earnestly to biz,
That mother says to father: "How improved our Willie is!"
But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicious me
When, jest 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!
For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids, an' not for naughty boys;
So wash your face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
An' don't bust out your pantaloons, and don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "Yessum" to the ladies, an' "Yes-sur" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;
But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Jest 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

—EUGENE FIELD



BY SHADY PATHS.

Father, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Above all, we should give good measure to God. How mean and selfish it is to give only so much obedience as will save us from punishment, to make it our highest aim to be allowed to enter heaven. Did Christ measure His love for us when He gave up everything to save us? Surely His love "passeth knowledge," and who can measure its length and breadth and depth and height. As Bishop Thorold says, its "length" reaches from an eternity in the past to an eternity in the future, the "depth" is boundless as space itself, the "breadth" goes down to the vast spirit world in Hades and the "height" goes up to the throne of God. In return for such unmeasured love let us give our best love to Him, in full and generous measure, "pressed down, and shaken together, and running over!" Hope.

But sometimes when the grocery man is worried an' cross
He reaches at us with his whip, an' lar-rups up his hoss,
An' then I laff an' holler, 'Oh, ye never teched me!"
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!
Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man
I'll be a missionaryer like her oldest brother, Dan,
As was et up by the cannibals that lives in Ceylon's Isle,
Where every prospect pleases, an' only man is vile!
But gran'ma she has never been to see a Wild West show,
Nor read the life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know
That Buffalo Bill an' cowboys is good enough for me,
Except jest 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I kin be!

THE VAGRANT.

He came unto the door of Heaven,
Free as of old and gay,
"What hast thou done," the porter cried,
"That thou should'st pass this way?
'Hast fed the hungry, clothed the poor?"
The vagrant shook his head.
"I drank my wine and I was glad,
But I did not give them bread."
'Hast prayed upon the altar steps?"
"Nay, but I loved the sun."
'Hast wept?" "The blossoms of the spring
I gathered every one."
"But what fair deed can'st thou present?
Like light, one radiant beam?"
"I robbed no child of his fairy-tale,
No dreamer of his dream."
—ANNA McCLURE SHOLL
Appleton's (September).

A with over crep and leav abot A chor and fleei one L tows mos ches depl sha the mak L the wat ligh ther whic of a Si and clea yon abo hun grev moc of tall side curi tree L you soul the swis clea a l dist cool H ture you life M sucl The that pos belc and that the sort sick and tim of a that unh it: han The or a of t me, in a and lanc ever time to s with hon S ver: rels wec curi in a frier stra ne: inte

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 IX.

THE CLEARING

A little clearing, round as a wheel, with a little log house at one side of it, over which, in time, the bitter-sweet crept, and the wild clematis ran riot, and the Virginia creeper threw its leaves, red as coals in the autumn, about the doors and in at the windows.

Awakened in the morning by a chorus sung by a thousand birds and getting up to see the gray dawn fleeing silently to the westward with one faint, coral cloud in its wake.

Leaning out of an upstairs window toward the great wood, so close, almost, that one could touch its branches, and peering down in the dark depths where the aisles were lost in shadow and the gray tree-trunks ranged, the pillars in a cathedral of God's own making.

Lying awake at night, listening to the murmur of a million leaves, and watching the moving square of moonlight on the floor; or again, lying there close under the roof, upon which the rain pattered like the feet of a thousand fairies dancing.

Sitting out at the edge of the wood, and looking across the little round clearing to the billowy tree-tops beyond until the harvest moon rose above them like a great golden lantern hung in the sky, and the shadows grew long and black below, with the moonlight lying between like a rime of hoar-frost on the ground, and the tall mulleins and burmarigolds beside you mystically growing, in the curious, dream-like light, into small trees.

Listening, at such a time with your ears, and above all "with your soul," to all the noises of the night; the murmuring of the trees; the soft swishing of the corn leaves in the clearing; the chirp of the crickets at a little distance all about you; the distant, quavering whistle of a raccoon.

Have you known any of these pictures at first hand—*your* pictures, *your* experiences, not mine? If so, you have known something of our life in the little clearing.

Mayhap you have thought life in such a spot indescribably lonely. Then you have missed something that I, many as were my limitations, possessed, that tang of wildness which belongs only to Indians, and poets, and wild animals, and little birds that build deep in the woods and the fields, and which brings its own sort of happiness.

After the first keen sense of homesickness and strangeness had gone, and the memory of that dreadful time had passed, as such memories of childhood do, into the semblance of a dreadful dream, I do not think that I was ever very lonely or very unhappy in the clearing, *because* of it: There was much to do, and busy hands, as a rule, make happy hearts. Then all of the time, whether at work or at play, the sense of the proximity of the forest was never absent from me, mingling, like a rich, deep note in a chord of music, in all my thought; and, considering my love of the woodland, it was little wonder that I spent every moment, almost, of my spare time, within its border, until it came to seem like a great, sheltering mother, within whose arms I was safe, and at home.

Soon, too, I found that, if I sat very still, the little birds, and squirrels, and mice, and other soft, shy, woolly things would come, in their curiosity, quite close to me, and even, in time, established a sort of timid friendship, a shy, silent, undemonstrative friendship, it is true, and yet neither an unsatisfactory or an uninteresting one; and even when a

great girl I would go and watch for my little friends, finding that, if I were alone, I was seldom disappointed in seeing them, although, if even Miss Tring were present, they invariably failed to appear.

It was a marvel to me, too, how many things I saw which escaped Miss Tring, and how hard it was for me to get her to see exactly where they were—the tiny brown nest pasted against the bark of a tree; the little fungus, gleaming redhot from the root of a rotting stump; the small creeper flattening himself against a gnarled branch; or the head of a woodpecker peering around a bare snag to observe us.

But enough of this. Unless you have a bit of the wood's own spirit in you, you will not be interested.

As I have said, there was plenty of work to be done at the clearing; and, for my mother's sake in special, this was well. Under the necessity of "doing things to make money," and making shifts to save, her old energy came gradually back, and with it a shade of the pink to her cheeks, and a glimmer of the old peace to her eyes. As the time went on we would even hear her singing, something in a sort of low crooning, as she made the butter into pats, or knitted the stockings which she meant to exchange at Saintsbury for sugar, and tea, and warm winter clothing for us all. At last, one day, the freshly ironed, white apron made its appearance behind the kitchen door, and Miss Tring and I looked at each other jubilantly.

"I really believe," said Miss Tring, "that your mother is quite herself again."

But from the time that my father died, one marked change had come over my mother. Before that time her attitude to the Carmichaels had been a sort of indifference. My father might have his quarrels with Henry Carmichael if he chose, why should she trouble herself? From that fateful night, however, the sight of one of them, even of Dick, was enough to throw her into a wild state of nervous excitement.

"I'd like to find out about that timber," she said one day, "'n' do by it as yer father would ha' done"—poor little soul, the main care of her life now was to do as my father would have done—"but I couldn't hev' an investigation without comin' across the track o' them Carmichaels, 'n' I couldn't stand it, Peggie, I know I couldn't! I'd never come through it alive!" and the nervous flush of her cheek showed that the experiment might be a dangerous one. So the matter of the timber was let rest.

Once only did the field-sparrow trill which I recognised as Dick's come to the clearing. After that I was strictly forbidden to have anything to do with my old playmate. At first this restriction was a sore trial, but as the years went by, the memory of his comradeship, like other memories drifted off among the dreams of the past, and Dick Carmichael gradually became, as I fancied, nothing at all to me. I saw him but very seldom after coming to the Clearing, and when we met it was only to speak and pass on.

As I grew into womanhood, and, at first, somewhat to my consternation, I found that the management of the farm was gradually devolving upon me. Chris, good faithful—old Chris, was becoming "too much used up with the rheumatics," to be up with the sunrise, and to go about directing the labour of the hired help and seeing to their hiring as had been his wont; and, as his bodily powers declined, he seemed to lose confidence in his mental powers also, and began, at first, to refer every question, no

matter how trifling, to my mother.

She, however, never accustomed to pronouncing upon momentous matters, and having developed all her business capacity in the line of small economies, was, upon each occasion, so genuinely distressed to know which course would be the better to follow, and so fearful of taking a wrong one, that, from the very beginning, she called upon me to express my opinion in the matter, and with such ostensible relief that before long even I recognised that she had become only the figure-head of the little establishment, and I the acting manager.

Almost daily such little dialogues as the following occurred with un-failing regularity.

"Peggie, my dear, Chris wishes to know which it 'ud be best to hev'—oats or barley—put in the hill field."

"Which do you think, mother?"

"Gracious sakes' alive, how do I know Yer father alwus attended to sich things, 'n' with all the work o' that big house to attend to how could I be botherin' my head. Dear, dear! To think I'd ever come to hev' to see about the like, 'n' maybe go wrong 'n' lose! Really, Peg, ye'll hev' to go over to Adam Might 'n' talk to *him* about it."

So I would set off and discuss the matter with Adam Might with all the gravity of an old farmer, and all the anxiety of a novice.

On my return I would, perhaps, say, "Mother, Mr. Might thinks we should have a root-crop out in that field this year."

"Of course, of course," my mother would respond, with an air of recovering something that had slipped her memory. "How stupid of us, Peggie! I might ha' known that yer father 'd ha' put roots in turnips 'n' mangels, 'n'—'n'—potatoes."

In time it dawned upon me that books on agriculture might be of value, and so, upon the very first opportunity, I procured some at Saintsbury. After that I was never in want of occupation, and, much to my surprise, found out how very interesting chapters on tillage and drainage, corn-culture and rotation of crops may be, provided one's interest in such subjects is thoroughly aroused. Burroughs says you must have the bird in your heart before you can find him in the bush; and again, you must have the trout in your heart before you can get it on your hook. I am very sure that as soon as I got the farm in my heart I found the interest in it on my hook—aye and the profit too, for although we made some mistakes and were compelled to move slowly, it was a proud day to me to find that some of my very own suggestions had proved "paying."

"I tell you what," Mrs. Might said one day, sitting up very erectly in her chair, and beaming upon me, while she tapped her smelling-salts bottle, "the way Peggie's handlin' things around here's a credit to her. It was only last night I heard my man Adam say, Peg Mallory's goin' to make more money with her brains than half the men in the township is with brains 'n' hands too." That's what he said, Mrs. Mallory, sure 's my name 's Amanda Might, I alwus knew what she'd come to, Mrs. Mallory—shaking her forefinger impressively—"n' ye see I wasn't mistook."

My mother looked at her mystified.

"Oh yes," she said, "Peg's a great help to me. It's a hard thing 'er a woman to hev' a farm to manage when her husband's gone, 'n' her help 's gettin' too old to be what he used to be. But Peg 's been a great help; I must say that."

And it was a great joy to me to hear my mother say so, and to know that she appreciated my efforts.

For me, it is true, there was much worry in all this head farming and fussing with hired help; but it is to be much doubted if we ever do anything that is of much real value without finding some sort of hardship in it and after all it is just such hardships that bring the keenest satisfaction. I should have liked to have gone to school longer, and my having to give up so soon, especially when Gay Torrance went off to "Miss Vincent's School for Girls" in Saintsbury, and Hud Jamieson to study medicine, was, for a time, a source of keen disappointment. But there was no possibility of my having such opportunities, so I had to content myself with determining to read and study in the evenings, as Dick Carmichael, so I heard, was doing, with the assiduity characteristic of him.

As for Chris he seemed often filled with a sort of vague unrest which betrayed that, after all, his mental weakness was the result of bodily infirmity rather than of the approach of senility. Old age, as a rule, comes on with a gentle gliding, like the waters of a great quiet river which pass imperceptibly out into the bosom of the calm, deep lake; and so we see contented old men and women, puttering about, busying themselves with small tasks, and cheating themselves with the sweet delusion that they are just as energetic and able to accomplish as ever they were.

But Chris sometimes sat moodily, without a word to say; or, if he spoke at all, in a tone of gentle complaint.

"Aye, Peggie" he said to me once, when I came in all aglow from a tramp over the farm, "ye're young and strong 'n' it's right fer ye to rejoice in yer strength. Aye, I've been through it—dropping into that low tone of far-away reminiscence—"I've seen the rosy skies, 'n' the sunrises 'n' sunsets all light, 'n' the storms jist outcries o' strength, makin' ye exult in life 'n' the power to rise beyond them. But now I'm old, 'n' already, the heavens is gray, 'n' the steady clouds lowerin', 'n' jist a little streak o' light on the far skyline to show that there's light, 'n' youth, 'n' strength waitin' yet. It 'll be a glad endin', but the waitin' 's long."

"But Chris," I said, "you are not yourself now. You 'll be well again, and able to go about, and then you'll not find the time so wearisome."

"Aye," he said, "I'd like to be o' some real use again."

"You've done so much, Chris. You ought to be satisfied to take a bit of a rest."

"Aye," looking about the clearing "I've turned the mulleins 'n' thistles to corn 'n' 'taties, 'n' the rest o' the farm didn't go back neither. But dash it, Peg"—with a spurt of the old spirit—"it's all the harder to sit here with one's foot in a sling!"

It was Miss Tring, however, who was my real stay and inspiration through all this time of stumbling and proving. She was one of those whose good acts it is not easy to tick off like beads in a rosary. So quiet and gentle was she that, indeed, it is hard to tell just how and wherein she influenced those about her; yet I do know that whenever she was near I was never wholly discouraged, and that my best thoughts and firmest steps have almost invariably been due, directly or indirectly, in some way, to her. Her name was Violet, but often, I thought, it would have been more appropriately "Hope."

(To be continued.)

Ingle Nook

WHAT HOUSEKEEPERS HAVE DISCOVERED.

Heat the clothes pins in the oven in winter. It will save your fingers.

Equal parts of linseed oil and vinegar makes an excellent polish for oil cloths or linoleums.

Canned fruit or vegetables will be improved in flavor if poured out of the can into an earthen or china dish an hour or two before you want to use them.

The best way to remove any sort of a spot from a tablecloth is to place a bowl under the spot and draw the cloth over it, so there is little dip in the centre. Then pour boiling hot water over it and it will be found when the spot is dry that the stain has entirely disappeared.

To bake potatoes quickly boil them first in salted water for ten minutes and then put them in the oven.

To prevent leaking stove pipes. Take the first or second pipe above the stove out, and take it to a tinsmith. Get him to cut a hole in the middle about three inches in diameter. Now get him to put a band around this pipe, five inches wide, with a hole in it same as in the pipe. Now use this as a damper; when you shut the stove damper, open the pipe damper. This will let the air in from the room, and stop the trouble at once.

To prevent new lamp chimneys from cracking, place them in a pot filled with cold water; add a little salt; boil well but slowly over the fire.

Rubber bands are most useful for keeping sleeves out of the way when doing housework. Pull your sleeves up as far as you want them to go, and put the bands round your arms over the sleeves.

When ironing set your hot iron on a clean brick instead of on the ordinary iron stand. The brick retains heat and keeps the iron from cooling off so quickly.

To sweeten strong butter, melt and skim, then put into it a piece of toast, browned but not burnt, and let it remain two or three minutes.

SIMPLE HOME REMEDIES.

Camphorated oil for sore throats and stiffness to be applied externally is made by heating half a pint of sweet oil and pouring it over an ounce of gum camphor in a bottle.

Equal quantities of glycerine, rose-water and spirits of camphor is said to be soothing for chilblains. Mix the ingredients well during the making and always shake the bottle before applying to the chilblains.

Every housewife should understand that onions are a kind of all-round general medicine. A solid red onion eaten at bedtime will, by the next morning break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If any one would take an onion and mash it so as to secure all the juice in it he would have almost remarkable smelling substance that would quiet the most nervous person. The strength of this substance inhaled for a few minutes will dull the sense of smell and quiet the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion.

Cough Candy.—Take two tumblers. In one place a gill of whole flaxseed; fill the other with broken bits of slippery elm bark. Fill both tumblers with boiling water, and leave standing for two hours. In a saucepan place one and one-half pounds of best brown sugar. Strain into it through muslin all the liquid from the two tumblers. Put on the fire and boil, stirring constantly until the candy seems on the point of turning back to sugar. Pour out quickly onto buttered plates, and break into small pieces when cold.

Sleepless nights may be averted by one or other of the following simple remedies: Hot milk, which, however, should not be boiled—if taken

the last thing at night will be found to induce sleep very readily. An onion, either raw or well boiled, is most efficacious. The disagreeable taste may be taken away by eating a little sugar after it, or some parsley, or a pinch of dry tea. Though it is usually considered unwise to take fruit late at night, the apple is an exception to the rule, and may be eaten with impunity, for it is easily digested, and is an excellent cure for wakefulness. A hot bath taken the last thing before retiring will also be found beneficial.

If a lamp should be overturned don't attempt to put out the flames with water, for it will simply spread it. Instead, throw flour, sand, garden earth, or salt, any of which will have the desired effect.

Linseed Tea is a valuable recipe when children have troublesome coughs. Pour two quarts of boiling water on one ounce of whole linseed and twelve drachms of liquorice root sliced. Add a few slices of lemon rind. Let this stand in a covered jug for six hours, and then strain for use and sweeten to taste.

A PRETTY CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Dear Dame Durden:—I thought I would call again this afternoon for a short chat, and a little information. We have taken the Farmer's Advocate for over a year, and have found a great many good and useful hints in all parts of the book. I always like to turn to the Nook pages to find some new recipes, and find them very good.

I am watching for Grannie's chat in every issue. I hope she has not forsaken us altogether, and that we will soon hear from her again.

Christmas will soon be here, and I suppose there are a great many Christmas gifts being made. Here is an easy way to make a very pretty frame for a small photo: Take a piece of card board and cut it either round or in a heart shape, being sure to have it large enough not to cover the picture. Cut the card board about a half-inch or an inch wide, then take a strip of wadding and place it on the card board.

Have crepe tissue-paper of any color you wish and cut it in strips about an inch wide. Roll around the wadding and card board not tight and just lap over a little each time around; then after you have gone all around fasten the ends.

Take any kind of paste and place the photo on the frame and paste, then put a piece of paper on the back of this to hold the photo firm. A bow of ribbon can be placed on at the top where the tissue-paper meets, to hide it. Then lay it away for two or three hours to dry.

Can you or any of the chatters tell me which is the most profitable, chickens, or turkeys, in this country? I am afraid I am taking up too much of your time so must stop by wishing both you and the chatters a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

A Western Maiden.

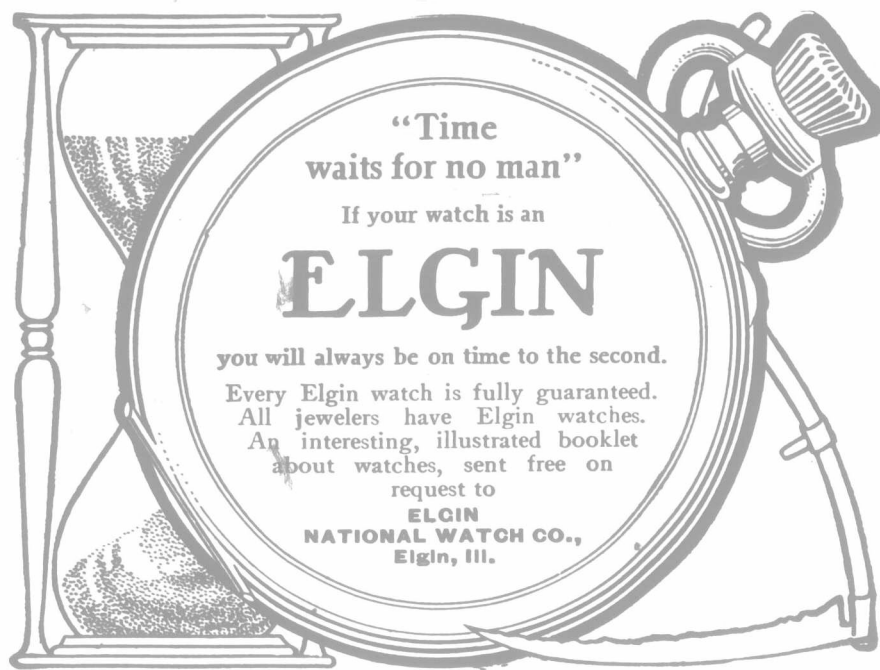
THE FIRST WINTER OUT.

Dear Dame Durden:—I saw Mother of-Four asking for Scripture Cake. I thought I would send it sometime ago when some one asked for it before but I put it off because I hardly knew how to write to your Ingle Nook.

Surely no one would mind reading of your holiday; to me it was all pleasure. I have never taken that trip. This is my first winter out West and I am wondering if I will like it well enough to stay.

I hope the cake will not come too late for the church social.

Another English Girl.
(Some one else sent that recipe in before yours came, so I do not repeat it, but we are glad you have broken the ice at last, and hope you will visit us often. We are conceited



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enough to think that frequent calls on the Ingle Nook will help to make you "like the West well enough to stay" D. D.)

SCOTCH LASSIE'S BREAD.

Dear Dame Durden:—Just a few minutes to spare before going to see a sick neighbor, to send you some new recipes with the hope that they will be found useful. The bread recipe is a dandy; no bother about keeping it warm at night. You set it in the morning warming the flour well, and warming the yeast to a little higher temperature than new milk. Do not add any water. Knead it right down pretty stiff; set in a warm place; when light mould into loaves. Half of the amount of yeast given in the recipe will make thirteen loaves.

Scotch Lassie.

FARM LIFE THE NICEST OF ALL.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading with interest the letters on your page, of the Farmer's Advocate, for some time, and find some of them very interesting, as well as instructive.

I have read your letter telling us of your holiday and trip to the Coast and feel sure you must have enjoyed your vacation. I think you have given us a very good description of the scenery on your journey, and of the different places you visited.

When flying machines are a success and more common we may all be able to take the trip and see the Garden of Canada, but I think, since already so many have gone there, and more still are going continually, that the place will be overcrowded before we get started.

I live on the farm three or four miles from a thriving little town in south-eastern Saskatchewan. I like farm life and think it is the nicest life after all, for although the work is hard for a short season of the year, we have a good rest in winter. But I have always lived on a farm, so this accounts for my love for it, being

raised on it and then five years ago marrying a farmer.

Some time ago in one of the letters some member mentioned Scripture Cake. I forget who it was, but I would like to get the recipe if that member will kindly send it, and have it printed in our page, (I say "our" page; although I have never written before, I generally read it) I see another member asking for the same recipe, so there is more than one looking forward to seeing it in print. I will be very grateful for it, as I am quite a hand at making cake, and like to get all the recipes I can and I think it must be very nice by its name.

I see where "I-am-a-Bee" asks for a recipe for Pea-nut sandwich. I think likely what she means is made with pea-nut butter, as I have had some spread with it which were very nice. I have not heard of any one making it at home, but this was bought in bottles ready for sandwich. I don't know if it can be got at the little country stores, but it is for sale in the large stores in the city.

Well, as this is a pretty long letter for a beginner, I will draw it to a close at once wishing the chatters and yourself every success.

Nightingale.

(Home made pea-nut butter is easily made and is nicer than what you buy. Grind freshly roasted peanuts in the meat-chopper or coffee mill. Add a little sugar, a pinch of mustard, salt to taste and enough vinegar to make a stiff paste. Keep in little glass jars in a cool place.

You will have seen the Scripture Cake" recipe before this, so I will not repeat it. Write to "our" page again when you have time.

D. D.

By a mistake a signature was omitted from one of the Ingle Nook letters in the issue of November, 27th, so that our members could not know that it was "Puss" who wrote the bright little message and sent the recipe for Scripture Cake.

EE  EE

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SELECTED RECIPES.

For Hermit cookies use two cupfuls of light brown sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of chopped raisins floured, four eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda in two table-spoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, two cupfuls of flour, and one cupful chopped nuts. Drop from a spoon far apart in a shallow tin, and bake in a quick oven.

Corn-meal Pancakes.—One cup sour milk, half a teaspoon soda one teaspoon milk, half a teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, one beaten egg, flour and corn meal, mixed half-and-half, to make a thin batter.

Almond Macaroons.—Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, and whip into them half a cupful of powdered sugar, one-quarter of a pound of almond paste, crumbled fine, half a teaspoonful of corn starch, and five drops of essence of bitter almonds. Drop by the spoonful on butter paper, and bake in a hot oven. If you cannot get almond paste, pound blanched almonds fine.

Molasses Candy.—One cup of sugar, two cups of molasses, one teaspoonful of vinegar, butter the size of a nutmeg; boil ten minutes, stirring constantly; when sufficiently cool pull and make into sticks.

Cream Candy.—To every pound of white sugar add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half tea cup of water, and set over a slow fire. Occasionally drop some of the mixture in cold water; when it hardens it is done enough. Pour on some flat surface; put in a few drops of flavoring; let it stand a few minutes; then pull until white, and make into sticks; do not stir while boiling.

Chicken Pie.—Cut at every joint a pair of young chickens. Lay them in a cool place while making a gravy of the pinions, necks and feet, scalding and skinning the feet before putting them with the rest over the fire, covering deep with cold water and bringing slowly to the boil. Cook until the flesh is in rags, and the liquor reduced by one-half. Strain, season highly with onion juice, salt and pepper, thicken with browned flour and let the gravy get cold. Meanwhile, arrange the chicken in a bake dish, lay among the pieces either well seasoned forcemeat balls, no larger than marbles, made of bread crumbs and hard-boiled yolks, bound with a raw egg or canned mushrooms. Fresh mushrooms are better if available. Put in a cupful of cold water. Cover with a good crust, half an inch thick, and bake for an hour and a half. Tie a piece of stout paper over the pie to keep it from browning too quickly. Remove this at the end of an hour, draw the pie to the door of the oven, fit a funnel into a slit left in the centre of the crust, and pour in all the gravy it will hold. Do this very quickly. Shut up the oven and leave the pie in until done. Remove the paper ten minutes before the time is up, and brown lightly.

Mother's Apple Pie.—Make the usual pie pastry, using two cups of flour, half a cup of shortening, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a little cold water. Spread a layer of paste over a large pie plate, then fill the dish with sliced apples, rounding the apples up high; dredge lightly with salt, add about three tablespoonfuls of cold water, and fit on an upper crust in which a few slits have been made. Let bake about twenty-five minutes. Run a knife between the two crusts, at the edge, to separate the crusts, and lift off the upper crust. To the apple add about a cup of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two or three tablespoonfuls of butter, and a generous grating of nutmeg. Mix the apple and seasonings thoroughly, but without disturbing the under crust. Spread the apple evenly over the crust. Set the upper crust in place and serve at once with sugar and cream. (Cooking School Magazine)

GOOD BABIES:

WRITTEN FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE BY EVELYN M'CORMICK.

A healthy baby, if well fed and cared for, is always happy and good tempered. But, like his elders, he is wilful and wants his own way. On his mother's training and management will depend his habits good or bad, so instead of "good baby" we might well say "good mother."

Baby is a staunch conservative and strongly objects to changing his little ways; and since he begins to form habits just as soon as he is born, it is never too early to begin his education. Punctuality and method are essential to his well being, and a great saving of trouble to his mother. Therefore let him be regularly fed at stated intervals, which should be strictly adhered to,—never feed him too soon just to keep him quiet. He does not cry for hunger till meal times. And surely it would be a poor reward for his amiability to keep him waiting for his dinner because he is "so good, bless him!" The interval between meals should be 2 hours at first, increasing by half an hour every two months, so that at six months old he would go 3 1/2 hrs. He will need feeding once during the night up to that age. Colic, feverish attacks, diarrhoea, convulsions, all come from over-feeding and giving other than his natural food. To keep Baby well, feed regularly at the right hours, and nothing but breast milk till 9 months of age. If never fed within the 2 hours, he will wake to the minute, and keep better time than the clock.

A whole bath is the only way to wash a young baby, though it is sometimes a trial to an inexperienced mother. My advice to such is to go steadily on, taking no heed to his squeals, and after a few days she will not feed so awkward and Baby will not object so strongly. On no account let her be persuaded to give him a drink to stop his cries. Rest assured he will demand it again at the same stage of his toilet the following day, and a bad habit will thus be commenced.

The bath should be given at the same hour every morning, as early as convenient, and about half an hour before his feeding time. The great thing, of course, is to make the process as short and comfortable for the poor mite as we can. Have the room nicely warm, the clothes aired and laid out in the order they are to be put on, diapers folded, pins, powder, soap, and all to hand; lastly the water, soft if possible and at the temperature of new milk. Test the water with the bare elbow, the skin of the hand not being sufficiently sensitive to heat. A large flannel apron should be worn by the mother so as not to chill his little pink body when the damp towel is removed. When all is quite ready, and not before, Baby may be taken up. The secret of washing him without friction is to have a large sop-cloth, pretty wet and soppy, soaped well till lathered all over. (There should be no need to wet and soap another time.) This will slip softly and easily all over him and into the folds of his limbs without any rubbing of the tender skin. Hold very firmly when lifting him in or out of the bath; little babies are very nervous, and fear is the cause of much crying. If he does not like the water, rinse him off and take him out at once. A large, soft Turkish towel is the best to dry him on. Powder should be used in moderation as it tends to clog the pores—just a little in the folds of the skin to ensure dryness is all that is required. Never set a young babe up while dressing him, and turn him over as little as possible. If there is any difficulty in putting on the binder so that it will keep smoothly in place, better leave it off. It is not necessary after the navel is healed and may be the cause of much discomfort. As he lies face downward put on his shirt, lay the folded diapers across his back, then the long petticoat, tuck each garment in well at the sides and turn baby and clothes over together. A little practice makes one quite skilful in keeping all properly in place. Fasten all up

quickly and neatly, slip the gown up over the feet, and baby is ready for his breakfast and a long sleep.

Never allow soap or water to get into the ears; they and the nose should be cleansed afterwards with the corner of a damp cloth.

The patch of scurf that often appears on a child's head can be easily washed off with soap and water if it has been well greased the night before.

It is not necessary to give Baby a clean outfit every day, but nothing that is taken off should be put on again. The best way is to keep two suits going at once, and put them on alternately. The clothes can then be properly aired, and any spots washed out on the tail of the skirt or the neck of the gown. The binder should always be clean or it will wrinkle up.

Sleep is of the greatest importance to Baby's well-being, and a young infant should sleep twenty hours out of the twenty-four. He should be laid down as soon as he is fed, never rocked or nursed when asleep. No baby expects to be rocked unless he is taught the habit; it is not good for him and takes up a great deal of time once he has become accustomed to it. In summer Baby should sleep alone at night from the beginning, but in winter, if he cannot be kept warm enough by himself, a thin pillow should be placed lengthwise in the bed between the parents to lay him on. This will keep him on a level with them with his head outside the clothes, and prevent his breathing the impure air of the inside the bed. It is also a safeguard against overlying, a very common and sad accident.

The older he grows the longer he will be awake; but one long sleep in the middle of the day should be insisted on up till two and a half years, or until he has cut all his first teeth. A box on four legs makes a good cot. Most cradles are too near the floor, a draughty place at all times and dangerously so in winter. Only a light covering is needed in the day; Baby is fully dressed and must not be kept too warm. The head shawl should not be worn in bed. The cradle mattress, pillow, blanket, etc., should be daily spread in the sun and air for an hour, when fine.

Baby will require changing every two hours, after each meal. Put enough on to keep his clothes dry. Wet clothes are not good for the baby any more than for older folks, yet nothing is more common than to see a baby wet through. A tiny baby should not have too much between his legs, but an extra diaper, folded lengthwise, may be wrapped round after the manner of the petticoat. Habits of cleanliness can be taught at a very early age. As soon as the mother can attend to him herself she should hold him out each time he is changed, keeping a small vessel handy for the purpose. As a rule the position is sufficient. The spine and head must be carefully supported. At six months old he will be able to tell what he wants; at nine or ten months diapers may be left off altogether. Little drawers should always be worn when diapers are discarded, for a child of that age sitting and crawling on the floor is very apt to catch cold. There is a triangular pattern which buttons in front after the manner of a diaper, the corner being brought up between the legs and fastened with one button, which is very quickly undone.

The first few months of his life baby should be kept quiet, and not excited by overmuch talking, chattering or tossing. Still even a month old baby needs exercise. Turn him face downward over a pillow and see him rise his head for a minute; then, bob it goes down, only to be raised again! Or leave his diapers unspurred for a while, and let him stretch and sprawl in a warm place. After two months or so, he may be propped up with pillows, just for a few minutes at first. Not until seven months old should he be allowed to sit without the support of a cushion, or serious injury may result to

his spine. When changing him for the night spend a few minutes in gently massaging his body. Begin at the feet and rub up his legs, rub round and across over the bowels, then turn him over and rub his back up and down and across. Baby will greatly enjoy it and sleep more soundly afterwards.

In summer baby will be much outdoors as a matter of course, but it must not be forgotten that he needs fresh air just as much in cold weather. There are many calm sunny days in winter when it will do him good to be taken out; do not let him miss one of them. He should always be carried for he needs the warmth of another person's body. A big heavy child can be easily carried pick-a-back for quite a long while and a large shawl wrapped round both him and his bearer will aid in supporting him as well as in keeping him warm. When the weather is too bitter to permit of going out, the room must be aired frequently during the day, with a screen placed round the cradle to keep off the draught.

Teething and weaning are natural processes, and need not be the bogies most mothers make them out to be. Attacks of fever and fretfulness during teething are mostly caused by over-feeding, or giving tastes of all sorts of indigestible food. If these indiscretions are avoided the teeth will come without anyone knowing. When there is a plentiful supply of breast milk nothing else should be given till the ninth month. Begin with one meal a day of bread and milk, or gruel made of fine oatmeal, or barley flour. Increase gradually to three meals four hours apart, lessening the breast milk accordingly to a drink morning and evening. As soon as the child can drink from a cup, substitute cows' milk made just warm with hot water. At eleven months weaning should be an accomplished fact.

Those babies who have had the nipple stuffed into their mouths whenever they opened them to yell, are naturally hard to wean. No one likes to hear a baby crying; but is it not absurd to see a big child able to walk, given the breast because he bumps his head? In our own young days we were apt to say that "a good cry" did us good. May be Baby feels the same. Anyway, it is an excellent exercise, expanding the lungs and letting oxygen into the blood, so do not rush to pick him up or rock the cradle the moment he squeaks. Baby is an intelligent being, and it does not take him long to find out that crying brings those privileges. Instead, speak to him in soothing tones; he will learn to listen for your voice, and lie happily looking about him. I wonder so many people object to letting a baby suck his thumb. The act of sucking is certainly soothing to the little fellow's nerves, and the babe who is allowed to indulge his natural instinct is generally good tempered and his troubles are soon comforted.

Of course Baby needs a little romp and frolic sometimes. When mother's work is over and she has leisure to sit down, Baby's hour has arrived. Then, how he will enjoy the little dance on her lap! What crows and capers mark this hour so long looked forward to! Let nothing interfere with this one hour. Don't disappoint the wee boy who will expect and wait for it. Never be too tired and worried to play his favourite games. Indeed one is all the brighter for a romp with the baby; it is hardly possible to feel dismal when "piggy goes to market," or "Baby trots to town."

FOR CHRISTMAS GRACE.

I ax de Lawd for Chris'mas grace
Ter sen' dese chillun some;
But dar's no chimbley ter de place,
How Santy Claus gwine come?
I wonders whar we all so po',
Ef he'll come knockin' at de do'?

In dey sweet sleep de chillun stir—
Dey heals de bells in town; ze
I wish we had a chimbley fer
De ef man ter come down!
You see whar we all so po'!
Dat de Lawd he knockin' at de do'!

—L. S. J. (13)

Children's Corner

A FINE LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never seen a letter from Little Manitou. There is a Lake of this name about four miles from where we live. The water in it is quite salt. It is sixteen miles long and only two miles wide at the widest place.

I came here with my mother and father and brother in April, 1906. We lived in Brandon two years, before we came here.

We never lived on a farm before, but we all enjoy farm life very much. We have a section of land. My father and brother have each a homestead, and a half-section that we bought. The Grand Trunk Pacific runs about two miles from here.

We had no school for sixteen months after we came here, but we have a fine school now. It is a frame building painted white, with drab trimmings. The furnishings are all new, and up to date. Our teacher's name is Mr. C— I am in the Senior III Book and can work fractions.

I have for pets a black cat and two kittens, and two dogs, called Rover and Sport. We are great friends. Sometimes the cat and dogs meet me when I am coming from school. I have a mile to go.

We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since August, 1905. We could not get along without it.

Sask. (a) ELMER CROSS. (11)

SHORT AND SWEET.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I am nine years old and can play the violin and piano. We have twenty-eight little pigs, six horses and twenty-six head of cows. We are milking six cows now.

Alta. (b) FLORENCE BROWN. (9)

ALL ABOUT A MANITOBA TOWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write and tell about Oak Lake. It was incorporated last July. There are three grocery stores, two hardware stores, a post office, an old station, and they are building a new station. There are two butcher shops, two bakeries, a laundry, a furniture store, two restaurants, a harness shop, and two blacksmith shops. Besides this there is a tailor shop, a jeweller's shop, a millinery store, a drug store, a bookstore, barber shop, Merchants' Bank, two livery stables, printing office, coal and wood yard, hotel, a new gaol, four churches, a three story school, two lumber yards, four elevators and a mill.

Man. (b) CLIFFORD GORDON.

THRESHING IS OVER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is quite a long time since I wrote a letter to the Children's Corner, so I thought I would



LEADING A CAT-AND-DOG LIFE.

SIXTY LITTLE PIGS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, and I hope it will be a success. I like reading the letters very much. I am nine years old and in the third reader. I like our teacher very well. We live on a farm of 116 acres. We have two horses and six cows. Our horses names are Flossie and Dolly. We have sixty little pigs and five large ones.

B.C. (b) FLORENCE MAC. (9)

HAVING FINE SKATING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Club. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a year and I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. We have not had much snow but are having fine skating. I am fourteen years of age and am in the fourth reader. Well, I guess I will close now, wishing the ADVOCATE every success.

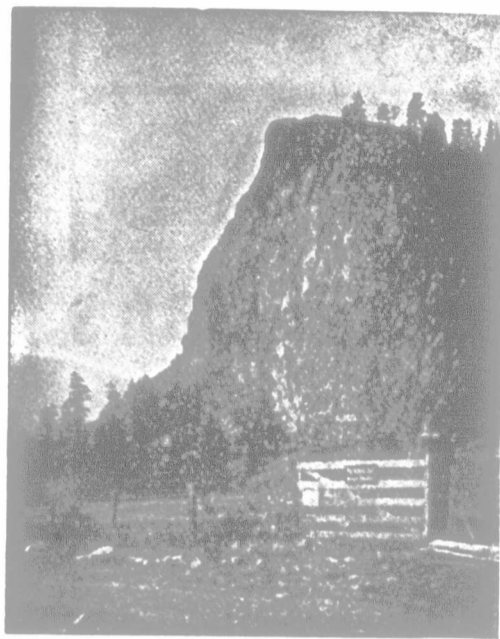
Sask. (b) ELSIE THEOPHOLD. (14)

write one again. The weather is not very pleasant just now, it is so cold in the day time and in the nights too. Some mornings it is rather cold to walk to school. Our teacher left at summer vacation but we got another one. Her name is Miss H.—and we all like her very much.

I saw Kitty Allen's drawing in the ADVOCATE and thought it was done very nicely. I can draw some things nicely too, but not very many. I never did very much drawing at school until lately. I think it would be fine if some of the other members would draw something else for the Children's Corner.

We had the threshing machine at the first of the month, but we only had it one day for we haven't very much grain this year, only 750 bushels, but what we have is good. We had a large crop of potatoes and were going along while taking them out of the ground. Papa is drawing them to the wagon now while the rest are good.

Man. (b) LILLIAN EVANS. (10)



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The Chrysanthemum

Queen of Autumn! floral queen of the fast waning year.
Thy bright glowing blossoms seem to gladden and cheer;
Thy many hued, many formed florets look gladsome and gay,
Floral stars, sent to brighten the gloom of November's dull day.

Though your glowing petals may fade, as Xmas draws near,
And you brilliant blossoms droop, ere the New Year is here,
Yet midst the holly bright and Yule Tide's festive scene
Sweet memories of thy beauty still linger, bright Autumn Queen.

From the extreme north-east of Asia, westward and southward through China and Japan, in almost all the countries of Europe, as well as in Northern Africa and Asiatic Turkey, and even in Kamtschatka, and on the almost barren steppes of Northern Siberia, some representative of the genus *chrysanthemum* is found growing wild. In our own country and at least as far south as Mexico, some one or other of its species is indigenous to particular localities. The Ox Eye Daisy or *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* being the commonest type in Northern America.

We are indebted to China and Japan for the original types of the beautiful cultivated specimens of these lovely autumn flowers that we now have. In these Eastern countries mentioned, the chrysanthemum was cultivated for many centuries before they were introduced to European floriculture. In China and Japan both these flowers have for ages been prominently associated with the numerous fetes and festivals common to these countries. In Japan particularly, their flowers are used even now in enormous quantities in the make-

up of floral devices and emblems used in different forms of hero-worship, such as the building of figures representative of their greatest mythological and historic characters. The best and most skilful artists of these Eastern lands have also for many years, been employed in representing the beautiful forms and the gorgeous many tinted shades of chrysanthemums in their illustrated books, in fabrics of silk and similar material, and on their quaint, unique and artistic style of pottery. The chrysanthemum is the natural floral emblem of Japan and much in evidence at their natural fetes and festivals, emblematic of a highly cultured and aesthetic taste.

It is now upwards of two centuries ago since the first types of Chinese chrysanthemums were introduced into England, but it is only a few years over the one century mark, since the more improved type of the Queen of Autumn was first brought to Europe from its native haunts. The Royal Botanical garden at Kew is credited with receiving the first of the large flowering Chinese type of chrysanthemum. These early types were at best but poor representatives of even the smallest of our exhibition varieties at the present time. It was not until as late as 1860 that the original types of the present grand specimens of Japanese chrysanthemums were introduced from the town of Ak-saw-sax in Japan by Mr. Robert Fortune, a famous plant collector, to whom we are deeply indebted for the introduction of many beautiful species of plants from these far Eastern lands.

The development of the chrysanthemum since the introduction of these new types in 1860 has been very rapid, many new features of sub-types of the original have been added to the list. Mr.

Salter of London, England, and his successor, Mr. Forsyth, were two of the principal improvers from seedlings of these new Japanese types. The latter gentleman was only a few years ago still interested in the development of this autumn flower at Otago, New Zealand. French floists, as well as flower-lovers in other lands, have done much towards the development of new varieties of this popular flower. Our American friends have also during the last few years introduced many new and beautiful seedling varieties. And last but not by any means least, as far as quality of flower is concerned, several of the grandest exhibition varieties now grown owe their origin to the art and genius of Canadian florists. Foremost in this respect is Mr. Miller Bracondale, near Toronto, who raised the variety known as "Timothy Eaton" as well as others of equal merit, all of which have already gained a world wide reputation and importance. Some grand and massive blooms of the "Timothy Eaton" variety were on exhibition at the recent Fruit, Flower, and Honey Show held in Toronto, as well as other varieties of Canadian origin.

The improvement in the feathered or hairy type of chrysanthemum seems to offer the best inducements for experiments in this respect, as they are doubtless destined to become favorites with the flower-loving public generally. A stout, strong, flowering stem, and a more robust constitution generally are the main essentials required in the feathered type of the flower to make them still more attractive and ornamental. In the matter of color there is still a place for new varieties, for although we have an almost innumerable list of colors and shades to select from, there is still room for a good violet, or a good scarlet chrysanthemum, to say nothing of a blue, of which latter color we have far too little among our cultivated garden plants. Some of the newer varieties which I shall mention later on have a slight shading of blue showing in their magenta colored petals, but the shading is very slight, and only seen under certain conditions of light and development of flowers. Floricultural records quote instances of blue and violet chrysanthemums having been grown in Eastern lands, but so far none of them have reached us; possibly the coloring was only of a temporary nature, and caused by the use of mineral or chemical matter to the roots of the plants, or climatic conditions may possibly affect the color. Illustrative of the great progress, however, is the development of the chrysanthemum since its introduction.

At an exhibit of these flowers held in London, England, a few years ago, a flower of the original type received at Kew Gardens in 1795 was placed on exhibition along side some of the giant specimens of recent introduction. The size of the original type was as nearly as possible the size of a twenty-five cent piece, while some of the modern varieties measured from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter; an apt and instructive lesson on what can be attained by a careful selection of type, combined with intensely high culture, and the scientific cross fertilization of improved types of flowers. Still there is room for variety in habit, form and color before the almost phantom pinnacle of perfection of plant life is reached, so as to suit all tastes and requirements.

In connection with this feature of chrysanthemum culture more especially during the past three or four years, more attention has been given to the various points that combine to make an ideal type of plant and flower. Instead of striving to secure varieties having abnormally large flowers, borne on stems of almost telegraph-pole height as was the custom a few years ago, the aim of the plant lover is now to secure beauty of form and color, but also to secure plants of a naturally



BEN WELLS.

dwarf compact habit, with stems sturdy and strong enough to carry its burden of bright florets boldly and prominently from the main stem of the plant. Since the attack of the destructive disease

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Zam-Buk also cures cuts, chapped hands, ulcers, burns, sore legs, abscesses, poisoned wounds, boils, eczema and all skin troubles. Rubbed well in it is a splendid embrocation for rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica, etc. 50c a box of all druggists and stores, or postpaid on receipt of price from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for \$1.25.



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MARK TWAIN'S DOG.

Mark Twain is immensely popular with the farmers living around Quarry Farm, his summer home near Elmira, New York. He and his neighbors exchange experiences, and both profit thereby. The genial humorist tells of one farmer who purchased a hunting-dog that was highly recommended to him by a man who did not seem particularly reluctant about parting with it. When the dog was delivered, the farmer looked it over with considerable misgivings. It seemed shy and bashful,

and hardly the animal it was cracked up to be.

Anxious to give it a trial, however, he took it out shortly afterwards, and, as the luck would have it, ran across a fox. The dog took after the fox, and the two were soon out of sight, the farmer following as rapidly as he could. Finally he met another farmer, who in response to his inquiry, stated that they had passed in his direction. Asked as to how they were running, the second farmer replied: "Waal, it was nip and tuck; but I think the dog was about three feet ahead."



CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO

called "rust" in these autumn flowers a robust healthy constitution is one of the desirable points necessary to help make up a perfect type of plant and flower. Plants having flower stems furnished with glossy green well developed foliage are also necessary, a perfectly developed and thoroughly healthy foliage being quite as desirable from a decorative point of view as a flower of perfect form and color.

I had intended to make some remarks on the newer varieties of chrysanthemums tested at the college greenhouses during the past three years, but find I must defer that pleasure for a future number. I may, however, say that the flower shown on the right of cut above, represents a flower of 1903 introduction, Mdle. Marie Liger. As its name implies it is of French origin, and promises to be a popular and useful variety. The color is a bright silvery pink, the form of flower being of the attractive incurved type, its free flowering habit is also another recommendation for it.

Another beautiful rose pink flower shading to lavender can be seen in the center of the picture. This is one of the newer introductions of 1904, and is likely to prove one of the best varieties of recent introduction. Its robust, compact, sturdy habit of growth, and its bright rose pink Japanese type of flower, one of the standard colors, will possibly make this variety very popular with all flower-lovers, more especially professional florists. Miss Helen Frick is the name of this promising variety. On the left of the picture is seen a flower of a new variety called Mrs. Nathan Smith. The flower is of a pure marble whiteness, incurved in form, the broad ivory like substance of its beautifully formed petals adds very largely to its delicate beauty. This variety is named after the wife of one of the most prominent chrysanthemum growers in the United States. Mr. Nathan Smith has raised and distributed many of the newer varieties of foreign as well as American production.

The variety shown in cut No. 2 represents a flower of "Ben Wells," a variety of 1904 introduction. The strong robust habit of this plant, together with its floriferous character, as to the size of its pure white flowers, makes one feel justified in saying that this will be a popular variety, especially for amateur growers. As showing its floriferous character, I may say that one plant had fifteen blooms of extra large size on it, produced with only ordinary pot plant culture. Many of our student readers will I know agree with me, when I say that the first name of this desirable variety should be changed, so as to agree literally and physically with near at hand local surroundings.

Among other new varieties of 1904 tested, Kimberly, Golden Age, Uncle John and General Hutton, will increase the variety in yellow shades, whilst Etienne Bonnesford gives us an early flowering buff and apricot bloom. This variety is of rather dwarf habit, and will probably fill a want in flowers of this peculiar shade.

Among the newer shades of rich purple, the Rev. W. Wilkes gives us some new tints of coloring. The bright rose magenta of its bright semi-tinted petals, with the reverse of a glistening silver, makes this variety very noticeable among a collection of plants. The habit of the plant is also good.

Mention of other new varieties of 1904 must at present be deferred.

In concluding my remarks on this popular autumn flower there is one desirable feature possible in their development that I have omitted to mention, viz.: the introduction of types of late flowering varieties, that will give us a wealth of their gorgeous flowers in perfect condition at Christmas time. Their flowers are invaluable as decorative material, and if only their period of flowering could be extended until the holidays, their value would be largely increased. Efforts in this direction have already achieved gratifying results. Much more can and will possibly be attained in the evolution of this universally popular and world-wide grown flower more especially in regard to its possibility as a Christmas and New Year flower.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

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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 situate. 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 his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.
- (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.
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HIDES AND FURS. Notwithstanding the recent financial flurry and almost utter demoralization of the market for Hides and Furs, the firm of Willett and Kilty, Owatonna, Minn., is conducting a vigorous campaign for new business and paying the highest prices possible for everything offered in their line. They are paying especial attention to their fur department and as a consequence are receiving many shipments of skins. Mr. Kilty, of the firm, gives this department personal attention, assorting and estimating the value of every shipment received. Mr. Kilty is one of the most experienced men in the State, in his line, having been in the business for more than twenty-five years. Aside from owning the big plant where they conduct the hide and fur business, Willett and Kilty own and operate the large plant of the Owatonna Rendering Works.

PERSONS WHO HANDLE FURS AND HIDES should have a copy of Andersch Bros' book—"The Hunters' and Trappers' Guide." It contains all the boiled-down facts known to hunting and trapping. It saves ten times its cost every season simply by showing the right way to prepare hides and furs for market. Andersch Bros. are willing to send their valuable illustrated 450-page book to prospective customers for \$2.00—an amount much less than the actual cost for printing. Address them—Andersch Bros., Dept. 58, Minneapolis, Minn.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HORSES AT LARGE.

Is a rancher compelled by law to keep his horses under control at night when the herd law is out of force from October 15 to May 15. Can a farmer who has his stacks fenced put in a claim for damages done by said horses running during the night.

T. J. P.
Ans.—No, when the herd law expires stock may run at large at all times. The farmer may put in a claim but it would not be allowed.

VOTING.

1. Can a man vote for Councillor for the local improvement district if he has not paid his taxes?
2. If a man filed on a quarter section after the assessment notices were forwarded to the district would he be entitled to vote, he, of course, not being assessed therefore taxes not paid.

G. W. S.
Ans.—His name would not appear on the Voters' List, and the returning officer would decide if he presented himself to vote.

SWAMP FEVER.

Have a mare about ten years old. Has not been in good condition since last spring. This fall she has fallen in condition and is always becoming more thin in flesh, although she has oats and hay in stable, sometimes in corral when the weather is nice. Have given sulphate of iron and gentian once a day

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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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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

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

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BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—winners at the Ontario, Montreal and Toronto shows: 30 Pit Games, pea each rose and single comb black Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. Dr. Frith Calgary, Alberta. 11-12

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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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R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

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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.

for a week. Legs are swollen the last ten days and also on belly. Pulse beats about 80 to the minute; has peculiar pulsation on the upper part of breast where the windpipe goes into the body. When she goes about ten feet up hill she has to take a rest.

Alta. E. B.
Ans.—We are afraid your mare is affected with Swamp Fever and doubtful of recovery. The iron and gentian are very good but you might use the following: hypo-sulphate of soda, four ounces; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered cinchona, one ounce; powdered digitalis, four drams; powdered ginger, two ounces; mix all together and give a tablespoonful twice per day in soft food. Feed well.

SICK PUPPY.

1. Have a puppy with skin disease. It started on the head and shoulders and spread on to the head and legs and is getting worse. It is very irritable and comes out in pimples and yellow heads, and is rather scaly. The hair falls off the affected parts. I have been putting lard, sulphur and a little carbolic acid on the parts. He is cutting his dog teeth and is otherwise healthy. I have been feeding him bread and a few bones and give him sulphur in his water. What is the right treatment and food?

2. What is the right age to breed a well grown heifer?
Alta. V. G. B.

Ans.—1. Wash your puppy with warm water and bicarbonate of soda, then when dry apply the following: liquid plumbic subacetate, one ounce; glycerine, two ounces; and give internally, five drops of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in milk, twice per day.

2. Breed your heifer any time after she is sixteen to eighteen months of age.

CANCER ON EYE: CONDITION POWDER.

I have a horse who hurt his left eye and underneath the eyeball a growth came, pushing down the lower eyelid and pressing the eyeball back. I took him to the local veterinary who cut it out but it soon grew up again giving out an odor of putrefaction. There was also a thick yellow discharge. I have had it cut out twice since but with the same results. Can it be cured and if so how?

2. I have a colt with what appears to be the same kind of growth on his hind leg. An experienced horseman says they are common in colts and they soon disappear.

3. Prescribe a condition powder.
N. J. D.

1. Your horse is affected with cancer of the lower eyelid and most likely it extends to the eyeball. The treatment would have to be the removal of the diseased parts including the eyeball.

2. The growth on your colt's leg will likely have to be removed and cauterized.

3. Sulphate of iron, powdered gentian, bicarbonate of soda and powdered charcoal equal parts and give a tablespoonful in mash once per day.



Nothing But The BEST Importation of Clydesdales

I am prepared to offer for sale more H. & A. Society winners than any other importer in America, consisting of such horses as Moncrieff Marquis and Baron's Charm, both first prize horses at the Highland Society's Show; the latter a full brother to the noted Benedict; Acme the 8th, best breeding horse in Scotland this year, and Rozelle the 22nd, best breeding horse in Scotland last year, both Highland Society winners; Medalion a full brother to Silver Cup that was twice Champion at the Highland Society's Show; the premium horses Ardlethen Goldsmith and Abbey Fashion. There are beside these a number of choicely bred 1, 2 and 3-year-old stallions of exceptional merit; thirty in all. Prices will be found most reasonable and within the reach of all.

OSWALD SORBY, Guelph, Ontario.

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 steambot 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.

For further particulars apply to

Toye & Co. Fruit Lands, Nelson, B.C.

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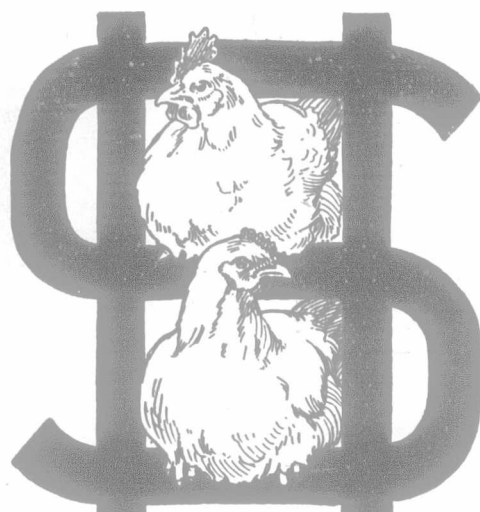
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Top Prices for Poultry

Suppose your flock of chicks or old fowls will average a certain weight at market time. Suppose you so handle them as to make each weigh a full pound more than you expected. That would be a nice, clean, extra profit, wouldn't it? Do you know that

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

given as the makers direct, will help a fowl to digest and use such a large portion of the daily feed that it actually grows larger and heavier than it would be possible to make it without Poultry Pan-a-ce-a? This is true. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains the bitter tonics to act upon the digestion, iron for the blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and is a guaranteed egg-producer as well as flesh-former. Makes chicks mature early and also prevents poultry disease in old or young.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c 5 lbs. 85c. 12 lbs. \$1.75 25 lb. pail, \$3.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN. Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

SHOE BOILS Are Hard to Cure, yet ABSORBINE will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free ABSORBINE, J.L. for manhood, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Oil Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Yaws, Hydrocele, etc. W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 48 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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.

When You're Tired of being humbugged with "high" price lists send a trial shipment to a firm who will pay exactly what they quote; our prices, though less than others, nets the shipper more money for his Raw Furs and Hides. BERMAN BROS. 321 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each

BREAKING DOWN FENCE.

A owns a threshing machine. His gang, in moving the outfit from one job to another, broke down my fence and went through the field and out at the other side not putting up the fence again. A excuses himself by saying that he was not with them at the time. Please advise me what action I should take

Ans.—You can lay information before a Justice of the Peace who will proceed to set a hearing of the case and upon the evidence furnished render his judgment.

TANNING HIDES.

Please give a recipe for tanning beef hides to make leather to repair harness?

Man. A.E.B. Ans.—By all means send them to a tannery. You will find the address of one in this paper.

COW WITH LUMP JAW. SICK CALF.

1. Have one calf three and a half months old running with his mother all the time; is grown to large size. A month or so ago he refused to suck and breathed heavily; seemed stiff in the hind legs. Got better, breathed normally but always seemed stiff and acted indifferent. Two days ago was taken bad again. breathes very heavily, refuses to suck, seems stiff all over, can hardly walk. What do you think is the trouble? What can I do for it?

2. A cow has had lump jaw for two years. Tried Lump Jaw Cure and thought it was cured but it broke out again. It is all healed up but still swelled some; do not think it is cured. Is it safe to keep her with the herd? Can we use her milk? How long do you think she can live? She is one of my best breeders and I would like to raise another calf from her if I can without exposing the rest.

3. Hens get sick, seem weak in the legs and act dizzy, as though they could not see well. Heads and eyes do not swell but very pale, have ravenous appetite but yet very poor; fall over when they run.

1. Impossible to make a satisfactory diagnosis from your description. The trouble may be either the digestive organs or the covering of the lungs that is affected. In either case see that the bowels are in good order. If constipated physic lightly with linseed oil; also apply mustard over the lungs; cover a good large space and give stimulants—whiskey and quinine are good. Keep the animal in good warm place with plenty of pure air.

2. You are always running a risk with a lump jaw animal in your herd—not so much danger when not discharging. She might live for years. I do not think she is cured. The milk from a lump jaw cow cannot be recommended for use.

3. From the description given your hens are evidently suffering from some form of contagious disease. We would advise you to isolate the healthy from the infected birds. We do not believe much in doctoring sick hens. It's generally time, money and labor wasted. Clean out the house as well as you can and thoroughly disinfect it with some good wash. Zenoleum is as good as any we know of. For the birds that are infected a good treatment is an application of the axe to the neck.

SEED GRAIN MORTGAGE.

1. In making out a seed grain mortgage in Saskatchewan, is it lawful to include other accounts in the seed grain mortgage and raise the price per bushel sufficient to cover said accounts?

2. A sells B seed grain and takes from B a mortgage on the crop. B threshes and sells his crop without giving A notice. How would A proceed to get his pay for the seed grain? What would be the penalty on B for selling all the crop and A receiving none of the proceeds.

3. Is it necessary to have a note with a seed grain mortgage or is the mortgage alone sufficient?

T. J. P. Sask. Ans.—1. No, 2. A should have seized B's crop although B did not require any

Fistula and Poll Evil Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns 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. CLEMENT'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 Stations: 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 and 1905-6. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. 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.

Hawthorn Bank Clydesdales Hackneys, Shires and Shorthorns



My new consignment is on hand and consists of some of the best sires I have ever imported. I have young stallions by such sires as Baronson, Prince Thomas, Silver Cup, Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Baron Clyde, etc. There is no better breeding in Clydesdale circles and each horse is a credit to the breed.

My Hackneys are beauties and are bred in the purple. A large and select assortment of Shorthorns of different ages and sexes from which to select. Railway service on both C. P. R. and C. N. R. Quotations gladly given and stock willingly shown.

JOHN GRAHAM, Hawthorn Bank, Carberry 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, Rosser, 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

Cattle and Sheep Labels If you want to improve your stock these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. F. Q. 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, HAMIOTA, 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.

When Shipping WHEAT

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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**

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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

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.

GRAIN

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 CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.**

When writing Advertisers mention the Farmer's Advocate

notice as having made the mortgage he knew that the crop was covered with the land. He had no right to sell the whole crop and if any portion of it is left it could be taken under the mortgage in preference to executions or exemptions. B would also be liable to criminal proceedings for having sold the grain under the mortgage.

3. It is not necessary to take a note with a mortgage. If other articles were put in the mortgage beside the seed grain it would invalidate it.

GROWING APPLE TREES FROM SEEDLINGS.

Can you inform me in your "Questions and Answers" column on the following particulars:—

1. Can good apple trees be grown from pips or must they be grafted? If the latter, can one young tree be grafted from another i. e. interchanging from tree to tree?

2. When would such trees bear? Eng. C. E. C.

Ans.—Apples, like most other fruits, do not come true from seed, and as a rule fruit from seedling trees will be much inferior to the named varieties. Possibly not one in 500 would produce fruit equal to the variety whence the seed was secured.

Apples as commercially sold, that is apple trees, are either budded or grafted. Grafted trees are root-grafted. The graft or scion is inserted in the root or piece of a root of a young tree. Usually one-year-old seedling roots are used for grafting in ordinary commercial work, but the grafting may be done on the root, main stem, or branches. The latter is the practice when it is desired to change the class of fruit produced by large trees.

2. Apple trees usually begin to bear fruit in from six to ten years, much depending upon the variety. Some varieties have an early bearing habit, while other well known varieties are tardy bearers, until the tree has reached an age of about ten years. This refers to root-grafted trees. Trees that have been top-grafted, will sometimes bear the second year.

WORMS IN HORSES.

How would you treat horses with worms?

G. P.

Ans.—Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and, after the last one has been given, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

PUFF BELOW STIFLE.

Sucking colt has a soft, puffy lump about the size of hen's egg. Lameness has been noticed for about a month.

D. G.

Ans.—The colt's stifle bone becomes partially dislocated. Put it in a box stall, and keep as quiet as possible. Get a blister made of one and one-half drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint, and rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Oil every day, and, as soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and, after this, once every four weeks all winter. The patient will probably make a useful animal, but will never be quite right, and the puff mentioned will probably remain permanently.

GOSSIP

REMINISCENCES OF A STOCKMAN.

(Continued)

name. He was a native of York County who had married the "Missus" who was the owner of a fine farm near Toronto. And right good sheep he showed, pure bred Leicesters, well fitted and in fine condition. It was

at this fair and from this colored man my father bought his first pure bred animal. And here I received my first insight into the tricks of the trade of showman. Uncle Geordie seeing that the African exhibitor had a ram lamb that was sure to win asked him a few minutes before the judges came around, what he wanted for it and on being told five pounds, handed over the money, took possession of his purchase, slipped one of his own entry tickets on its back, secured the first prize of five pounds and sold the lamb a few minutes later for five dollars more than it cost him.

As examples of the prices paid for pure bred stock in those early years, I may state that at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton in 1853 an imported Leicester ram was sold by James Dickson of Clarke Township, near Port Hope for \$240. At London in 1854 my father paid the same price for a pair of Cotswolds and in 1856 he paid \$250 for the first prize Cotswold shearling ram. In 1857 I attended a sale of shorthorn cattle from the herd of F. W. Stone of Gueph, at which a cow with the modest name of "Margaret" sold for \$750 and my father paid \$1300 for Fairy and her yearling daughter. Not being interested in pure bred horses, I have no recollection of prices paid for that class of stock but no doubt they were correspondingly high. It was a risky business importing stock in those days when they had to come by sailing ships on voyages of eight to twelve weeks, and a heavy percentage went over board to feed the fish. In 1854 Mr. Stone had a whole shipment thrown over in a storm to save the ship, and Joe Thompson who had little capital to play on came back three years in succession with only a bridle and a blanket to show for his enterprise, his horse each time having been committed to the deep. But his friends rallied round him and raised enough money by subscription to give him another chance, and he returned safely with "Netherby," famous on the honour roll of Clydesdale Stallions in Canada as a prize winner and as a sire, his numerous progeny selling for fabulous prices for the times, and making his owner a comfortable fortune in a few years. My acquaintance with horsemen was limited but I remember well those keen judges and capable handlers of Clydesdales, John Sanderson of Markham, Bob Ferris of Richmond Hill, Joe Fisher of Huron county, and Richard Graham of Pickering, father of the far famed Graham Brothers, who figure so prominently in these days as masters of the art of buying, selling and showing high-class horses. I could name, by the score, breeders of other classes of stock who were prize winners at provincial fairs in the fifties and sixties, prominent among whom for many years in the classes for shorthorns and sheep, were the Millers and Stone and Snell, and later David Christie of Oak Park, and George Brown of Bow Park farm, famed in shorthorn circles, while prominent as sheep breeders and exhibitors were Kit Walker and John Robson of London, Herbert Spencer of Whitby, Jim Petty of Hensall and many others I might mention did space permit. But readers of the Farmer's Advocate as a rule, I doubt not, would read with greater interest reminiscences of the pioneer settlers and stockmen in opening up the great country west of the lakes, of whom I recall Kenneth McKenzie of Burnside, and Donald Fraser of Emerson, brave men and true, who led the van in the improvement of stock and set a good example of patient plodding and an enterprising spirit, and reaped the reward preeminent of success and of personal esteem. But their record and that of their contemporaries may more fittingly be cited by some one more closely in touch than the writer with the field and the circumstances. The pioneers in the importation and dissemination of improved breeds of live stock were worthy of being held in grateful remembrance by the present generation as their courage and enterprise has added millions to the comparative value of our assets over what they would otherwise be.

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The champion trotter of Australia is Dan Patch, named after the American world's champion. This horse is by a sire that is strictly American trotting bred and his record of 2:11 over the Epsom course near Melbourne, compares favorably with the best trotting records in this country, for the Epsom course is not a dirt track, but it is a natural turf covered with grass. The fastest previous harness performance in Australia was the 2:12 1-5, of the pacer Almont, by the same sire as Dan Patch. The American Dan Patch paced an exhibition mile at Phoenix, Arizona, on November 11th in 1:57 3/4, a noteworthy performance and one of the wonderful miles of his already splendid record.

The U. S. Agricultural Department is carrying on some interesting experiments on the climate conditions which affect the fertility of eggs. Each season in the early spring many send long distances to get eggs from the pure bred flocks for setting purposes. Often the eggs are sent by express and are many hours in transit, sometimes days on the railroad. They are often allowed to stand where it is cold and sometimes become frosted in the express office. Extended experiments have been carried on by the Station to determine just how much cold the eggs will stand and still hatch without a heavy loss, and also to determine how many days they may be kept without sustaining great loss. To this end, eggs are subjected to different degrees of temperature for varying periods of time and then incubated to determine the relative hatchability.

Statistics compiled by the Chamber of Commerce show that the live stock and poultry products of the Inland Empire, composed of eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Oregon and southeastern British Columbia, will amount to \$14,000,000 in 1907. This is an increase of more than 25 per cent. over last year. Sheep and cattle formed the bulk of the product, while swine raisers also made a good showing. It is declared by experts that according to its population, estimated at 500,000, the Spokane country has more high-grade horses, cattle, swine and sheep than any similar district on the continent. The breeders and growers have had an exceptionally profitable season, in fact, it may be said to have been the best in the history of the country, and there is every indication that the coming year will show even greater advances in the industry, which is recognized as one of the mainstays of the Inland Empire.

There is some talk of American and Canadian butter and cheese makers forming a union for the protection and advancement of their interests.

HARVEST RESULTS IN RUSSIA.

Official information regarding the results of the Russian harvests in 1907 shows that they approximate nearly to the average of the years 1901 to 1905, and are in excess of the 1906 figures. This gives entire contradiction to the rumors which were in circulation to the effect that exports were on the point of either being restricted or ceasing altogether. Autumn wheat has given an average yield, but results have only been very good in the eastern part of the province of Ekaterinoslav, and in some parts of the provinces of Orel, Voronega, and Koursk. Spring wheat furnished a yield generally satisfactory, and was at its best in the provinces of Tambov, Penza, Saratov, and in a part of the District of the Don. Spring and autumn rye have resulted in an entirely satisfactory harvest. Results were excellent in the provinces of the central agricultural district, and in a few districts in the neighborhood of the Volga. Nothing can be complained of in the south-west or in the north-west. The barley crop has been fairly good, the best results being furnished by the district of the Dnieper up to the mouth of the Don, and by the north of the Caucasus, Courland and Livonia. Oats have given a yield quite superior to that of 1906, and maize has also been good. The rye crop is estimated at 280,000,000 hectolitres, against 227,480,000 in 1906;

wheat, 185,900,000 hectolitres, against 185,680,000 in 1906; barley, 89,540,000 hectolitres, against 91,300,000 in 1906; oats, 184,800,000 hectolitres, against 139,700,000 in 1906. It may be recalled that the Russian population consumes much more rye than wheat, and that a difference of 62,000,000 hectolitres in the yield of rye is a very important factor in the food supply of the country.

THE MILLER.

THE REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH.

Too few people understand the real sources of wealth. These are largely the products of the farm. The prosperity which we have enjoyed for a decade has been largely due to good crops but it has been due in a much greater degree to an improved system of agriculture. Some years ago the Canadian farmer looked upon wheat as his only source of profit. He grew a few other things, mostly for his own use, but his thoughts, his calculations were all for wheat—it was his fetish. He lived practically on his credit all year round until harvest time. If the wheat crop was good all was well. If it failed he was in hard case for another year. The wheat was his only resource. But during the past few years, through the work of farmers' institutes and agricultural colleges and the stimulus given to observation and experimental work by an increase of the reading habit on the farm, the business of agriculture has been revolutionized, especially in Ontario. "Mixed farming" is now the rule. The farmer does not put all his eggs in one basket. He grows various crops and he pays much more attention than formerly to raising stock. He aims to have some sort of product ready for market every month in the year. If one source fails he has another—one that will bring the ready cash when it is needed. It took him a long while to learn that it is often more profitable to feed grain to cattle, which in prime condition will bring a high price, then to sell it by the bushel at a low figure. And it took him still longer to cultivate the courage to put his knowledge into practice. But he has done it. Mixed farming has probably had more to do with the prosperity which we have enjoyed than anything else. This unusual prosperity has made it possible for certain smart non-producing manipulators of stocks and of such commodities whose value depends almost solely upon the attitude of the public mind to evolve a crazy system of "finance." We have just seen the result. But the real sources of wealth are unimpaired, and all the coming winter the farmer will be effectively working them.—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

The total production of potatoes in Nebraska for 1907 is placed at 6,262,220 bushels, according to the bureau of statistics. The crop is valued at \$4,696,665.

DISEASE GERMS IN MONEY

Your money may kill you if you don't watch it. Bacteriologists say that the old green and yellow backs are loaded with disease germs. Don't count your money, they caution. Leave it alone. If you have a roll of the long green about your person lock it up in some place and don't go near it. It may cause your death. A money handler died here yesterday from a rare disease called myxedema—a disease caused by the germs which infect paper currency. His death is not the first, nor will it be the last, in the opinion of an official of the Sub-treasury, who declares the public take their lives into their hands if they handle paper money without the utmost caution. The money handler's death was due to his habit of wetting the tips of his fingers with his tongue. The infection spread to the blood, and in time a general thickening of the tissues followed. The thyroid gland was attacked, and from here it spread to the heart, the liver and the optic nerve, which it practically paralyzed. It is a puzzling disease, and the physicians were unable to stem its progress, although they identified the ailment.—Pittsburg (Pa.) 'Despatch.'

"BRICK'S TASTELESS"

Renovates the entire system.
Is palatable and can be easily assimilated.
Cod liver oil is nauseous —
Knocks out the stomach,
So that very few persons can take it.

Take a dose of "Brick's Tasteless"
And note how pleasant it is —
Starts you eating at once — relieves
That tired feeling which
Every one speaks of from time to time, and the
Languid feeling disappears immediately.
Every bottle taken is guaranteed to show improvement;
So why should you hesitate to take it?
See your druggist today about "Brick's Tasteless."
Two Sizes — 8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

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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 speak 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, C. 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

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd
Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.
We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.
Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance phone at farm.
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Animal growth and milk production are dependent for full development upon a healthy digestion. The key to the feeder's problem then, is a suitable tonic to prevent derangement of the digestive organs. Dr. Hess Stock Food is such a tonic. By making the greatest proportion of food digestible, it keeps the animal in health, causes rapid growth and a full measure of production.



Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun endorse the ingredients in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess, (M. D., D. V. S.) and is sold on a written guarantee.

100 lb. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will.

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Right on the C. P. R.
P. O. and Store at hand
Choice Soil—Easy Clearing

Join our Club and get a
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terms from the owners.
We will tell you how to
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MICHIGAN OPENS WAR ON THE SPARROW.

The Michigan Legislature has lately enacted a law providing for the payment of a bounty of two cents per head on all sparrows killed within the State. The law goes into effect on December 1. Naturally the old controversy as to whether the sparrow is desirable or should be exterminated, is again raised, and discussion waxes warm. However the two cent bounty is sufficient to attract many city sports—for it is in the cities largely that the sparrows exist—and the brave, pert little scavengers will have a terrible time when the army of small boys is let loose on them with stones, sticks, air guns, traps and sling-shots. Windows and faces will be broken by the flying missiles in the streets, and it is doubtful, if, after all their enacting of exterminatory laws, the legislators will be able to free their State from a form of bird life which has practically taken possession of all the cities and towns on the continent. And it is doubtful if it were well for them if they did succeed. The city sparrow may seem a nuisance to some people but he really fills a place in the economy of nature. He attaches himself to man in the cities and towns and having been in occupation about thirty years,

He showed in the class under six months and against some of the strongest herds in the whole of the United States. The option on him was purchased by Mr. Munroe two years before his birth from W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wisconsin, who also bred nearly all the animals enumerated below in the ancestry of the champion calf. Twenty-one of the nearest dams of this calf have official records averaging 24.4 lbs. of butter per week, and \$10,000 has been refused for his half brother.

Here are some of the records of the family.—

Dam's Record:—At 3 years old 16,020 lbs. milk in 12 months, average 4.2% fat. At 5 years old 12,436 lbs. milk, 532 lbs. butter in 6 months.

Dam's Dam:—At 4 years old 17,048 lbs. milk, 810 lbs. butter in 12 months, average 4% fat.

Dam's Sister:—Has 2-years old record 21.12 lbs. butter, 516 lbs. milk, 7 days. 15,000 lbs. milk 12 months.

Dam's half brother:—Sold recently for \$8,000, and he has the blood lines of World's Great Champion cow over all breeds.

Colantha Fourth's Johanna:—With the following record 106 lbs. milk, 5.74 lbs. butter, 1 day; 709.7 lbs. milk, 35.22 lbs. butter, 7 days, average 4.32% fat; 2,893 lbs. milk, 158.5 lbs. butter, 30 days; 5,526.7 lbs. milk, 260.5 lbs. butter, 60 days; 31,949 lbs. milk, 1010.82 lbs. butter, 9 months.



JOHANNA BONHEUR SIR FAYNE.
Champion Holstein Bull at Chicago Dairy Show.

and having in that time increased and multiplied amazingly, he can only be exterminated by a universal battue. We may conclude then that he is here to stay. Sparrows have figured frequently in ornithological literature, but the position they occupy in relation to agriculture only received casual and often mistaken attention until it was investigated by the United States Agricultural Department. The result of the investigation amply demonstrated the value of native sparrows to the agriculturist and it was found that even the English sparrows have their good points. The report of the Department says indeed that the domestic sparrows have a value greater than that of any other group of birds so far investigated, as they are great destroyers of insect pests and the seeds of weeds. It is in the cities, however, that the sparrow is most largely found and in some respects he is a nuisance there. As they gain a living by working over the effete materials that gather in the streets, particularly horse manure, there is reason to believe that the reduction in their food supply by the supplanting of horse power by electricity will do more towards diminishing their numbers in cities than any plan for destroying them or restricting their reproduction.

The Farmer's Advocate is in receipt of some particulars of the Holstein calf with which Mr. D. Munroe of Winnipeg, won the junior champion and the grand champion over all ages at the dairy show held at Chicago in October. This calf's name is—Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne.

Dam's Sire:—Sarcastic Lad, was Grand Champion at St. Louis World's Fair, admitted the finest showbull of the breed living. His Dam was Belle Sarcastic, 86.7 lbs. milk per day, 25.6 lbs. butter, 7 days.

In less than twelve months she has broken all yearly records in milk and fat production. In 10 months and 9 days she gave 23,981.4 lbs. of milk which contained 875.7 lbs. of fat, an amount equal to about 1015 lbs. of butter. After milking for this time she is still giving 65 lbs. of milk per day testing 4 per cent. or better.

Grand Dam:—Rosa Bonheur 5th, 106.7 lbs. milk, per day, 25.58 lbs. butter 7 days.

The Calf's Sire's Dam has record 102 lbs. milk daily, 26.3 lbs. butter, 7 days. His Grand Dam has record 104.5 lbs. milk daily, 30.65 lbs. butter 7 days. His full sister holds World's Jr. 4-year-old record, 29.19 lbs. butter, 7 days. 119.28 lbs. butter 30 days. Average over 4% fat.

* * *

The famous Holstein cow owned by the Guelph, Ontario, Experimental Station, during the eleven months November 1st, 1906, to September 30th 1907, produced 19,639 lbs. of milk, which tested 3.8 per cent. and yielded 744.25 lbs. of butter fat, which at the price paid to creamery patrons at the station for that time would amount to \$181.36. The cost of feed for the eleven months was \$72.58. The actual money received for this cow's milk during the season was \$314.02, it being sold to the retail trade at four cents per quart and the profits \$241.44.

Big Game Demands

—dependable ammunition—and there is none more reliable and accurate than

"Dominion"

Every cartridge is gauged and carefully tested at each stage of its manufacture.

Their light recoil, high velocity and great stopping power will increase your day's bag.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd.,
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23-07



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.

For further information apply to
FRASER & COMPANY
Agents for Choice Fruit Lands,
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhœa, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like warts.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

(Continued from last week)

AWARDS FOLLOW:

Aged stallions: 1 Graham Renfrew Co. on Sir Marcus, 2 Alex Galbraith & Son, on Caliph, 3 Iowa Agriculture College on Kuroki, 4 Graham Bros. on Right Forward, 5 Moffatt & Bros. on Urieside. Three year-olds: 1 Graham Bros. on Royal Choice, 2 Graham Renfrew Co. on Buteman, 3 Hixson on Baron Clifton, 4 Niles & McMillan on Lord March's Heir, 5 Ethelwald Farm, on Prince Winsome. Two-year-olds: 1 Graham Renfrew Co. on Baron Horves, 2 Graham Renfrew Co. on Drawdykes Baron, 3 Robert Ness & Son on Fickle Baron, 4 Ethelwald Farm on Grand Triumph, 5 Niles & McMillan on Baron Niles. Yearling stallions: 1 Graham Bros. on King of the Barons, 2 Graham Bros. on King Easy, 3 Graham Renfrew Co. on Gay Sprig, 4 Robert Ness & Son, on Royal Benedict. Aged mares: 1 Iowa Agricultural College on Rose of Bromfield, 2 Graham Bros. on Susan M, 3 A. G. Soderburg on Osco Sweetness, 4 Iowa Agricultural College on Gray Pearl, 5 Fred J. Betz of Illinois on Bell Darling. Three-year-olds: 1 Graham Bros. on Lady Margarete, 2 Soderburg on Osco Bloss, 3 Ethelwald Farm on Thorncliffe Belle. Two-year-olds: 1 Graham Bros. on Mono Minnie, 2 Graham Renfrew Co. on Crosby Gem, 3 Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Crissa Princess, 4 Hixson on Palmerston's Darling, 5 Iowa Agricultural College on Peach Blossom. Yearlings: 1 Hixson on Peach Blossom, 2 Graham Renfrew Co. on Lady Betty, 3 Soderburg on Osco Lilly, 4 Ohio State University on Ohio Princess, 5 Niles & Hough, on Lady Robgil. Four animals any age, get of one sire: 1 Graham Bros. 2 Soderburg, 3 Ethelwald Farm, 4 Iowa Agricultural College. Champion Stallion, any age: Sir Marcus, Champion Mare, any age: Mono Minnie. Stallion foals: 1 Soderburg on Prince Frederick, 2 Ethelwald Farm on Winsome Prince, 3 Iowa Agricultural College on Macduff. Filly Foals: 1 Graham Bros. on MacQueen's Flowers, 2 J. F. Stratton, Iowa, on Lady Betty, 3 Iowa Agricultural College, on College Maggie, 4 A. G. Soderburg on Beauty Bird.

SHIRES.

Taking it all round the exhibit of English Shires was most creditable. Competition was furnished by several firms of Illinois importers and breeders, viz: Finch Bros., Taylor & Jones Robert Burgess & Son, A. G. Soderburg, L. N. & O. B. Sizer, and Wm. Crownover, while the entries of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames afforded an opportunity to see what sort of shires were being used to blend with the Clydesdales in forming the new American draft breed. The five aged stallions were headed by Taylor and Jones' Chancellor of Wales, a horse with a splendid top but bad at the ground, his hind ankles being next thing to cocked as he stood in the ring. In the opinion of expert observers the prize should have gone to the Burgess entry, Premvictor, which, though not quite so straight-backed, stands on a good foundation, and was one of King Edward's and Lord Rothschild's contingent. In three-year-olds a good-bottomed first was found in Dunsmore Rector, his closest competitor being turned down to third on account of a "roughness on the corners" (tendency to side bone). Something quite similar happened in the two-year-olds, leaving the blue (first prize) ribbon for Finch Bros'. Joliet Wolf Yearlings uncovered the male champion Surveyor, a well-fashioned horse with bits of scale got by Arbutus Harold and now owned by Crownover. A nice class of six mares were led out by the reserve female champion Tuttlebrook May, sire Bar None Harold. She is one of the Iowa contingent and a hard one to get over. With lots of scale and quality, she combines a sweet feminine brood-mare character. Female Sweepstakes was the three-year-old Elder Bell, from the Truman stud but now owned by the Sizars of Illinois. Got by Buscot Harold, she

is of powerful drafty type, having lots of flat hard bone. A worthy second in the three-year-old class was the Iowa College filly—Kirby Bedon Firefly, by Kirby Bedon Conquest.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

The French and Belgian drafters put up a remarkable showing, the former especially once more demonstrating their hold on American popularity. The well-known Percheron stables were represented in force. Eleven aged stallions resulted in a victory for McLaughlin Bros. of Ohio, with a horse called Coco, a nicely made stallion and a good mover though not extra well supplied with bone. Second was the J. Crouch & Son entry, Majeur, another good mover, whose hind legs, however, were not quite so squarely placed as they might be. Hot competition ensued in three-year-olds, and when the short leet was selected they might have been placed from either end without very much injustice. First was awarded to the noted winner, Dragon, a horse sired by Cronstadt and belonging to J. A. Spoons, Blythewood Farm Stud at Pittsfield, Mass. Dragon afterwards landed the championship. In a ring of twelve two-year-olds, the Indiana firm of J. Crouch & Son got to the top with Champagne by Comedien, while in the yearlings H. G. MacMillan, of Iowa, did the trick with Balzac by Calypso. Aged mares were the sensation of the breed. Nineteen lined up and while a Clydesdale man might shake his head at the lower half, no one could deny that there were many high-class drafters at the upper end, even if the feet, pasterns and legs were not quite up to the Scotch standard. The Percheron is a toppy horse and appeals to the side ring spectator. When all was finished the blue ribbon decorated the Burgess mare Castille by Batailleur. She is a nice well balanced sort and shows well on the move. Second was found in McMillan's Iolanthe.

In three-year-olds, J. Crouch & Son brought out an extraordinarily sweet good filly, Ladie, by Urouit, which later came in for sweepstakes distinction, reserve going to the aged mare Castille.

HACKNEYS.

Of the Hackney display, Judge Henry Fairfax of Oldie, Virginia, is reported as saying that he had never seen a better. The crack horses from the Canadian stables of Graham Renfrew Co., Graham Bros. and Oak Park Stock Farm Co. were pitted against some sensational material from the celebrated stud of the Pabst Stock Farm, established by the noted Milwaukee brewer in Wisconsin, and a few entries by the Galbraiths. In aged stallions the Toronto Champion, Brigham Radiant had to accord first position to the Pabst entry, Meanwood Majesty, a magnificent horse with a bit more scale and rather flashier action than his competitor. In aged stallions under fifteen and one quarter hands a sensational actor appeared in Dilham Prime Minister. In three-year-olds, Oak Park Stock Farm landed an easy blue ribbon with Crayke Mikado, second going to Zambo, exhibited by Charles E. Bunn of Illinois, the third entry being quite properly disqualified for lack of merit. In two-year-olds, Graham Bros.' Admaston Nugget was outdone in performance on the line by Whitewall Wildfire, though both are superior colts.

In aged mares over 15½ hand Pabst exhibited his spanking pair Rosadora and Caynton Phyllis while in the pony class Lady Kitty by Horace was an easy first. The prize list tells the rest.

Aged stallions: 1 Pabst Stock Farm, Wis., on Meanwood Majesty, 2 Graham Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont., on Brigham Radiant; 3 Graham Renfrew Co., on Americus; 4 Alex Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., on Ruby Radiant; Aged stallions under 15½ hands: 1, Dilham Prime Minister, Pabst Stock

The Importance of Regular Habits

The welfare of the body depends upon how regularly the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels perform their respective duties. Carelessness or delay in attending to Nature's demands, brings on disorders which, sooner or later, have a bad effect on the general health.

Sluggish bowels, inactive liver, retarded digestion are important matters calling for immediate attention.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a proven remedy. They possess corrective properties which act favorably upon the several organs and induce free and regular movements, so very essential to the bodily health. Do not fail to give instant attention to the calls of Nature. Neglect invites disease. Beecham's Pills are the old and reliable safeguard of health and can always be depended upon to

Keep Stomach, Liver and Bowels in Good order

Boxes 25c, with full directions.



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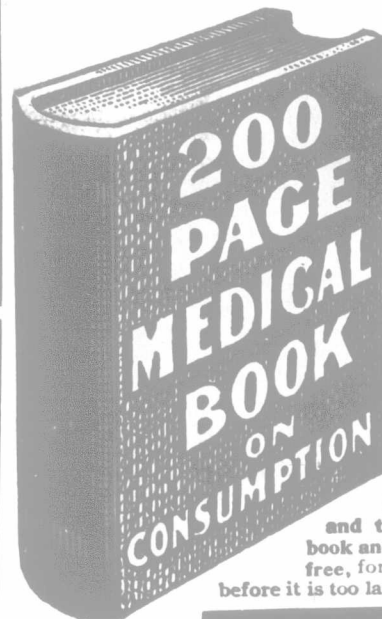
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Consumption Book FREE



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

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 419 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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Canada's California

To all who buy a Ten-Acre Fruit Farm

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, and when you are satisfied that this is one of the soundest and most profitable investments, and in a most delightful place to live, select one or more of our Ten-Acre Fruit Farms, and we will sell it to you on easy terms and deduct the price paid for your ticket from your first payment.

Tickets to be purchased December 2, 3, 4, 17, 18 and 19, 1907, or January 4, 5, 6, 22, 23, 24, 1908, when the C. P. R. will sell round trip tickets at single fare, plus \$2.00.

We also plant and care for orchards until they come into bearing, and, if desired, will sell the land at a stated price per acre, on easy terms, and agree with the purchaser to plant same with any kind of fruit, looking after the orchard for four years without any further charge.

Write for further particulars to

THOMAS BULMAN
Mission Valley, KELOWNA, B.C.

WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

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When in need of either of the above give us a trial we will "make good"

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
WINNIPEG

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-188 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Farm, 2, Firebrand, Charles E. Bunn, Illinois; Stallions three years and under four: 1, Crayke Mikado, Oak Park Stock Farm, 2, Zambo, Charles E. Munn. Stallions two years and under three: 1, Whitewall Wildfire, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Amasdon Nugget, Graham Bros. Mare four years or over, 154 hands or over. 1, Rosadora, Pabst Stock Farm, 2, Caynton Phyllis, Pabst Stock Farm, 3, Warwick Graceful, Oak Park Stock Farm. Mare, 4 years or over under 154 hands: 1 Lady Kitty, Pabst Stock Farm, 2 Mayflower, Charles E. Bunn; 3 Killarney Rose, Charles E. Bunn. Mare, 3 years and under 4, over 144 hands: 1 Coral See, Graham Bros. Mare, 3 years old under 144 hands: 1 Florence, Charles E. Bunn; 2 Starlight, Charles E. Bunn. Mare, 2 years and under 3: 1 Matchless Princess, Pabst Stock Farm; 2 Maid of Wawne, Oak Park Stock Farm; 3 Glowing Rose, Oak Park Stock Farm. Champion stallion Meanwood Majesty: Reverse, Whitewall Wildfire. Champion Mare, Rosadora: Reserve Matchless Princess.

THE SHEEP EXHIBIT.

The strongest kind of competition occurred in the sheep department. Not only was the flock of Cooper and Nephews, of England, in the race but several Canadian breeders showed up strong. Canadian exhibitors were partially fortunate in Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, Leicesters and Lincolns. In the Shropshires, J. and D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ontario, did exceptionally well, while J. G. Hanmer and Oak Park Farm Stock Company, of Brantford, Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford, and W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, made creditable showings. In the aged-ram class, Mr. Campbell won second and Hanmer third place. In ram lambs, Campbell won second in the open and second in the American Shropshire Association special, Oak Park Stock Farm Co., being awarded third in the open. In ewes one year and under two, Campbell won second in the open and second and third in the special; also second and third in the ewe-lamb class, as well as third in the open and second in the specials for flocks and second and third for the get of a sire. Telfer Bros., of Paris, took over some fine Hampshires, but Cooper and Nephews, the English firm, had quite a number of imported ones which secured the majority of the blues and reds. Telfer Bros. secured third in shearling rams and also in ram lambs. They secured first place in home bred yearling ewes and also had the champion ewe. The Leicester premiums were divided between A. and W. White-law of Guelph and Hastings Bros., of Crosshill. J. W. Lee and Sons, of Simcoe were the only Canadian exhibitors of Oxfords and they did well with the few they had over, securing second place in ram lambs and first for pen of four lambs the get of one sire. The Lincoln premiums were contended for by three Ontario breeders, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, J. H. Patrick, Iderton, and L. Parkinson, of Eramosa. Mr. Gibson secured second in aged and yearling rams, first in ram lambs, first and second with yearling ewes, first and second with ewe lambs and first in flocks. He also had the champion ram and champion ewe. J. H. Patrick got first in aged and yearling rams, second in ram lambs and fourth in ewe lambs. He also won the Lincoln special with a yearling ewe and first place in pen of four lambs, the get of one sire. Mr. Parkinson competed only in the ewe lamb class and won third place. In Cotswolds, J. C. Ross of Jarvis, Ont., and Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., won the majority of the premiums. James Bowman, of Guelph, alone competed against English flocks in the Suffolk exhibit, winning first place in the pen of four lambs, either sex, get of one ram, besides other premiums. George McKerron and Sons, of Wisconsin, landed the majority of Southdown premiums. In Cheviots, George W. Parnell, of Indiana got rather the better of his competitors. The Rambouillets made a strong showing and premiums were well divided.

In the fat classes Canadian exhibits swept everything before them. J. & D. J. Campbell in Shropshire yearling wethers, open and special classes, won first and third, in wether lambs third and fourth in the special. They also captured first and special and seconds

in open for pen of five wether lambs, and had champion wether in open and special. In fat Cotswolds, J. C. Ross won first and second on yearling wethers, first, second and third on wether lambs and first in pen of five wether lambs. F. H. Park won second and third in shearling wether and second and third in pen of five wether lambs. Ross had champion wether. In Southdowns, Sir George Drummond of Beaconsfield, Quebec, won first and third in yearlings, second and third in pens and had the champion wether. Sir George Drummond also secured the grand championship in all breeds, grades and crosses of fat sheep, with his shearling Southdown Drummond's wether 1126, a sheep of his own breeding, and also had in third place another which Manager Gibson considers equally good or better. This is the third time Sir George has won this honor and the seventh time he has won championship in Southdowns. Telfer Bros., secured third place in wether lamb class. In fat Dorsets, R. H. Harding of Thorn-dale, Ontario, and James Roberston of Milton, West Ontario, divided premiums. J. W. Lee & Sons won second in yearling Oxford wethers; Hastings Bros. and A. W. Whitlaw held divided premiums as in the breeding classes. In fat Lincolns, Gibson Patrick and Parkinson shared the money. Campbell did exceptionally well in medium-wool grade and cross-bred classes while J. W. Lee & Son, took first in wether lambs. In the long wool classes for grades and cross-breds the Lincolns swept everything. Patrick secured first in each of yearling wether, wether lamb, pen of five yearling wethers, pen of five wether lambs and also had champion wether. J. T. Gibson followed next in each class.

SWINE

No Canadian swine exhibitors of hogs competed at the International this year, nevertheless the swine exhibit was better than ever before. Entrees were large and the quality was of the very best. A number of the State Colleges exhibited their stock and in the majority of cases did well.

THE STUDENTS' JUDGING COMPETITION.

The students judging competition at the Live Stock International Exhibition resulted in the Ontario Agricultural College team capturing the bronze trophy for the best average work by the five men in judging cattle, sheep, and swine, the Iowa Agricultural College winning the corresponding trophy for the judging of horses. As each college has now won these respective trophies for the third time they become the permanent property of the two institutions and new trophies, or possibly only one trophy for general proficiency in all classes, will have to be put up next year. In general proficiency, Iowa this year stands at the head of the eight colleges competing, quite outscoring the Ontario Agricultural College boys in judging horses, in which the Canadians were handicapped by unfamiliarity with the breeds used, viz.: Percherons, Belgians, and Shires. Notwithstanding this and other disadvantages, the Ontario boys ranked second with most creditable score and stood highest of any college in judging sheep, thereby establishing a claim to one of the J. Ogden Armour scholarships, although it now appears that there was a string on this which prevented its going to any except a United States College and we understand there is a further restriction stipulating how the scholarship money is to be expended. Some strong dissatisfaction was manifested by certain American Colleges at a recent change in the rules of the contest. Originally, these specified that no student would be eligible who had previously judged at an interstate or international competition. On the strength of this, several colleges refrained from sending teams to the Royal at Kansas City this fall. Iowa and one other college entered these however, and shortly afterwards it was announced that a student would be eligible for the International contest so long as he had not participated in an interstate or international contest in some previous year. The standing of the colleges is as follows: Iowa, Ontario, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, Washington, South Dakota. The highest individual score was one point made by Turner C. Colburn of Missouri.

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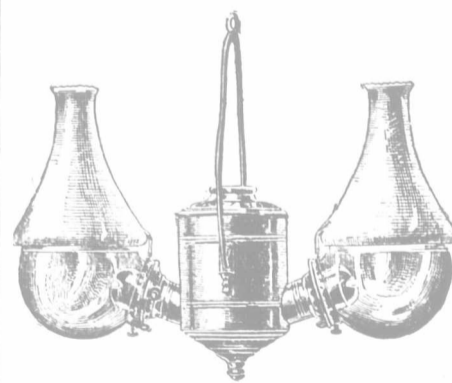
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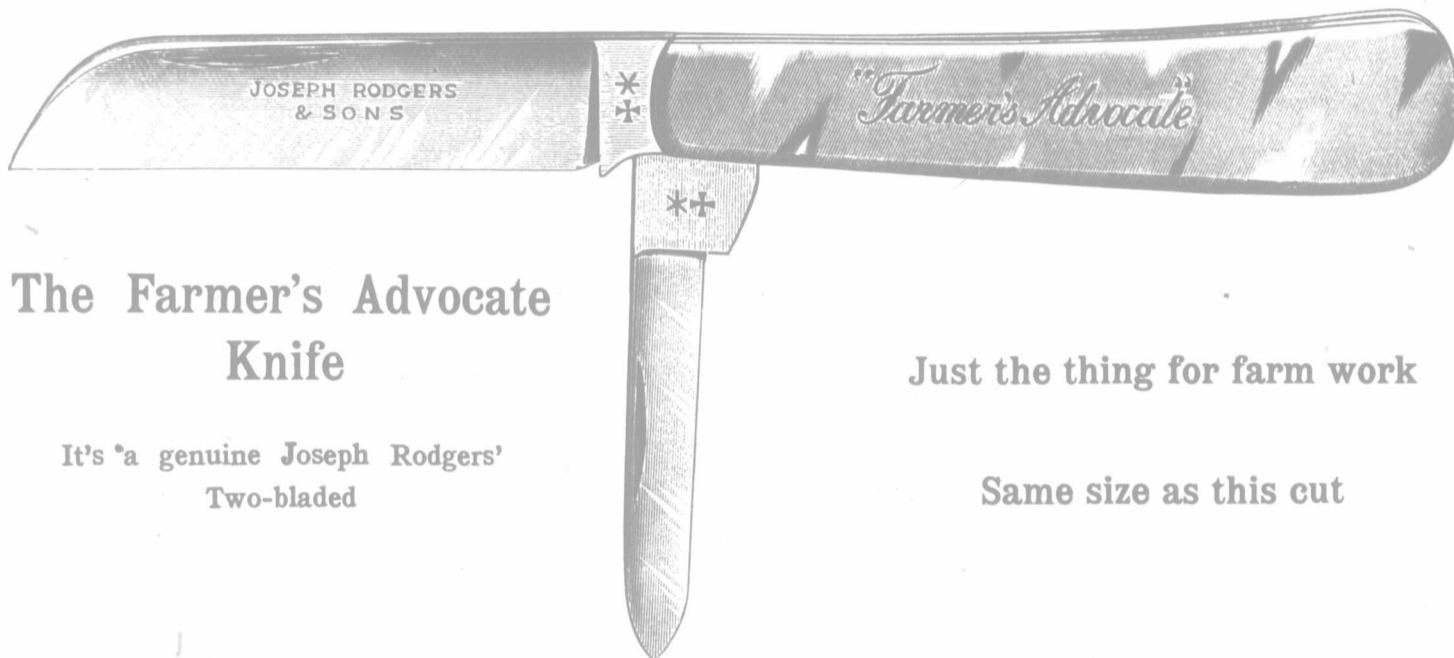
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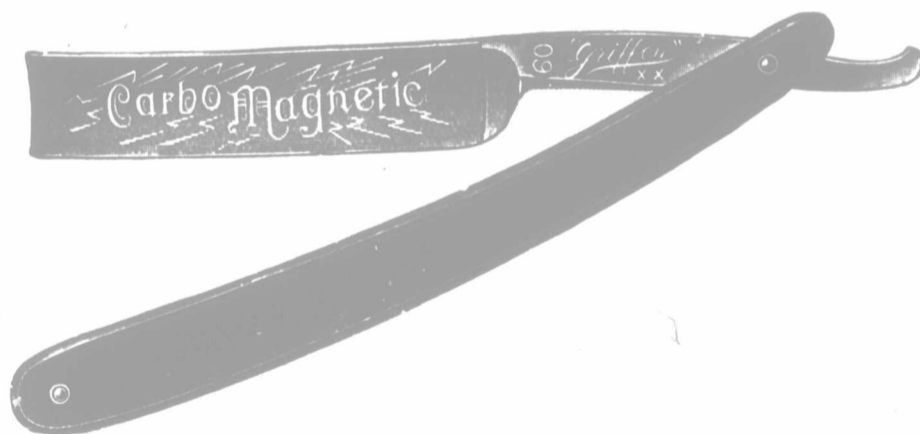
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAIL SERVICE FOR THE FAR NORTH.

The officials of the Winnipeg post-office have just done an unusual piece of work in preparing mail to be sent to the Northwest Wilds of Canada, and right up to the Arctic circle.

This is being done as a result of orders issued by the Deputy Postmaster-general, and the special mail service will be similar to that provided last winter to Fort Resolution, Fort MacPherson and intermediate points.

The mail left Edmonton on Friday morning, November 29, a hardy and experienced fur trader and adventurer named James Cornwall having secured the contract for the trip at a very high figure. Incredible as it may seem, a distance of about 1,950 miles will be traversed by this man before he reaches the end of his journey at Fort MacPherson, on the McKenzie River.

With the exception of the first 100 miles by horses, the entire trip will be made by dog trains, the driver securing fresh dogs at postoffices en route. At times the thermometer will drop down to 60 degrees below zero, and the lone traveller will be forced to brave for days at a time the icy winds and blizzards that come down from the great north-land. He will be beset with dangers of all kinds for the entire length of the trip, and will for a greater part of the distance be forced to subsist on game shot along the way. The dogs will be fed on tallow and fish.

At night the hardy mail man will erect a small canvas shelter, make a billy of tea from snow water and, after a frugal meal, in which bread or any of the other luxuries of civilization will not have a part, he will smoke a pipe, roll up in his blankets and forget the world and his troubles in a few brief hours of rest. Despite the great distance there are only eleven postoffices between Athabasca Landing and Fort MacPherson. To greatly do away with settlers' inconveniences through having to go many hundreds of miles for their mail the driver is instructed to deliver

letters to people living along the route, which practically means rural free delivery in the Arctic. It is necessary to limit the mail matter for these despatches to letters only. The weight of each letter is to be not more than one ounce. Letters may be registered, but not insured. Preference will be given first to registered letters, according to the date of posting. The postoffices to be called at on the long route are as follows: Fort McMurray (or Fort McKay), Fort Chippewayan (Smith Landing), Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson. A special mail will leave Edmonton early in January for points as far north as Fort Smith, and a second mail will leave Edmonton early in February for Fort McMurray (or Fort McKay), Fort Chippewayan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution.

United States Consul Cole, stationed at Dawson, again warns all concerned that the prices in the Yukon Territory take away a new comer's breath. "Everything consumed in the way of living costs from two to three times as much in this country as it does in older Canada or in the United States." He writes: "There is no article sold for less than 25 cents, no matter how trivial, as there is no money in circulation of a lesser denomination than that amount. The cost of living will remain high so long as the means of getting supplies into the country remain as they are, and what is true of the Yukon Territory is true of the Yukon Valley from the Alaskan line to the coast."

C. J. S. Baker an English metallurgist working in British Columbia, has discovered a process for extracting gold from black sand. The process is extremely simple and will save 80 per cent. of the gold even when it is invisible to the naked eye. Mr. Baker also announces the discovery in the Cariboo of two rare elements, molybden and tungsten.

These metals are used in giving steel additional tensile strength.

The price of wool in England has doubled since 1901.

As the result of experiments conducted at the Guelph, Ontario, Experimental Farm during the past two years with 207 hogs, aggregating in weight 56,718 lbs., some very interesting data were acquired concerning the cost of making pork with the ordinary feeds available to the Canadian farmer and the returns hogs made at the various prices, for the feed consumed. Deducting from the selling price the cost of the pigs and the charges for miscellaneous foods, we find as follows:

If the pigs were sold at 4½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$20.45 per ton for all meal consumed, including middlings and bran; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$23.87 per ton for meal, 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$27.29 per ton for meal; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 6 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$30.71 per ton for meal; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 6½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$34.13 per ton for meal; 30 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

An association to be known as the Alberta Private Creameries and Cheese Factories Association was organized at Red Deer recently. The object is to advance the interests of the dairy industry, to hold conventions and improve the work in connection with this branch of agriculture.

FARM PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES IN 1907.

The total value of farm production in the United States in 1907 amounted to \$7,412,000,000, being ten per cent. greater than in 1906. The seven cereal crops show a decrease of 214,000,000, or 5 per cent. below the five years' average. The total value of the cereals is \$2,378,000,000. This exceeds the value of the 1906 crop by \$296,000,000, and is 23 per cent. below the average. The wheat crop is 625,576,000 bushels or 5 per cent. less than the average quantity in the preceding five years. The oat crop—741,521,000 bushels—is 10 per cent. below the five year average. Barley is 2 per cent. above the average in quantity, while the value is extraordinary, about 85 per cent. above the average. The corn crop is below the crop of 1906, but is 26 per cent. greater than the average for the five years previous. As Secretary Wilson remarks, in the report from which this summary is taken, the value of eight such corn crops as was harvested in 1907 would duplicate every mile of steam railway in the United States.

The animals sold from or slaughtered on farms in 1907, were worth about \$1,270,000,000. The dairy products of the country during the same time totalled \$800,000,000. Poultry and egg products were valued at about \$600,000,000. For the whole country in 1906 the average price of eggs was 11 cents per dozen, at the farms, in 1907 it was 18 cents per dozen. Farm and Forest products make up four-fifths of the total exports of the United States.

The average yield of potatoes this year in the United States is reported to be 95 bushels, against 102 bushels last year. The increased acreage this year—54,000 acres—fails to make good the shortage in yield by almost 20,000,000 bushels. With normal consumption it looks as if all the potatoes grown will be needed before a new crop is available.

HELP FOR WEAK MEN

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Show me the men who would not be better than they are. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong. Hard work wears, and worry, disappointment and the other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied my way restores it. It makes you feel strong; it renews your strength.

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It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Nervous Debility in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures?

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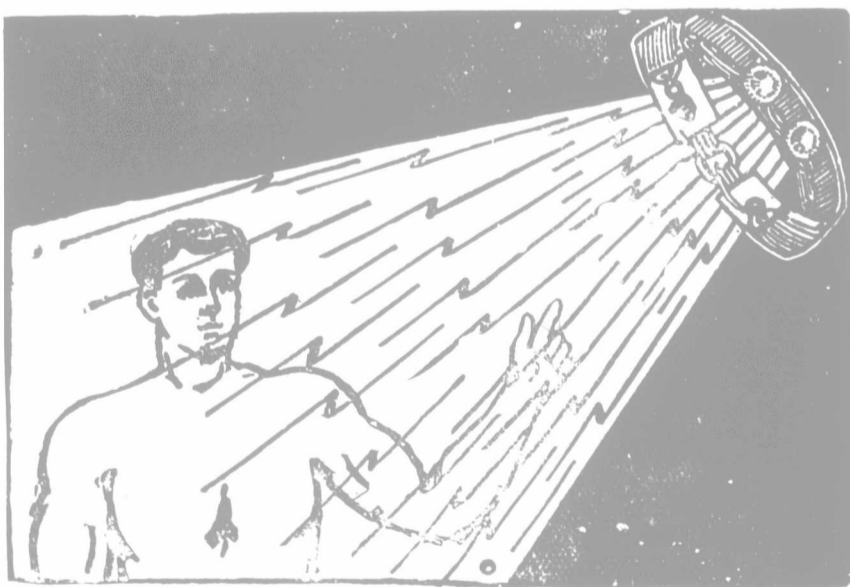
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If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

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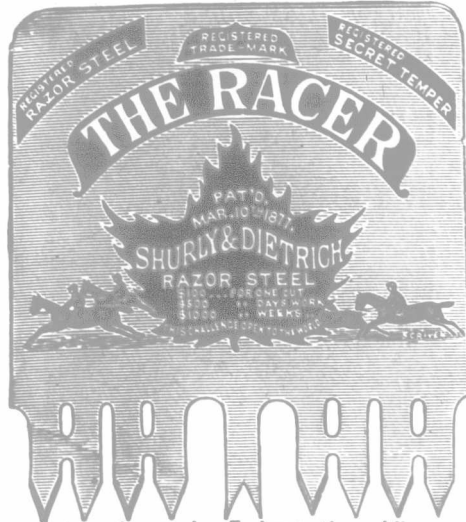
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LOGIC IS LOGIC.

The Irish intellect is more often associated with wit than with logic, but an Irish workman recently silenced for a moment the upbraiding tongue of his foreman by a display of something which bore just enough resemblance to logic to confuse his hearer.

The workman enjoyed leaning on his hod and making shrewd observations much more than he did stirring about, and the cry of "Mort! Mort!" fell on dull ears.

"Why don't you attend to your hod and keep that man going?" demanded the foreman severely when Patrick was enjoying one of his frequent periods of rest.

Patrick raised his hod with a leisurely movement and turned a pair of twinkling eyes on his accuser.

"Sure, now," he said, easily, "if I was to keep him goin' all the time sorra a thing he'd say at all, at all; an' if he didn't say anything I'd be thinking he wasn't there. An' if he wasn't there sorr, what would he be wantin' of morthar anyway?"—Youth's Companion.

She had just turned from the black-board where for five minutes she had been demonstrating a "sum" which to her very youthful pupils seemed difficult.

"Now, children, are you perfectly sure that you understand?"

There was a murmur of assent.

"Do any of you wish to ask a question?"

In the back of the room a small hand was raised aloft. The teacher, looking into the earnestly eager face, felt that glow of satisfaction which we all experience in assisting a budding intellect.

"What is it, Annie? What do you wish to know?"

"Miss M—, are your teeth false?" demanded the earnest little seeker in a shrill treble.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Precise Boarding Mistress: "Mr. Blunt, shall I tender you some more of the chicken?" Mr. Blunt: "No, thank you! But, if you can tender this piece you have already served me, I shall be greatly obliged to you."

PUZZLING MEASURES.

Wheat is sold in the United Kingdom in twenty different ways—by the quarter, comb, load, boll, bushel, barrel, hundredweight, cental, windle and bobbet. Further confusion is also caused by the fact that the bushel of wheat varies from 62 pounds at Birmingham, Gloucester and Taunton, to 80 pounds at Monmouth and Abergavenny, while at Aberystwyth it is 65 pounds. Similarly, the boll weighs three imperial bushels at Newcastle, four throughout Scotland, six at Berwick, 264 pounds at Glasgow, and 240 pounds at Hamilton. A quarter measures 496 pounds in country districts and 504 pounds in London.—Milling.

The Burmese have a curious idea regarding coins. They prefer those which have female heads on them, believing the coins with male heads on them are not so lucky and do not make money.

He was a curious trout. I believe he knew Sunday just as well as Deacon Marble did. At any rate, the Deacon thought the trout meant to aggravate him. The Deacon, you know, is a little waggish. He often tells about that trout. Says he: "One Sunday morning, just as I got along by the willows, I heard an awful splash, and not ten feet from shore I saw the trout, as long as my arm, just curving over like a bow and going down with something for breakfast."

"Gracious!" says I, and I almost jumped out of the wagon.

"But my wife, Polly, says she, 'What on airth are you thinkin' of, Deacon? It's Sabbath Day, and you're goin' to meetin'! It's a pretty business for a deacon!'"

"That sort o' cooled me off. But I do say that, for about a minute, I wished I wasn't a deacon. But 'twouldn't make any difference, for I came down next day to mill on purpose, and I came down

once or twice more, and nothin' was to be seen, though I tried him with the most temptin' things.

"Wal, next Sunday I came along agin, and to save my life I couldn't keep off worldly and wanderin' thoughts. I tried to be sayin' my catechism, but I couldn't keep my eyes off the pond as we came up to the willows. I'd got along in the catechism, as smooth as the road, to the Fourth Commandment, and was sayin' it out loud for Polly, and just as I was sayin', 'What is required in the Fourth Commandment?' I heard a splash and there was the trout, and afore I could think, I said: 'Gracious Polly, I must have that trout.'"

"She almost riz right up. 'I knew you wa'n't sayin' your catechism hearty. Is this the way you answer the question about keepin' the Lord's Day? I'm ashamed, Deacon Marble,' says she. 'You'd better change your road, and go to meetin' on the road over the hill. If I was a deacon I wouldn't let a fish's tail whisk the whole catechism out of my head, and I had to go to meetin' on the hill road all the rest of the summer.'"

A busy merchant was about to leave his home in Brixton for a trip on the Continent, and his wife, knowing his aversion to letter-writing, reminded him gently of the fact.

"Now, John, you must be eyes and ears for us at home and drop us an occasional post-card telling us anything of interest. Don't forget, will you, dear?"

The husband promised. The next morning his wife received a postal-card: "Dear wife, I reached Dover all right. Yours aff."

Though somewhat disappointed she thought her husband must have been pressed for time. Two days later, however, another card arrived, with the startling announcement: "Here I am in Paris. Yours ever." And still later: "I am indeed in Paris. Yours."

Then the wife decided to have a little fun and seized her pen and wrote: "Dear husband, the children and I are at Brixton. Yours."

A few days later she wrote again: "We are still in Brixton."

In her last communication she grew more enthusiastic: "Dear husband, here we are in Brixton. I repeat it sir, we are in Brixton. P. S.—We are, indeed."

In due time her husband reached home, fearing that his poor wife had temporarily lost her senses, and hastened to ask the meaning of her strange messages. With a winning smile she handed him his own three postal-cards.

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean on the way to this country. On the way over Patrick died. Preparations were made for the burial at sea, but the lead weights customarily used, in such cases were lost. Chunks of coal were substituted. Everything was finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Michael look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, Pat, I always knew ye were goin' there, but I'm hanged if I thought they'd make ye bring yer own coal."

Sammy wanted to go "swimmin'" and went to his mother for permission. "You must ask father," said his mother firmly.

"Oh, I know he won't let me go," wailed Sammy.

"You must do just as father says," his mother warned him.

"Well! I sh'd think you'd side with your own flesh and blood, 'stead of a man you just happened to marry!"—and Sammy slammed the door.

President Albert Edwin Smith of the Ohio Northern university at Ada has decided to require any student that he discovers to be a smoker to pay \$1 per term more tuition than those who do not use the weed. In chapel Dr. Smith: "All pipe suckers and cigarette smokers, in fact all smokers of tobacco in any form, will be taxed \$1 per term more than others in the future. This extra tuition is to be a license for the habit."

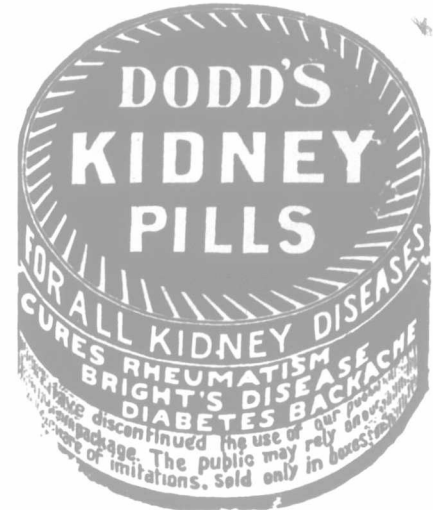
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WHY SHOES DON'T SQUEAK NOW.

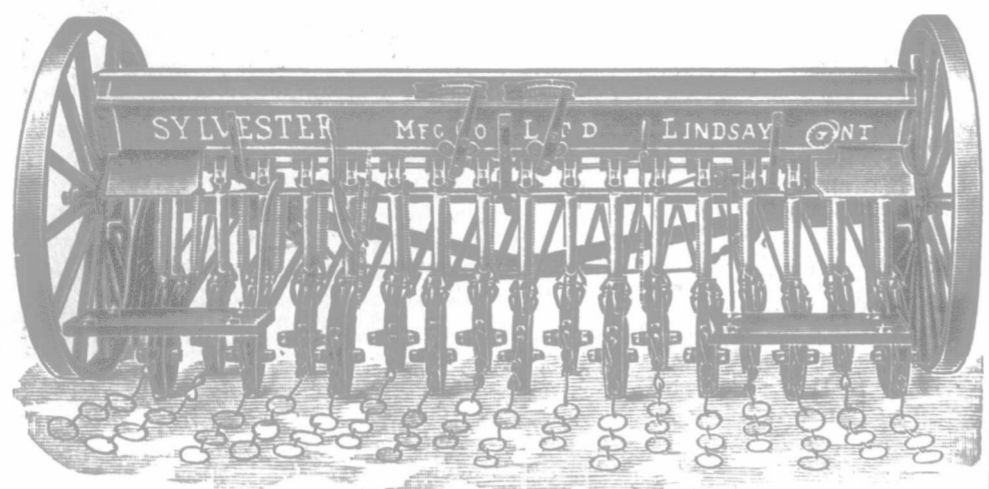
"Do you remember," asked the shoe salesman, "the days when new shoes creaked? And how you used to have the shoemaker put wooden pegs in the middle of the sole about every week to stop the noise? Sometimes you soaked the soles of your shoes in water and then had to rub them with lard or some other kind of grease to get them flexible. You don't have to do that now. The new welt has taken the squeak away. In the old days the soles of shoes consisted of two even pieces of leather, and the friction of these two pieces caused the squeak when a person walked."

"Shoes are made differently now. You see that little piece of ridged leather that runs from the heel around the outside of the sole? That's what we call the welt. It is a piece of leather about an inch wide, sewed to a flap cut and turned under the inside. The space between the outer side and the insole is filled with ordinary tar paper, which holds the soles in shape and also prevents squeaking by taking away the friction. This system of a welt was invented thirty years ago, but at first it wasn't a success, because the soles were sewed with a straight needle. Couldn't explain it to you in 100 years, but to prevent the squeaking the soles of the shoe have to be sewed with a crooked needle."—Kansas City Star.

The tortoise is a great sleeper. The Spectator has had a story of one which was a domestic pet in an English house. As his time for hibernating drew nigh, he selected a quiet corner in the dimly lit coal cellar, and there composed himself to sleep. A new cook was appointed soon after. She knew not tortoises. In a few months the tortoise woke up, and sallied forth. Screams soon broke the kitchen's calm. On entering that department, the lady of the house found the cook gazing in awe-struck wonder, and exclaiming, as with unsteady hand she pointed to the tortoise: "My conscience! Look at the stone which I've broken coal with a winter!"



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